

# EIR

Executive Intelligence Review

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Dollarizers impose slavery on nation-states  
A replay of the Jacobin Terror in Washington  
Project Democracy commits vote fraud in Peru

**When Andropov played Hamlet  
to Reagan's SDI proposal**



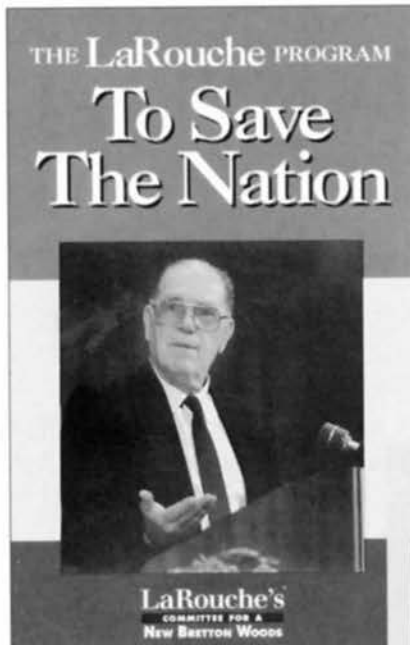
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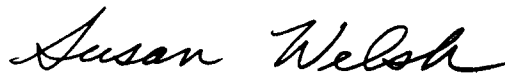
## From the Associate Editor

**T**he British oligarchy's whirlwind courtship of Russia's President Putin (see p. 46), sets the urgent strategic context for Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.'s contribution to this issue, "When Andropov Played Hamlet." In 1983, when President Reagan offered General Secretary Andropov the opportunity for joint development of strategic ballistic missile defense, in the interests of world peace and scientific progress, Andropov—tragically for his nation and for our own—replied, "Nyet!" As LaRouche writes, Andropov chose to go with the proffers of the British and Henry Kissinger, rather than accept Reagan's proposal, made in the spirit of Franklin D. Roosevelt's wartime cooperation with Russia.

There is no person better qualified than LaRouche, to tell the true story of the battle over the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), as he tells it in our *Feature*. LaRouche was at the center of the political fight, as the person who had conceived the idea which President Reagan adopted as his own. Indeed, it was LaRouche's role in this historic confrontation with Kissinger and the British, that was one of the principal reasons LaRouche was sent to prison by George Bush six years later. Even if you have read LaRouche's discussions of the SDI in the past, you will find many fresh and jolting insights in the current discussion, such as that "Andropov's tilting U.S. politics in the direction favorable to Bush's cause, led to the destruction of his own nation, and the present state of moral, political, and economic ruin of my own."

A second theme this week concerns the global ramage by Project Democracy—otherwise known as *vox populi*—against the republican nation-state. See our coverage of Peru, and the historical precedent to the Jacobin Terror now threatening the United States.

We regret to inform our readers of the death, on April 11, of Italian Christian Democratic leader Sen. Flaminio Piccoli, 85, one of the most important political figures in the postwar history of his country, and a dear friend of Lyndon and Helga LaRouche, whom he first met in Italy in 1976. In our next issue, we shall commemorate his rich and productive life, placing current history in the perspective provided by the living simultaneity of eternity.



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## Dollarizers out to impose slavery on nation-states

by Cynthia R. Rush

On the front page of the April 9 *Washington Post*, over the headline “Putting Faith in the Dollar,” readers were greeted with a picture of a shredding machine, fast at work at Ecuador’s Central Bank, they were told, chewing up 50,000 sucre notes of that nation’s soon-to-be non-existent currency. As then-President Jamil Mahuad announced on Jan. 9, and as Ecuador’s Congress subsequently voted up, that crisis-wracked Andean nation has decided to adopt the U.S. dollar as its currency. To get around the constitutional mandate that the country have a national currency, “sucre” coins, looking strangely like American pennies, nickles, dimes, and quarters, will circulate. “I certainly hope this dollar of yours is everything they say it is,” one Central Bank guard told the *Post* reporter. “It better be.”

A majority of Ecuadoreans oppose dollarization, correctly suspecting that it won’t end that nation’s profound crisis. Why not? Because dollarization isn’t intended to protect Ecuador’s productive assets, including its population, or to create the conditions for rebuilding the economy, as in a properly executed bankruptcy reorganization. Were that to be the case, as U.S. Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche has so often explained, the first step would be writing off Ecuador’s unpayable debt and other speculation-linked paper that is only a drag on its physical economy.

The priority for the mad financial oligarchs on Wall Street and in the City of London is how to save *their* dying international monetary system, by smashing the sovereign nation-state, and establishing control over a global economy, in which *private* speculative capital, including drug money, can flow unhindered by bothersome government regulations. Dollarization strikes at one of the fundamental pillars of the nation-state, because it wrests control of currency issuance and monetary policy from the hands of a sovereign govern-

ment, handing it instead over to Alan Greenspan’s Federal Reserve. And the brutal austerity conditionalities attached to Ecuador’s acceptance of dollarization—privatization, liberalization of the banking sector, and dismantling “costly” labor benefits—will rapidly gut what little remains of its productive capabilities.

As LaRouche stated in January, dollarization is “slavery” and “genocide,” and can’t be construed otherwise.

Up until Ecuador’s decision to dollarize, the great “model” for dollarization had been Panama. Sen. Connie Mack (R-Fla.), the chairman of the Joint Economic Committee (JEC) of the U.S. Congress, who has spent the last year conducting a campaign for dollarization, says that the greatest proof of dollarization’s “success” in Panama is its ability to offer 30-year mortgages! Never mind that the “internationalization” of Panama’s banking center as a result of dollarization, has made it a premier offshore banking center and drug money-launderer, or that its status as a dollarized country made it a victim of vicious U.S. financial warfare in 1988, against which it had no defense, when President George Bush was trying to overthrow Gen. Manuel Noriega.

As JEC economist Kurt Schuler wrote in an April 1999 paper, “Encouraging Official Dollarization in Emerging Markets,” in Panama’s unregulated, internationalized banking system, “flows of capital are little more noticeable than they are within the United States.” Drug money anyone?

In Argentina, whose economy is unofficially dollarized through a so-called currency board, journalist Victor Ego Ducrot reported in his book *El color del dinero* (*The Color of Money*), the enormous growth of funds moving through the capital markets, which increased from \$10 billion in the mid-1990s to \$160 billion in 1998, “had, in large part, to do with the increase in drug money-laundering.”

Thanks to legislation passed under the Carlos Menem regime (1989-99), Argentina's banking system was liberalized, and today more than 60% of it is foreign-owned. Argentina's Central Bank estimates that at least \$6 billion from drug- and weapons-trafficking, and corrupt deals involving government officials, is laundered yearly. Given impoverished Ecuador's proximity to Colombia, under assault from the narco-terrorist FARC, is there any doubt that Ecuador, too, will turn to narco-dollars for its new money supply?

What other economies are dollarized? East Timor officially dollarized in January. Including Panama, dollarized non-U.S. possessions are the Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Palau, Pitcairn Island, the Turks and Caicos Islands, and the British Virgin Islands. Their combined population is fewer than 3 million, and their combined Gross Domestic Product in 1997 was only about \$10 billion. Dollarized U.S. territories include Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

### **Why now?**

These are hardly thriving nation-states. No matter. U.S. Treasury Secretary Lawrence Summers, together with his friend Stanley Fischer at the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and a gaggle of anti-nation-state "experts" esconced in academia, as well as at the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), the IMF, and various free-market think-tanks, are determined that Ecuador will be only the first of many countries to be dollarized. In his paper, Schuler includes a "hit list" of large nation-states, with sizable populations and GDPs (with the exception of El Salvador), targeted for dollarization. These are Argentina, population 36 million; Brazil, 160 million; Indonesia, 200 million; Mexico, 96 million; Russia, 147 million; Venezuela, 23 million; and El Salvador, 5.9 million.

"In principle," Schuler states, "dollarization could extend to every country in the Americas, Asia, and the Pacific, plus almost all the former Soviet Union and half or more of Africa!" Dollarization, he says, is "a key missing piece in reforming the international financial architecture."

Summers publicly claims to have "reservations" about dollarization. In reality, he is the driving force behind this lunatic scheme, which he began promoting as early as 1992, when he served as chief economist at the World Bank. During a January 1992 conference on "Currency Substitution and Currency Boards," he argued that dollarization were far preferable to even the currency-board mechanism which the British Empire imposed on its colonies. As for seigniorage, the revenue countries generate by issuing their own currency, Summers proposed that "through international institutions," this could be refunded to the countries which opted for dollarization.

"In the long term, finding ways of bribing people to dollarize, or at least give back the extra currency that is earned when dollarization takes place, ought to be an international policy,"

he said. "For the world as a whole, the advantage of dollarization seems clear to me and I am surprised that it is not a more prominent item on the visionary agenda in this conference."

Summers's advocacy of dollarization is coherent with his efforts over the past few years to steer the Clinton administration away from any positive conception of reforming the international monetary system, along the lines of Lyndon H. LaRouche's "New Bretton Woods" proposal, ensuring that acceptance of the IMF's murderous conditionalities is the only option available to nations such as Russia, Indonesia, Mexico, and Brazil, which suffered severe financial and currency crises beginning in 1997.

Summers et al. began promoting dollarization aggressively, following Brazil's January 1999 devaluation of its currency, the real, which was accompanied by a draconian IMF-dictated austerity program. Brazil's devaluation immediately threw neighboring Argentina into crisis — 30% of Argentina's exports go to Brazil — provoking calls for protectionist measures from Argentine businessmen, and the virtual breakup of the Southern Cone trading bloc, Mercosur. There were fears that Argentina might devalue its peso, abandoning the quasi-currency-board arrangement known as "convertibility," adopted in 1991. Brazil's other trading partners in the region were also badly shaken by the devaluation.

The London and Wall Street oligarchs to whom Summers answers, determined that devaluations, exchange controls, floating or crawling pegs, and other "conventional" approaches used to manage the currency crises of 1997-98, didn't provide them the necessary degree of control. While a weakened Ecuador couldn't offer much resistance to the globalist formula, what would happen if the larger economies of Brazil, Argentina, or Mexico did? An analysis of the dollarization debate on March 9 by Stratfor, a news service run by former U.S. military intelligence officials, noted that were Argentina to officially dollarize, this would provide it a "vast inflow of cheap capital to offset the drain to Brazil [referring to the exodus of Argentine companies to Brazil], and partially offset its dependence on Brazil with stronger links to the United States."

### **Moving into high gear**

Dollarization was put forward as a solution when financial and currency crises hit Russia, Indonesia, and Brazil in 1997-98, but was rejected at the time by IMF Managing Director Michel Camdessus and others as unworkable. It was only when Summers became Treasury Secretary in July 1999, that the dollarization offensive went into high gear, although a number of steps had been taken in the wake of the Brazilian crisis to pave the way.

Notably, in January 1999, the same month that Brazil devalued, then-Argentine President Menem proposed to dollarize his own country, and recommended that the rest of Ibero-America follow suit. In the weeks that followed, the Argentine press reported that Finance Ministry officials had,

as early as July 1998, begun talks on the issue with then-Treasury Undersecretary Summers, and that Summers formed part of a working group on the issue in coordination with the IMF and the Inter-American Development Bank.

In an interview with the Jan. 18, 1999 Argentine daily *Ambito Financiero*, Deputy Finance Minister Pablo Guidotti said that Menem's dollarization proposal wasn't a reaction to Brazilian developments, but emerged rather "in the context of high international volatility," underscoring the importance of getting other Ibero-American nations involved.

In April 1999, just after Ecuador's economy began to blow apart, the Senate Banking Committee's subcommittees on Economic Policy and on International Trade and Finance, held hearings on "Official Dollarization in Emerging-Market Countries," whose witnesses included Argentine economist Guillermo Calvo, a former IMF employee whose name is synonymous with dollarization. Another witness, Dr. Judy Shelton of Empower America, assured the panels that "the dollarization option is now being discussed at the highest levels of policy debate in such countries as Mexico and Canada," and that "the United States is compelled to take a position." Shelton insisted that "the populist argument in opposition to dollarization is as predictable as it is despicable, misleading people into thinking that switching to the dollar is an act of political submission rather than economic liberation."

In July, the same subcommittees held a second round of hearings on dollarization, just a week before Summers took over as Treasury Secretary. Ecuador defaulted on its debt at the end of September, and in November, Senator Mack introduced the International Monetary Stability Act (IMSA), which promises countries shared seigniorage, should they decide to dollarize.

In his paper, Schuler stated that to be certified as a good candidate for dollarization, "a country will need to satisfy economic, legal, and political criteria." But, even meeting these criteria won't "give a country a right to seigniorage from dollarization: seigniorage will be a gift of the U.S." So, maybe you'll get it and maybe you won't. Schuler has repeatedly stated that the likelihood of getting a rebate on seigniorage was what finally clinched Ecuador's decision to dollarize.

The IMSA is currently under discussion at the Senate Banking Committee. Papers issued on the IMSA by the JEC state that the legislation is particularly important now, because "a number of countries are already considering official dollarization, including Ecuador, Argentina, and El Salvador. The IMSA would let them know where they stand with respect to U.S. policy."

A little over a month later, Ecuador announced its decision to dollarize.

## A global agenda

Mack's IMSA, which he calls "an anti-poverty, pro-development policy," details the globalist methods by which

dollarization is to be "encouraged." It was explained in detail by JEC economists Schuler and Robert Stein, at the March 6-7 conference sponsored by the Dallas Federal Reserve Bank, entitled "Dollarization, a Common Currency for the Americas?" The gathering brought together the top gurus of dollarization from both the United States and Ibero-America, among them Argentine and Mexican Central Bank governors (Brazil's Central Bank president, Arminio "Soros" Fraga, was invited but couldn't make it), and a bevy of present and former World Bank, IMF, and IADB officials. Former Argentine President Menem was there too, lobbying for his dollarization plan, with an eye toward being reelected in 2004.

In their paper, "The Mack Dollarization Plan, an Analysis," Schuler and Stein argued that the problem with "conventional approaches" to handling monetary problems in emerging market countries is that "all have in common a reliance on national central banks. Dollarization has attracted interest because it offers the prospect of avoiding the monetary problems that arise under conventional approaches."

That is, dollarization is the mechanism through which the international financial oligarchy thinks it can establish top-down control over the global economy — for its own purposes. No messy exchange controls, such as Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Bin Mohamad successfully used when his country's currency came under assault in 1998. Dollarization "eliminates currency crises and the rationale for exchange controls to support the exchange rate," Schuler and Stein explain. As bad as most central banks are, they still represent a modicum of *national* control over monetary policy, which would be replaced by the Federal Reserve and the U.S. Treasury.

The IMSA's offer to share seigniorage, is contingent on countries' accepting such conditionalities as imposing "budgetary discipline," and opening their financial systems "to full participation by foreign institutions," to make it "part of the huge, liquid worldwide market for lending and borrowing in dollars." London and Wall Street certainly welcome Schuler's assertion that "dollarization in fact encourages internationalization of the financial system." The IMSA gives "considerable discretion to the Secretary of the Treasury in determining how some features, particularly certification, are to be applied," say Schuler and Stein. It is the Treasury, not the Federal Reserve, which "takes the lead on such matters."

But don't worry. The two JEC economists hasten to assure potential candidates that Senator Mack's bill does not reduce a country's sovereignty, "because it does not restrict the ability to dollarize or de-dollarize. Any country can dollarize unilaterally, without the permission of the United States." Although, "that may reduce the chance that the United States will share seigniorage with it." Any country can of course de-dollarize unilaterally, they add, but if the United States had been sharing seigniorage with it, "the payments would cease."



# U.S. current account deficit could rupture economy

by Richard Freeman

The U.S. current account deficit, fuelled by a growing trade deficit, reached \$99.8 billion for the fourth quarter of 1999, the highest level in history, the U.S. Commerce Department announced on March 15. It followed a deficit of \$89.1 billion during the third quarter, putting the current account deficit for 1999 as a whole at an unprecedented \$338.9 billion. Were the trend to continue, the deficit would grow to between \$380 and \$420 billion for the year 2000. The deficit shows that America's trade flows, and other key elements that make up the current account, are having serious problems. Indeed, it constitutes a strategic danger.

Thirty years ago, America imported a range of goods, but also exported goods of equal or greater value. As a result, the U.S. trade account was either in balance—the revenues from exports paid for the imports—or the United States ran a slight trade surplus or deficit. When the trade balance, which makes up the largest part of the current account balance, was in relatively decent shape, the current account was, too; when the trade deficit became very large, the current account deficit also became very large.

## The 'post-industrial society' and 'globalization'

In about the mid-1960s, the Wall Street-City of London financier oligarchy imposed upon the United States a "post-industrial society" policy, which withered production in manufacturing, agriculture, and infrastructure, and sought to replace it with the "information age" and services, especially financial services, which sucked the physical economy dry, and built up the cancerous speculative bubble that plagues us today. Tens of thousands of American factories, producing capital goods (ranging from machine tools to tractors) and consumer goods, were shut down, and with them, America's ability to produce the goods needed for its existence. America became addictively dependent on imports to substitute for its production shortfall. This wrecked the trade balance. For example, whereas in the late 1960s, America imported 10% of its machine-tool purchases, by 1999, that figure was above 45%; whereas in the late 1960s, America imported 20% of the clothing and household appliances it bought each year, by 1999, that figure ranged between 30 and 65%, depending on the product.

The geopolitical gamemasters intensified this process

through "globalization," one of whose key features is "outsourcing" to the poorest countries. Goods are produced by workers, frequently children, who are paid 5¢ to \$1 per hour. The goods produced in these countries under slave-labor conditions wind up on the shelves of K-Mart and J.C. Penney in the United States. The 1993 North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), with its slave-labor *maquiladora* system, accelerated the process. Now, there is talk of a NAFTA for the Western Hemisphere.

## Financing the deficit

The larger the current account deficit grew each year, the more funds the United States needed to pay for it.

For the goods it imports, the United States issues dollar-denominated bills of trade, or comparable paper. Ultimately, however, the United States must cover its current account deficit, by making its assets attractive enough for foreigners to invest their money—purchasing U.S. stocks, U.S. government or corporate bonds, etc. Over the last five years, the United States has attracted hundreds of billions of dollars of foreign investment each year into the United States.

But, a drop in the level of foreign fund flows into the United States, or worse, a disinvestment by foreigners, in which they sell off a portion of their U.S. assets, so that funds begin flowing out of the United States, and the rigged game by which the current account deficit has been covered over, would break apart. That moment is imminently at hand. Foreigner dissatisfaction with the rate of return on U.S. bonds or stocks, or fear of holding vastly overinflated U.S. stocks vulnerable to a market crash, could trigger a sell-off of hundreds of billions of dollars. This would have two effects. First, U.S. ability to offer dollar-denominated trade paper to import goods would plunge. As a result, the level of imports would fall, intensifying the crisis in the already-damaged U.S. physical economy. Second, this would trigger a crisis of confidence in the U.S. dollar. That could be the last straw, causing a "reverse-leveraging" of the highly leveraged, bankrupt U.S. financial system.

We look at the operation of the U.S. current account deficit, and the process by which it grew over the recent period. We then examine the threatened outcome for the U.S. economy, when the capital flows into the United States no longer continue at the current rate.

TABLE 1

**Balances and current account balance, 1999**

(billions \$)

	Second Q	Third Q	Fourth Q	1999
Goods and services	-65.1	-72.6	-75.5	-267.5
Investment income	-4.6	-5.3	-10.4	-24.7
Net unilateral transfers	-11.2	-11.2	-13.9	-46.6
Balance on current account	-80.9	-89.1	-99.8	-338.9

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.

**How the current account functions**

The current account balance is the sum of three balances: trade in goods and services, investment income, and net unilateral transfers. The balance on trade in goods and services is clear: Nations that run a surplus on trade in goods and services are exporting more than they import. The investment income balance represents the income which individuals, firms, and governments earn on their investments abroad, minus the income which foreign individuals, firms, and governments earn on their investments in the United States. The net unilateral transfers balance is the funds that U.S. government agencies (such as the Agency for International Development) and private charities (such as the Red Cross) send abroad in food and humanitarian and other aid, plus the remittances that foreign workers living in the United States send to their home countries, minus the funds that foreign government agencies and private charities send to America in food and humanitarian and other aid, plus the remittances that American workers living abroad send to the United States.

**Table 1** shows the current account balance, and each of its three components, for the second, third, and fourth quarters of 1999, and for 1999 as a whole. The table shows that America ran a trade deficit of \$65.1 billion for the second quarter, \$72.6 billion for the third quarter, and \$75.5 billion for the fourth quarter; for the whole of 1999, the trade deficit on goods and services was \$267.5 billion. That constituted fully 79% of America's 1999 current account deficit of \$338.9 billion.

**Table 2**, which covers 1995-99, shows just how rapidly the current account deficit has grown in only five years, exploding the Big Lie that the United States is enjoying "unparalleled economic expansion." In 1995, the current account deficit was \$115.3 billion; in 1999, it had tripled to \$338.9 billion. The trade deficit on goods and services, which rose during this period from \$99.9 billion to \$267.5 billion, was the primary driving force behind the rise in the current account deficit. But, there is also the income from investment: In 1995, America earned, net, \$19.3 billion more from its investments abroad than foreigners earned on their investments in the

TABLE 2

**Balances and current account balance, 1995-99**

(billions \$)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Goods and services	-99.9	-108.6	-110.2	-164.3	-267.5
Investment income	+19.3	+14.2	-5.3	-12.2	-24.7
Net unilateral transfers	-34.6	-40.6	-39.7	-44.1	-46.6
Balance on current account	-115.3	-134.9	-155.2	-220.6	-338.9

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.

United States. But, because America keeps increasing foreign capital flows into the United States to cover its current account deficit, foreigners now have greatly enlarged their holdings of income-earning assets in the United States, and in 1999, the U.S. net balance on investment income was -\$24.7 billion, i.e., America earned \$24.7 billion less on its foreign investments than foreigners earned on their investments in the United States.

**Effects on the physical economy**

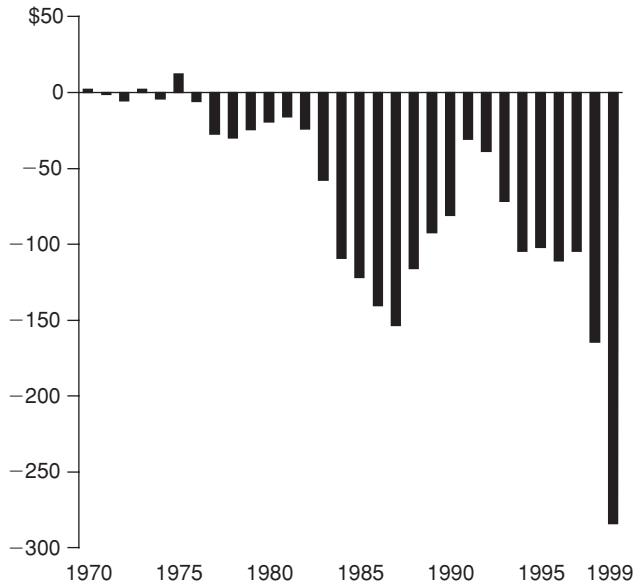
The crisis of the U.S. current account deficit, while manifesting itself sharply during the last five years, originates with the post-industrial-society policy of the past three decades. As this policy destroyed the U.S. physical economy, it ruined the trade balance. **Figure 1**, which shows the U.S. trade balance on goods and services, dramatically displays its longer-term effect.

Within the overall post-industrial-society policy, three subsumed policy decisions were key. The first was President Richard Nixon's delinking of the U.S. dollar from the gold reserve standard in 1971, which terminated the Bretton Woods system and ushered in the floating-exchange-rate monetary system. Suddenly, financial flows were severed from production. The effect was not seen immediately; in 1975, the United States still ran a trade surplus on goods and services of \$12.5 billion. But, starting in 1976, the balance on trade in goods and services became negative, and that negative balance has grown ever since.

The second decision occurred in October 1979: Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker began instituting the policy he called "controlled disintegration." Volcker sent interest rates into the stratosphere: By December 1980, the banks' prime lending rate in the United States was forced up to 21.5%, and Volcker held the prime lending rate at double-digit levels for several years. By design, this withered manufacturing and agriculture; tens of thousands of machine-tool plants, steel mills, and other productive factories were bankrupted and shut down.

FIGURE 1  
**U.S. trade balance on goods and services**

(billions \$)



Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce; *EIR*.

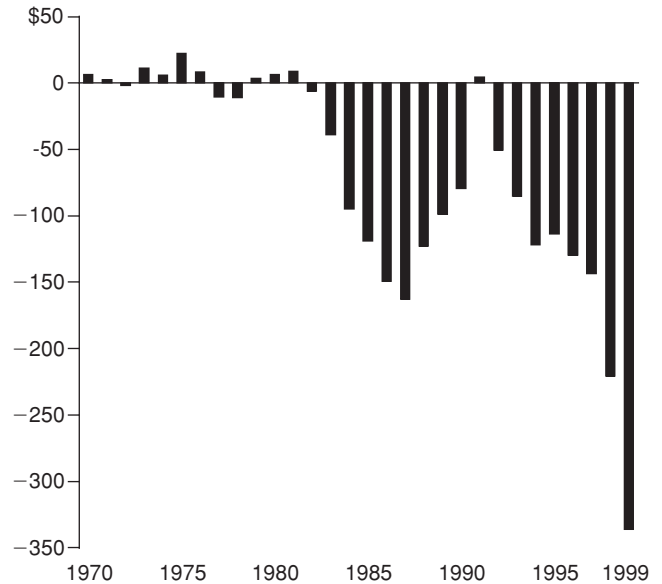
One can see the process in the case of machine tools, which incorporate the most advanced scientific ideas into the economy as a whole. The Midwest and New England are America's two main regions for machine-tool production. Between 1977 and 1992, as a result of Volcker's policy, the number of operating machine-tool plants in the Midwest fell from 567 to 317, a reduction of 44.1%; the number of machine-tool plants in New England fell from 275 to 155, a reduction of 58.2%. America made up for the machine tools that it no longer produced, by importing. The percentage of machine tools bought by American industry that were imported, rose from 18% of the total in 1977, to 44% in 1992, to 48% today. What was true for machine tools was also true for hundreds of other products. And, in this environment, speculation flourished.

In 1993, NAFTA was passed, which was another powerful negative force. It established a system of slave-labor factories, or *maquiladoras* in northern Mexico, just over the U.S. border; American industry began outsourcing production there, closing down operations and firing workers in the United States. But, while NAFTA is formally a treaty among the United States, Mexico, and Canada, it in fact enforced a system of slave labor throughout the world, as other regions gouged wages in order to compete.

Steadily, over the past 30 years, disastrous policy decisions pushed the trade deficit on goods and services higher and higher. (*EIR* will show in a future issue, that as bad as the trade deficit on goods and services is, when services, which

FIGURE 2  
**U.S. current account balance**

(billions \$)



Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce; *EIR*.

in many cases add nothing of value to the economy, are excluded, the picture is much worse.)

This same process has governed the current account. **Figure 2** shows that the U.S. current account deficit has also grown at an accelerating rate. *EIR* estimates that were the trajectory to continue, America's current account deficit in the year 2000 would be in the range of \$380-420 billion.

### Financial flows into the United States

The United States has required an increasingly large inflow of capital to cover the current account deficit.

America's current account deficit represents real obligations. Foreigners buy U.S. assets, such as Treasury bonds, stocks, corporate and municipal bonds, or outright take over U.S. companies. Were foreigners not to buy U.S. assets, the United States would be in deep trouble. Therefore, the United States has rigged the financial system so that foreigners continue to buy large quantities of U.S. assets: Yields and rates of return on U.S. bonds and financial investments are kept relatively high; U.S. stocks are pushed up in price (both for U.S. citizens and foreigners) so that money can be made on their artificial appreciation, and so forth.

In 1999, at least \$338.9 billion had to flow into the United States to cover the current account deficit.

This was covered by what is called the capital/financial account. During 1999, foreigners increased their assets in the United States by \$750.8 billion, while U.S.-owned assets abroad increased by \$372.6 billion. Thus, on capital/financial

TABLE 3

## Composition of foreign-owned investment in United States, 1999

(billion \$)

Foreign direct investment	\$282.5
U.S. liabilities (largely banks) to foreigners	67.7
Net foreign purchase of U.S. stocks	94.9
Net foreign purchase of U.S. corporate bonds	231.0
Net foreign purchase of U.S. Treasuries	-21.8
Other	94.5
Total	\$750.8

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.

account, the U.S. experienced a net surplus of \$378.2 billion, representing the fact that \$378.2 billion more in capital was invested in the United States than flowed out. During 1999, that capital/financial account surplus covered the U.S. current account deficit of \$338.9 billion.

The composition of the \$750.8 billion by which foreigners increased their assets in the United States gives a glimpse of the nature of the movement of financial flows between the United States and the rest of the world (**Table 3**).

Thus, foreigners sold \$21.8 billion of U.S. Treasuries. Still, they increased by record amounts their purchases of U.S. stocks and corporate bonds, by \$94.5 billion and \$213.0 billion, respectively. Moreover, they made direct investment of \$282.5 billion, which is largely foreigners buying out U.S. companies.

This represents a diminution of national sovereignty, and hence a strategic danger, which cannot be remedied by a quick fix, but would require the elimination of the underlying post-industrial-society policy which has destroyed the U.S. economy. The United States is able to survive only through a rigged game, which brings in large amounts of foreign capital to cover the current account deficit. With increasing instability caused by the deepening of worldwide financial disintegration, the possibility is that either foreigners decide that they no longer wish to hold so much of U.S. assets, and begin pulling out funds, or, several U.S. markets crash, prompting foreigners to get out as quickly as they can. It is possible that one event would quickly follow the other, either precipitated by, or also precipitating, a crisis in derivatives instruments.

This would produce two catastrophic consequences: First, U.S. ability to bring in imported goods would fall steeply. This would intensify the rate of contraction of the U.S. economy, with noticeable drops in the standard of living of the population. Second, as foreigners fled out of dollar instruments, and dollars in general, this would produce a dollar crisis that would de-leverage the highly leveraged U.S. financial system.

The rigged game which covers up for the fundamental inadequacies of the U.S. economy, cannot be sustained.

# Debt crisis builds: What Japanese recovery?

by William Engdahl

The sudden political loss of Prime Minister Keizo Obuchi, who suffered a stroke and remains in a coma, coinciding with the March 31 end of the Japanese fiscal year, has put the spotlight on the fragility of the world's second largest industrial economy.

The Japanese stock market in recent months has been focus of great excitement from foreign fund managers looking for large gains, as their holdings in the inflated U.S. Nasdaq high-tech market threaten to disappear in a cloud of electronic smoke.

At the beginning of April, Tokyo's Nikkei Dow stock index soared well above 20,000 points, its highest level in more than three years. Only ten months ago it was flirting with lows of 12,000. The Japanese high-tech stock index, the Nikkei OTC index, had risen 213% in the past year, before a recent sell-off. Internet-linked stocks such as Softbank or Sony have been soaring until recently. Even hedge fund guru George Soros, whose Quantum Fund lost big when the Internet boom went bust, has decided to open a Tokyo office to profit from the revival of investment prospects there.

Yet a booming stock market does not a healthy economy make. The underlying catastrophic reality of Japan's \$3 trillion economy, underscores how fragile the present state of the world economy is.

## The world's worst public debtor

Several weeks ago, Moody's Investors Services announced that it was placing the rating of the government of Japan's yen debt under review for possible downgrade. The reason, they noted, was "structural problems in Japan's economy that have resulted in a level of public sector debt that will soon be the highest, relative to GDP, among the advanced industrial economies." Japan's gross public debt is already \$5.5 trillion, 130% of GDP, well beyond the 60% levels in Germany and even more than that of Italy. By next year, even under the best assumptions of the Finance Ministry, debt will rise to 140% of GDP.

This may only be part of the full debt picture. According to Akio Ogawa of Tokyo Chuo University, the Ministry of Finance is hiding another \$1 trillion of public debts in a special account used to make loans to state corporations.

Moody's debt warning stated that, given the scale of Ja-

pan's fiscal debt imbalances, to say nothing of the problems of the state pension system, health care, and contingent claims of the banking system on state credit, any attempt by the government to correct the fiscal deficit and to bring the debt under control, would destroy what fragile economic growth exists.

Since the Japanese stock and real estate bubble collapsed in early 1991, the government has passed no fewer than nine major fiscal stimulus budgets to try to revive the economy. When Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa announced the latest such fiscal stimulus last November, amounting to some \$180 billion, which began to be spent on April 1, he proclaimed it to be "the final one."

It brought the total of government economic stimulus since 1992 to more than \$1.12 trillion. Without the regular stimulus of public spending, Japan's economy would have contracted over an entire decade.

Yet, the spending has not created the basis for a self-sustaining recovery. By informed Japanese accounts, the money has mostly gone to finance the traditional Liberal Democratic Party patronage machine in rural areas, by funneling public funds to LDP-tied construction companies.

According to Masahiko Iishizuka of *Nihon Keizei Shimbun*, the country's major business daily, the fiscal spending has gone for "nothing but the worst of pork-barrel politics, to represent benefits for the construction industry — not coincidentally, a major backer of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party — throughout the country." He points to the incredible proliferation of such small construction companies — more than half a million in all — "the ultimate beneficiaries of public spending of this archaic character." Press accounts abound of bridges being built in remote areas where no roads exist.

The public spending injections create spurts of growth, which stop, as soon as the budgets run out. In the last quarter of 1999, public spending fell by 8.5% as the stimulus funds were exhausted, and the economy fell back into official recession, with GDP contraction of 1.4%, after a 1% fall in the previous quarter, leading some economists to compare Japan's economy to a "junkie economy," dependent on endless injections of public money.

But Japan is rapidly approaching the physical limits of the present system of debt-financing. For the Japanese fiscal year just ended, tax revenues were barely above the level of new public bond issuance needed to cover the deficit: 34 trillion yen in taxes versus 31 trillion yen in bonds. Fully 38% of the total budget had to come from new bond issues. Prospects over the next several years are even worse. In the fiscal year just ended, the public deficit, local and national, reached an Ecuador-like 9.1% of GDP. Debt service on existing debt, despite the de facto zero interest rate policy of the Bank of Japan, is the largest single budget item, 22 trillion yen in FY 99-2000, or 26% of the total budget outlays.

Adding to the Finance Ministry's woes, one source of financing for this huge debt has been the state's Postal Savings

System. In 1990 and 1991, it issued ten-year savings bonds in huge sums to finance the deficit. Beginning April 2000, some 110 trillion yen of these Postal Savings Bonds mature. With interest rates now at well under 1% for new Postal Bonds, much of those savings are likely to go elsewhere, or even out of Japan entirely, as older Japanese savers desperately search higher gains to finance retirement or even daily living. Even if half the amount is lost to the Postal Savings System, it means a devastating loss of funds to absorb the public debt. The option is either to offer far higher interest rate returns to sell the Postal Bonds, or hyperinflate the economy, as was done in the 1920s in Weimar Germany.

## No credit

Much has been written of the record \$530 billion government bank rescue package with which many de facto insolvent banks were nationalized. The problem with the Japanese economy is directly tied to a banking system which is unable to lend to fuel real economic expansion. When the stock and real estate bubble burst ten years ago, banks kept non-performing loans on their books as "good," through covert new loans at low interest. Only by keeping nominal interest rates below 1%, has the central bank, the Bank of Japan, allowed the banks to keep functioning.

Yet the infusion of new emergency funds to restructure the banking system has solved little long-term, even if it has avoided for the moment new colossal bank failures and financial depositor runs. Reliable data from the government and banks on actual bad loans outstanding are impossible to get in Japan's opaque accounting world, but private estimates are that banks still hold well over \$1-1.5 trillion in bad loans. Moreover, the injections of public funds in the past year must be repaid to the government within three years, making the banks reluctant to take on any new loan risks.

The results of the chronic seizing up of the credit mechanism have been record levels of corporate bankruptcies. In December 1999, corporate bankruptcies jumped 32% year-on-year. This reflected the expiry of government special programs for loans to small and mid-size companies. Most such companies are unable to get traditional bank credit and had been kept alive only via special government credits. As those dried up, bankruptcy was the only option. Such bankruptcies are expected to rise significantly in the first six months of 2000. One reason is that corporate giants such as Nissan Motors are engaged in desperate cost cutting, and the large Japanese trading houses are under pressure to sell off or close unprofitable businesses, directly hitting tens of thousands of smaller companies and adding to a rapidly growing unemployment.

Ironically, this cost reduction process is one of the prime reasons that foreign investors like Soros are buying up cheap Japanese company stocks. As costs are reduced, the profit of the company rises. What is good for George Soros, however, is a disaster for Japan's citizens and the real economy.

# Business Briefs

## China

### Income gap between rich and poor is widening

The gap between rich and poor is worsening in China, with the richest 20% now eight times as well off as the poorest 20%, according to the April 3 *Beijing Youth Daily*, based on a report from the national State Statistical Bureau. The top 20% accounted for 42.4% of the mainland's total income, with an average monthly income of 992 yuan (about \$125), eight times that of the bottom 20%, who earned 124 yuan a month and accounted for 6.5% of total income.

The very richest people in China have annual incomes of more than 200,000 yuan, but are a tiny percentage of the population. Media "stars," private businessmen, managers of foreign companies and state organizations, high-tech firms, economists, and lawyers make up the best-off people, while the poorest are the unemployed, the retired, and those who cannot work due to sickness.

The previous week, a report by the China Academy of Sciences stated that the income gap has been growing since 1980, with the poorest 13 cities, provinces, and regions having an average per-capita 1998 GDP which was less than 75% of the national average, while the richest seven had a per-capita GDP 150% of the average.

Shanghai is the richest city, with average per-capita GDP of 2,800 yuan (about \$350), 4.3 times the national average. Beijing and Tianjin, and the east coast provinces of Guangdong, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, and Shandong, are the wealthiest, producing more than 82% of Chinese computers and telecommunications equipment.

Poorest are Tibet, Qinghai, and Yunnan, in the Chinese far west, whose economies are based on agriculture and mineral products, whose prices are falling. Also relatively poor are the three northeast provinces, Jilin, Heilongjiang, and Liaoning, and Inner Mongolia and Jiangxi. In these provinces, state industry accounts for more than 70% of the economy, while it is less than 30% in Guangdong, Fujian, and Zhejiang.

A report in the quarterly *Viewpoint*, published by the China News Service, said that the number of unemployed in China's cities

is 16 million, about 8% of the urban workforce, and forecast that another 7 million would be laid off this year.

## Petroleum

### Turkish President to discuss pipeline project

President of Turkey Suleyman Demirel visited Kazakstan on April 12, for talks with President Nursultan Nazarbayev, including on the pipeline project from Baku, Azerbaijan to Ceyhan, Turkey. Although Kazakstan signed a declaration supporting the project, it has not been started, in part due to lack of financing. Turkey, which considers it a strategic project for the transport of hydrocarbon rawstuff to world markets, is eager to move it ahead. However, if only oil from Azerbaijan is transported, the expensive project is considered unprofitable. Therefore, Turkey's interest is in having Kazak oil transported as well.

Demirel earlier visited Turkmenistan in hopes of solving the project problems on that end. Specifically, there is disagreement between Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan over quotas for Azeri gas exports. The Baku government wants to use 50% of the pipeline's projected capacity of 30 billion cubic meters (bcm) of gas, of which only 5 bcm are for transit states. Turkmenistan disagrees. During his stay in Ashgabat, Kazakstan, Demirel pledged to intervene, supporting Turkmenistan's position vis-à-vis Azerbaijan. He also discussed financing with Turkmen President Saparmurad Niyazov.

Turkmenistan, meanwhile, is pursuing a broader policy. President Niyazov said on March 29 that his nation would continue to negotiate gas sales to Russia, Iran, and other nations, despite its commitment to the Baku-Ceyhan Caspian pipeline project. Russia has applied to import 50 bcm of Turkmen gas per year, and Iran wants to increase its import of Turkmen gas, from 5 bcm to 13 bcm. Turkmenistan plans to raise gas output to 120 bcm in 2010, of which 100 bcm are slated for export. "So there will be enough gas for all," Niyazov said.

## Finance

### Malaysia's controls worked, says World Bank

In its "Global Development Finance" report released in early April, the World Bank conceded the positive effect of Malaysia's limited capital controls, imposed in September 1998. Led by Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamad, Malaysia acted to protect itself from the global financial crisis which broke out in Asia in the summer of 1997, triggered by attacks on Asian currencies by global speculator George Soros and other hedge fund operators. Mahathir has been vehemently attacked by the financial oligarchy's spokesmen ever since.

"Two and a half years after the onset of the East Asian crisis, it is evident that the fall in Malaysian output was less than in the other crisis countries and that some earlier predictions of massive costs have not been borne out," the report said. "The possibility of useful temporary controls on capital outflows has, however, been revived following their use by Malaysia in the recent crisis."

The Malaysian news agency Bernama commented: "Malaysia's comprehensive design of the controls and their strict implementation did succeed in closing all loopholes, making implementation more effective, the report said."

## Economic Policy

### South African challenges globalization's reign

Congress of South African Trade Unions General Secretary Zwelinzima Vavi attacked globalization, at the International Congress of Free Trade Unions 17th World Congress in Durban, South Africa in early April. "Many African statesmen and women are championing the cause of an African Renaissance," he said. "This dream will not be realized unless and until the world economic order is fundamentally restructured."

Vavi warned that "the new global order threatens to plunge our world backwards

**PAKISTAN** has been asked by the International Monetary Fund to implement measures which will further cripple its economy, including abolishing its wheat subsidy, halting intervention in the market to protect cotton growers, and privatizing its energy sector. Islamabad has said that it would abolish the wheat subsidy by the year 2002.

**BRITAIN'S** possible entry into the North American Free Trade Agreement was the subject of hearings by the U.S. International Trade Commission on April 11. Among those scheduled to testify were Canadian citizen Conrad Black, whose Hollinger Corp. owns the London *Daily Telegraph*, which recently editorially endorsed the legalization of cannabis.

**THE ALLIANZ** German insurance group "is the big loser" in the collapse of the merger between Dresdner Bank and Deutsche Bank, a London financial source told *EIR* on April 5. "This is a major blow, and Deutsche Bank has suffered a huge loss of face. Dresdner is now vulnerable to takeover, and one possibility is France's Société Générale bank. Whoever captures Dresdner will be the winner in this."

**RUSSIAN** cosmonauts have returned to the Mir space station. The April 4 launch was made possible by \$20 million in private investments organized by MirCorp, a private company that is leasing the station from NPO Energia, which built and operates it. The plan is to have the cosmonauts repair the station and make it habitable on a long-term basis for space experiments, manufacturing, tourism, and on-orbit advertising.

**U.S. NUCLEAR** power plants generated more electricity in 1999 than in any previous year, surpassing 700 billion kilowatt-hours for the first time. The total generation of 727.9 billion kWh was an increase of 8% over 1998, despite the decline in the number of operable U.S. nuclear plants to 104 reactors, from a peak of 112 in 1990.

into an epoch of social disintegration, and the destruction of nations, on a scale which matches the depredations of primitive colonialism over the last two millennia. Globalization, far from being a powerful instrument of progress, is deepening existing inequalities—which often take on a racial and gender face—within nations and between rich and poor nations."

Globalization can only continue, Vavi said, "if we ourselves believe that operation of a system, which progressively impoverishes the majority of the world's population, is inevitable and *unchallengeable*. We should not shrink from asserting our values in the face of the amoral tyranny of the tiny minority, supported as they are by their ideologues in the media, as well as sycophants in the intellectual community."

Vavi called for development of an alternative platform for a new trade and financial world order, and building a social movement both in the South and the North which begins to articulate a new development path. "There is a mood of resistance to the current world order, which is beginning to emerge. This creates an historical opportunity to challenge the 'globalization paralysis' which has gripped the world over the last decade," he said.

## Banking

### EC is attacking savings institutions

The European Commission (EC) has turned into an instrument of the private banks against the savings banks, Dietrich Hoppenstedt, chairman of the Association of German Savings Banks, charged at a press conference in Brussels on April 6.

Hoppenstedt said that the "competition" issue raised against savings banks—because public banks grant loans at lower interest than private banks—is a phony argument designed to give the private banks leverage to take control of the entire market. The EC, he charged, has jumped on the issue because it offers a way of introducing free-market liberalism in the German financial sector.

The savings banks will fight, he said,

adding that the arrogance of the private banks is not supported by the broad population. During a parliamentary debate in Berlin on April 6, German Chancellor Gerhard Schröder and opposition speaker Friedrich Merz both stressed that the savings banks structure will be defended against the EC bureaucracy.

## Thailand

### New alliance formed to block foreign takeovers

An alliance of business leaders and academics has been formed to stop the sale of Thai banks and businesses to foreign interests. Called the Thai Club for National Revenue, the group is initially targeting the planned sale of Bangkok Metropolitan Bank and Siam City Bank.

Headed by Nasong Chokwatana, CEO of the Pan Group, the organization has accused the government of offering excessive discounts and government guarantees to foreigners, although potential Thai purchasers are not offered the same benefits, all due to "a misguided policy prescribed by the IMF [International Monetary Fund], which will lead to foreigners taking control of Thailand." The IMF demand that "yield maintenance" and "loss sharing" be offered to foreigners is exposed: "Yield maintenance" means the government will "pay the interest on the bad debt at the average deposit rate plus one percentage point for at least five years"; "loss-sharing" means that in five years, the government will pay the foreign banks 85% of the total bad debt outstanding. For the two banks in question, these two policies will net the foreign purchasers \$4.5 billion in government payoffs.

The group threatens to use procedures in the new Constitution to sue the government to stop the sales. They also want the government to reveal the secret contracts in the previous sales of Nakornthon Bank (to Standard Chartered) and Radanasin Bank (to United Overseas Bank of Singapore), and give details on the privatization of other state-sector enterprises.

ON THE SUBJECT OF MISSILE-DEFENSE

## When Andropov played Hamlet

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

### Prefatory advice to the reader:

The following report bears upon the subject of currently proposed U.S. missile-defense policy. It is a report which has been in preparation in my thoughts, since the Summer of 1999. As the new Russian Presidential election loomed for March, the importance of issuing this report increased. Against that background, the decision to sit down, finally, to write out those thoughts, and present that material in the form presented here, was prompted by today's reading of a featured, April 2nd *Washington Post* book-review, on this subject, by Thomas Powers.

The quality of desperation expressed by that *Post* author's psilological fallacy of composition, should be considered in the context of both the presently ongoing, terminal phase of the presently onrushing world financial crisis, and in the context of the lunatic proposals on missile defense currently circulating in the U.S. Congress. Otherwise, the item on the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), published by that newspaper, was so typical of the pompously Lilliputian, self-styled critics of President Reagan, in that newspaper and elsewhere, over the course of nearly two decades since SDI was announced, that I found that newspaper's review a suitably ironical occasion for presenting what needs to be said on that subject, and that urgently, now.

It is sufficient to remark, as an aside, that Powers' rant, under the *Post*'s infantile choice of title, "Captain America," is represented as a review of a Simon & Schuster book by author Frances FitzGerald, *Way Out There in the Blue:*

*Reagan, Star Wars and the End of the Cold War*. It should also be noted, that my statement here, does not reflect a reading of that book itself, but only the issues implicitly posed by reviewer Powers' own fantasy-strewn commentary on the subject of strategic missile defense as such.

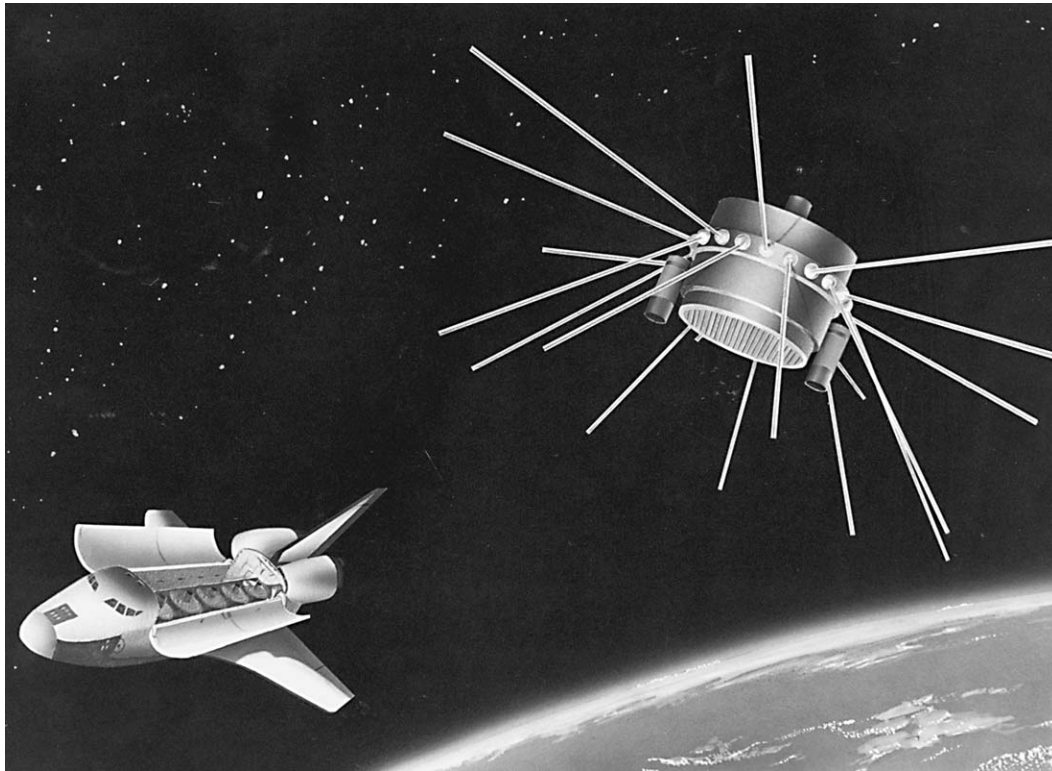
The focus of my present report on that matter, is the way in which Soviet General Secretary Andropov's Hamlet-like, 1983, and also Secretary Gorbachev's foolish, 1985-1986, knee-jerk reaction, both against the original proposal for a Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), and also against me personally,<sup>1</sup> doomed the Soviet Union to the choice of either war, or, in the alternative, that disintegration of the combined Soviet and Warsaw Pact systems, which, in fact, erupted during 1989.

Since those developments, the history of the past decade is dominated, in effect, by the way in which the combined actions of three of the most shallow leading fools of recent

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1. For a complete chronology, see Rachel Douglas, "Soviets' 'LaRouche' Dossier: Their Attacks on Adversary #1," *EIR*, Jan. 20, 1989. A few examples include: Fyodor Burlatsky, "War Games," *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, Aug. 10, 1983 (attacks the SDI as "a *casus belli* for nuclear war") and Oct. 26, 1983 (attacks LaRouche by name); N. Paklin, "Sabbath at the Hotel Majestic," *Izvestia*, Nov. 15, 1983 (attacks LaRouche as a "caveman"); *Izvestia*, March 12, 1984 (denounces "Führer" LaRouche's role in convincing the Reagan Administration to adopt the SDI); Aleksandr Sabov, "Yankees and Teutons," *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, Feb. 3, 1988 (full-page attack on Lyndon and Helga LaRouche, blaming LaRouche for the SDI and especially for the support it gained in Europe).





*Artist's rendition of an X-ray laser. There is no possibility of an effective ballistic missile defense without reliance upon rapid development of new physical principles, LaRouche emphasizes. A crash-program effort in this domain would have saved both the Soviet and American economies—had Yuri Andropov not “played Hamlet.”*

decades, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, France's President François Mitterrand, and President George Bush, responded to the collapse of the Warsaw Pact system. They, motivated chiefly by their larcenous cupidity against a unified Germany, and for the opportunity to loot both eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, bungled one of the Twentieth Century's greatest opportunities for durable peace and global economic security, a bungle leading into the increasingly turbulent, and soon catastrophic global financial situation of the present moment. It is to be stressed, in attempting to assess the issues of strategic defense today, that the rabid delusion, called the “New Economy,” will soon evaporate, and that, therefore, all leading global issues today, must be assessed in terms of a post-“information society” world situation.

The issues which must be considered and understood, in this connection, go to those deeper aspects of the current strategic issues which have been overlooked by the new generation which succeeded Thatcher, Mitterrand, and Bush, the generation which emerged to leading positions of influence during the 1990s, that presently in leading positions in universities and government. Apart from the actual, or virtually political-economic illiteracy permeating today's mass media, even most among the present generations' university classrooms, the loss of competence in Classical, so-called “traditionalist” strategic thinking, now pervades the U.S. establishment, in the universities, as in government. That pervasive economic and cultural illiteracy, top down, has become the

single most deadly threat to global civilization as a whole.

The issues underlying, and expressed by the launching and prompt abortion of the SDI, are pivotal, still today, for understanding the most crucial issues of the recent thirty-five years of global history. Therefore, because of the pervasive loss of competence, on that and related accounts, among today's leading circles, a competent treatment of SDI and related matters, before such audiences, would not be possible without also identifying those relevant issues of which most present-day, leading policy-makers are generally oblivious. Some such issues I must include here. To minimize the range of such topics which I must reference in this report, I refer the reader to what I have presented in significant depth in my recent report on the subject of needed new accounting method, I simply refer the reader to that publication.<sup>2</sup> The importance of this present report, is not only that my viewpoint, and competence on the subject of the strategic issues implicit in strategic missile defense, are not only unique among today's published circles, but point toward the essential incompetence of most among today's leading in-governmental circles on all of the crucial issues which will determine the fate of humanity during the months and years immediately ahead. Thus, my present report, on the subject of the SDI-related tragedy of Secretary Andropov, is as follows.

2. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., “The Becoming Death of Systems Analysis,” *EIR*, March 31, 2000.

To cut through that fog of so-called "popular opinion." which presently obscures almost any among the presently leading strategic policy-making issues of the U.S.A., is it essential to begin by adopting the Classical, Renaissance viewpoint, as typified by François Rabelais, who wrote aptly about similar patterns of behavior, about four and a half centuries ago. Thus, for example, reflection upon the image of Rabelais' account of the common doom of "Ding-Dong" and "The Sheep of Panurge," is virtually indispensable for a more adequate understanding of the foolishness shown today by typical supporters of Presidential pre-candidates such as Governor Bush and Vice-President Gore. Similarly, to get to the essential point of current Republican Party trends in shaping of official U.S. missile defense policy, it must be said, that a man who keeps his nose tucked into an inappropriate place in someone else's anatomy, suffers considerable difficulty in seeing the larger picture of the world around them both.

Without a well-developed, Rabelaisian sense of earthy irony about such matters, one could not see such issues clearly, in the lifetimes of Rabelais or Miguel Cervantes, or now. The latter instinct for irony, is also indispensable for the reading of almost any edition of Katharine Graham's *Washington Post*, notably including the leading book review contributed by collateral spook Thomas Powers for the *Post*'s April 2 edition.

President Ronald Reagan's March 23, 1983 address, including an announcement of his proposed Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), stated a very clear policy-outline, uttered to a world-wide television audience, within a well-crafted segment of approximately five minutes duration, during the closing portion of that broadcast. To be blunt, Powers' account of the history of SDI, makes no reference to the crucial features of that policy-statement, as actually uttered by President Reagan in his television broadcast of that date. In short, Powers' review is just as fraudulent a piece of fallacy of composition, as he portrays Frances FitzGerald's book to be.

Since President Reagan is not presently permitted to defend his own actual policy-statement of March 1983, hacks such as Powers and many others sense themselves at liberty to redefine the original policy-statement as fraudulently and as indecently as publishers such as the *Post* might wish them to do. The affixing of the title, "Captain America," to the *Post*'s review, a purely spiteful gesture of hatefulness against the former President no longer situated to defend himself, is typical of the mephistophelean malice permeating what passes for the mortalists' souls of pompous Katharine Graham<sup>3</sup> and her myrmidons.

In short, if one starts with a fraudulent representation of that March 23, 1983 statement by the President, as the *Post*

3. One might say almost Pomponazzi.

**РАССЛЕДОВАНИЕ III**



**АЛЕКСАНДР САБОВ**

## ЯНКИ И ТЕУТОНЫ

**Соединенная неонацистская партия Европы и США рвется к власти**

Страна между логикой и глупостью — это было старое определение не только философов, но и поэтов и писателей. Но в последние годы оно стало особенно актуальным. И именно в этот период мы наблюдаем в США и Европе стремительное развитие неонацистской партии, которая стремится к власти. Эта партия, основанная в 1989 году, имеет в своем составе не только бывших нацистских солдат, но и молодых людей, которые верят в идею «третьего пути».

В 1989 году в США возникла неонацистская партия «Национал-Социалистическая партия США». Ее лидером стал Роберт Майер. В 1990 году Майер был арестован по обвинению в убийстве. Однако партия продолжила существовать и развиваться. В 1995 году Майер был освобожден из тюрьмы. С тех пор партия активно занимается политической деятельностью. Она участвует в выборах, проводит митинги и публикует журнал «The New American». В 1998 году Майер был арестован по обвинению в заговоре с целью захвата власти. Однако партия продолжила существовать и развиваться. В 2000 году Майер был освобожден из тюрьмы. С тех пор партия активно занимается политической деятельностью.

В Европе неонацистская партия «Национал-Социалистическая партия Германии» также активно занимается политической деятельностью. Она участвует в выборах, проводит митинги и публикует журнал «Der Angriff». В 1992 году партия была запрещена в Германии. Однако она продолжила существовать и развиваться. В 1998 году партия была вновь запрещена в Германии. Однако она продолжила существовать и развиваться. В 2000 году партия была вновь разрешена в Германии. С тех пор партия активно занимается политической деятельностью.

*The Soviet intelligence leak-sheet Literaturnaya Gazeta on Feb. 3, 1988 featured this attack on Lyndon LaRouche and Helga Zepp-LaRouche, titled "Yankees and Teutons: The United Neo-Fascist Party of Europe and the U.S.A. Can't Wait To Get To Power." Lyndon is portrayed as Rambo, and Helga as a Teutonic warrior. The article blamed LaRouche for the SDI, especially the support it gained in Europe.*

does, any passing scalawag, such as its reviewer, might think himself at liberty to misinterpret that broadcast statement, as actually broadcast (whose crucial features he does not reference), in whatever way he might wish to do. Then, as Powers accuses his subject, Frances FitzGerald, of doing, *he himself sets out to appear to explain a policy which is directly contrary, on crucial points, to the policy-statement which the President actually made to the television audiences of the nation and world on that momentous occasion.*

When the President's actually spoken statement to the world, is heard, not only does Powers' hoax become most obvious; but, those remarks show us today, that the true story to be told, is a Classical tragedy: a tragedy not of President Ronald Reagan, but of Soviet General Secretary (November 1982-February 1984) Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov. Andropov is the case of what a living Shakespeare would have recognized as a modern Hamlet, a tragic figure whose folly brought about the disintegration of the Soviet Union. This is a type of folly hopefully not to be renewed, in the admittedly different, but related set of strategic circumstances of today.

The President proposed opening a new strategic flank for scientific cooperation between the powers, but the Soviet General Secretary, tragically, turned it down flat. The President made an explicit offer to share development of such



*Soviet General Secretary Yuri Andropov. His tragic rejection of President Reagan's offer of peaceful cooperation for ballistic missile defense, is surpassed by the present-day tragedy of those U.S. Congressmen who are pushing their foolish versions of "missile defense."*

technologies with the Soviet Union, but Andropov foolishly, recklessly turned that down. From that strategic blunder, like Hamlet of the celebrated Third Act soliloquy, neither Andropov's nor Gorbachev's Soviet Union was ever to recover.

General Secretary Andropov's knee-jerk reaction, showed that, at least, he had clearly and simply failed to do his homework; in fitting dramatic irony, in this instance, he failed as a foreign-intelligence professional! In real-life history, where one fatal error breeds others to match, compounded ironies such as that one, tend to appear in bunches.

Contrary to the usual gossip, then and now, the SDI was not a military system per se; it was a strategic policy for outflanking, and thus changing the dimensionality of the global strategic, political, and economic equations, and that in a fundamental way.<sup>4</sup> It was the President's offer of that to Andropov, and Andropov's refusal, which is the subject of SDI. Any different representation, such as that of the *Post's* Powers, is simply a fraudulent concoction.

If Andropov did play, thus, the part of a Classical tragic figure of modern times, the U.S.A.'s present-day toleration for the follies of those Bush-league members of the Congress, and others, who are pushing their silly versions of "missile defense" now, is playing a part more tragic, even vastly more foolish, and disgusting, than Andropov did in his rejection

4. This in the sense of Graf von Schlieffen's theory of the flank. This is a crucial point in this report, to which I shall turn at an appropriate, later place here.

of President Reagan's offer of peaceful cooperation. That continuing tragedy on Andropov's side then, and on the side of the Caspar Weinbergers and Zbigniew Brzezinskis now, is the true-life story, concerning SDI, which must, at last, be told in the setting of the global crisis and related, new, Bush-league U.S. strategic follies of today. The understanding of the Andropov case, as a true Classical form of tragedy, ought to be a crucial, included feature of the definitions of both immediate and long-range U.S. strategic, war-avoidance doctrine today.

It is my duty, under presently impending circumstances, both because I am, under present conditions of global financial crisis, the only competent choice for election as the next U.S. President, and because of my central place in the SDI affair as a whole, to tell that story of the Andropov tragedy, and write the policy corresponding to that lesson, for the sake of our nation's, and the world's hope for a peaceful and prosperous future.

On the other side of the Andropov-Reagan conflict, it is to be conceded, to get that side of the issue out of the way, that Ronald Reagan was a somewhat complicated personality, but, all said and done, was one of only two interesting Presidents elected since the departure of Lyndon Johnson. The other is the incumbent, William Jefferson Clinton.

First of all, on that account, President Reagan is of my generation, the generation of World War II veterans, a man whose crucial formative years in adolescence and early adulthood, were rooted, like my own, in the upward-looking, hopeful time of the Franklin Roosevelt Presidency. He represented that Franklin Roosevelt generation, in contrast to the President's and my own junior, as the Caligula-like, whimpering thug, George Bush, never could or would. That is the Bush whom Reagan defeated, in the 1980 campaign for the Republican Presidential nomination. That aspect of Ronald Reagan's role is real, perhaps his best side, the side shown, in retrospect, most indelibly in his promulgation and continued advocacy of that SDI policy which the Bush circles always opposed, then as now.

Andropov obviously had either not done, or had flunked his foreign-intelligence homework on the subject of that aspect of U.S. history. Otherwise, the Soviet General Secretary could not have missed, so tragically, the crucial point about the role of the so-called "Reagan Democrats" in the President's earlier primary defeat of his and my own rival pre-candidate, George Bush, and Reagan's victory, in the general election, against the miserably failed, and then widely despised, Trilateral asset, President Jimmy Carter.<sup>5</sup> Part of the fruit of Andropov's folly, which he did not live to see, was

5. It was the folly of President Jimmy Carter's Presidency which brought about the defeat of Presidential pre-candidate George Bush, and Reagan's victory over Carter himself. It was the so-called "Reagan Democrats" i.e., "Roosevelt Democrats," who supplied the crucial margin of those victories, from the 1980 New Hampshire primary, on.



*The “Reagan Democrats” played a crucial role in the President’s election victories, as well as in mobilizing for the SDI. Here, a demonstration for beam-weapon defense by the National Democratic Policy Committee, the “LaRouche Democrats,” at the Capitol building in Washington, April 13, 1983.*

that Andropov’s turning down the President’s offer, enabled the machinery behind virtual co-President, former Trilateral Commission figure, Vice-President George Bush, to take control of the Presidency, step by step, year by year, out from under President Reagan, as became clear during the course of the second Reagan Administration.<sup>6</sup>

For reasons which I have just stated, and others, President Reagan demonstrated, that he had come to really believe in superseding arms-control, by the new form of scientific and technological cooperation expressed by SDI. In that reflection upon the experiences of the Franklin Roosevelt experience, the President was correct, and all among the opponents of that policy, including the circles of Vice-President George Bush, were wrong, some terribly wrong, some, like Andropov, tragically wrong. But for his own personal blunder in intelligence assessments, the Soviet General Secretary should, and probably would have dealt with Reagan’s offer in good faith. I was situated in an excellent position to know that then, as now, and there were those among Andropov’s key advisors who understood the point, but stopped short of pressing that point, at the point of absolutely ruining their continued influence, and careers at that time.

It was, thus, Andropov’s folly which was crucial for the deterioration of the United States from late 1983 onward, a turn symptomized by the shifting of Judge Clark out of the National Security Council, in favor of the faction of “Iran-Contra’s” Vice-President Bush and James Baker III, during

late 1983. Thus, Andropov’s tilting U.S. politics in the direction favorable to Bush’s cause, led to the destruction of his own nation, and the present state of moral, political, and economic ruin of my own.

I was, from the beginning, in the center of the launching of what became SDI. From that vantage-point, I can state all the essential, relevant features of the case, even without risking betrayal of what might be still legitimately secrets of our government.<sup>7</sup> I have said what is essential to that effect in earlier published reports on SDI, including some dating from February 1982, more than a year before the President’s initial announcement. My purpose here, is to emphasize the tragic role of Andropov, insofar as that points to crucial issues for U.S. strategic doctrine for today, and for the U.S.A. and the world in general, during the months and years immediately ahead.

Those preliminary observations situate the tragedy itself.

### **What is modern strategy for a republic?**

Andropov’s response spoke for itself: It said, in effect, that whatever he might have imagined the effect of his action might be, his point of view was, in effect, not to save the Soviet Union, not to gain a proffered result of great value for the overburdened Soviet society, but to defeat the U.S.A. within the framework of, even at the price of either launching or risking general warfare, or, in the alternative, which actually ensued, the later collapse of the already tottering, imma-

6. As Gore was later to undercut and undermine the Presidency of President Clinton.

7. I am advised, on the legal records, that some relevant parts of my communications with government then might still be classified.

nently self-doomed Soviet economy from within.

That point is crucial, therefore I restate it now. Andropov's expressed conception of strategy itself, was fatally flawed; his conduct in the SDI affair showed clearly, that his experience as a diplomat and foreign-intelligence operative, had failed to qualify him for dealing with the most crucial kinds of strategic decisions then confronting him. I am not prepared to explain exactly why he might have failed in that way, although I do know some contributing factors in his situation, including the return to the old Menshevik *anti-voluntarist* dogma, which had become visibly a commonplace, of public and related sources, among Soviet leading circles by the late 1960s and 1970s. All mere speculations aside, what is clear to me, and should become clear to all U.S. policy-planners today, is his failure as such. Otherwise, why he lacked the ability to do better, is a mystery which I relegate, in the spirit of Johannes Kepler, to the work of future specialists. I limit myself here to what I know with certainty: that he failed, and how he failed, and that *tragically*.

It is fairly said, he made the same fatal blunder, in principle, the blunder of simple-minded conceptions of the application of power, which the two doomed Roman commanders had committed at Cannae. Like those self-doomed Roman commanders, his fixation upon resisting his chosen opponent with blind stubbornness, caused him to bring about the outflanking of his own forces, and thus he bequeathed the subsequent doom of his command to be inherited by Gorbachev. He had not grasped the most essential, deeper, political conceptions of modern civilized warfare; otherwise, he would never have risked brushing off the President's offer in the foolish fashion he displayed.

What Andropov may have thought he intended to accomplish, is irrelevant. It is the intent of their actions, not the mere opinion of the actors, not what they may delude themselves to believe their purpose might be, which will determine history's true judgment of what constitutes *the efficient component of the persons' intent*. Whatever Andropov might have thought he intended, the effect of that intended choice was, in effect, to lose everything vital to his nation, *perhaps* for the sake of seeking revenge, or some illusory utopian scheme, or some combination of both. How he failed, is certain; why he chose to fail so, and that with such foolish hubris, is the area which contains the only matters which still remain a mystery to me.

Whatever he might have thought he was doing, the actual reason he failed is clear. His included failure as an intelligence professional, was, essentially, to ignore, apparently wishfully, the long-ranging implications of the systemic strategic controversy between President Franklin Roosevelt and Winston Churchill, that controversy concerning both the conduct of the ongoing World War II itself, and, more crucial, more fundamental, the global prospect for the post-war world.

It has been my estimation, for about a quarter-century to date, that the key to some of the known factors affecting the Andropov tragedy, is to be found in what had emerged as

prevailing, post-Lenin Soviet mythology, especially under the leadership of N.S. Khrushchev and his successors: their attachment to the popularized, mythical explanation of the birth of the Soviet Union itself, a myth crafted from the standpoint of what is recognized among Russian social-democrats as the anti-voluntarist doctrine of Karl Kautsky, G. Plekhanov, et al.<sup>8</sup>

Ironically, as V.I. Lenin himself insisted, from the time of his self-tortured break with those social-democrats, at the beginning of that century, the success of the Bolshevik revolution of 1917, was essentially a voluntarist intervention in the then ongoing processes of history. *It was not an historically inevitable consequence of the global crisis of capitalism, nor some mechanically predetermined destiny of Bolshevism. It was something which occurred despite the Bolshevik leadership in general; it was a situation in which Lenin himself personally seized the opportunity to change the course of history, by exploiting the aggregated incompetence of the incumbent governments of London, Paris, and the silly Woodrow Wilson's U.S.A.*<sup>9</sup> Most notably, that seizure of power was not an accident; it was the opportunity which Lenin had anticipated in his break with Plekhanov, which he had, later, foreseen as the necessary opportunity to be created by the Czar's folly in joining England and France for the war, and for which Lenin waited, eagerly, but strictly self-controlled, like a leopard awaiting the arrival of his prey.

Precisely because human beings, and society, are set apart from, and above the beasts, only self-doomed nations react to severe systemic crises, like that of 1914-1917 Russia, as all of Lenin's immediate rivals did, with rigid application of pre-existing academic or kindred varieties of shopworn dogma. Thus, in a similar sense, an out-manned Frederick the Great of Prussia outflanked, and routed, a vastly superior, well-trained Austrian force at Leuthen, twice during the same day. Similarly, an outmanned Hannibal destroyed, and obliterated a superior Roman force at Cannae. So, an inferior Russian force, aided by the friends and ideas of Friedrich Schiller, slaughtered the invading Grand Army of the Emperor Napoleon, by preparing the Moscow trap, and luring Napoleon into

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8. Ironically, the neo-Menshevik cult of "objectivity," came to be associated with revulsion against the adventurism of Khrushchev. Left unmentioned in these allegations against him, was the fact, that it was Khrushchev's channel to the author of the doctrines of both arms control and preventive nuclear war, Bertrand Russell, which typified Khrushchev adventures such as the 1962 missiles-crisis. When that fact is taken duly into account, the true face of the later anti-Khrushchev references to the dangers of "voluntarism," is better recognized as simply the old Menshevik dogma in new clothes.

9. As Lenin's acquaintance and long-standing factional opponent, Rosa Luxemburg, spoke, from Germany, of the initiatives of Lenin and Trotsky at that time: "they dared." A student of the history of the principle of the flank, in military practice, would recognize the point, as the kind of act of genius which is responsible for all the qualitative sorts of revolutionary establishment of new institutions in history, the kind of leadership which brings about a sharp break in the prevailing mind-set of all those around him, allies and opponents alike.



*A plaque in Moscow honoring V.I. Lenin. The 1917 revolution was not some mechanically predetermined destiny of Bolshevism; it was a situation in which Lenin himself personally seized the opportunity to change the course of history, by exploiting the aggregated incompetence of the governments of London, Paris, and the U.S.A.*

it. So, Alexander the Great, earlier, commanding a relative handful, had obliterated the hordes of the Achaemenid Empire on the plains of Gaugamela.

The essence of history, like the history of fundamental scientific progress, is novelty. Every crucial turn in history occurs as the fruit of what had been previously discounted as an anomaly; every true mastery of that situation, is also such an anomaly. The essence of strategy is the principle of the flank, as Lenin applied his foresight into such an anomaly, in his years-long preparations for, and conduct of his Russia campaign of 1917. The essence of the principle of the flank, is the principle of cognition, the principle which sets the human individual above the beasts, and the creative thinker above the monotonous mind-set of the mere pedants and other opportunists.

The birth of the Soviet Union was not the fruit of Marxist doctrine; it was a lawful anomaly within generally accepted Marxist doctrine; it was an anomalous action which Lenin deployed, in response to, and in exploitation of an historical juncture which was itself already a lawful anomaly, a paradox which shattered the pre-existing doctrine, as Lenin himself might have chosen such words, on the hard rocks of reality.

The efforts, by Lenin's successors of the 1950s and beyond, to conduct their policy according to some rigidly codified, current, academic sort of quasi-Marxist theory of history, created that predisposition for historic folly which ultimately doomed the Soviet Union itself. The Soviet Union was conceived and born as the fruit of anomalies, and was itself always an anomaly in world history thereafter, an anomaly which, in the end, could not be successfully led, but by leaders with a certain zest for the fact that the essential features of all history are understood only when they are understood as lawful forms of apparent anomalies.

The success of any flanking operation, in military strategy, or otherwise, is always the ability of leadership to find the way to victory by utilizing what their opposition would steadfastly consider, almost to the end, as a mistake, would condemn as the U.S.A.'s foolish Lt.-Gen. (ret.) Daniel Graham did, during 1982-1984, and preclude from chosen courses of action, as an anomaly. The general exposition of that point may be taken from my already referenced, recent report on the subject of cognition, my "The Becoming Death of Systems Analysis."

Among other lessons directly relevant to understanding the tragic nature of Andropov's decision, he had clearly not mastered the underlying lessons of the Thirty Years War and the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia; these have been no less than the determining precedents for the entire, subsequent history of Europe, no small matter safely to be overlooked. As I shall clarify this point below, his behavior in this matter also pointed to an incompetent, related, essentially ideological, mis-assessment of the United States: in this case, a crucial strategic blunder. See the likeness to those self-doomed blunderers who overrode Wallenstein's efforts to secure peace in collaboration with Sweden's Gustavus Adolphus. This was the Wallenstein whose assassination immediately, and inevitably drowned Europe in the hopeless ensuing years of the Thirty Years War. Like most U.S. voters in the present year's primary elections so far, Andropov was, in effect, like the foolish assassins of Wallenstein, in the assassins' moral travesty, of defending, in the name of honor, an adopted, foolish, ideological posture, not one fit to shape a defensible real-world result. What the Soviet General Secretary produced, by his choice of decision in the crucial turning-point of late March 1983, was the 1989-1992 collapse of Soviet power.

The President of the U.S.A. had made an offer of a new strategic relationship. Andropov's response reminds us of that great fool, that Romantic, real-life Don Quixote of Spain, King Philip II, as Friedrich Schiller aptly captures the historic essence of the situation in the great tragedy *Don Carlos*. As Schiller saw, Spain died as a power, suffocating in its own gore of the Netherlands war. Under Andropov's protégé, General Secretary (March 1985) Mikhail Sergeevich Gorbachev, it became much worse, deteriorating at an accelerating rate. It was the ill-conceived, liberal economic-reform policies included under the rubric of *Perestroika*, associated with

both Andropov and Gorbachev, which doomed the Soviet Union to its 1989-1992 internal collapse; and, it was the continuation of the same trend in the pro-gangster, so-called “liberal” economic reforms, as pushed by U.S. President George Bush and his U.S. Ambassador Robert Strauss, which ruined Russia over the course of the 1993-1999 interval.

As was discovered, once the East German government of Erich Honecker et al., had collapsed: during earlier 1989, the Warsaw Pact was in an advanced state of preparation for using the option of an impressive pre-emptive assault into western Europe, that in the same period that that state itself disintegrated. In my fore-warnings of the risk of the Soviet government’s summary rejection of the President’s offer, before it was clear he would make it, in February 1983, I warned the Soviet government that the rejection of such an offer would bring about the doom of the Soviet economic system, within about five years. I repeated that warning, both in my reports to my government, and on numerous public occasions, during the months and years which followed. Actually, it took six years before the Warsaw Pact proceeded to crumble, chain-reaction fashion, just as I had warned the world in my televised Berlin address of October 12, 1988.<sup>10</sup>

It is clear from the events of March-August 1983, that Andropov had no effective comprehension of the principled features of modern history, modern strategy included. Neither, of course, do most of the leading, loudly triumphalist, strategic-planning circles in the U.S.A. and NATO today, who are generally intellectual Lilliputians by comparison with Andropov himself. That coincidence is not accidental.

Modern Classical military science and related statecraft emerged in the aftermath of the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia, following a long period of religious warfare which had dominated all Europe since the 1511-1513 period of Venice’s triumph over the League of Cambrai. Nonetheless, since the latter triumph, no nation in Europe has succeeded in producing a durable form of modern nation-state *republic* as such, despite such noble, but aborted attempts as those of the circles of Lazare Carnot, the circles of Friedrich Schiller, and the launching of France’s Fifth Republic under President Charles de Gaulle. The systems of government which have emerged in modern Europe since the League of Cambrai’s defeat, have been, in net effort, no better than accumulated democratic reforms of the parliamentary underside of a feudal reign, which the Roman imperial tradition of Diocletian et al., had ultimately bequeathed to the modern age of financier-oligarchical rule.

Only under temporary, exceptional circumstances, as typified by the government of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer in what, in fact, continued to be occupied Germany, has a parliamentary form of government been able to approximate the quality of true republican government, one defined in princi-

10. Lyndon H. LaRouche, “The Winter of Our Discontent,” Presidential campaign broadcast, Oct. 31, 1988.

ple and form by the combination of the 1776 U.S. Declaration of Independence and the 1789 U.S. Federal Constitution. Contrary to commonly taught, foolish doctrines circulating in the U.S. universities of today, the character of the U.S. republic was not a product of the frontier, as fools’ echoes of the Romantic Frederick Jackson Turner, and Hollywood, insist; but, it was, rather, the fruit of an experiment launched by republicans from Europe, using North America as the location to build up a design, derived from the anti-Roman, Classical-Greek model, which had been crafted by the republican forces within old Europe itself.

To the present day, the legacy of pagan Rome and its empire, dominates the cultures of globally extended European civilization, including the U.S.A. itself. Typical of the prevalence of the Romantic degeneration dominant in U.S. political culture today, is the curious adoration of the mere name of “democracy,” whose presently putative referent, is nothing other than a continuation of the notion of “popular opinion,” as the ancient pagan oligarchy of patrician Rome defined *vox populi*, as the opinion of the dumbed masses of predators (*populari*), predators constituting the common pagan-Roman pestilence otherwise known as plebeians. This, “popular opinion” (*vox populi*) “public opinion” as Walter Lippmann defined it, was the mechanism of corruption, by means of which the Roman plebeians were controlled, as a deployed force of conquest and rapine against the targets of their depredations. Such masses of foolish, duped, “popular” predators, are typified, exactly, by the foolish followers of candidates George Bush and Al Gore, and the rabid co-thinkers of Caspar Weinberger and Zbigniew Brzezinski, today. Such is the lunatic notion of “strategy,” underlying such wild-eyed, Romantic doctrines as the folly of Air Land Battle 2000, today. Today, a similarly, morally corrupt form of *Orwellian* popular opinion, or “democracy” as today’s U.S. Project Democracy<sup>11</sup> defines that term for practice, exerts its liberals’ “Big Brother” style in dictatorship, increasingly, all in the name of “democracy,” over the wills of the masses of the population in both many nations, and in supranational institutions.

Typical of the corrupt essence of that Romantic sort of “popular opinion,” then and now, is that it is posed as an alternative to be preferred to truthfulness and justice. The explicitly Romantic and also *Faustian* irrationalism of Immanuel Kant, respecting physical science, law, and art, is that of Kant’s follower, the Romantic, proto-Nazi philosopher of law, *Zeitgeist* doctrinaire Professor Friedrich Karl Savigny. Kant’s and Savigny’s notion of law, rooted in the pagan Roman law of the predators (*populari*), was rightly recognized, as by Heinrich Heine, for example, as the probable predeces-

11. a.k.a. National Endowment for Democracy, International Republican Institute, et al. An influential prescription for transforming the mass of U.S. citizens into a depraved body of Roman-style, or Orwellian “public opinion,” is T.W. Adorno, *The Authoritarian Personality* (New York: Harper, 1950).

sor of future forms of tyranny in Germany.<sup>12</sup> This notion is identical, axiomatically, to the doctrine of popular will characteristic of the fascism of Benito Mussolini and Adolf Hitler, and of Napoleon Bonaparte and his police-state doctrine of *Code Napoleon* before them. It is axiomatically comparable to the tenets of English and British empiricism, as typified by Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, Bernard Mandeville, David Hume, Adam Smith, and Jeremy Bentham's utilitarianism.

The rejection, as Kant and Savigny do, of a determination of truthfulness and justice, that as defined according to Socratic reason, in favor of a mystical faith in the benefits of sundry guises for anarchic licentiousness, including those of irrationalists Hobbes, Locke, Mandeville, and Adam Smith, when combined with a radical-positivist form of legal philosophy, is the germ of the most hideous, Orwellian form of fascism, as that emergence is in process in the increasingly, morally corrupted, judicial system of the U.S.A. today.<sup>13</sup>

Contrast such morally degraded, Romantic notions of culture and popular opinion, to the opening three paragraphs of the 1776 U.S. Declaration of Independence and the Preamble of the U.S. Federal Constitution. The contrast there is between the predatory axiomatic Romanticism of British Eighteenth-Century Liberalism and the Classical-Greek traditions. The European oligarchical state, whether based upon landed aristocracy, as the irrationalist Dr. François Quesnay proposed, or the Venice-style financier-oligarchy of the Anglo-Dutch empiricist model, was always rooted in the history and traditions of law of pagan Rome. The opposing view, which asserts that no government can have legitimate authority to rule, unless it be an efficient servant of the general welfare of all of the population and its posterity, is a Christian expression of that Classical Greek legacy traced to predecessors such as Solon of Athens and Plato. Thus, Classical versus Romantic, is the essential conflict pervading the entirety of globally extended European civilization to the present day.

It is from that vantage-point, and only that vantage-point, that the modern European form of statecraft and strategy may be competently understood. It was those in the anti-Romantic, Classical tradition, such as the Winthrops and Mathers of the Massachusetts colony, who not only conveyed the republican principle into what became the emerging republics of the Americas, but who played a crucial, strategic role, as in the case of the intervention of Gottfried Leibniz's circles into the policy-planning for the American fight for independence,

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12. Heinrich Heine, *Religion & Philosophy in Germany*, original edition.

13. The noted international law expert, Professor Friedrich August Freiherr von der Heydte, in 1989, warned that the kind of judicial practice exhibited by Federal Judge Albert V. Bryan, Jr.'s Alexandria court, expressed a fusion of Locke and modern radical positivism, which must lead rapidly toward a worse form of fascist law in the U.S. than appeared in Nazi Germany under Judge Roland Freisler and the influence of Carl Schmitt. Relevant utterances among those by Associate Supreme Court Justice Scalia corroborate that warning, and also that of Heinrich Heine, including the emphasis to be placed upon the legal roots of German fascism in the teachings of Immanuel Kant.

over the course of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries, in assisting the republican cause's successes within the emerging nations of the Americas. Thus, the United States, like the leading republics of Central and South America, must be recognized, and understood as an integral expression of the work of the republican struggle on the battlefield of globally extended European civilization as a whole.

Lenin's successful crafting of the Soviet republic, could not be competently represented, except as a by-product of an anomaly generated by the successive Presidencies of Theodore Roosevelt and Ku Klux Klan fanatic Woodrow Wilson, in the U.S.A. The alliance between the Wall Street heirs of Jeremy Bentham's asset, Aaron Burr, the latter the treasonous founder of the Bank of Manhattan, and those unrepentant sons of the Confederacy, Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson, created the possibility for British King Edward VII's orchestration of what became World War I, and the temporary absence of the legacy of the American Revolution from the government of the U.S.A. during the historically crucial period between McKinley's assassination and the election of President Warren Harding.<sup>14</sup>

Had President McKinley not been assassinated, by complicity of New York City's rabidly Anglophile Henry Street Settlement House, Britain and France would never have succeeded in organizing Edward's intended great war throughout Europe. Had the U.S. been committed still to the allies of Lincoln and the Lincoln legacy, Emil Rathenau's and Walter Rathenau's Germany, and to Mendelejev's and Sergei Witte's Russia, World War I would never have occurred as it did, as King Edward VII pushed this forward with assurances implicitly given by unregenerate scion of the Confederacy, Theodore Roosevelt.

Thus, the absence of the real U.S.A. from the stage of history at that juncture, created an anomaly in the flow of history up to that point. It was in that circumstance, that the situation was created inside Russia and Europe more widely, in which a Classical form of strategic flanking opportunity was handed to Lenin, just as the folly of the Roman commanders at Cannae, supplied Hannibal the opportunity to subject the Roman forces to a shattering hecatomb on that occasion.

The later problem was, that the post-Lenin Soviet leadership, especially after the most untimely death of Franklin Roosevelt, and especially after Khrushchev's consolidation of his power, failed to grasp the nature and implications of the irony which had created the possibility for the creation and consolidation of what had become Soviet power. The

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14. Harding, elected on the wave of national revulsion against Ku Klux Klan liberal Woodrow Wilson, brought a mixed bag into government, partly patriotic, but otherwise infested with many dirty elements from the Theodore Roosevelt Wall Street legacy (e.g., figures such as the impossible Coolidge, Herbert Hoover, and Andrew Mellon). The "strange," in fact implausible, death of President Harding, allowed the Theodore Roosevelt legacy to resume control in favor of London, so that the real U.S.A. was unrepresented on the world stage until the election of President Franklin Roosevelt.

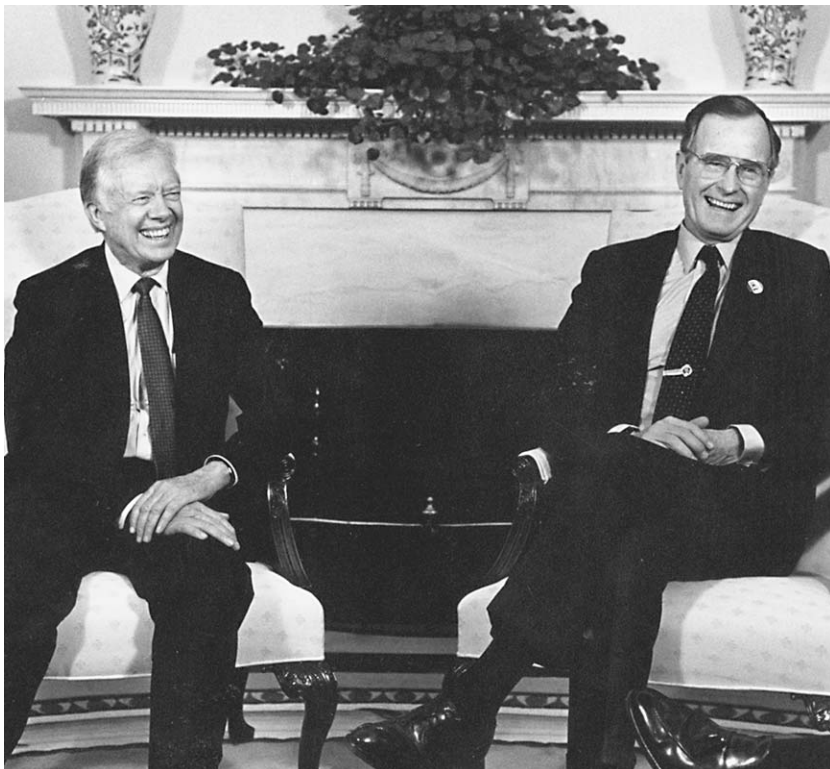


continuity of history, which is to say the avoidance of new dark ages for entire civilizations, is expressed by an impulse within history which abhors a vacuum. It was that vacuum which gave Lenin his strategic flanking opportunity, and the Soviet system its opportunity for a certain durability. The culmination of a certain, later, creeping intellectual decadence within the Soviet leadership, combined with its failure to comprehend the grand irony of the very existence of a Soviet power in history, found its culminating expression in the succession of tragic follies of Andropov and Gorbachev, and in their supersession by the carpetbaggers, the emergence to power of an outrightly criminal class of vultures, called, euphemistically, reforming “economic liberals”—they stole all too liberally, under direction of agencies such as Project Democracy’s International Republican Institute (IRI) and Margaret Thatcher’s London-based financier oligarchy.

This points to the entire complex of essential intelligence, tragically, even viciously lacking in the mentalities of Andropov and Gorbachev. The problem was not merely that they were ignorant of essential principles, but that they, like the Hamlet of the Third Act soliloquy, refused to consider learning.

One can not understand real history, and its willful making, by treating contending forces childishly, as in a sand-box game. Only fools are “objective” about such matters. To become competent, one must first choose the right side in the conflict, which is not necessarily either of the sides considered in the sand-box model. In all of the history of European civilization, the right side is the Classical standpoint, whose perennial adversary is the Romantic mindset, the so-called “oligarchical model,” that latter left over, successively, from ancient Babylon, the Delphi cult, and pagan Rome. One must always seek the way to orchestrate the putative strategic conflicts from the higher standpoint of that Classical world-outlook, the which is reflected in the opening three paragraphs of the 1776 U.S. Declaration of Independence and the 1789 Preamble of the Federal Constitution. The purpose of the republican master strategist, such as any qualified President of the U.S.A., is to address any conflict from that Classical vantage-point.

The immediate point here, in referencing the Andropov case, is: *How should one resolve the conflict between a U.S.A. presently dominated by a powerful Anglo-American financial-oligarchical cartel, and what had been, on the opposing side, both the Soviet Union, and, a third force, the so-called*



*Jimmy Carter and George Bush, March 27, 1990. Since the deaths of Franklin Roosevelt and John F. Kennedy, no U.S. President has represented efficiently, the side of those forces that created the U.S. republic. “Carter was an unspeakable parody of Woodrow Wilson, who did more to destroy the very soul of the United States than any administration since the Coolidge-Mellon travesty of the twenties.” As for Bush, he was “the proverbial pits.”*

*developing nations as a whole?* That is the way in which I have always viewed the current strategic reality of this planet, since my war-time years in Burma and India. Thus, the side of Leibniz and Benjamin Franklin, and, therefore that of President Abraham Lincoln, was *always my side* thereafter.

Since the deaths of Franklin Roosevelt and John F. Kennedy, no U.S. President has represented that side efficiently, the side of the creation of the U.S. republic. Nixon was a poor fool, already a broken man years earlier, a man who seemed to have lost most of himself but his personal political ambition. Carter was an unspeakable parody of Woodrow Wilson, who did more to destroy the very soul of the United States than any administration since the Coolidge-Mellon travesty of the twenties. The possibility for a needed reversal of the decay represented by Carter, was lost as “co-President Bush” took the administration, more and more, out from under President Reagan, especially after Andropov’s tragic rejection of the SDI. Bush was the proverbial pits. The Clinton Presidency has suffered the corrosive effects of something akin to Bush’s role in the Reagan Presidency, or, as a modern Rabelais might write, a greedy, gritty, utterly back-stabbing, and generally mean-spirited, Uriah Heep-like parody of the evil Woodrow



President Franklin D. Roosevelt (left) and Sir Winston Churchill at Yalta, Feb. 4, 1945. "The question which Andropov should have posed to himself, is: whether he preferred the Classical legacy, as echoed by Franklin Roosevelt, or the Romantic legacy as represented by Churchill, Wall Street, and the legacy of the Confederacy?"

Wilson, the Gore "co-Presidency."

Without a leading representative of the legacy of Washington, Monroe, Lincoln, and Franklin Roosevelt in the Presidency, history as a whole is inevitably monstrously distorted by the lack of efficient representation of what extended European civilization's efforts define, as the American power opposing the British financial-oligarchical power and its pernicious influence in the planet as a whole. Although the U.S.A. does not, and should not dominate the world, the lack of suitable, and effective leadership among nations, from within the U.S.A., has, during any part of the past two hundred years, so far, made the existence of political life on this entire planet a turbulent set of anomalies, just as that is illustrated by the case of Lenin's creation of Soviet power. In such awfully anomalous situations, either anomalous solutions succeed, or civilization as a whole must tend to be plunged into some new dark age. The establishment of the U.S. Federal constitutional republic remains, as it was for late Eighteenth-Century European patriots, the beacon of hope for all mankind; but, sometimes, that light has been turned off, and that in times when the political seas of the world are stormy.

As in the success of the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia, true strategic leadership is always to be found, as President Franklin Roosevelt had intended to deal with the reconstruction of the post-war, post-colonialist world, by rising above apparently opposing sides among the national powers, to make

the U.S. itself an instrument for building up to a true global community of principle, a principle, as understood by U.S. Secretary of State John Quincy Adams, as consistent with what Dr. Edward Teller once described, so amiably, in late 1982, as "the common aims of mankind." That catalytic role of the U.S. republic as a temple of liberty, and beacon of hope for all mankind, has always been the only true manifest destiny of the U.S. republic constituted by our 1776 Declaration of Independence and 1789 Preamble of our Federal Constitution.

Had Secretary Andropov been wise, he would have addressed the U.S.-Soviet conflict in those terms of reference, as I did, from the U.S. side, in my role in proposing and working to bring into being what President Reagan announced as the original statement of the SDI policy.

Thus, in those same historic terms of reference, the conflict between the two, thrown-together, war-time allies, Roosevelt and Churchill, is the key to all competent reading of subsequent worldwide history, and all strategic

thinking. The conflict between what Henry A. Kissinger denounced as "the American intellectual" tradition, as opposed to that British Hobbesian tradition which Kissinger espoused, is key to all competent formulation of strategy today.<sup>15</sup>

The significance of that Roosevelt tradition, so bitterly hated by Kissinger, is that it is a reflection of the Classical, anti-Romantic tradition in extended European civilization; whereas, Churchill, like his predecessor Palmerston, represents the modern Romantic heritage, as expressed currently in the form of financier-oligarchical world-domination. In this respect, to place oneself on the side of Britain against the republican impulse within the U.S.A., is to bring the worst upon oneself. To find a "lesser evil" in a Bertrand Russell, or a Russell clone such as the Kissinger who, like fellow William Yandell Elliot protégé Zbigniew Brzezinski, is an avowed and practicing disciple of Jeremy Bentham, Castlereagh, and Metternich, is the mark of the mortalist preparing to relegate his nation to nothing as much as its own coffin. To be such a dupe, as the Emperor Nero's Seneca typifies this, is to foster a cause which can have no consequence, but to promote the

15. Henry A. Kissinger, "Reflections on a Partnership: British and American Attitudes to Postwar Foreign Policy, Address in Commemoration of the Bicentenary of the Office of Foreign Secretary," May 10, 1982, Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House), London. Excerpts are published in *EIR*, Sept. 22, 1995, p. 33.

resurgence of some modern expression of the same Romantic legacy which produced the Emperor Napoleon, Benito Mussolini, and Adolf Hitler.

The failure to grasp that fact, was the essential folly of Secretary Andropov. The tragic blunder of Secretary Andropov, was to fail to grasp that point, even when it was set before him, under his nose, so to speak, both by me personally, and by President Reagan's broadcast March 23, 1983 address.

## Military strategy

In the republican outlook, so situated and understood, military and related strategy is concerned *primarily*, not so much with the relatively secondary matter of warfare between and among nations; we must be primarily concerned with the higher, subsuming purpose, of establishing upon this planet what Secretary of State John Quincy Adams defined as a "community of principle," a community of perfectly sovereign nation-states, each and all based, internally, and in their foreign relations, upon commitment to the principle of promoting the general welfare by methods consistent with truthfulness and justice, as both Plato's dialogues and the Apostle Paul's *I Corinthians* 13 identify the principle called *agapē*. Since the time of ancient Greece, for all of us who are republicans, that definition of a community of principle, that comprehension of the fundamental opposition of the Classical Greek to the degenerate tradition of, successively, Babylon, the Delphi cult, Rome, and feudal and modern Romanticism, has always defined the playing-field upon which the issues of strategy are variously defined and played out.

According to such notions of strategy, the adversary is never an opposing nation as such. The adversary is always a *principle of evil*, whose influence must be defeated. That principle may be expressed, for the moment, as the current policy of some specific nation; but, it is the principle, not the ostensibly opposing nation as such, which is the underlying strategic issue. The central issue of strategy, is not, "Who is our potential adversary?" but, rather, "What principle is our enemy?" Simple-minded people never seem to grasp that crucial distinction. The promotion of the victory of the Classical notion of a community of republics, over such evil principles as the Romantic legacy of both the landed-aristocratic and financier-oligarchical forms of law and society, is the essence of republican strategy for any nation or other force committed to promotion of the principle of the general welfare of both existing and future generations of humanity. It is agreement in practice to that Classical principle, of promotion of the general welfare, which is the pivot on which cooperation in mutual security, among nations of differing constitutions, should prosper.

The capitalism consistent with the American System of Alexander Hamilton, the Careys, Friedrich List, and the Lincoln-Carey agro-industrial revolution of 1861-1876, is a form of national economy in which the state is responsible for provision of the development and maintenance of basic economic

infrastructure, and for the protection of those forms of private entrepreneurship upon which growth of the physical-economic productivity and standard of living of the population as a whole depends. The British East India Company system, as defined by that Company's Haileybury School economists Adam Smith, Jeremy Bentham, Thomas Malthus, John Stuart Mill, et al., is a rentier-financier system, which can not prosper without looting of either its own land and inhabitants, or raping foreign populations and the territories which they inhabit. The fight between the patriots (the protectionists) and the "free traders," the latter also known sometimes as "American Tories" in the U.S.A., was never anything but a reflection of the mutually exclusive character of the superior system of political-economy, the economic-protectionist American System, over the predominantly parasitical British rentier, or so-called "free trade" system.

The idea, which became popular among the Marxists, that the capitalism of Adam Smith is scientific economics, and that the economics of Alexander Hamilton and Henry C. Carey are a poor copy of Adam Smith, is a delusion, which happens to have been fostered in Karl Marx by British agents Friedrich Engels and the British Library's Urquhart and others;<sup>16</sup> it was never a premise of effective strategic thinking. In fact, under Alexander II, especially after 1876, under the leadership of scientist Mendeleev and Minister Sergei Witte, it was the methods of the Lincoln-Carey agro-industrial model of 1861-1876, which contributed to pre-Soviet Russia the foundations of its greatest rates of economic progress. It was Lenin's adoption of the American methods of Henry Ford, for example, and the same American methods of 1861-1876, embedded in the Germany of Walter Rathenau, on which the building of the war-shattered Soviet economy was launched. It is pro-British delusions in political-economy and related matters, on the sides of both the U.S.A. and Russia, for example, which

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16. Urquhart was a top agent of the British intelligence service, and also, in that capacity a famous rival of Lord Palmerston. Despite that rivalry, Urquhart was the principal controller for the entire network of British agent Giuseppe Mazzini on both the continent of Europe, and the Young America branch based at both Concord, Massachusetts and Charleston, South Carolina. It was that Mazzini, for example, who, at a London meeting, appointed Karl Marx secretary of the newly founded International Workingmen's Association. A somewhat humorous by-product of Urquhart's relationship to his sometime charge Marx, was Marx's labored effort to expose Palmerston as a Russian spy! Labored as it was, it is a tell-tale symptom of that phase in the successive phases of Marx's evolution from his years as a secondary student under the famous Wyttenbach at Trier. To understand Marx and his work, one must situate what were the relatively independent cognitive ferments within him, some of which showed an independent spark approaching the quality of genius, from the controlled environments which provided the controlling occasion, the enveloping mind-set of reference, for those personal intellectual developments. The differences which developed between Marx and Engels, respecting the U.S. Civil War, and Marx's repeated capitulation to processor of slave-produced cotton, Engels, on some of these matters, affords an insight of some significance for serious scholars in such matters. Engels' documented role, in imposing disgusting British views respecting Friedrich List, and, later, Henry C. Carey, upon Marx, is exemplary.



Henry Kissinger (right) with David Rockefeller, 1992. Andropov foolishly preferred the proffers of Kissinger and Wall Street, to those of President Reagan.

have been the single greatest source of the unnecessary, and, indeed, foolish motives for conflict between the U.S.A. and Soviet Union in past times, and which have contributed greatly to the anti-Russia and other self-ruinous follies of the U.S.A. and other NATO partner-countries, among others, today.

The question which Andropov should have posed to himself, is: whether he preferred the Classical legacy, as echoed by Franklin Roosevelt, or the Romantic legacy as represented by Churchill, Wall Street, and the legacy of the Confederacy? Which current did a prudent Soviet government prefer to have as a diplomatic partner within the U.S.A.? There, in failing to think in those terms, lies the root of Andropov's tragic folly of March-April 1983. Preferring the British as the lesser evil, imagining that Adam Smith was "scientifically" superior to Hamilton and Carey as economists, and considering Bertrand Russell, and Russell's arms-control dogmas, as a lesser evil, is typical among the contributing factors underlying the folly of Andropov's preferences for the proffers of Kissinger et al. to those of President Reagan.

Such follies imply a preference for a correspondingly foolish strategic doctrine. The SDI represented the Franklin Roosevelt legacy. By his actions of late March and April 1983, Andropov, in effect, chose Kissinger, George Bush, Margaret Thatcher, and also Mitterrand, and the evil legacy of Bertrand Russell, instead. In that choice, he embraced his own ruin, and the aggravated suffering of both the Soviet Union, and post-1991 Russia, too.

Look at the matter of military strategy from this standpoint.

The Romantic legacy, the impulse for limiting the notion of strategy, to the matter of imposition of political will by force, may appear, by fallacy of composition, to be, in fact, a transitional mode of strategic action; but the raw, often infantile impulse to impose will by sheer force, must never become the political motive *for the commander's, or strategic planner's* role in military action. The political will of the commander must always be of a cognitive quality, like that mustering of concentration required for discovering, validating, and implementing a validatable universal principle, never the simple, raw stubborn will of the common brawler. The proper strategic political motive, is to bring harmony among republics, and to defeat every threat to the cause of hegemony of the republican cause of perfect national sovereignties, among existing and emerging republics upon this planet.

Sometimes, that republican policy requires not only military action, but also preparation, and determined application of war-winning capability. However, such means are to be subordinated, absolutely and always, to a higher, overriding objective: to bring about the desired result, either without war-fighting, or, by means of an early, successful termination of that warfare.<sup>17</sup> These were precisely the overriding consid-

17. General Douglas MacArthur's direction of the 1941-1945 Pacific War, for as long as President Franklin Roosevelt lived, is an outstanding model of economy in warfare, in contrast to the unnecessary, sometimes very bloody battles, for which some of MacArthur's factional opponents in the Navy Department sacrificed the men and other means under their command. This is to be contrasted with the effects of Winston Churchill's appointment and continued deployment of that Field Marshal Montgomery, who, in North Africa, and in the 1944 period of war in western continental Europe, prolonged the war unnecessarily, perhaps no less than twice, each time, in North Africa, and again in 1944, by about a half-year, or even longer, and wasted countless lives on all sides in so doing. It is consistent with this, that the same Montgomery qualified himself as the prospective Adolf Hitler of Africa in his stated genocidal, Rhodes Plan intentions toward the inhabitants of sub-Saharan Africa. Typical of the folly of Montgomery's military role, is the remark of Professor von der Heydte, who, reflecting upon his service as the commander of Rommel's rear-guard during the retreat from El Aamein, replied wittily, to my remarks on Montgomery's war-time performance as a commander; he replied, in memorable English: "You can't say anything bad about Montgomery to me. He saved my life; he could have flanked me at almost any time; if he had ever chosen to flank my rear guard, when he might have, I would have been dead." Churchill's British policy for World War II, as exhibited, otherwise, by Churchill's efforts to delay the war's end by years, by diverting Allied efforts against "the soft underbelly of Europe," as by the virtual criminal "Market Garden" escapade, and by calculated British



*Supreme Allied Commander Gen. Douglas MacArthur signs the document accepting Japan's surrender, Sept. 2, 1945. "The Truman-led lynching of Churchill adversary MacArthur, was the choice of example used by London's Washington, D.C. accomplices, to bring about the destruction of the competence of the U.S. military arms as instruments of republican statecraft."*

erations in my design for what was initially proposed as SDI.

The preferred method of true strategy is that derived directly, as was Alexander the Great's, from Plato's Socratic method. In the last analysis, the most important wars in the post-1648 history of European civilization, express a conflict rooted inclusively in several or more falsely held axiomatic assumptions, by one or both contending parties. The folly of the Roman commanders, in their misguided deployment of their superior forces against the inferior forces commanded by Hannibal, also illustrates the point. The aspect of battle underlying the principle of the flank, is not a matter of the terrain as such. Exemplary is the direction by Frederick the Great, against a superior Austrian force at Leuthen. Terrain, and the method by which it may be controlled with greatest relative economy of effort, is but an important, subsumed practical consideration, in the way in which the mind of both the commander and his command deploy against both the material resources and, above all, the mind of the opposing forces and its command. Lenin's preparation for, and orchestration of the Soviet seizure of power, in 1917, is an example of this same principle. This principle of the flank was the

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assistance to Hitler's Gestapo against the July 1944 German plotters against Hitler, was to postpone victory, over U.S. objections, as long as possible, to ensure that the maximum numbers of Germans and Russians killed one another before the war were brought to a conclusion. Montgomery's deep-rooted, if high-pitched personal defects, provided a convenient instrument for realizing that policy. Even Churchill's deployment of the eccentric Montgomery to Egypt, to replace a competent commander, expressed the same British policy.

crucial feature in my design for what President Reagan named the SDI, a point which former U.S. DIA chief General Graham and his Heritage Foundation were morally and intellectually incapable of comprehending. I shall come to that crucial point, in due course here.

The proper choice of axioms to replace those currently in vogue, will always be of implicit great benefit to each of the quarrelling parties, if those parties define the meaning of benefit in terms of the republican principle, the promotion of the general welfare, rather than in terms of some variety of oligarchical presumption. Such had been the intention of the murdered Wallenstein; such was the successful outcome of the Treaty of Westphalia, upon which the long era of lunatic religious wars in Europe was brought more or less to an end, and by which, therefore, modern civilized law of sovereign nation-states was more or less securely established, in principle. That, admittedly, still contested legacy of the 1648 Treaty persisted, until the outbreak of the war which Britain's King Edward VII planned and launched, the great war of 1914-1917, a foul blow from which civilization has never fully recovered, up to the present date.

Thus, the essential function of strategic thinking, is to define and introduce such an axiomatic remedy for the ostensible cause of conflict. If, however, that conflict can not be avoided, then that same strategy serves as the guiding policy for the conduct of warfare, and for defining the goal selected for cessation of hostilities. A good illustration is provided by the conduct of the Pacific war under General MacArthur's command, seen in the light of MacArthur's role in the conduct



*“Modern republican military policy has been based, especially since the work of France’s ‘Author of Victory’ Lazare Carnot [left], and the complementary figure of Gerhard Scharnhorst [right] for Germany, on the principle of the strategic defense.”*

of the ensuing peace with Japan, a peace which avoided the tragic barbarism, leading to World War II, practiced by Ku Klux Klan enthusiast Woodrow Wilson, Secretary Lansing, Clemenceau, et al., in the adoption and enforcement of the Versailles Treaty. A related example, is provided by the last public address of President Abraham Lincoln: to bring back the states which had been occupied by the now destroyed Confederacy, as if those states had never departed the union. That, unlike Versailles, and unlike President Truman’s cruel and unnecessary nuclear bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, is typical of the strategic thinking of honorable men, and of proper strategic conceptions.<sup>18</sup>

In such cases, valid remedies occur only in the same form as validatable discoveries of universal physical principle. The solution is always, to break asunder the fatal grip of prevailing mind-sets, and to introduce an added, valid principle, thus transforming the mind-set, thus transforming the definition of the issues underlying the prospective continuation of the conflict. There lies the underlying principle of military strategy for the SDI, as I had developed and campaigned on that specific point since middle to late 1977. As I have said, I will

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18. I have documented the argument on this subject in earlier locations. It is arguable that President Truman’s decision was, in fact, a war crime: an unnecessary attack on an already hopelessly defeated, and blockaded nation. The myth that the bombing saved “one millions American lives” was an outright lie. There was never a need to invade the main island of Japan; the policy of MacArthur’s command was to let the highly effective air-sea blockade do its work, until the relevant, rebellious Japan military factions had no option, but to accept the Emperor’s already negotiated intent, through Vatican channels, to surrender.

return to that crucial point again, at an appropriate point below.

It is upon such premises, that the shaping of republican military policy, as such, is to be elaborated. I summarize with aid of reference to a few relevant examples.

On this account, modern republican military policy has been based, especially since the work of France’s “Author of Victory” Lazare Carnot, and the complementary figure of Gerhard Scharnhorst for Germany, on *the principle of the strategic defense*. This is the same conception of strategic defense, devised by von Wolzogen on the basis of the work of Friedrich Schiller, as what became the war-winning strategy of Russia and its Prussian allies for the Russian campaign of 1812, against the fascist Emperor Napoleon admired by Adolf Hitler. Carnot’s defense of France, in the circumstances of the predator Napoleon’s rout, is an example of the principle involved.

Thus, the point I made about Classical, or so-called traditional military strategy, the which I introduced publicly, in successive steps, over the 1977-1988 interval, was not in itself a new conception; all the great commanders and teachers had emphasized this in one degree or another, Carnot and Scharnhorst, and also our Sherman, among the most notable. Sherman beat the Confederate forces in his path, because he had the superior mind of a senior ranking engineering officer, deploying thus the more efficient application of force. So, Carnot and Scharnhorst, Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan typify commanders, like President Lincoln, and like MacArthur later, who were first of all statesmen, rather than merely soldiers, whose policy is not the mere scores piled up in winning



*Lt. Gen. U.S. Grant (left), Gen. William T. Sherman (right), and Gen. Philip G. Sheridan. These great U.S. Civil War generals typify commanders “who were first of all statesmen, rather than merely soldiers, whose policy is not the mere scores piled up in winning of battles, but early successful conclusion of war, that in an historically decisive, timely fashion.”*

of battles, but early successful conclusion of war, that in an historically decisive, timely fashion. The object of warfare is winning the peace, ultimately the peace that brings to a close the need to continue to practice war on this planet, and nothing else, a peace which could never be achieved without first establishing global hegemony for a community of sovereign, republican nation-state republics.<sup>19</sup>

What I added to such a well-grounded, pre-existing tradition in republican statecraft, was my demystification of certain previously unresolved, fundamental issues of statecraft, as my discovery is summarized as the LaRouche-Riemann Method.<sup>20</sup> In this way, I added a specific dimension of principle to what great commanders, for example, such as Carnot and Scharnhorst, had done earlier, or Czar Alexander I had accepted as necessary, in the case of Moscow.

19. Granted, MacArthur's command fought brutal, grinding battles, at selected, crucial strategic points, as Grant had done. Such resorts were employed by great commanders only when that choice was crucial, and strategically unavoidable. Otherwise, economy is a principle of Classical methods of warfare. For example, given the treasonous Democratic Party election-campaign of August Belmont's puppet, General McClellan, for breaking up the Union, Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan were determined to bring the war to a conclusion before the traitorous Belmont and McClellan could bring about the British Empire's miraculous, last-minute triumph in the war, through a Democratic Party's negotiated settlement with the Confederacy. That circumstance, that time-factor, absolutely required the otherwise uneconomical actions conducted under Grant's command.

20. op. cit.

It is notable, that my relative success, especially during the interval 1982-1985, in attracting endorsement for the SDI, and collaboration with such an effort from among senior military figures of several nations of Europe, and elsewhere, in addition to a significant ration inside the U.S.A. itself, was my success in situating my proposals precisely within the context of a well-established, Classical military tradition typical of the best senior professionals from the World War II generation. I had simply added a new principle to the well-established Classical republican tradition in strategic thinking and practice, a new principle specific to the application of my LaRouche-Riemann method in the science of physical economy. The introduction of my added principle made Classical republican strategic policy feasible once again, and the best senior military professionals, especially those who were veterans of the World War II period, readily recognized this fact. Otherwise, it was not necessary for me to add much of anything to the otherwise well-established Classical tradition.

My introduction of that added physical principle to the task of defining a Classical application of the already established principle of strategic defense, was what electrified a wide assortment of policy-making and other senior military professionals from various parts of the world. It was on this account, that I was enabled, even before the President's first announcement of his own commitment to the SDI, to have briefed, and consulted with senior military circles in France, Italy, Germany, and a significant number of other nations, in addition to U.S. circles. As some of these from Germany

summarily described my initiative to me: “Your policy has put us back into developing strategy again.” Such reports, relayed back to relevant circles of the President, were an important part of the preliminaries for the announcement of the SDI.<sup>21</sup>

To understand the SDI politically, to understand the various reactions to my initiatives on this account, one must take prominently into account the battle between traditional military professionals and the wild-eyed, New Age utopians rallied around the nuclear-warfare and arms-control chimeras introduced to U.S. and other policy-making on the initiative of the most evil mind of the Twentieth Century, the late Bertrand Russell.

Despite the Romantic influences expressed, typically, by Henri Jomini, the renewal of the U.S. Classical tradition under Presidents Monroe and John Quincy Adams, brought the influence of the circles of France’s Lazare Carnot into the revitalized West Point Military Academy under Commandant Sylvanus Thayer. As for Carnot, and also for Scharnhorst and his followers, the basis for military professionalism was science and engineering, and their bearing upon logistics. The principle of strategic defense was paramount, as attested by General Billy Mitchell’s recognition of the development of carrier-based aircraft, as the key to meeting the challenge to strategic defense, as posed for U.S. War Plans Red and Orange, for defense of the Hawaiian Islands against the continued threat of that Japan naval attack on Pearl Harbor, the which had been planned by Japan and its British anti-American allies during the early 1920s period of naval-power parity negotiations.

General Douglas MacArthur’s leadership in the Pacific war of the 1940s, which I have already referenced, is one of the most brilliant demonstrations of economy of effort over vast distances, in accord with the principle of strategic defense. The way in which Averell Harriman and others orchestrated the pathetic President Harry Truman’s ouster of General Douglas MacArthur, locates the date at which the adoption of Bertrand Russell’s nuclear-weapons policies, was used to crush the U.S. military professionals’ tradition definitively, at least for decades to come, and to bring in the psychedelic utopianism currently expressed by that lunatic substitute for strategic thinking and practice, known as “Air Land Battle 2000.” The Truman-led lynching of Churchill adversary MacArthur, was the choice of example used by London’s Washington, D.C. accomplices, to bring about the destruction of the competence of the U.S. military arms as instruments of republican statecraft. The prolonged folly of the U.S. war in Indo-China, virtually finished off the Classical military tradition, turning West Point-trained, and other high-quality

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21. As one might surmise, my success to such effects had reached the point, during mid-1982, that I was considered dangerous by those high-ranking circles associated with Henry Kissinger et al., who launched the Justice Department’s global secret intelligence operation intended to bring about my elimination by prosecutorial or other means.

professionals, such as the unfortunate Daniel Graham of Tet Offensive memory, into the virtually demoralized, pathetic Lt.-Gen. Graham of the U.S. DIA. Thus, many U.S. professionals sent from Europe for a tour in Southeast Asia, never returned to the real world thereafter. Many, including Brent Scowcroft, became degraded into mere lackeys, or perhaps the virtual walking dead, of arms-control freak John McCloy’s own lackey, rabid utopian Henry A. Kissinger.

This principle of strategic defense, is in direct opposition to the currently popular Nintendo-like U.S. military doctrines of “war from afar.” I have no objection to *over-the-horizon-controlled* warfare-fighting capabilities; indeed, I was focused upon the obvious emergence of such developments, especially in respect to both tactical missile defense, and related counter-measures against such defense, and discussed these matters actively with professionals, during my continuing work on defense policies, during the middle to late 1980s. However, these are auxiliary matters of tactics, not the proper basis for defining strategy.

Contrary to oligarch’s lackey Zbigniew Brzezinski, and Brzezinski’s own official lackey, the recklessly, and dangerously lunatic Samuel P. Huntington, the real clash of civilizations is only that between Romantic and Classical civilizations. On that account, *the principle of strategic defense* is a modern expression of Classical tradition, whereas the currently prevailing doctrines of the U.S.A. and NATO are, like H.G. Wells’ and Bertrand Russell’s interdependent doctrines of preventive nuclear warfare and arms-control—Kissinger’s perverted, Hobbesian notion of modern strategy—the pathetic dogmas still presently dominating recent decadence in U.S. military policy, and the decadence of its practice, into purely Romantic, utopian follies, the latter being feudal fantasies poorly disguised and festooned with pieces of what passes, at least, for modern technology.

Above all, it was my policy, as I stated this during the Spring of 1982, in my insisting upon the U.S. maintaining our nation’s honor, by upholding of extant Monroe Doctrine and related treaty doctrine, in defending the Americas against predatory British military intervention against a nation of the Americas, Argentina: the object of military science is not to perfect war, but rather to end the circumstances under which the application of such practices must be continued. That is, the goal of republican military policy, is to bring into being a community of perfectly sovereign nation-state republics, each and all sharing in common those principles reflected in the opening three paragraphs of our 1776 Declaration of Independence, the 1789 Preamble of our Federal Constitution, and the perfection of such doctrine defined by the words and actions of President Abraham Lincoln. The object is to remove the continued power of both the inherently predatory Romantic tradition, such as that of Hobbes, Locke, Bentham, Palmerston, et al., and anything like it, from any position of power on this planet. Such an accomplishment, that goal, is properly, as St. Augustine implicitly defined this, the ultimate goal of Classical military doctrine. Once that were accom-



plished, there were no wars to be fought upon this planet; at which point, military capability continues to exist, to be recalled into being if and when needed, embedded within functions typified by the Classical role of the U.S. military Corps of Engineers and an extended space-frontier program of a similar nature.

It was no mere coincidence, that my design for what became the initial proposal of SDI was already afoot during that time, and that my design for resuming the Monroe, Adams, Roosevelt, Kennedy, policy toward the republics of the Americas, was also set afoot during the Spring and Summer of that same year.

### **SDI as such**

My design for a U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, as developed over the 1977-1982 interval, is most readily understood, as to matters of principle, by viewing my contribution to the extant Classical notions of strategic defense in terms of its scientific component. The analog to be found in physical science, for a Classical application of the theory of the military strategic flank, is the effect upon technology of applying a newly discovered, validated universal physical principle. The most efficient example of this from physical science as such, is Carl Gauss's method for adducing the asteroid orbits as Keplerian planetary orbits, from a mere several brief available observations.<sup>22</sup> The fact that Gauss thus confirmed Kepler's assessment of a necessary, but destroyed planet, located between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, established the superior authority of Kepler-Gauss astrophysics in modern science, and provided the cornerstone for the establishment, successively, of the Gauss and Riemann notions of multiply-connected manifolds. Although this still little understood principle of physical science was otherwise well-established at the time, my recognition that my own discoveries in the field of a science of physical economy were best represented by applying Riemann's principle to them, resulted in the LaRouche-Riemann method in physical-economy and long-range forecasting. This provided the principled basis for my design for a strategic defense against otherwise crushing thermonuclear ballistic missile salvos. In short, essentially, the application of a validated discovery of a universal physical principle to scientific practice, outflanks pre-existing scientific practice, in the exact same sense that Hannibal outflanked the Romans at Cannae, and Frederick the Austrians at Leuthen.

A good example of such a connection, is found in implications of the relationship of Philadelphia's West Point graduate Alexander Dallas Bache, the great-grandson of Benjamin Franklin, to Germany's Alexander von Humboldt. This connection of Bache et al., to the work of the Gauss-Weber-Riemann group in developing the principles of electromagnetism, and the connection to the original contributions of the

U.S.A.'s Joseph Henry, were crucial in the Philadelphia circle's development of the talent of Thomas Edison. It was this latter work, as influenced by Weber's experimental proof of the Ampère principle of the angular force, which resulted in the transformation of the economies of the U.S.A., Germany, and Russia, by the introduction of electrification over the lunatic objections of the *New York Times*. The application of this development of electrification, as it became increasingly applicable to the point of production, accelerated the productive powers of labor in a most stunning degree. That illustrates the theory of the flank in physical economy.

We might reference the earlier developments in this direction, in both economy and military practice, over the sweep of more than five centuries to date since the Fifteenth-Century Renaissance. The case of Leonardo da Vinci and Niccolò Machiavelli, shows the connection between military and physical science, and that copiously. The circles around Colbert, Huyghens, and Leibniz, during the late Seventeenth and early Eighteenth Century, provide another example of such a connection between the proliferation of scientific progress and those revolutionary changes in military technology illustrating the principle of the flank. The strongest case, is the role of a man who was both one of the greatest military figures and physical scientists of the late Eighteenth Century, Lazare Carnot. The general point is made clear by the collaboration of Moses Mendelssohn and his friend Schaumburg-Lippe, in the emergence of Gerhard Scharnhorst's role in Germany. Special emphasis is to be placed on the integrated roles of Carnot's relationship to Ecole Polytechnique founder Gaspard Monge, and the close association of both Carnot and Monge with Alexander von Humboldt over a period approaching two decades.

Carnot and Scharnhorst mark a decisive quality of change in the sociology of strategic command, and, thus, that social and scientific revolution in modern warfare otherwise typified by the development of the West Point Military Academy under Commandant Thayer. Although figures such as Colbert and Vauban, had implicitly foretold this change, it was the emergence of the leading roles of Carnot and Scharnhorst, in the aftermath of the American Revolution, which catalyzed the shift in leadership in military science and related development of practice, from the control by the landed aristocracy, into a crucially leading role by engineering and artillery officers of usually "plebeian" antecedents.

Carnot, unlike Napoleon, the would-be Caesar from the gutter of the Genoese aristocracy,<sup>23</sup> exemplified this best for the case of France, but Scharnhorst, because of the roots of his development in the work of Classical followers of Leibniz and Bach, such as Gotthold Lessing and Moses Mendelssohn, and because of the revolutionary impact of Friedrich Schiller upon the entire circle of the Prussian reformers, implicitly contributes to German military science a dimension either

22. Jonathan Tennenbaum and Bruce Director, "How Gauss Determined the Orbit of Ceres," *Fidelio*, Summer 1998.

23. As one Buonaparte contemporary, Principessa Pallavicini, is reported to have said of what she controlled in Napoleonic France, "The best part."

lacking, or more weakly developed in Code Napoleon-afflicted France. France lacked the quality of revolutionary cultural development which both Schiller and the great Classical composers, from Bach through Brahms, typify for the best of German-language culture. Despite the betrayal of Germany by the Prussian monarchy, in the aftermath of the Vienna Congress, and despite the planting of the roots of fascism in the influence of Kant, Hegel, Savigny, and the impact of Metternich's 1819 Carlsbad Decrees, the positive impact of the Lessing-Mendelssohn-Schiller-Humboldt legacy situated something of very special importance within German Classical culture as a whole, and within the military tradition as well. It was this Classical legacy of Schiller's admirers among the Prussian reformers, which embedded in the German military the extraordinarily superior per-capita capabilities shown over the course of the century preceding the close of World War II. Ironically, as the role of Moses Mendelssohn in shaping Schaumburg-Lippe's education of Scharnhorst, underscores this fact, it is meaningfully useful to note that the creation of the best qualities of the German general staff was the fruit of a Jewish conspiracy. Those who do not appreciate the delicious appropriateness and justice of that piece of irony, are not morally qualified to shape strategic policies today.<sup>24</sup>

Before going to my role in the technical specifics of the initially proposed form of the SDI, there is an important thing to be emphasized here, lest omission of the point foster an oversimplification of the case. That is to emphasize, that the role of Classical forms of principles of culture play an important, even more decisive role in the execution of the flanking principle than technologies. I have elaborated this point at some relevant length in my recently published report on new accounting principles.<sup>25</sup> The ability to employ technologies, is delimited by the social relations among those processes by means of which discoveries of validated principles, and of

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24. Worse than the holocaust of death against the German-Jewish and Yiddish Renaissance victims of the Nazi regime, is the holocaust of silence against the personalities of those victims. Blank-faced slabs of concrete, set in place of the memories of living faces, are typical of that holocaust of silence. We all die, some in great suffering, and of various forms of injustice, such as those practiced by controllers of U.S. HMOs today. In the end, the worst outcome is the virtual extinction of the memory of the soul, rather than the passing of the mortal body. If it were difficult to bring back to living memory, so, each and all of the individual persons victims of Hitler's Nietzschean legacy, we must at least celebrate those who made a signal, categorical contribution to civilization, as Moses Mendelssohn's work and influence best typify this. Exemplary is the fact, that but for the defense of the Leibniz and Bach legacy, by Abraham Kästner, Lessing, and Mendelssohn, most of the great Classical musical legacy would never have existed. The contribution of the German Jews associated with Mendelssohn and his extended family to civilization, is but exemplary of the contributions embedded in European culture by both German Jews associated with Mendelssohn and his tradition, and by the related Yiddish Renaissance in Poland, Russia, and Ukraine. Mendelssohn's role in shaping the education of Scharnhorst is one of those delicious blows for long-overdue justice, which most efficiently hits the guilty perpetrators of the holocaust of silence in their gut, where they should at last feel that effect.

25. Op. cit.

their application, are shared among the cognitive processes of individuals, and, thus, within society more widely. The coordination of the cognitive processes of individual members of society in general, and in social formations such as military ones, is as essential to effective mastery over nature, and coordination of physically-efficient efforts, as are universal physical principles as such. Machiavelli already emphasized the significance of the potential strategic advantages of modern urban populations, on this account. The increasing role of engineering in modern strategy, since Colbert and Carnot, expresses social principles even more emphatically than physical ones.

Moreover, in assessing the impact of technological innovations upon military performance, the effect of high rates of effective assimilation and development of successively more advanced technologies, upon the military personnel, and upon the peoples developing and producing productive forces supporting the military effort, is of crucial significance. A military effort energized in its development by the force of an effective science-driver and related effort within the labor-force generally, and in the impact upon the military personnel as such, is a strategically significant consideration. High rates of mission-driven scientific and technological progress, foster effects recognized as greatly enhanced optimism, improved morale generally, and disposition and competence for innovation by the military forces and others affected by these conditions. An individual human being can never be reduced, as an animal may, to a countable individual quantity per se. The qualitative expression of cognitive development and related ferment in the more or less cultivated individual, is, in itself, a crucial variable in the tactical and strategic equation. In ordinary soldiers' experience during World War II, for example, this qualitative factor was strikingly evident, notably including the frictional, non-combat costs and sheer attrition experienced in overall operations. The military situation is comparable to that in the economy in general.

The application of the foregoing physical and social considerations to the matter of strategic defense against salvos of thermonuclear warheads, was developed in two successive approximations.

The starting-point was economics, as the science of physical economy defines this subject-matter. The initial question to be addressed was, would it be cheaper to deploy a system which would, incrementally, "kill" salvos of thermonuclear warheads, than it would cost to supersaturate an anti-missile defense with the building and launching of larger salvos? It was clear that the cost of attempting this through so-called "kinetic energy" defenses, would give the overwhelming advantage in cost-ratios to the offense.

In first approximation, we must also consider ratio of cost incurred to the victim, by the detonation of the warhead on target, to the cost of interception. Here, the combined costs of the attempted defense by "kinetic" systems of interception, skyrocketed beyond reach of any acceptable solution. No solutions were possible without reaching into the domain of *new*



*Jimmy Carter campaigns in the New York City garment center, Oct. 27, 1976. Supporters of LaRouche's Presidential campaign effort were there to warn voters of the strategic and economic danger which Carter's election would bring about.*

*physical principles.* That point had already been made by the relevant Soviet military strategists in 1963, and they were right.<sup>26</sup> The “High Frontier” charade promoted by the Heritage Foundation’s General Daniel Graham during the early 1980s, was pure fraud, the use by a suspected double-dipper of a mere ruse for promoting the fraudulent sale of off-the-shelf hardware at government expense.

In the second approximation, we must not be lured into the delusion, that any fixed design of strategic defense would be durable. Our policy must be rooted in a commitment to rapidly overwhelming effects of technological attrition. What was needed was not a single system, but a policy for continual transformation of systems to higher scientific and technological levels. What was needed was not some imaginary design, but, rather, a policy of providing continually, upgrading of systems deployed.

Not only was there no possibility of an effective strategic ballistic missile defense without reliance, chiefly, upon rapid development of *new physical principles*; such development could not be expected without resorting to a *crash-program effort* modelled upon the lessons of the war-time Manhattan project, and the Kennedy manned Moon landing effort of the 1960s. This would be a massive, and very costly undertaking. However, as the economic return to the U.S. domestic economy from the Kennedy space program had demonstrated, returns of up to a factor of ten times or more could be reasonably expected for every dollar put into such a mission-oriented crash program. This is nothing other than the most fundamen-

tal principle of all modern economy: that the primary, and ultimately only source, of increase of the physical productive powers of labor, is the technological realization of fundamental scientific progress, the endless forced-draft discovery of validated new physical principles. That sort of program, is the only competent way to run a modern economy.

However, although the feasibility of such a crash program was clear enough to offer a “this is the way we have to do it” proposal, the realization of such compensating economic benefits on a scale comparable to the cost of the program, required a very broad base, much broader than the existing U.S. economy of the mid-1970s, or the greatly depleted U.S. economy left behind after the depredations wrought by the Carter Administration’s wrecking-crew and its Federal Reserve appointee Paul Volcker. The foreseen base must include a prospective vast and high-gain-oriented increase of the average physical productive powers of labor throughout the so-called developing sector in general.

Think of that need for a broadened base in the following terms. In a large industrial corporation, of the type we had still back during the 1960s, or even the early, pre-Carter 1970s, we might have imagined a qualitative up-shift in the employment of the labor-force, to increase the percentiles of those employed in scientific and related high-technology elements. Such an upshift would require a projectible corresponding rate of increase of the physical productivity of the total employed labor-force, or a large increase in the base in which increases in productivity were being realized. What I was projecting, implied a large upshift in the scientific-technological composition of the labor-force of the economy as a whole.

26. V.D. Sokolovskii, *Military Strategy*, 1963.

That base must be found either within the nation itself, or through export of increasingly powerful technologies to a broad-based scale of employment in the so-called developing sector. This latter option would be required, since other technology-exporting regions, such as western continental Europe and Japan, would also be seeking export markets for the same purpose. Following that same, rather obvious line of reasoning to also rather obvious next steps, presented us with an interesting strategic problem.

The U.S. could not, at that point, launch an *independent* strategic defense without creating an ostensible threat to the Soviet Union. The evolution of strategic military affairs, which had been set into motion by the U.S.A.'s foolish adoption, under President Truman, of the nuclear and arms-control dogmas of Bertrand Russell et al., and the further closing of the ring caused by the negotiations around the 1962 missile crisis, prescribed that, by the late 1970s, any independent development would tend to accelerate the likelihood of a new thermonuclear crisis more deadly than that of 1962. There could be circumstances which might require independent development, but these were of such high strategic risk that that would not be undertaken beyond laboratory developments without a determination of a pre-existing commitment to attack from the U.S.S.R. Yet, merely maintaining the nuclear balance, as the diplomats had boxed us into this mess, had a built-in joker: the better the mutual deterrence became, the more dangerously paradoxical, and unstable it became. The fact that the Wells-Russell nuclear and arms-control policies had been designed for the purpose of bringing about world government, the dissolution of the sovereign nation-state as an institution, was the big joker in the deck. The better arms-control became, the more explosively deadly it became. By the middle to late 1970s, it became increasingly evident, that something had to give.

For me, the crucial window of opportunity, the way out of this mess, lay in the fact that the Soviet Union had an excellent scientific-military-industrial capability, but a terrible, and decaying civilian economy. The shift of the Soviet economy toward increasing reliance upon export of its mineral resources, spelled threatened collapse for that economy somewhere along the coming decades. However, if the U.S.A. and the continental NATO allies, and Japan, could join with the U.S.S.R. in jointly developing a strategic defense aimed to free all of us from the sheer MADness of the Russell-McCloy-Kissinger lunacy of nuclear utopianism, and if such developmental efforts could incorporate the developing sector within the broad base of the global physical-economic pyramid, a feasible solution was available in principle.

At the close of the 1970s, when my first public proposals in this direction had been issued, the foregoing description of the general situation considered, we faced the following relevant situation.

Such a change would be impossible under a continuation of the U.S. Carter Administration. Not only had Carter wrecked the U.S. economy even before the Volcker appoint-

ment was foreseen; no effort of the sort I envisaged would be possible without reversing every economic and related policy which Carter's administration had put into place. We required a new President, one willing to sharply reverse not only Carter's policies, but the policies otherwise associated with Henry Kissinger. By January of 1980, candidate Ronald Reagan appeared as a possible prospect for playing that needed role of a new President. Circumstances developing around the New Hampshire primary campaign, brought me into the orbit of the incoming Reagan Administration, and one thing led to another. A routine "walk-in" sort of signal from a Soviet representative was something which I recognized as requiring my signal to relevant circles in the new administration. In February 1982, I launched my campaign for the proposed new policy, to a well-attended two-day seminar in Washington, D.C. The possibility of setting the needed first phase of cooperation between the U.S. and Soviet governments into motion, was not assured, but there were hopeful indications.

I was determined not to fall into the trap which Friedrich Schiller and my wife identified as the tragic error of the *Don Carlos* character, the Marquis of Posa. There would be no subterfuges; what would be said to one, would be said to all. Those who know me, know that is my style, in any case. I included relevant circles in certain developing nations, in addition to relevant circles in Europe. That approach proved itself as the only viable one. Succeed or fail, we were walking the right road.

The mission was primarily twofold. To get the world out of the utopians' MAD trap designed by Russell, Leo Szilard, McCloy, et al., and to use that as a vehicle for establishing the kind of just new world economic order which President Franklin Roosevelt had intended for the post-war world. The cooperation among the scientific establishments of the U.S. allies and Soviet system, would create the de facto crash program which produced not only the technologies of strategic ballistic missile defense, but also, as spin-offs, the revolutionary industrial and related technologies, to accelerate the rate of increase of the per-capita and per-square-kilometer physical-economic productive powers of labor globally. The economic benefit of this would obtain its required broad economic base of the pyramid, through the creation of long-term credit for purchase of new capital technologies, both among the more highly industrialized nations, and also the poorer ones.

Since Colbert, and especially since the leading role of Lazare Carnot in post-1791 France, the modern world has experienced, repeatedly, the extraordinary benefit of science-driver crash-program efforts. Unfortunately, in the main, such programs have been launched and maintained only to the extent that military imperatives moved governments to undertake such programs. Yet, there was never any principled reason why such approaches would not work as well, or better, for peace-time purposes, than military ones. The difference was, that the perceived urgency of not losing the ongoing war, or the prospective next one, seemed to be the precondition for arousing governments to do what they should have done



*Lyndon LaRouche and Ronald Reagan at a candidates debate during the 1980 Presidential campaign in New Hampshire. "Circumstances developing around the New Hampshire primary campaign," LaRouche writes, "brought me into the orbit of the incoming Reagan Administration, and one thing led to another."*

without war as an incentive for doing so. The way in which the Truman Administration and Congress mismanaged the transition to peace-time economy, was a most painful demonstration of just such foolishness.

Thus, ironically, the only way to get the world safely and rationally out of the nuclear trap fashioned by the evil utopians Wells and Russell, was to follow a pathway of cooperation whose principal result would be organizing the world around the goals which President Roosevelt had intended for the post-war world, using "crash" science-driver programs as the instrument for transforming the world's economies in the way required. The military side of the matter, thus showed itself to be a kind of by-product of the longer-range historic problem of economy, the need to accelerate the rate of fundamental scientific progress sufficiently, to enable the world to develop and maintain the rate of increase of technological progress required to sustain endless growth in the productive powers of labor, per capita and per square kilometer, world-wide.

In the end, such cooperation would, inclusively, cause the participating economies and political systems to evolve in a natural way. This would not mean that we would produce an homogenized world, but rather one in which sovereign nation-states of varying constitutional composition, would acquire the habit of living together as a global community of principle among sovereign nation-states should.

### **The opponents**

There is a very real who-hit-whom side to the fight inside the U.S.A., for and, mostly, against SDI. However, it is not

necessary to detail that in this location; it is sufficient to get down to the basics of the matter. Take it from the top down. The source of the concerted opposition to SDI was the Anglo-American financier-oligarchy, as merely typified by the case of that screeching, scheming, but not very bright, mean old British nanny, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. In the U.S.A., top-down meant the Wall Street gang, the financial organizations and their attached law firms, as the latter are merely typified by John J. McCloy's roles during the 1950s and 1960s. It meant those parts of the permanent bureaucracy of the Executive Branch controlled by Wall Street and its law firms, since the days of Teddy Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson. Top-down means the oligarchy and its lackeys.

At the bottom, there is *vox populi*, the potential political lynch-mob of the standard collection of neighbors, the modern *populari*, the modern predators of public opinion, the type who, at a signal from the mass media, will rise as one in the Coliseum, to cheer for those lions who are tearing the Christians apart in the arena below. Thumbs up for Nero! Thumbs up for Woodrow Wilson! Thumbs up for war with China! Thumbs up for the so-called "new economy" which is about to impoverish you! All very Romantic.

It has been a long time since the U.S. population was even moderately rational. Perhaps not since President Franklin Roosevelt's time, or perhaps President John F. Kennedy's. In general, during this century, and also during earlier intervals, the complaint to be made against our typical citizen is essentially the same which Solon of Athens had to make against the morally decadent Athenian population of his later years.

He had rescued them from slavery, and gave them the laws which made Athens a great state of that time. Then, they slid back into the old, corrupt ways, and were in danger of losing their freedoms as a result. This has happened to the U.S.A. repeatedly. Only a perceived grave crisis has awakened the people from their foolishness, and that only when an exceptional leader was able to capture their attention, and thus lead them up out of their slide into periods of depravity. We have come to such a time of terrifying crisis, a crisis caused chiefly by aid of the follies of popular opinion, and of all-too-popular misleaders. What will you people do now? Are you capable of recognizing the kind of unusual leadership you require, if our republic is to outlive the presently onrushing global financial debacle?

SDI is dead, but the lesson it provides is more alive than ever before. It was a good idea, but suffered the disadvantage of being proposed at a time, when the people had slid too far down into their bad old ways. When our failed politicians of that time, rallied to Andropov, against President Reagan, and also against me, the initial U.S. support for SDI largely evaporated, and SDI was, for the time, dead. The corpse of a noble attempt, SDI, lies dead on the pavement, and the ghouls of the *Washington Post*, are, quite naturally, pleased with that.

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## Documentation

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### From the real history of the SDI program

**U.S. Labor Party, *Sputnik of the Seventies: The Science Behind the Soviets' Beam Weapon*, May 1977.**

This pamphlet included an article by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., "How Kissinger and McNamara Wrecked U.S. Military Capabilities." In the preface to the pamphlet, Dr. Morris Levitt of the Fusion Energy Foundation reported: "Despite the public admission by Soviet plasma physicist L.I. Rudakov of basic scientific breakthroughs in thermonuclear fusion research which put the Soviet Union on the verge of developing directed particle beam weapons in July 1976, informed experts in government, the military, and the scientific community allowed this fact of vital Soviet strategic advantage to be covered up for nine months. Now that the May 2 *Aviation Week* magazine has elaborated the work of retired Air Force Intelligence chief Major General Keegan detailing precisely the Soviet capability adduced by the Fusion Energy Foundation from the Rudakov work nine months previous, the issue of U.S. scientific capacity has finally become a center of national debate. . . .

"As U.S. Labor Party presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche elaborates in this pamphlet, the military preparedness of this nation has undergone a dismal decline precisely as

a result of abandoning the principles and practice of industrial progress upon which the United States was uniquely founded. . . .

"It is now up to the American population to mobilize itself. In the next weeks and months, it is the American people who will decide whether the scientific breakthroughs presented in this pamphlet will represent the beginning of a new scientific era, or the senseless obliteration of humanity's highest achievements."

**Lyndon LaRouche, address to an *EIR* conference on the strategic crisis, Washington, D.C., Feb. 17, 1982.**

". . . Turning to the question of the strategic arms debate itself. We have an insane policy, totally insane. Some of this is discussed as a matter of ridicule by people I don't like in the press. But the fact is, we develop a B-1 bomber and MX missile, which is essentially a conception which belongs to the early 1960s drafting board. But since we got around to developing it late, we said it was the newest thing—even though in terms of strategic geometry, it is already out of date and obsolete. We have not yet built the B-1, and yet it is already obsolete. Then, some people say, well, it's a political problem in terms of cost-benefit analysis to get the Congress to go along with the B-1, so let's go ahead with the MX. But the MX is supposed to go with the B-1! What are we going to do with the MX? . . .

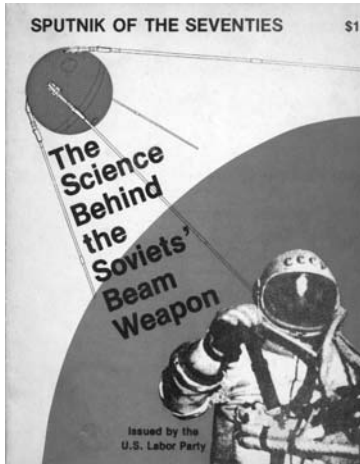
"What about second-strike capability? The word is out: submersible? Let's have submersible second-strike capability. Nonsense! At present, I'm looking into two methods for making any submersible a first-strike target! The assumption that a submersible is undetectable as a second-strike capability is utter nonsense technologically at this time. Every form of submersible is inherently detectable. It is simply a matter of doing adequate research and development into systems which can detect and pinpoint these at all times. A submersible in the next five years will be as inherently detectable as a fixed-place rocket. So why spend money on this?

"Someone points out that our troops are illiterate and drug-addicted and can't handle complicated weapons. So let's go back to electronically guided bows and arrows: the policy of Sen. Gary Hart over at the Armed Services Committee, a real stone-age Maxwell Taylor. Of course, in war, the infantry soldier with whatever technology is the basis of war-fighting. But we don't arm them, we don't train them, we don't select them. We have an 'all-volunteer' army. We had a slogan for it in the 1930s: 'USA' — 'Useless Sons Accommodated.'

"A nation that cannot maintain an organized civilian army in depth is a nation unwilling to fight in its own defense. So why kid ourselves about it?

"It has been calculated that a 10% exchange of thermonuclear capabilities between the two superpowers would mean a fall-out in long-lived radioactive isotopes which would swirl around the world to the effect that no warm-blooded animal life will exist two years after that exchange. So what the devil is the sense of even talking about reducing the number of

*LaRouche addresses a conference in Washington, D.C. on his conception of strategic anti-ballistic missile defense, April 13, 1983. Shown here are pamphlets issued by the LaRouche movement. "Sputnik of the Seventies," 1977, was the first major salvo in LaRouche's campaign for beam-weapon defense.*



*The National Democratic Policy Committee's 1982 pamphlet was used by NDPC candidates for office running in the Democratic Party primaries between 1982 and 1984, in which they consistently gained 20-40% of the vote, organizing for strategic defense.*

missiles?! That is no solution to this problem. You want to go in the direction of a showdown, with a weapon you can't use! But you might use it, and therefore you live under the threat of nuclear suicide.

"How do you get out of this? It's elementary. If I put into space orbit a number of platforms with particle relativistic beam weapons, chemical-powered x-ray or not, which can target any missile in mid-flight, and I proceed to develop that system of detection, I can kill the proverbial 99% of missiles and aircraft carrying nuclear weapons in mid-flight. You can't do it with laser weapons because they have problems, but with relativistic beam weapons which deliver a relativistic shock to a missile, you can fire as if with bullets and kill these things in mid-flight. That is the only solution to the nuclear weapons problem.

"Then, why the hell don't we develop it!

"Why don't we sit down and agree with Moscow to develop these blasted things? Because they are important to both the United States and the Soviet Union for the mutual defense of each nation from the sword of thermonuclear Damocles. Plus we have Israel with thermonuclear capabilities. Pakistan has been given nuclear capabilities by Israel and Britain in the form of the Islamic bomb which is scheduled to come on line this spring. Brazil is developing its own nuclear weapons capability. South Africa probably has it. China, which has gone insane, has a thermonuclear capability given to it by the British and others.

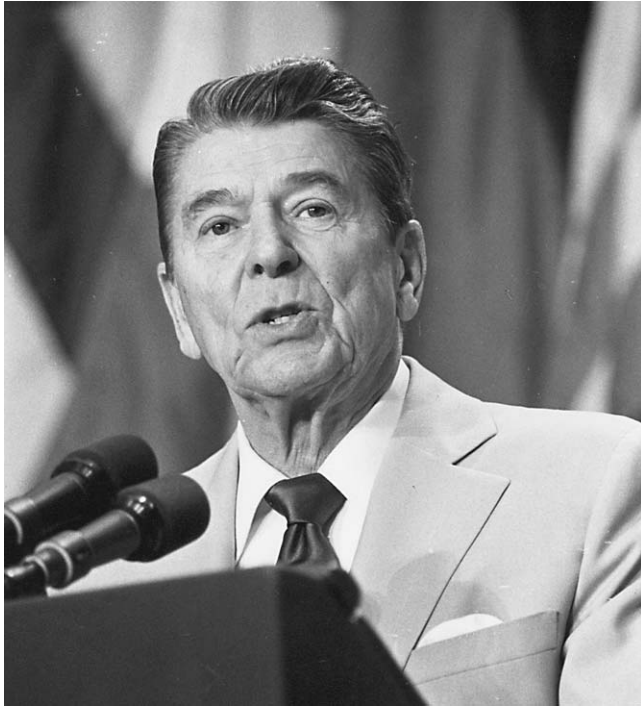
"We have a problem. Not only do the superpowers have thermonuclear capabilities, but many nations wholly out of

our control are increasingly coming into possession of nuclear weapons and access to missile delivery capabilities — we have a problem of third powers which could engage in nuclear war becoming the trigger for nuclear power between the superpowers.

"Therefore, we must have the ability that if East Podunk decides to have a nuclear war and shoot off missiles, we'll damn well shoot them down. We must have a policy that we will not tolerate the actual deployment of thermonuclear missiles against any target on the face of the Earth by any nation. And we must agree with the Soviet Union on that question. We must agree that we will agree to destroy anybody's thermonuclear missile or airplane carrying a missile which goes up into the air. We've got to make this planet safe.

"The idea that we can hold back weapons development, the idea that we ought to have as an objective holding back technological progress in arms and warfare, is sheer idiocy. It always has been idiocy. The only solution is to organize our civilian basis to expand our economic power, to funnel credit selectively into the places that will restore our economic power, and to follow a foreign policy based on credit for viable infrastructure projects for developing nations; to expand especially our corps of engineers to do such things as to build a high-speed railroad from the Atlantic Coast across the Sahel region of Africa; to build a large water-system between the Congo watershed and Lake Chad region of Sahel.

"Our aim is to strengthen the stability of nations through an outpouring of American economic power and American technology in cooperation with each nation.



*President Ronald Reagan*

At the same time, we must have an orderly national defense and a policy of agreeing with Moscow, since we're both going to be around, we presume, for a long time to come, that we shall both insist on full-speed ahead arms-race development of relativistic beam weapons.

"If we do this, particularly if we proceed in the totally opposite direction from the austerity policy, and the kinds of economic and monetary policy of the founding fathers of this nation are adopted, a dirigistic system of credit, promoting the development of high-technology agriculture, high-technology manufacturing and infrastructure, extending the same policy as a matter of relations to the developing nations—then we can eliminate or solve the kind of crises we face in the April-May period. If we do not, but continue in this utopian nonsense which McNamara and Henry Kissinger typify over the recent period, or we proceed with such sheer idiocy as the China-Korean-Taiwan cooperation around a presumably sunken oil deposit in the China Sea—that kind of nonsense—or proceed with the Seaga-centered Caribbean Basin project the way that idiot David Rockefeller wants to do this, and continue to tolerate Volcker—we shall not survive because we have lost the moral fitness to survive, by refusing to make the kinds of policy shifts I have indicated."

**Edward Teller, speech to the National Press Club, Washington, D.C., Oct. 27, 1982.**

"By cooperation with those who are willing fully to cooperate, we can improve the very horrible way of life in the Third World. We can, by using technology, create a situation

where the reasons for war will diminish and keep diminishing. If our allies and we cooperate both in making a stronger defense, and bringing about the origin of real peace, the pursuit of the common aims of mankind, at least in the free part of the world, then in the end, even in the Soviet Union, where tyranny was endemic—and here I include Czarist Russia for centuries—even in that part of the world that in its history has never experienced anything like freedom, even there I think a change of thinking may occur."

**President Ronald Reagan, nationally televised address, March 23, 1983, creating the "Strategic Defense Initiative."**

"The subject I want to discuss with you, peace and national security, is both timely and important—timely because I have reached a decision which offers a new hope for our children in the twenty-first century—a decision I will tell you about in a few minutes—and important because there is a very big decision that you must make for yourselves. . . .

"I have become more and more deeply convinced that the human spirit must be capable of rising above dealing with other nations and human beings by threatening their existence. Feeling this way, I believe we must thoroughly examine every opportunity for reducing tensions and for introducing great stability into the strategic calculus on both sides. . . .

"If the Soviet Union will join with us in our effort to achieve major arms reduction we will have succeeded in stabilizing the nuclear balance. Nevertheless it will still be necessary to rely on the specter of retaliation—on mutual threat, and that is a sad commentary on the human condition.

"Wouldn't it be better to save lives than to avenge them? Are we not capable of demonstrating our peaceful intentions by applying all our abilities and our ingenuity to achieving a truly lasting stability? I think we are—indeed, we must!

"After careful consultation with my advisers, including the Joint Chiefs of Staff, I believe there is a way. Let me share with you a vision of the future which offers hope. It is that we embark on a program to counter the awesome Soviet missile threat with measures that are defensive. Let us turn to the very strengths in technology that spawned our great industrial base and that have given us the quality of life we enjoy today. . . .

"[W]ith these considerations firmly in mind, I call upon the scientific community in our country, those who gave us nuclear weapons, to turn their great talents now to the cause of mankind and world peace: to give us the means of rendering these nuclear weapons impotent and obsolete. We seek neither military superiority nor political advantage. Our only purpose—one all people share—is to search for ways to reduce the danger of nuclear war. . . .

"Tonight . . . I am directing a comprehensive and intensive effort to define a long-term research and development program to begin to achieve our ultimate goal of eliminating the threat posed by strategic nuclear missiles. This could pave the way for arms control measures to eliminate the weapons



themselves. We seek neither military superiority nor political advantage. Our only purpose—one all people share—is to search for ways to reduce the danger of nuclear war.”

**Lyndon LaRouche, statement on March 24, 1983, published in *New Solidarity*, April 1, 1983:**

“. . . Only high officials of government, or a private citizen as intimately knowledgeable of details of the international political and strategic situation as I am privileged to be, can even begin to foresee the earthshaking impact the President’s televised address last night will have throughout the world. No one can foresee what the exact consequences of the President’s actions will be; we cannot foresee how ferocious and stubborn resistance to the President’s policy will be, both from Moscow and from the Nuclear Freeze advocates in Europe and the United States itself. Whatever those reactions and their influence, the words the President spoke last night can never be put back into the bottle. Most of the world will soon know, and will never forget that policy-announcement. With those words, the President has changed the course of history.

“Today, I am prouder to be an American than I have been since the first manned landing on the Moon. For the first time in twenty years, a President of the United States has contributed a public action of great leadership, to give a new basis for hope of humanity’s future to an agonized and demoralized world. True greatness in an American President touched President Ronald Reagan last night; it is a moment of greatness never to be forgotten. . . .”

**President Reagan, press conference, March 25, 1983.**

Asked whether his proposal means that he is moving away from “the mutual destruction approach,” the President replied: “Yes. It is inconceivable to me that we can go on thinking . . . that the great nations of the world will sit here like people facing themselves across a table, each with a cocked gun, and no one knowing whether someone might tighten the finger on the trigger.” He pointed to the day when these systems are perfected, and the President can say, “All right, why not dispose of all these weapons, since we’ve proven that they can be rendered obsolete.”

**Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, press conference, Madrid, March 25, 1983.**

Emphasizing the new course that has now been launched for U.S. strategic doctrine, Weinberger said: “If both sides can acquire the means of rendering impotent these deadly missiles, we would really have advanced the concept of peace and humanity very, very far.” President Reagan’s proposal is “one of the greatest hopes of mankind if it can be realized.”

**President Reagan, press conference, March 29, 1983.**

Once defensive weapons are perfected, he said, a President negotiating with the Soviets “could then offer that same

defensive weapon to them, and then say, ‘I am willing to do away with all my missiles if you will do away with yours.’ ” When asked if he would consider a joint venture with the Soviet Union to develop these defensive capabilities, he replied, “That’s something to think about.”

**Edward Teller, commentary in the *New York Times*, March 30, 1983.**

“The conversion from mutually assured destruction to mutually assured survival is what Mr. Reagan wants to accomplish. It would benefit not only our children and those of our allies, but also children in the Soviet Union as well. If high technology can be used for this purpose, fear will be replaced by an atmosphere in which we will no longer need to worry about the consequences of sharing our technological applications with anyone in the world—in which real cooperation, the basis for peace, will become possible.”

**Lyndon LaRouche, “A Week Later, the Politicians Are Still Babbling,” *New Solidarity*, April 5, 1983.**

“It is almost a week since President Ronald Reagan delivered his historic, televised address transforming U.S. strategic doctrine, and still most of the politicians of the United States and Europe are in a state of babbling incoherence.

“The most important case of confusion appeared in an interview with Soviet Communist Party Secretary Yuri Andropov, published by the leading daily, *Pravda*. Secretary Andropov asserts, falsely, that the President’s strategic doctrine is a violation of the existing ABM treaty. He also states, with total military incompetence, that the new strategic doctrine is the premise for a U.S. ballistic-missile ‘first strike’ against the U.S.S.R.

“Secretary Andropov would not have risen to his present position if he actually believed the falsehoods which the *Pravda* interview regurgitates from the *New York Times* and British daily press. . . .

“To a top-level strategic planner in Moscow, what President Reagan did on March 23, was to pick history up by the neck, and send it off moving in a new direction. This imaginary Soviet top-level planner sat stunned before the television screen of his office video-recorder for about five minutes. Then, he emitted a very deep, very Russian sigh, slapped the top of his desk hard with the flat palms of his hands, and stood up slowly. He walked to a large row of filing cabinets, which contained ten years of long-range Soviet strategic planning, and began to tear the files out of the cabinets, scattering those files on the floor around him. He was not a happy man. . . .”

**Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, speech before the Aviation and Space Writers Association convention in Arlington, Virginia, April 11, 1983.**

“. . . Some, wedded to strategic theories and literature of the past, have called the President’s proposal the drive for a first strike capability that would upset superpower stability

and provoke the Soviet Union. The President's proposal would in fact do just the opposite. An effective shield against ballistic missile attack would prevent aggression by neutralizing an aggressor's offensive capability. We know the Soviet Union has been working to achieve these same defensive systems for many years, and we hope that they will continue. A truly stable superpower relationship would be one in which both sides were protected from attack. Deterrence would be strengthened because we would remove an aggressor's capability to attack us rather than merely threaten retaliation after

an attack has taken place. In the President's great phrase, we would protect our people, not avenge them. By developing defensive systems we would make the world more stable and secure by providing a shield against ballistic missile attack. . . ."

**President Reagan, speech in 1987 on the 200th anniversary of the U.S. Constitutional Convention.**

"... Our scientific advances offer us new methods of meeting the challenges we face as a people. One of the first

**For further reading**

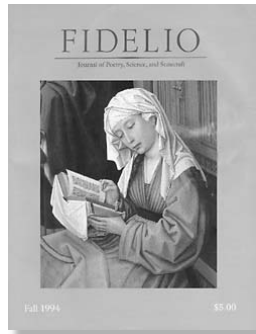
*The following is a selected chronological listing of mainly recent articles by Lyndon LaRouche, Jr. and associates, dealing with the SDI and related topics. See the end of this box for information on how to order.*



LaRouche, "The Psycho-Sexual Impotence of Gen. Daniel Graham," *EIR*, Vol. 10, No. 40, Oct. 13, 1983. A profile of the Heritage Foundation's Danny Graham, who steered many patriots away from supporting the original conception of SDI, as authored by LaRouche and accepted by President Reagan. **\$12**

LaRouche, "LaRouche Tells Why Moscow Declared Him a 'Casus Belli,'" *EIR*, Vol. 20, No. 13, March 26, 1993. The real history of the SDI: an audiotaped presentation delivered by LaRouche, who was then a political prisoner, to a private seminar in Germany. **\$12**

LaRouche, "How Bertrand Russell Became an Evil Man," *Fidelio*, Vol. 3, No. 3, Fall 1994. The author locates his fight against the one-world dictatorship of the United Nations, as the end-phase of a 600-year war between the Council of Florence and the oligarchical Venetian Party, of which Russell was the leading representative in the Twentieth Century. **\$9**



LaRouche, "Space: The Ultimate Money Frontier," *EIR*, Vol. 24, No. 9, Feb. 23, 1996. "Although space exploration lies as much outside the domain of military expenditure as within," LaRouche writes, "the mid-1950s 'moth-balling' of a Huntsville capability for putting a satellite into orbit, typifies the ugly reality of our Hobbesian age." **\$12**



LaRouche, "Now, Rid NATO of the Entente Cordiale!" *EIR*, Vol. 24, No. 27, June 28, 1996. "In net effect," LaRouche writes, "NATO has ceased to serve any vital strategic interest of the United States, and, its degenerated

nature has made it, in fact, an instrument employed by forces working against our vital interests." **\$12**

LaRouche, "SDI: The Technical Side of 'Grand Strategy,'" *EIR*, Vol. 23, No. 29, July 19, 1996. The crucial strategic issues surrounding the 1982-83 debate on what became known as the SDI. LaRouche writes that "the making of the strategic policy of the United States, follows, still, today, the same pathway, predominantly, as did those who fumbled the issue of SDI a dozen years ago." **\$12**

significant questions to emerge as a result of our rapid progress deals with the Strategic Defense Initiative. I see you know that that is our effort to develop a way of protecting mankind from the threat of ballistic missiles. It holds the promise of some day making those missiles, deadly weapons that have been the cause of such dread, obsolete.

“We have offered to share the benefits of our SDI program with the Soviet Union, perhaps as part of an overall agreement to dramatically reduce our respective nuclear arsenals. But let me make this clear: A defense against ballistic missiles is

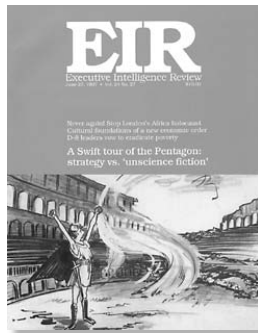
just one of many new achievements that will be made possible by the incredible technological progress that we are enjoying.

“Each step forward improves our lives, adding to our ability to produce and build and generate wealth. Yet each step also has strategic implications. SDI, as I say, is one. Let there be no doubt, we have no intention of being held back because our adversary cannot keep up. We will use our scientific skills to make this a more prosperous world and to enhance the security of our own country. We must not and will not bargain our future away. . . .”

LaRouche, “Today’s Nuclear Balance of Power: The Wells of Doom,” *EIR*, Vol. 24, Dec. 19, 1997. A diagnosis of the diseases spread throughout the United States by British oligarchical publicist H.G. Wells. \$12

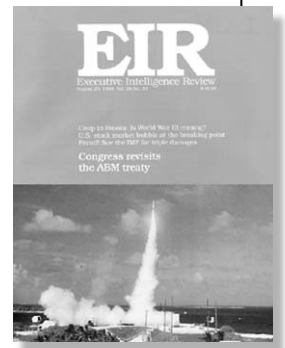
LaRouche, “A Swift Tour of the Pentagon: Strategy vs. ‘Unscience Fiction,’” *EIR*, Vol. 24, No. 27, June 27, 1997. In order to understand the bankruptcy of U.S. military policy today, and to replace it with a true, civilized notion of strategy, it is necessary to go back to the 1982-86 factional debates over the SDI. These were a reflection of the traditional controversy, between the patriotic and Tory-Anglophile currents within our conflicted nation. \$12

Michael Liebig and Jonathan Tennenbaum, “The history of LaRouche’s comprehensive SDI policy,” *EIR*, Vol. 25, No. 32, Aug. 14, 1998. \$12



locked into a state of relative technological stagnation in which nations are forced to resort to ‘doomsday options.’ \$12

LaRouche, “Congress Revisits the ABM Treaty,” *EIR*, Vol. 26, No. 33, Aug. 20, 1999. “There has been a recent effort by some members of the U.S. Congress, to overturn Henry A. Kissinger’s celebrated 1972 ABM (Anti-Ballistic-Missile) treaty. That was the Pugwash Conference-inspired treaty, between the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R., which had been intended to outlaw strategic ballistic missile defense. Unfortunately, this present effort to overturn that treaty, is... as ill-conceived as the treaty itself.” \$12



LaRouche, “The Heritage Foundation Mispoke—Again: ‘Who Needs Brains, When We Have Muscles!’” *EIR*, Vol. 27, No. 1, Jan. 7, 2000. A critique of an article by the Heritage Foundation’s James H. Anderson, published in *The American Legion Magazine*. “You should be happy to know, that neither that author, nor the Heritage Foundation he represents, will be a candidate for any of the military or intelligence appointments to be made by this present candidate for next President of the U.S.A.,” writes LaRouche. “Strategy is too sensitive a profession, to be consigned to baboons.” \$12



LaRouche, “The New ABM Flap,” *EIR*, Vol. 26, No. 9, Feb. 26, 1999. Those who have proposed revising the ABM Treaty are not acting out of rational concern for U.S. security, warns LaRouche. “The strategic issue today, is the menace of the kinds of ‘doomsday’ scenarios which the British monarchy and foolish and

wicked Vice-President Al Gore’s Wall Street cronies are currently forcing upon the world... We must not permit the world, ever again, to be

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## Project Democracy to Peru: 'It ain't democracy, unless our guy wins'

by Gretchen Small

You've heard of the "New Economy"? The nation of Peru was just given a brutal lesson in the rules which govern elections under globalization's "New Democracy."

A record 70%-plus of the Peruvian electorate turned out to vote in the Presidential election on April 9; but before the votes were counted, the United States, British, and French governments, the Organization of American States (OAS), and the European Union informed the government of Peru that only one outcome were acceptable: that President Alberto Fujimori be credited with less than 50% of the votes, so that a run-off election with his leading contender, former World Bank official Alejandro Toledo, were required. How Peruvians actually voted is immaterial, government officials were informed. If President Fujimori gets more than 50% of the valid votes cast, the vote will be dismissed as fraud, *ipso facto*, and Peru will be declared "undemocratic," its international ties cut, an economic embargo imposed, and a violent uprising and/or military coup organized by the international community will be arranged to overturn the voters' decision.

The vote was close. Peruvian electoral authorities finally announced on the evening of April 12, that with 97.7% of the vote counted, President Fujimori had received 49.8% of the votes, and Toledo, 40.3%. The remaining 10% of the vote was divided among six other candidates. A run-off election must be held within 40 days.

Just who is the "dictator" here, and who committed the fraud? The "international community" has already informed Peru that they, and their bought-and-paid-for non-governmental organizations (NGOs), intend to run the upcoming elections, and will decide the outcome of the run-off vote. Peru has become a "test case," it is now proclaimed, of the principle that leaders who refuse to bow before globalization, must be "voted" out of office—if necessary, by throwing out

the vote of their own population.

With this, "democracy" under globalization has become synonymous with fraud, in which the self-proclaimed representatives of the "international community" dictate the outcome of elections in advance, and a nation's voters are allowed merely to play out their assigned roles in a democratic theater of the absurd.

There is a cost, however, when "democracy" is shown to be but a new name for dictatorship and fraud. The public display of raw force deployed against Peru during the election count, has not been lost on patriots of other nations, including those within the United States itself, where the same machine which mobilized to crush Peru, is on a drive to eliminate U.S. citizens' right to vote in the course of the year 2000 Presidential elections. Rebellion against this perverse parody of "democracy," will explode worldwide, as it is now exploding against globalization's other hated axiom, free trade.

### Transparent coup attempt

Like a twist upon the title of a Gabriel García Márquez novel, this was a tale of a coup foretold. The coup attempted here, however, was not run by President Fujimori, but by Project Democracy, the international apparatus established at the behest of London's Wall Street allies, first made notorious with George Bush and Oliver North's Iran-Contra arms- and drug-running scheme.

The Peru operation hung upon an election-monitoring NGO called *Transparencia*, nominally staffed by Peruvians, but financed principally by Project Democracy's National Endowment for Democracy. As *EIR* documented in our March 31, 2000 issue, *Transparencia* was created by a group of British-trained psychiatrists and terrorist controllers, and is associated with promoters of drug legalization, such as the



Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori

George Soros-funded Andean Council of Jurists.

During the months leading up to the election, *Transparencia* officials stated loudly and repeatedly that no fair elections were possible, as long as President Fujimori was a candidate. Why? Because he is “anti-democratic,” since he deployed the institutions of the nation-state to crush the narco-terrorists, rather than negotiate with them. *Transparencia*’s assignment was to announce a “quick count” of projected election results within a few hours of the polls closing, but before official results were tabulated, based on a sample of returns from a small percentage of polling places.

The U.S. State Department then declared *Transparencia* to be an impartial body, and informed Peruvian government officials that the U.S. government would give greater credibility to *Transparencia*’s results, than to official results. They put their money where their mouth was, and gave *Transparencia* some \$750,000 to run the operation. And so the stage was set.

The first act of the play began when the polling stations closed at 4:00 p.m. on Sunday, April 9.

The first election “results” broadcast in Peru and around the world were exit polls conducted by anti-Fujimori private pollsters Apoyo and CPI International, which gave Toledo a lead over Fujimori of about 48% to 45%. A few hours later, Apoyo and CPI International reversed their earlier projections, to give Fujimori 47% to Toledo’s 42%. But Toledo had already proclaimed himself the first-round victor, charging vote fraud in the later polls. Toledo then made his first move: an attempted violent coup d’état, using methods reminiscent of the Paris Jacobin mobs of the 1780s and ’90s.

At around 11:00 p.m., all but one of the opposition candidates, after meeting with *Transparencia*, addressed a crowd of Toledo supporters gathered at his Sheraton Hotel campaign

headquarters. Throwing their support to Toledo, they proclaimed him the next President, and urged the crowd to take matters into their own hands. Toledo then addressed the mob, telling them to march on the Presidential Palace, where partisans of incumbent President Fujimori were holding their own rally. Toledo personally led the march.

Only after the jacobin mob was on its way, did a local television station report on *Transparencia*’s belated “quick count” results: 48.7% for Fujimori, 41.3% for Toledo. Prompt, judicious measures taken by Peruvian law enforcement agencies prevented a bloodbath: The Fujimori partisans were quickly dispersed through back streets, the Toledo supporters entered the central plaza through front streets, and, after a period of time, they were dispersed by the police by use of tear gas, even as some supporters committed acts of vandalism.

### ‘Only votes that fit, you count’

The second act, staged largely by foreign actors, opened on Monday, April 10, in Washington, D.C. At the midday briefing, State Department spokesman James Rubin announced that no candidate in Peru’s elections would receive more than 50% of the valid votes cast, and that therefore a second-round run-off *would* occur. “We urge the government of Peru and Peru’s elected authorities to take every possible measure to ensure that the next round of voting fully meets democratic standards of openness, transparency, and fairness. The legitimacy of the next President is at stake,” he intoned.

Back in Lima, *Transparencia* called a press conference for 2:00 p.m. to release the final results of their sample vote: a selection of 200,000 votes, or less than 1% of the total. An hour late, the head of *Transparencia* appeared—flanked by U.S. Ambassador John Hamilton, British Ambassador Roger Hart, the head of the OAS observer mission, Eduardo Stein, and a representative of the European Union. *Transparencia*’s Rafael Roncagliolo told the gathered media, “This electoral process has been tremendously irregular, unacceptable, contaminated.” He gave *Transparencia*’s final count: Fujimori won 45% of the vote, Alejandro Toledo 42%, and announced that a second round is required. “If a second round is ruled out, we have every right to believe that there was a well-thought-out fraud,” Roncagliolo threatened.

*Transparencia* gave no explanation as to why their “100%” sample had been taken from only 700 polling places, rather than the 1,200 which they had covered.

Shortly thereafter, Peruvian officials announced the first official results: With 39% of the vote counted, Fujimori had 49.88% of the votes, Toledo, 39.98%. Since the slowest votes to come in are from the countryside, where even Fujimori’s enemies acknowledge the President has his strongest base of support, the vote pointed to a likely first-round Fujimori victory.

The State Department came back: “Peru’s electoral authorities are not expected to announce official results for sev-

eral days. However, the results of the highly respected Peruvian NGO *Transparencia*'s statistically reliable sampling of actual election returns revealed that no single candidate won an absolute majority and that there will be a run-off," its statement read.

"Nowhere in the world can a sample which has as its base 700 polling places, out of a total of the country's 90,000 polling places, determine the exact results of an election," a feisty President Fujimori declared that night to a press conference, where some 200, mostly foreign journalists pounded him as to why the Peruvian government did not simply agree to hold a second round, "to calm the international community." Pointing out that the final election results were not yet in, Fujimori made the obvious point that statistical averages are not results. The vote of every Peruvian is equally valid, and a statistical margin of error of mere samples wipes out thousands of peoples' votes, he said.

In Peru, the National Office of Electoral Processes (ONPE) will decide the results. Anything else would violate Peruvian law, Fujimori said. "The results must be respected. . . . The will of the people will have to be respected, and other countries cannot disregard this decision."

### **The line-up against Peru**

The plotters growled that Fujimori had shown no sign of conciliation toward their blackmail. Pressure against the country intensified. A series of ultimata were issued in quick succession on Tuesday, April 11:

- At the daily briefing, White House spokesman Joe Lockhardt declared: "We certainly expect that there will be a run-off. We have confidence in the quick count that was done that showed the need for a run-off, and it's very, very important as far as the legitimacies of these elections that the international community and the people of Peru have faith in the process. . . . Serious questions will be raised if the vote count indicated something otherwise."

- The head of the OAS observer mission, Eduardo Stein, threatened: "A first-round victory simply would not be a politically acceptable result for the Peruvian electorate or the international community. And it would have grave repercussions for Peru."

- Gen. Barry McCaffrey (ret.), the head of President Clinton's anti-drug program, and considered, up to that point, a friend of Peru, told Ibero-American reporters in Washington that any further U.S. cooperation with Peru will depend on Peru demonstrating "convincingly" that the elections were "clean, and above all reproach."

- The U.S. Senate passed a resolution calling upon the Clinton administration to cut all ties with Peru, should the "international community" not like the vote results.

On Wednesday, April 12, U.S. Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs Thomas Pickering called Peruvian Prime Minister Alberto Bustamante, to deliver what a State Department official called a "stark" message to Peru.

Any pretense of concern over how Peruvians voted was dropped. Without a trace of irony, the *Washington Post* reported: "International observers said fraud was not widespread enough to invalidate the results. The only thing that could do that, Stein said, is if Fujimori declares victory in the first round."

The British Ambassador to Peru, Roger Hart, baldly told the press: "What difference does it make whether the result is 50.1% or 49.9%?" Only a second round vote can "clean up Peru's image." The French Ambassador to Peru, Antoine Blanca, after meeting Toledo to convey to him the "full support" of the French government, dismissed talk of Peruvian sovereignty. When it comes to democracy, he said, "no borders exist." The OAS's Stein met for several hours with the Japanese ambassador to Peru, to head off any support from Japan, a country which has been close to the Peruvian government.

The Inter-American Dialogue convened a high-level meeting in Washington, to map out the next phase of the war. Among those present was Bush-man Elliott Abrams (the self-proclaimed "marshall" of the Nicaraguan Contras), who published an article in the *Washington Post* that same day, spelling out the plans under discussion: "If Fujimori . . . declares himself President for five more years, he will be a pariah. We will take the lead in organizing Latin and European democracies to isolate him and his government, block Peru's access to international financial institutions, and end bilateral and multilateral cooperation. We will rally Peru's influential business community by showing it that its interests as well lie in democracy. We will reach out to the Peruvian military to persuade it to back democracy."

### **'Colombianization' of Peru**

Project Democracy won in Act Two, by forcing a second round run-off. But the biggest loser in this affair, may soon prove to be the United States itself, for serving as the instrument of this disgusting show. Relations with Peru have been incalculably damaged, and U.S. relations with Peru's neighbors have been harmed as well. "Senior Latin American diplomats" based in Lima were very upset over the "tough language" used by Pickering, the *New York Times* reported on April 13.

Within Peru, Fujimori's Vice Presidential running mate, Francisco Tudela, has taken the point in articulating the profound outrage at Peru being treated as if it was "a banana republic." In an interview broadcast on cable TV Channel 10 on April 12, Tudela charged that Toledo is organizing "sedition" on behalf of those who control him. "They want to control the Latin American political chessboard. . . . Look at what we have: Colombia in a profound crisis, Mexico, on the eve of an electoral process, the same thing in Venezuela," he said. Tudela named U.S. Vice President Al Gore and the Socialist International in Europe as some of those conspiring to use Peru to set a global precedent. Peru is the "antipasto"

for the appetites of “radical democrats . . . [who] want to tell us how and who should govern us,” he charged. “But we have to exist. We cannot sacrifice our existence to relieve the anxiety of intellectuals and the financial interests of powerful NGOs.”

Tudela pointed to the battle over the drug trade in the region, as a key factor in the assault on Peru. There are two paradigms before the continent, he said: Colombia, and Peru. In Colombia, narco-terrorists rage and the government negotiates, while in Peru there is relative peace, after Fujimori refused to negotiate, and instead crushed the narco-terrorist assault in the early 1990s.

In the lead-up to the elections, other prominent Peruvians, among them the leading journalist Patricio Ricketts, and Congressman Alfonso Baella Tuesta, drew attention to this broader regional fight. Peru’s defeat of narco-terrorism proved “inconvenient” for those who feed off the drug trade, Congressman Baella Tuesta said, in a pre-election TV interview. Referencing the well-publicized visits by New York Stock Exchange president Richard Grasso and his buddy, America Online founder Jim Kimsey, to FARC redoubts in the south of Colombia, Baella Tuesta charged that the “very powerful financial interests—the same ones who travelled from Wall Street to Colombia to meet and discuss business with the leaders of the guerrillas, in the company of Colombian government officials,” are the force behind the insistence that Fujimori be removed.

This is precisely the strategic threat which *EIR* and its founder, U.S. Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, had warned of, when Madeleine Albright’s State Department began its assault on Peru before the elections. The campaign to topple Fujimori and destabilize the one country in the Andean region which demonstrated that terrorism and the drug trade can be beaten, is nothing but the culmination of three decades of a British-centered New Opium War against the Americas as a whole, the United States included. (See *EIR*, April 7, 2000.)

Although the “oust Fujimori” drive has yet to succeed, it has set off waves which already are shattering what little stability is left in the region. Writing in the Colombian daily *El Tiempo* on April 13, Colombian former Foreign Minister Rodrigo Pardo admitted that, for years, he had had a difficult time finding convincing arguments to answer Colombians who said that they, too, needed a Fujimori in their country to put an end to narco-terrorism. “ ‘We need a Fujimori for Colombia,’ I heard time and again.” Now, “after the hard declarations [against Peru] from governments such as the United States . . . what is clear, is that, in other countries, such as our own, no matter how grave our problems might be, we do not need a Fujimori.”

### **Bolivia targeted, too**

Of all the Andean countries (Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Chile), Bolivia is the one country out-

side of Fujimori’s Peru, where the government is committed to a hard-line anti-drug policy. Now, the existence of that government also, headed by a retired general, President Hugo Bánzer, is threatened.

Riding on the back of the international anti-Peru campaign, Bolivian coca growers linked with the FARC narco-terrorists of Colombia moved to seize control over protests against World Bank-dictated plans to raise the price of water in various Bolivian cities by 20 to 35%. Led by Evo Morales and his George Soros-funded shock troops in the Andean Council of Coca Producers, protests against water privatization plans in the first week of April turned violent, forcing the imposition of a 90-day state of emergency. Simultaneously with the protests, Congressmen from the Free Bolivia Movement (MBL), a political party in the leadership of Fidel Castro’s continental narco-terrorist association, the São Paulo Forum, launched a campaign for President Bánzer to resign.

### **Alejandro Toledo, Peru’s Tony Blair**

Despite the international brutality against Peru, the outcome of the run-off election is by no means assured. Toledo, Project Democracy’s poster boy, may be loved internationally, but in the past days’ crisis, he revealed himself to Peruvians as a willing tool of those who would return Peru to chaos and terrorism. And that has scared his more thoughtful countrymen.

Before the elections, Toledo promised to lead a “popular upheaval to prevent an illegitimate government from controlling Peru.” Married to a white Belgian anthropologist (the kind that hangs Incan symbols on her gold necklaces), Toledo opened his final campaign rally with an Indian ritual, spoke of splitting the country along its old fault lines, of Andean provinces versus Lima centralism, and promised to hold his inauguration, not in the capital, but in the Indian ruins of Machupicchu. He suggested that, as President, he would consider a major purge of the Armed Forces, and might agree to set up a “Truth Commission” to persecute the military for its anti-terrorist war.

Asked by a Peruvian television commentator on April 12, if perhaps Toledo was a kind of “Andean Mussolini,” Vice Presidential candidate Tudela demurred. “There is a pre-established script. . . . I don’t see a person of flesh and blood, but a theater mask, as if from a Mexican soap-opera.”

Toledo is, indeed, the perfect dope to fulfill this assigned role. Proudly calling himself “the Tony Blair of the region,” he recently reminisced to the *Washington Post* of his student days at San Francisco University, and the most infamous of the United States’s narco-hippie dens of the 1960s, the LSD-ridden, marijuana-sodden district of Haight-Ashbury. As the *Post* reported its conversation with Toledo: “ ‘Yeah, man, I remember the Sixties in the Haight real well,’ he said in a fluent English, leaning back with a grin. ‘Those were great times, fun times.’ ”

# The British are promoting a new Entente Cordiale with Russia

by Edward Spannaus and Mark Burdman

In the period leading up to and immediately following Vladimir Putin's election as Russian President, there has been an intensive diplomatic effort by the British to insert themselves as Russia's principal interlocutor with the West. Since February, three senior British officials have been in Russia: Lord George Robertson, Secretary General of NATO; Robin Cook, the U.K. Foreign Secretary; and Prime Minister Tony Blair.

Then, on April 10, it was announced that Putin will visit London on April 16-17, as his first foreign trip since he became acting President last December. Putin will meet with Prime Minister Blair, Foreign Secretary Cook, and then with Queen Elizabeth II herself, the latter meeting to take place at Buckingham Palace.

## British overtures

During a speech in Bonn on March 28, former Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei V. Fyodorov, who purports to be part of an advisory team to Putin, said that "Britain is now trying to replace Germany, as Russia's chief dialogue partner in Europe. . . . The upgrading of Britain [by Russia] is the result of the downgrading of Germany. The initiative for upgrading comes from the British side, but the British overtures have been received with great pleasure from the Russian side. . . . The Blair-Putin relationship is very good, and Russia counts on Britain as a partner, in matters dealing with the G-8, global issues, disarmament, and the like, especially as we don't know now who the next American President will be."

In a discussion with *EIR* on March 30, a senior British strategist commented that Blair's entourage sees a "moment of opportunity" to establish Britain as the privileged partner in Russia's relations to the West. As the American President is in his last months of power, and U.S. foreign policy is somewhat stalled, Britain can step forward as "the leader of the West." Additionally, Blair sees his Russian diplomacy as a useful deflecting maneuver, from his growing domestic political problems in the United Kingdom.

Further elaboration was provided by former British Ambassador to Moscow (1988-92), Sir Roderic Braithwaite, during a seminar in Washington on March 31. Braithwaite frankly admitted that, whenever the Russians are having problems with the Americans and the Germans, the British take the opportunity to move in.

Braithwaite, when asked about Fyodorov's remarks, responded by noting that "there have been three times in the recent past—the Russians are unable to talk to the Germans or the Americans." And, he added, "it's at that moment that the British, or the French, compete with one another to get the ear of Moscow."

Braithwaite provided three such examples. "Mrs. Thatcher's shaking hands with Gorbachev is the obvious and most interesting example," he said, noting that "it was a period when, for a whole variety of reasons, relations between America and Russia were not very good, and relations with Germany were complicated." Braithwaite said that Thatcher had "filled a gap for about three years," but then Thatcher "completely misjudged the situation and blew it, and the British ceased to be important. . . . She didn't accept what was happening in the center of Europe."

The second example cited by Braithwaite in which Britain had a special role, was in 1991 when Prime Minister John Major was chairing the Group of Seven, at the time of the coup, and Major continued to be pivotal in the G-7 at the beginning of 1992 for about four months. Braithwaite said, "The British were the only people that were really talking to the Russians at that time."

The third example is Blair's recent trip to St. Petersburg. "The American and the Germans, for different reasons, aren't much talking to the Russians, and Mr. Blair saw an opportunity and took it," Braithwaite said. "From Putin's point of view that was very nice. The question really is whether Blair can sustain it, and I have some doubts about that. . . . At the moment, he is in the position of being the most interesting leader in western Europe. . . . For the Russians, he is somebody interesting in himself, he has a new approach to politics, and he is willing to act as an interlocutor."

## A 'special relationship'

Giving some insight into what Blair is up to, a Blairite analyst in London, Dr. Peter Truscott, wrote a gushing article in the April 11 *Guardian* entitled "In Bed with Putin," which proposes that the emerging personal relationship between Blair and Putin could lead to a new Entente Cordiale between Britain and Russia. Truscott boasts that Blair's Britain "has been one of the first Western countries to pursue a critical engagement with the new man in the Kremlin," noting the



trips to Moscow by Cook, Robertson, and then Blair. "With the U.S. focussed on its Presidential elections," Truscott wrote, "Tony Blair is best placed amongst the heads of EU [European Union] member governments to build a personal relationship with Putin."

Commenting on this, a knowledgeable Russian source told *EIR* that there is the definite possibility of Britain and Russia forming such a new Entente Cordiale. British foreign policy is now at a critical juncture, he explained, since relations with the European continent are not good, and there are certain "ill feelings" between Britain and the United States. Under these conditions, leading British strategists are thinking in terms of a "special relationship between Russia and Britain."

There are several factors in this, he noted. One, is that there have been good relations between Russia and the "London Club" of creditors. Second, Putin has promised to create a good climate for "British investment in Russia, particularly in the sectors of oil and gas. In Russia, we need \$5-10 billion in investments, to renew the oil industry. Within four to five years, those British firms investing, will receive good dividends."

### **'Russia 2000'**

Indicative of what may be in the works, is a major conference on the topic of "Russia 2000: A New Reality," which is planned to be held at the Queen Elizabeth Conference Center in London, on April 19-20 — right after Putin's trip to Britain. The conference is being organized by the Russo-British Chamber of Commerce, a channel of British influence into Russia dating back to 1916. Its patron is Prince Michael of Kent, a first cousin to the Queen. The conference is also being sponsored by the British telecommunications firm Cable & Wireless, and the London *Financial Times*.

Speakers from the Russian side will include former Prime Minister and Gazprom chieftain Viktor Chernomyrdin; "free market" privatization fanatic Anatoli Chubais, now prominent in the Russian energy industry; Alfa Bank head Pyotr Aven, who told the London *Guardian* recently that Putin would become a "Russian Pinochet"; and loudmouth Vladimir Zhirinovskiy.

British speakers will be representing BP-Amoco, Salomon Smith Barney, and other leading firms in the financial and energy sector. The sponsors are now claiming that 600 people will attend.

As background on the affinity between the Russian "reformers" and circles in Britain, the reader should consult Jonathan Tennenbaum's article on the "national liberals" trying to kidnap Russian economic policy, in the April 7 *EIR* (p. 42). It is notable that a number of the "reformers" now promoting the "Pinochet option" for Russia, were members of the group who were trained at the knee of Lord Harris of Highcross during the late 1980s, in Mont Pelerin Society-style radical free-market economics.

# Pope brings message of peace to Holy Land

by Muriel Mirak-Weissbach

Pope John Paul II's pilgrimage to the Holy Land on March 20-26, encompassing Jordan, Israel, and Palestine, is of a spiritual nature, the fulfillment of a life-long desire by the Pope, to visit the sites where Christ was conceived, born, lived, died, and was resurrected. But, precisely because the Pope has marked the second millennium since the birth of Christ, with a spiritual pilgrimage, he has raised the level of deliberation between Israelis and Arabs, to a higher moral and philosophical plane, redefining the parameters of the peace process.

The central theme of the Pope's pilgrimage, which formally began on Feb. 24-26 in Egypt, and included a trip to Mount Sinai, is the continuity of the three great monotheistic religions, unfolding historically from Abraham, through Moses, and culminating in the fulfillment of the Covenant and the Law, in the mission of Jesus Christ. The Pope thus elaborated the notion, first expressed in his visit to the Rome synagogue in 1986, that Judaism represents the "elder brother" of Christianity. By emphasizing the primacy of love in the relationship between God and man, and the dignity of the human person as created in the image and likeness of God, the Pope established this as a principle in the ecumenical dialogue among the three Abrahamic religions, which, in turn, should be an ideal and moral framework for social, political, and economic relations among the nations and peoples of these religious traditions. On this basis, peace is possible. And on this basis, his interlocutors understood the significance of his mission.

### **Visit in Jordan**

In Amman, tens of thousands of Jordanians filled the streets to greet him, and over 30,000 filled the stadium to participate in the mass, including large numbers of Iraqi Christians who live in Jordan. At the mass, 2,000 Jordanian children, symbolizing the 2,000 years since Christ was born, were to receive their first communion from the 15 bishops who con-celebrated the mass with the Pope. His visit was also welcomed by Muslim leaders, including the head of the Muslim Brotherhood.

Jordan's King Abdullah warmly greeted the Pope as he arrived in Amman on March 20, telling him, "Your presence reinforces our determination to seek peace. It is a call for those believers in peace not to lose hope," and welcomed him

as “a man of peace . . . a symbol of all that is pure and noble in this life . . . a true reminder that the power of love is much stronger than conflict and hatred . . . as a fellow believer in God, the Compassionate and the Merciful.”

Referring to the peace process, King Abdullah continued that the visit “brings the hope of a brighter future to those who have known nothing but the misery of the past. Hope for the Palestinians who yearn for justice and stability, a promise for the Israelis of security and acceptance, comfort for the Lebanese of a better tomorrow, and hope for the Syrians that the sad chapter of war is finally over.”

He added, “It is also a prayer for our Iraqi brothers and sisters for a new brighter day to finally dawn upon them.”

The Pope responded, by encouraging the King to continue pursuing peace and ecumenical dialogue: “In this area of the world, there are grave and urgent issues of justice, of the rights of peoples and nations, which have to be resolved for the good of all concerned and as a condition for lasting peace. No matter how difficult, no matter how long, the process of seeking peace must continue. Without peace, there can be no authentic development for this region, no better life for its peoples, no brighter future for its children. That is why Jordan’s proven commitment to securing the conditions necessary for peace is so important and praiseworthy. . . .

“Building a future of peace requires an ever more mature understanding and ever more practical cooperation among the peoples who acknowledge the one true, indivisible God, the Creator of all that exists. The three historical monotheistic religions count peace, goodness, and respect for the human person among their highest values.” John Paul said he hoped his visit would “strengthen the already fruitful Christian-Muslim dialogue which is being conducted in Jordan, particularly through the Royal Interfaith Institute.”

The first holy site on his pilgrimage in Jordan, was the fourth-century monastery on Mount Nebo, the site where Moses first glimpsed the Promised Land. “Here on the heights of Mount Nebo, I begin this stage of my Jubilee Pilgrimage,” said the Pope. “I think of the great figure of Moses and the new Covenant with God made with him on Mount Sinai. I give thanks to God for the ineffable gift of Jesus Christ, who sealed the Covenant with his blood and brought the Law to fulfillment. To him who is ‘the Alpha and Omega, the first and the last, the beginning and the end’ (Rev. 22:13), to him I dedicate every step of this journey which I make through the land which was his.”

### ‘Pedagogy of love’

Later, in his homily during mass at the Amman stadium, John Paul II spoke of salvation history, from Abraham, through Moses, to John the Baptist, and Christ, emphasizing that the promise God made to Abraham, which brought him the blessing of family and land, “was sealed when God spoke to Moses on Mount Sinai. What passed between Moses and God . . . shaped the subsequent history of salvation as a *Covenant of love between God and man*—a Covenant which de-

mands obedience but promises liberation.” The Ten Commandments, he said, “etched in stone on Sinai—but written on the human heart since the beginning of creation—are the divine pedagogy of love. . . .” The Law and the Covenant, he said, had to be defended repeatedly in history by prophets, some of whom, like John the Baptist, “paid with their blood.” It was in Christ, baptized by John, that “the promise made to Abraham and the Law given to Moses are fulfilled.” Christ is “the realization of the promise . . . the fulfillment of the Law. The Risen Christ alone reveals the full meaning of all that happened at the Red Sea and Mount Sinai” (all emphases in original).

Arriving in Tel Aviv, Israel on March 21, John Paul II said, “Yesterday, from the heights of Mount Nebo I looked across the Jordan Valley to this blessed land. Today, it is with profound emotion that I set foot in the Land where God chose to ‘pitch his tent’ . . . and made it possible for for man to encounter him more directly.”

Greeting Israeli President Ezer Weizman, and “all the people of the State of Israel,” the Pontiff described his pilgrimage: “Along every step of the way, I am moved by a vivid sense of God who has gone before us and leads us on, who wants us to honor him in spirit and in truth, to acknowledge the differences between us, but also to recognize in every human being the image and likeness of the One Creator of heaven and earth.” He praised President Weizman as a “man of peace and a peacemaker,” adding, “We all know how urgent is the need for peace and justice, not only for Israel but for the entire region.” Citing the positive developments in relations between Israel and the Vatican, since Pope Paul VI’s 1964 visit, John Paul II continued, “With new-found openness towards one another, Christians and Jews together must make courageous efforts to remove all forms of prejudice. We must strive always and everywhere to present the true face of the Jews and Judaism,, as likewise of Christians and Christianity.” He concluded, with an appeal for the interreligious dialogue among Judaism, Christianity and Islam, to work for peace and justice.

### The status of Jerusalem

The Pope’s commitment to establishing an elevated spiritual basis for dialogue to lead to peace, did not exclude his facing very concrete and controversial issues related to the peace process. These included the issue of Jerusalem, and of the Palestinian state.

Israel maintains that Jerusalem, which it occupied in the June 1967 war and annexed, is the undivided eternal capital of Israel. For the Palestinians, and Arab world more broadly, Arab East Jerusalem is the location of holy sites in Islam, and Jerusalem is desired as the capital of a future Palestinian state. For the Vatican, Jerusalem, precisely because of its unique character as the site of places holy to all three monotheistic religions, must have a special status, as an international city. In 1984, John Paul II wrote an Apostolic Letter, *Redemptiois Anno*, which declared the city to be “sacred patrimony of all

believers and desired crossroad of peace for the peoples of the Middle East.” In the 1993 treaty between Israel and the Holy See, which established diplomatic relations for the first time, the Jerusalem issue was excluded. In the Israeli-Palestinian talks, Jerusalem has been placed on the agenda of the final status talks, and is one of the thorniest issues to be dealt with. As recently as March, the Palestinian Authority and the Vatican sealed an agreement on the preservation and defense of Christian holy sites in Jerusalem, which encountered Israeli criticism, as it implied that the Church would endorse a Palestinian state.

When the Pope arrived in Tel Aviv, he was greeted by the Israeli government and state authorities as well as by religious leaders. Whereas Prime Minister Ehud Barak chose to greet him with a “Welcome to the Holy Land,” both President Weizman and the religious leaders, reasserted Israel’s claim to Jerusalem as its capital. Weizman referred to it as, “the city of peace, the capital of the State of Israel, the heart of the Jewish world. . . . the city that has been reunified . . . the city of the judges of Israel, the kings of Israel, and the prophets of Israel, the capital and the source of pride of the State of Israel.” He also stressed Israel’s commitment to protect and guarantee access to all the holy places there. The greetings of the Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi Yisrael Meir Lau and Sephardi Chief Rabbi Eliyahu Bakshi-Doron, also stated that Jerusalem was the capital of Israel. Both Weizman and the rabbis, also lauded the Pope for having acted for reconciliation between the Church and the Jewish people, specifically commending his having expressed contrition for acts of prejudice and anti-Semitism by Christians. John Paul did not address the status of Jerusalem in his remarks when he arrived.

### **Palestine, ancient and modern**

From Tel Aviv, he proceeded to Bethlehem, where he celebrated mass at Manger Square outside the Church of the Nativity. At the welcoming ceremony in Bethlehem, the Pope said that this, the birthplace of Christ, is “the source of the joy, the hope, the goodwill, which for two millennia have filled countless human hearts at the very sound of the name, ‘Bethlehem.’ ” The message of Bethlehem is “the good news of reconciliation among men, of peace at every level of relations between individuals and nations. Bethlehem is a universal crossroads where all peoples can meet to build together a world worthy of our human dignity and destiny.”

Turning to his host, Palestinian Authority President Yasser Arafat, the Pope addressed the plight of the Palestinian people: “No one can ignore how much the Palestinian people have had to suffer in recent decades. Your torment is before the eyes of the world. And it has gone on too long.” He went on, in effect, to declare his support for a sovereign state: “The Holy See has always recognized that the Palestinian people have the natural right to a homeland, and the right to be able to live in peace and tranquillity with the other peoples of this area.” And, “In the international forum, my predecessors and I have repeatedly proclaimed that there would be no end to



*Pope John Paul II*

the sad conflict in the Holy Land without stable guarantees for the rights of all the peoples involved, on the basis of international law and the relevant United Nations resolutions and declarations.”

Included in the Holy Father’s itinerary was a visit to a Palestinian refugee camp, where he urged, “My hope is that my visit today to the Dheisheh Refugee Camp will serve to remind the international community that decisive action is needed to improve the situation of the Palestinian people.” Saying he had “felt close to the Palestinian people in their sufferings” throughout his pontificate, John Paul II had compassionate words for their loss of basic needs of the human person, not only material possessions “but your freedom, the closeness of your relatives, and the familiar surroundings and cultural traditions which nourished your personal and family life.” Thus, the urgency of a solution, to overcome this degrading situation, a solution, he stated, which could come only when political leaders are “inspired by a higher vision of politics as service of the common good.” And he concluded, again saying, peace would come “only when the dignity and rights of all human beings made in the image of God are acknowledged and respected.”

On March 25, The Feast of the Annunciation, the Pope visited Nazareth, where the Archangel Gabriel announced to the Virgin Mary, that she would become the mother of

God. As in his other speeches, the Pope stressed the continuity between the Old and New Testaments, by comparing Abraham and Mary, who had both received a wonderful promise from God, something utterly unexpected and unprecedented.

### **Jerusalem, the Holy City**

But it was in Jerusalem, the Holy City, where he ended his pilgrimage, that the high-point of the Pope's visit was reached. Here, the Pope retraced the steps of Jesus, to the Mount of the Beatitudes, where Christ delivered the Sermon on the Mount, to the Chapel of Cenacle, marking the Last Supper, and to the site traditionally identified as the place where Christ was buried, now in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. In each case, John Paul II reiterated the common thread that links the history of Judaism to that of Christianity, its fulfillment: In the Cenacle, Christ had celebrated the Passover meal, with bread and wine that he blessed for his Apostles. "But Christ, the Priest of the new and eternal Covenant, used these words to proclaim the saving mystery of his Passion and Death. Under the appearances of bread and wine, he instituted the sacramental signs of the Sacrifice of his Body and Blood."

On the Mount of the Beatitudes, the Pope again drew the Old Testament lesson to its New Testament fulfillment, referring to his February pilgrimage to Mount Sinai in Egypt. Comparing the Ten Commandments to Christ's Sermon on the Mount, he said that the Ten Commandments "may seem negative" in their formulation, but "in fact they are supremely positive. . . . Moving beyond the evil they name, they point the way to the *law of love* which is the first and greatest of the commandments: 'You will love the Lord your God with all your heart, all your soul and all your mind. . . . You will love your neighbor as yourself.' " The Pope recalled Christ's Sermon on the Mount, in which he blessed the weak, the poor, the pure in heart, the persecuted. Speaking to 50,000 young people, the Pope acknowledged the contrary voice that tells youth, that it is the violent, the proud, the merciless, who are blessed. This choice between good and evil, he said, is the choice Christ posed in his Sermon, and which, he said, the younger generation today must face, for the new century.

Celebrating mass in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, the Pope returned to this theme: "The tomb is empty. It is a silent witness to the central event of human history: the Resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ. For almost two thousand years the empty tomb has borne witness to the victory of Life over death." This, the resurrection, he said, "is the definitive seal of all God's promises, the birthplace of a new, risen humanity, the pledge of a history marked by the Messianic gifts of peace and spiritual joy." And, at the dawn of the new millennium, Christians "can and ought to look to the future with steadfast trust."

Jerusalem signalled, as well, the high-point in the Pope's

ecumenical mission, in particular, his historic commitment to effect full reconciliation between Jews and Christians, between Judaism and Christianity, a process he began with his Rome meeting with the Jewish community in 1986, his overseeing the establishment of diplomatic relations with Israel in 1994, and his more recent expression of contrition for the actions of Christians against Jews, in history. Visiting the Yad Vashem Holocaust museum, which commemorates the victims of the Nazi persecutions of the Jews, the Pope said, "In this place of memories, the mind and heart and soul feel an extreme need for silence. Silence in which to remember. Silence in which to try to make some sense of the memories which come flooding back. Silence because there are no words strong enough to deplore the terrible tragedy of the *Shoah*. My own personal memories," he said, "are of all that happened when the Nazis occupied Poland during the war. I remember my Jewish friends and neighbors, some of whom perished, while others survived." At the time, it was the young Father Karol Wojtyła, who had intervened to provide comfort to those, some who survived.

"How could man have such utter contempt for man?" asked the Pontiff. "Because he had reached the point of contempt for God. Only a Godless ideology could plan and carry out the extermination of a whole people. . . . Jews and Christians share an immense spiritual patrimony flowing from God's self-revelation. Our religious teachings and our spiritual experience demand that we overcome evil with good." And he issued a solemn pledge: "As Bishop of Rome and Successor of the Apostle Peter, I assure the Jewish people that the Catholic Church, motivated by the Gospel law of truth and love and by no political considerations, is deeply saddened by the hatred, acts of persecution and displays of anti-Semitism directed against the Jews by Christians at any time and in any place. The Church rejects racism in any form as a denial of the image of the Creator inherent in every human being (cf. Gen. 1:26)." He concluded with the prayer that Christians and Jews work together to eliminate any mutual animosity, and rather express the "mutual respect required of those who adore the one Creator and Lord, and look to Abraham as our common father in faith."

During his visit to the Western Wall, the remains of the Temple in Jerusalem, in compliance with Jewish tradition, he placed a prayer in the cracks of the wall. The prayer, now on display at the Yad Vashem Holocaust memorial, read: "God of our fathers, you chose Abraham and his descendants to bring Your name to the nations. . . . We are deeply saddened by the behavior of those who in the course of history have caused these children of Yours to suffer and, asking Your forgiveness, we wish to commit ourselves to genuine brotherhood with the people of the Covenant."

Following his visit to the Western Wall, the Pope visited the Al Aqsa mosque on the Temple Mount, where he met with the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, Ikrima Sabri.

# States of mind clash at EU-Africa summit

by Hussein Al-Nadeem

“I tell him: It’s a bull! He tells me: Milk it!”

— *Kurdish saying*

The April 2-4 European Union-Africa Summit, which brought together heads of state from 67 African and European countries in Cairo, was a striking manifestation of the state of mind of the European leadership and its fractured relationship to reality.

Although the news of the famine razing the Horn of Africa was being widely reported in the international media during the summit, the European leaders expressed, once again, their obsession with “globalization,” “free trade,” “environmental protection,” and “democracy.” And, once again, European leaders turned their backs on the most obvious right of the African peoples, the right to life, by demanding their “sterling-pound of flesh.”

Most blunt was the British representative, Foreign Secretary Robin Cook, in collaboration with the BBC and other Anglo-American mass media, which put the crisis over the Zimbabwe elections and land seizures above anything else (see article in this issue).

This attitude set the stage for a clash between two kinds of thinking in Cairo, where the African leaders were determined to put the issues of economic justice, debt relief, and cooperation between the two continents at the top of the agenda.

## ‘Radical solution’ for the debt burden

In his opening address, the summit’s host, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, expressed what the African states expected from Europe. “At present, we look forward to a new form of close partnership among our countries, based on common interests and mutual benefits in order to attain the sublime goal of realizing prosperity and welfare for the nations of both continents,” he said. “It is still imperative to work together for boosting this improvement in the political and economic climate through a steady increase in the flow of investment resources; a situation that has not yet materialized properly in many African regions. Conversely, governmental and private financial flows into the continent over the past two decades have shown a tangible drop, while world prices

of raw materials are going down and the continent’s share of the world trade is shrinking. Under these unfavorable external conditions, the African debt crisis has aggravated into unprecedented dimensions while existing mechanisms proved to be either extremely slack or short of easing its burdens.” Expressing the African nations’ hope for a real solution for the debt problem, Mubarak continued, “Here, we would like to emphasize our conviction of the need to find a radical solution to this problem enabling the African continent to utilize these resources in enhancing development efforts and modernizing its infrastructure. . . . We do look forward, not to secure more aid but rather to develop our mutual partnership and cooperation programs.”

Anything short of cancelling African foreign debt and replacing it by real investments in infrastructure and other major projects is simply not serious. Most of the \$350 billion in foreign debt—up from \$110 billion in the early 1980s—which Africa owes mainly to the former colonial powers in Europe, is unpayable. Some of the European leaders’ suggestions of “easing” the debt of the “poorest countries” were accurately scorned by Algerian President Abdul-Aziz Bouteflika, as “a drop of water in the vast desert.”

Bouteflika, the current chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), was more specific on what should be done on the debt issue, both in his speech to the opening session and in the press conference after the final session. Bouteflika said that “not only the poorest states should get debt relief,” but also the countries that are not considered to be as poor. He suggested that all African countries should be allowed to develop their economies, and only then should they have to discuss repayment of the foreign debt. “Given the dramas of hunger, poverty, disease, and low prices for [their] raw materials, Africa cannot be left to the mercy of market forces,” he said.

Any discussion of stopping the payment of debt is taboo among the Western world’s political establishment. The greatest fear of powers running the International Monetary Fund (IMF) system, is that more countries in the developing sector will demand an end to this policy. Hence, the British campaign against Zimbabwe’s President Robert Mugabe, which has two significant aspects: the colonial legacy in the African continent, and outflow of financial resources from Africa into Europe.

## The land issue

The issue which the British government and mass media used to launch their assault on President Mugabe centers on his attempt at land reform (70% of the agricultural land is controlled by whites in Zimbabwe, a holdover from the country’s colonial days as Rhodesia). Mugabe’s party, the ZANU-PF, called for reclaiming the land that was underutilized, to redistribute it among Zimbabweans, in the period before the elections. Mugabe said that white farmers should



*The European Union-Africa conference in Cairo, April 3. The European representatives recited the usual tired litany about globalization and free trade, while the Africans said, "What about reality?"*

be compensated, but that the British government, as the colonial power that seized the land and turned it over to them, is the party that has to pay.

The 4,500 whites who constitute only 0.6% of the country's population, control 70% of the best farming land, while the 1 million blacks control the rest, comprised mostly of arid areas. Moreover, the white-controlled land is used to cultivate tobacco for export, and the revenues are either paid for debt service or otherwise not invested in the development of the country. Unemployment among the black population is more than 50%. To add insult to injury, the British government has been soliciting support from Europe and the United States to stop IMF loans to Zimbabwe, in order to punish Mugabe for supporting the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which is defending itself from the joint invasion forces of Uganda, Rwanda, and Burundi.

The British, who created this horrible reality, are braying that Mugabe is being "undemocratic" and making the elections scheduled for May "unfair." They have latched onto the "threat" to the white farmers to rouse anti-Mugabe sentiments in Europe and the United States.

The attempt by the British to impose this issue on the Cairo summit backfired, because it helped galvanize other African states to rally behind Zimbabwe. Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qaddafi, for example, stated that "Africa does not need lessons in democracy. What Africans need is food and medicine." The Libyan state-controlled press attacked the London government, and demanded that Britain compensate Libya for the damage it caused during World War II.

### **Mandela shows solidarity for Mugabe**

Former South African President Nelson Mandela took the lead as spokesman for African leaders' unity in the face of the British geopolitical destructiveness. In an interview with the April 5 issue of the British daily *Guardian*, Mandela blasted London for trying to become "the policeman of the world" together with the United States, and, referring to their bombing of Iraq and Yugoslavia, for "encouraging international chaos." Mandela voiced support for his neighbor Mugabe, saying: "The South African press unfortunately are so hostile to Mugabe that they are prepared to say things which we know are not true about him. . . . The fact that he has lost the referendum may be a blessing in disguise for him. Because Mugabe is a strategic thinker, he's a very capable man. If I have to express an opinion, he is likely to retain power."

Before leaving for Cairo, Mugabe put his finger on the real relationship between Africa and the West. Speaking to an election rally on March 31, in response to British threats of economic sanctions, he said, "Every month, we remit \$10 million to Britain. Our economy is servicing the British economy. Our only grievance now is over land, but if they raise this issue, we can sanction them better than they can sanction us."

Presently, the African nations seem to be united in their call for justice. It remains to be seen whether that solidarity will materialize in concrete actions, and also, whether Europe and the United States will wake up to the reality of human suffering and economic disintegration.

# Anglo-American cabal targets Zimbabwe

by Dean Andromidas

A joint Anglo-American operation has been launched to overthrow the government of Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe. The international media, particularly the London press, have been conducting a relentless propaganda campaign against “corruption,” “dictatorial excesses,” and “systematic oppression of white farmers” in Zimbabwe. Because this attempt to paint President Mugabe as another “Saddam Hussein”—minus weapons of mass destruction—portends a major political, or even military operation, *EIR* must administer a heavy dose of truth about the reality of the situation.

## Who supports the opposition?

For nine years, Zimbabwe implemented an International Monetary Fund (IMF) structural adjustment program, before a virtual cutoff of all IMF funds over the last two years. This has generated tremendous popular unrest, particularly in urban areas, where there is high unemployment and low pay scales. The last two years have seen general strikes and food riots. This ferment has been directed against the Zimbabwe government, and not the IMF, by the same forces responsible for the IMF-dictated policies.

The main opposition party, the Movement for Democratic Change (MDC), is supported by the International Republican Institute, the U.S. Republican Party side of the National Endowment for Democracy. Most recently, the IRI has been revealed to be among the core intelligence operations involved in an attempt to overthrow Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori (see *EIR*, April 7, 2000).

Among IRI’s directors are Lawrence Eagleburger, Secretary of State under President George Bush, and founding president of Kissinger Associates; Brent Scowcroft, National Security Adviser under Bush, and founding vice chairman of Kissinger Associates; Jeane Kirkpatrick, former United Nations Ambassador in the Reagan administration; Ed Feulner, president of the British-controlled Heritage Foundation, and former president of the British ultra-free-trade Mont Pelerin Society; and other Republican Party grandees.

The IRI became active in Zimbabwe in 1993 with the stated purpose of “strengthening political party structures,” which was obviously an effort to build political networks within the ruling ZANU-PF party that would support the 1991 IMF structural reforms package and radical free-market policies. Apparently not very successful, by 1997 the IRI had shifted its programs to “helping civic organizations to serve

as a watchdog over government activities.” In simple words, to overthrow the government of President Mugabe.

Two of the so-called “watchdogs” that the IRI supports, the Zimbabwe Human Rights Group (Zimrights) and the Legal Resources Foundation, along with the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, have played key roles in anti-government activities over the past years. The MDC was, in effect, a creation of these organizations. Its leader, Morgan Tsvangirai, was also a leader in the trade union federation. The groups fully support the IMF “reforms,” and have channelled popular rage caused by these policies, against the Mugabe government.

Government supporters accuse the MDC of being supported by the white Zimbabwean business community, implying links to the historical forces associated with the white supremacist regime of Ian Smith, when Zimbabwe was the British colony of Rhodesia. *EIR* has been unable to substantiate this in detail; nonetheless, press reports have revealed that, despite the fact that the MDC membership is overwhelmingly black, four of its five executive members are white. One of its leaders was a Special Branch officer in the Rhodesian police.

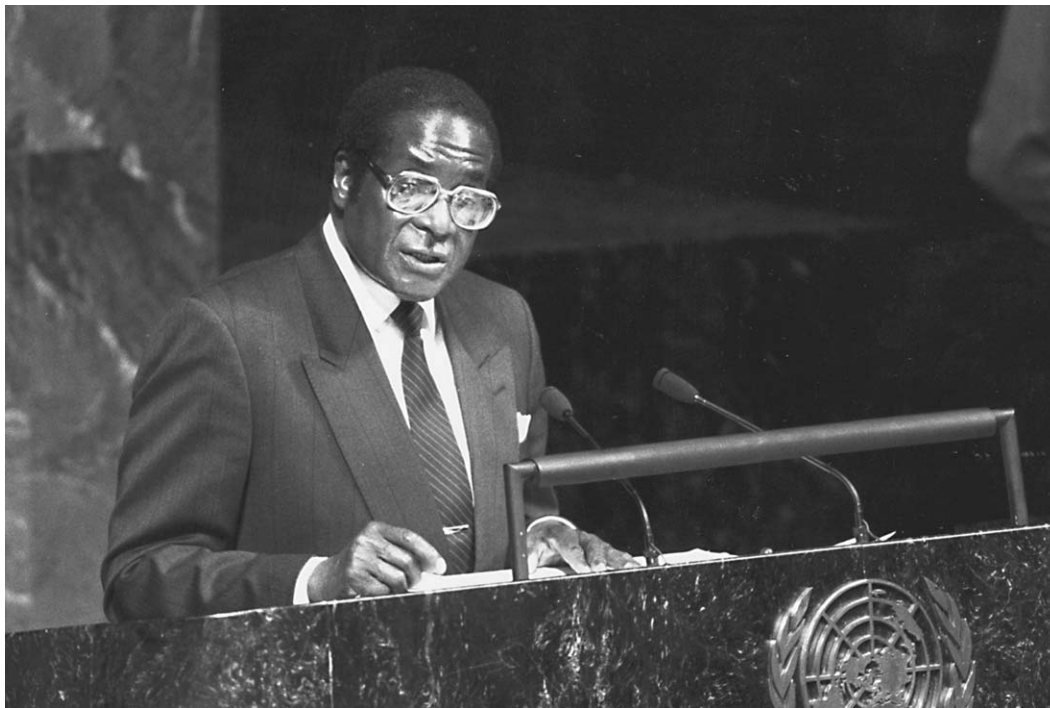
At the time of this writing, Tsvangirai was in South Africa raising funds from the business community there, before leaving for London, where he was scheduled to meet British Foreign Secretary Robin Cook.

## The British campaign

Cook has been conducting an international campaign against Mugabe. Although Cook failed to mobilize support for this effort at the recent European Union-Africa Summit in Cairo, he did convince the EU meeting of foreign ministers to issue a warning to Mugabe, to put an end to the seizure of white farms.

On March 15, Zimbabwe Foreign Minister I.S.G. Mudenge released a statement denying that government authorities had acted illegally when they searched a seven-ton British “diplomatic bag.” He charged that the diplomatic flap, which made headlines in the international press, was part of an international British campaign to discredit the government in Harare. Mudenge said, “It is no secret that from 1998 to 1999, British interests have been in the forefront of a smear campaign aimed at undermining Zimbabwe and its ZANU-PF-led government. It is established that meetings were convened at Chatham House [the Royal Institute for International Affairs] in London, Brussels, and other capitals and venues to discuss ways and means of toppling President Mugabe and his government by inciting political and economic instability, including sponsoring new political formations in this country. The documents and minutes of these meetings are known. Some we have previously publicly exposed, while others have been subjects of diplomatic intercourse between Zimbabwe and the countries concerned.”

U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright saw to it that the United States would cut off all aid to Zimbabwe’s land-



*Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe, addressing the UN General Assembly. Britain's propaganda war against the Zimbabwean government may escalate into a military intervention.*

reform program, in a display of displeasure at the seizure of white farms. This is a bit of a joke, because this aid amounted to no more than \$1 million. In fact, so much aid to Zimbabwe has been cut over the last two years, that these threats only serve to reinforce the Zimbabwe government's resolve.

Under the cover of contingency plans for the evacuation of British nationals, a military operation could be in the offing. The fact that more than 40,000 white Zimbabweans can claim British citizenship, means that such plans would necessarily take on serious military proportions. According to African intelligence sources, a British special forces team has set up headquarters in neighboring Botswana, most likely in Francistown, near the Zimbabwe border.

The United States also maintains a large logistical base at the Botswanan military air base at Maun. This sprawling, state-of-the-art base was built by the United States and France. U.S. Air Force C-5 Galaxy transport aircraft use the base to supply American forces in the region. These forces could be marshalled to support a British-run evacuation.

### **The land issue**

In his March 15 statement, Foreign Minister Mudenge elaborated on what triggered the current crisis. "The anti-Zimbabwe crusade originally started when the Zimbabwe government embarked on a land redistribution program, a program which seeks to redistribute indigenous land which was forcibly seized by the British colonial authorities early last century and distributed to the British settlers without any compensation to the indigenous Zimbabweans," he said.

The press claim that Mugabe is using the issue simply to mobilize support for his government, and to intimidate the

opposition, is mere propaganda. The land dispute is a creation of the British government, both historically and currently. Moreover, *EIR's* investigation has revealed that the same leading Anglo-American interests which are destabilizing Mugabe are planning a land grab throughout southern Africa.

Some 4,500 commercial farms, owned by white farmers, most of whom still hold British passports, control 70% of the prime agricultural land, and close to 40% of all arable land in Zimbabwe. Some 20 million people live on the rest. The white population in Zimbabwe totals 60,000. Our intention here is not to demonize the white farmers; in fact, race relations in Zimbabwe are better than in much of the rest of Africa. As we will demonstrate, the white farmers are also a target. In fact, the government policy has not been to simply seize the commercial farms, but to take over the land that is not being utilized. In general, up to 75% of the land owned by the commercial farmers is not currently utilized.

The system in Zimbabwe began with the arrival of Cecil Rhodes and his royal chartered British South African Company (BSAC) in 1889. This was prior to the British occupation of what is now Zimbabwe, a fact that is still vividly part of the historic consciousness of much of the population of Zimbabwe, both black and white. The BSAC "grand design" was to create huge agricultural estates and plantations, and to massively exploit the mineral resources of the entire region, which comprised not only present-day Zimbabwe, but also what is now Zambia, Malawi, and South Africa. Africans were simply thrown off their land, and herded into human "nature parks," called "Native Reserves," which cleared the best land for British colonialist settlement, and "freed" the male population to be thrown into working



the diamond and copper mines.

By 1930, some 50,000 Europeans occupied 49 million acres, while 1.1 million Africans were restricted to the Native Reserves, which comprised 29 million acres. By the 1970s, the only thing that had changed, was that the number of Africans restricted to the Native Reserves had increased to more than 10 million souls. The white population had peaked in the 1970s, at 250,000.

In November 1965, Ian Smith declared Rhodesia's "independence" from Great Britain in order to avert "majority rule," and simply continued the system created by the British Empire. Although "majority rule" was the official "decolonization" policy of the British Labour government, then under Prime Minister Harold Wilson, nothing was done to stop Smith, except to back highly ineffective United Nations sanctions. During the next 15 years, the Zimbabwe African National Union, under the leadership of Mugabe, and the Zimbabwean African People's Union, under the leadership of Joshua Nkomo, launched a guerrilla war against the Smith regime. These two organizations eventually formed a union, to become the Popular Front, and after the signing of the Lancaster House agreement ending the war, it became the political party, ZANU-PF. The ZANU-PF won the first elections with an overwhelming majority, and it has not lost that majority since.

With over two-thirds of the land controlled by the British, land was obviously the major issue in the liberation war. The British, despite claims that they supported "majority rule," refused to redress their land seizures. The British forced the inclusion a clause in the Lancaster House agreement stipulating that the commercial farms could only be acquired on a "willing buyer, willing seller" basis. As a concession to the Patriotic Front, they gave assurances that the British government, the United States, and other countries would support a multinational effort to fund land purchases, and agricultural and economic development programs.

In the first few years in the 1980s, the new government launched a major land acquisition and resettlement program, in which 52,000 families, comprising more than 1 million people, were resettled. But, by the mid-1980s, as radical free-market and free-trade policies set in, funds for the creation of, and assistance to small-holder agriculture dried up. Land redistribution programs came to a halt.

The popular idea that commercial farms are more efficient, and provide employment and foreign exchange, is vicious propaganda. These commercial farms provide a respectable return for the families or firms that own them, but the 100,000 to 300,000 workers employed on them are the lowest-paid workers in the formal economy. Professional studies have shown that conditions of life for these workers, including health, education, and mortality rates, are on average 50% worse than for any other population group in the country.

The claim that the farms have high productivity, is also a myth. In Germany, for example, the average farm is 45 acres, compared to 2,000-10,000 in Zimbabwe. No one can deny

the high living standard and productivity of German and other western European farmers. Even in the young Zimbabwe, because of the new government's support for small-holders, production in maize increased by 70%, giving the country a major food surplus for the first years after independence. Moreover, the small-holder perspective enables the creation of farm communities based around the village structure, much the way it is now in western European countries, making the delivery of health, education, and other essential services practical. This is impossible on the commercial farms, where workers mostly live in shacks and huts right on the farm.

In 1994, Mugabe appointed a Land Tenure Commission to draft recommendations on land redistribution and agricultural development. Its chairman, Prof. Mandivamba Rukuni, has been quoted saying, "It's unlikely that Zimbabwe will develop into a fully industrialized society if you have millions of poor peasants. Evidence coming in from other parts of the world, especially Asia, is that small-holders have to increase agricultural production and their incomes have to rise for them to have effective purchasing power for industrial development."

The IMF cutoff started in 1998, on the pretext that Zimbabwe had deployed troops in support of Congolese President Laurent Kabila. The international campaign against Mugabe on this question is also lying propaganda: Whereas Zimbabwe was invited in by the internationally recognized government of the Congo, neither Uganda nor Rwanda, which had invaded the Congo, was sanctioned. In fact, Uganda has been granted debt relief! Both countries were simply acting as the marcher-lords for London- and Wall Street-centered financial interests seeking to control the large mining concessions in the Congo. Mugabe's decision to enter that war was based on his convictions, whether one agrees with them or not, that if the Congo fell, his government would be next.

But the land issue was also crucial in the IMF's decisions. In 1998, Mugabe had organized a donors conference to mobilize international financial resources to implement a very ambitious land redistribution program, and the recommendations of the Land Tenure Commission. The policy was not to take over the large commercial farms entirely, but only to redistribute the land which was underutilized.

Although the conference ended with handshakes, shortly thereafter the IMF simply refused to release a promised tranche of \$180 million, thus giving the donors an excuse not to make good on their promises. The IMF move, not Mugabe, led to the disintegration of the economy, including the collapse of the currency, a general strike, and food riots.

### **The real land grab**

Meanwhile, in London, other plans were being hatched for the real land grab in Zimbabwe, similar to those aimed at the rest of Africa. By 1997-98, the imminent collapse of the global financial system was apparent to key financial groups, which began their shift into "real assets." Furthermore, to the speculators, commercial farms and plantations represented a

reliable hard-currency cash flow that could be deployed in the financial markets—those in London and New York, not in Harare or Nairobi. This fact is ignored, or covered up, when IMF propagandists claim that large farms bring “hard currency” into the country. Because the cash crops are all exported to the West, why should the “hard currency” ever come back? Located in developing countries, with labor forces that are paid slave wages with near-worthless Third World currencies—what could be more “efficient”?

The land grab is being led by the world’s most notorious speculator, George Soros. Prior to 1998, Soros had been quietly accumulating large agricultural land holdings in Argentina, buying out old family-owned ranches and estates, and setting up commercial farms. Operating through various front-men, he started doing the same in Africa. In 1998, Niko- lous Roditi, manager of Soros’s Quota Fund, bought a 66% holding in the London-based Plantations and General Com- pany, which operates tea, tobacco, and other plantations in Kenya, Malawi, Zimbabwe, and other African countries. In 1998, Roditi, who was born in Rhodesia, took a leave of absence for health reasons after losing more than \$1 billion of his \$1.9 billion fund.

Soros’s brother Paul sits on the board of directors of Af- rica Plantations Corp., which also has been purchasing gov- ernment-owned plantations that the IMF has forced countries such as Zambia to privatize as part of their structural adjust-

ment conditionalities. Also on the board is the Soros-linked Thomas Kaplan. Soros also has major shareholdings in the British plantation company African Lakes, which has a major interest in Africa Online, Africa’s leading internet provider.

Through these companies, Soros made an unsuccessful bid to take over the infamous Lonrho Africa, which was con- trolled by the late Tiny Rowland, and has substantial interests in Zimbabwe. (Lonrho is an abbreviation of “London Rho- desia.”)

But the real shaper of these policies is closer to the British Crown: the Commonwealth Development Corp. (CDC). The CDC is one of the arms of the British government’s Interna- tional Aid and Development Agency. In 1999, it became fully privatized, and is now called the CDC Capital Partners PLC. Although much of its share-capital is held by the British gov- ernment, that will soon change, as the purpose of the privatiza- tion was to raise funds in the London capital markets for direct investment in—seizure of—privatized state companies in the developing sector. In Africa, they have been particularly ac- tive in the plantation sector.

The CDC’s current chief executive officer is Allan Gilles- pie, former senior partner in Goldman Sachs, London. Its chairman is the Earl Cairns. He enjoyed a banking career with S.G. Warburg, of which he eventually became chairman, and Cairns is also Receiver General of the Duchy of Cornwall. The Duke of Cornwall is Prince Charles.

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## Christian Democrats join 'new wave'

*Hard economic realities won't allow the Christian Democrats to stick to their new program.*

The April 10-11 national party convention of the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) in Essen marks a watershed, not only because it put an official end to more than a quarter-century of leadership dominated by former Chancellor Helmut Kohl. As head of the party during 1973-98, and under party chairman Wolfgang Schäuble, who came in after Kohl's election defeat in September 1998, Kohl maintained control over party affairs. Schäuble stepped down as party chair this February, after three months of party-funding scandals and related media witch-hunts against him.

In Essen, the CDU elected party manager Angela Merkel as its new, and first-ever, chairwoman. The 96% of the vote she received was impressive, and it shows that the party expects her to do a lot: for example, to restore the combative spirit which the CDU had until November 1999, when the bad economic performance of Social Democratic Party (SPD) Chancellor Gerhard Schröder and a series of SPD corruption scandals ended with the SPD losing six state elections in a row, during Fall 1999.

The Schröder government in Berlin was close to collapse, and the CDU to re-entering the government. But, from late November on, scandals and the media buried the CDU in a tide of problems from which it found no escape. Now, with the leadership made up of a younger generation of Christian Democrats in their late 40s and early 50s who are not involved in scandals, the CDU sees a chance to rebuild itself as a strong opposition to the Schröder government.

The best thing for the CDU would

be to adopt a strategy of rallying the many victims of "globalization," such as those who lose their jobs because of the banking and corporate mergers, which are promoted by the SPD. The latter's rejoining of Blair's "Third Way social monetarism" (see last week's *EIR*) is certain to chase voters away from the SPD.

Edmund Stoiber, chairman of the Christian Social Union (CSU), the autonomous Bavarian state section of the CDU, has been on the right track, profiling himself and his party as fighters for social protections. Stoiber has forced the issue to be taken up by the CDU, where his support for labor and the *Mittelstand*, i.e., smaller manufacturing firms, against the big banks and insurance companies, has been backed by several CDU leaders. That side of CDU developments looks promising.

But the new party platform (the "Essen Declaration") which the CDU passed, gives reason for concern: Too much reference is made to the "new wave," "new economy" outlook, which gives it the look of a CDU version of Schröder's "new SPD" policy. Where it should address hard economic and social realities, it has too many environmentalist and information-age sound-bites.

The CDU platform promotes "stake-holding for everyone" as the main thread of the "new politics in the 21st century." Under the misleading slogan "more individualism and less state," it calls for a greater individual role in securing a job, a pension, health care, and the like. What it implies, is that citizens should opt out of the traditional social welfare state which has so far protected them from economic

hardships, and secure their living, or at least a considerable part of it, in the free market, including buying shares in private pension funds and so on. The declaration does not say how the citizen is to protect himself against market crashes, or how a global economy which is hit with such erratic and destructive developments as are witnessed today, is to function.

The Essen Declaration also calls for the "knowledge society," which defines knowledge mostly in terms of the "information society." "The digital revolution will determine the political agenda of the 21st century," it says.

Alleged overpopulation and ecology rank high on the new CDU agenda, which calls for measures to ensure that a world population of 10 billion or more in this century does not consume all the so-called limited resources. "Ecologically compatible" energy resources are to be promoted—no mention is made of nuclear power.

Support for nuclear power was one of the CDU's few points of controversy with the SPD over the past 20 years. If that Essen Declaration is the last word of the CDU on the issue, the Civil Rights Movement Solidarity (BüSo) party, affiliated with U.S. Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche, is left, along with the CSU of Stoiber, the only political force endorsing nuclear technology (which is actually the energy resource that is *best* for the environment!).

The hard economic realities have not gone away. A few big corporate or banking defaults, heavy shareholder losses on the markets, or an increase of unemployment, will confront not only the government, but also the opposition with the need to formulate convincing remedies. Should the SPD and the CDU remain on their present course, they will make the LaRouche movement the decisive factor.

# International Intelligence

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## ***Northern Ireland exposé author wins libel suit***

Sean McPhilemy, the author of *The Committee: Political Assassination in Northern Ireland*, was awarded £145,000 plus court costs by an English jury against the *Sunday Times* on March 30, according to a press release from the Truth in Ireland Legal Defense Fund. His book alleges that there was a “secret committee made up of members of the Northern Ireland security forces, Protestant leaders, and loyalist terrorists . . . [which] carried out the brutal murders of dozens of Irish Catholics and republicans in an effort to terrorize the Catholic community in Northern Ireland.” McPhilemy has now renewed his call for a full independent, international investigation into the murder networks he exposed. In *EIR*’s review of his book (July 24, 1998), we pointed out that an investigation should look into “threads suggested in the book which, if pulled, will likely lead to the boardrooms of the Club of the Isles and the Queen’s Privy Council.” *EIR* also interviewed McPhilemy in its Aug. 7, 1998 issue.

According to the press release, “The *Sunday Times* alleged that McPhilemy, in his reporting, had perpetrated a hoax upon the public. The English jury ruled unanimously that the *Sunday Times* had failed to prove its allegations. . . .

“McPhilemy, who previously won an apology and substantial damages from the *Sunday Express*, was ‘delighted’ with today’s verdict against the *Sunday Times*.” McPhilemy stressed, “Although I am happy to have my reputation for integrity restored, my thoughts remain with the victims and their families, and I call again for an independent, international inquiry into allegations raised in the documentary and in my book.”

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## ***Nigerian governors seek peace, unitary state***

The 19 governors of the Nigeria’s northern states resolved to harmonize their implementation of Islamic law, *sharia*, with the existing penal code, in a meeting in the na-

tional capital, Abuja, on April 3, and reaffirmed their commitment to maintain the integrity of the Nigerian state. The decision to implement *sharia* served as an excuse for Muslim-Christian sectarian and separatist violence, which wracked the country for months.

The governors’ communiqué reads: “Realizing the differences between the 1979 and 1999 constitutions of the Federal Republic of Nigeria with regards to *sharia* law in Nigeria, we have resolved to constitute a committee made up of Muslim and Christian leaders to dialogue on those aspects of *sharia* not included in [the] penal code and arrive at consensus for adoption. . . .

“We have resolved to uphold the whole north as one indivisible and geopolitical entity within the Federation of Nigeria. . . . We uphold the Federal structure of Nigeria and condemn the call for a Sovereign National Conference in its entirety and we reaffirm our total support to the Federal Government under the leadership of President Olusegun Obasanjo.”

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## ***North, South Korea leaders announce summit***

South Korea and North Korea issued joint announcements on April 10 that South Korean “President Kim Dae-Jung will visit Pyongyang at the invitation of North Korea’s chairman of the National Defense Commission for a historic summit from June 12-14.” South Korean Unification Minister Park Jae-Kyu told a press conference, “It will end the Cold War confrontation and will mark a starting point to open a historic new era of reconciliation and cooperation, writing a new chapter in our history.” Park said the summit would tackle economic cooperation and the reunion of families separated by the fortified border between the North and South.

North Korea made an identical announcement through the Korean Central News Agency and all radio stations, adding that the unprecedented meeting would help reunify the divided Korean peninsula and end 50 years of hostility.

The pact came after President Kim said he would seek a summit with Kim Jong-Il

after the April 13 Seoul general elections if his party won a majority. Seoul officials said contacts had been made between the two sides in China since March 17. The agreement was signed in Beijing on April 8 by Seoul’s Culture and Information Minister Park Jie-Won and Pyongyang’s vice-chairman of the Korean Asian and Pacific Peace Committee Song Ho-Gyong.

Kim Dae-jung is an honest patriot in his “sunshine policy” of opening ties with North Korea, but he has also allowed the International Monetary Fund to wreck the South Korean economy, and stood to lose control over the government in the April 13 election. North Korea has thus given Kim a boost, since the summit will be immensely popular. Pyongyang obviously realized that it was time to agree to Kim’s many calls for a peace summit—lest Kim be replaced with a “greater evil” regime.

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## ***Brits threaten Europe over ‘Echelon’ debate***

Great Britain is warning continental European countries that, if there is debate in the European Parliament on the British role in the global surveillance network known as Echelon, then other countries’ secrets could be exposed, reported the London *Guardian* on April 8. With Portugal planning to raise concerns about Echelon, says the *Guardian*, the British government “signalled yesterday that EU member-states should think carefully before allowing any discussion.”

“The Portuguese said they wanted a general exchange on interception,” the article quotes an unnamed British official as saying. “But it would need to be a discussion that would cover the issue in the round rather than focussing on just one member-state.”

Although the *Guardian* does not go into it, France—which has been complaining the loudest about Echelon—has communications-intelligence listening posts around the world, including some operated jointly with Germany.

Although there were some reports the previous week that Socialist Members of the European Parliament had blocked the creation of a committee of inquiry, the *Guardian* story and other accounts say that the Par-

**ISRAELI** National Police told prosecutors that there is insufficient evidence to prosecute President Ezer Weizman on tax evasion charges, according to the April 5 *Washington Post*. Various allegations arose against Weizman, a strong peace partisan, and also members of Prime Minister Ehud Barak's cabinet.

**IRAN** seized 55 tons of narcotics in its northeastern province of Khorasan bordering Afghanistan, during the Iranian calendar year which ended on March 19. Speaking to foreign envoys in Tehran, Commander of the Provincial Security Forces Bahram Norouzi called for international cooperation to help Iran, which is a major transit route for drugs smuggled from Afghanistan and Pakistan.

**COLOMBIAN** soccer fans in Bogotá erupted into a spontaneous demonstration against the narco-terrorist FARC, on March 29. At the opening of a world elimination match with Brazil, Bogotá Mayor Enrique Penalosa requested a moment of silence for 29 Colombians (21 of them police officers) whom the FARC had massacred in a small, impoverished town that week, provoking the entire stadium to pick up a chant: "Guerrilla, Guerrilla, sons of bitches!"

**FRANCE AND CHINA** both condemned the recent U.S.-British bombings against Iraq, killing at least 20 civilians. The French Foreign Ministry said on April 7, "We greatly deplore them." Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Yun Yuxi stated, "China . . . feels deeply uneasy for the civilian casualties caused by the bombing."

**LEE TENG-HUI**, whose term as Taiwan President ends on May 20, is going to visit Japan in November, shortly after Chinese Prime Minister Zhu Rongji visits Japan. Chinese Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan said earlier in April, that a visit by Lee (who had been advocating Taiwan independence), "under whatever name or title . . . would fundamentally undermine Sino-Japanese relations."

liament will create such a committee soon, and that there will also be two plenary debates on Echelon in May.

A scandal exploded earlier this year when it came to light that Echelon, involving global signals and communications intelligence collection, led by the U.S. National Security Agency and Britain's equivalent, had been routinely intercepting personal communications of Europeans and others. *EIR* covered this pernicious aspect of the U.S.-British "special relationship"—including possible involvement in surveillance of the late Princess Diana—in its April 14, 2000 issue.

## ***Pakistan's Sharif sentenced to life***

The Anti-Terrorism Court No. 1, set up by the military regime of Chief Executive Gen. Pervez Musharraf, sentenced deposed Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif to life imprisonment on April 6. The verdict will be challenged in the Supreme Court. The prosecution had sought a death sentence on three charges against Sharif: hijacking, kidnapping, and attempted murder. On March 25, President Bill Clinton, during his visit to Islamabad, had requested General Musharraf to save the former Prime Minister's life, should the court decide to impose the death sentence.

A day before, at least seven people including three lawyers, were injured in a bomb blast at a court in Hyderabad, the second major city in the Province of Sindh. Sharif's trial was in progress at that time in Karachi, the capital of Sindh. A few weeks earlier, Nawaz Sharif's main lawyer and personal friend Iqbal Raad, was gunned down in his office by "unknown" assassins.

Sharif was overthrown by the military on Oct. 12, 1999, after he removed Chief of the Armed Services Musharraf from his post, while Musharraf was out of the country. Sharif and the military were set at odds over three main factors: his regime was thoroughly corrupt; he had politicized the judiciary; and, most important, he had entered into diplomacy with India over Kashmir, without consulting the military.

The odd criminal charges against Sharif,

stem from orders refusing landing rights to Musharraf's commercial jet, as it was coming into Karachi airport.

## ***Yoshiro Mori to replace ailing Obuchi in Japan***

Japan's parliament, the Diet, on April 6 voted in Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) Secretary General Yoshiro Mori as the new Prime Minister with a clear majority of 335 out of 488 votes, replacing Keizo Obuchi, who has been in a coma since suffering a stroke a few days earlier. Mori, a career LDP centrist and Obuchi's 40-year friend since Waseda University days, said he is not considering calling a general election much before the Oct. 19 deadline. Preparations for the July 21-23 Group of Eight (G-8) summit in Okinawa and the economy take priority, he said. "The economy is at a delicate stage, and it is important to monitor the economic direction by keeping Parliament open," he added.

The LDP has thus been able to retain its coalition government, which also includes the Buddhist New Komeito party and the new Conservative Party. The coalition had included the Liberal Party, but its leader, Ichiro Ozawa, walked out, trying to bring down Obuchi's government just days before his stroke. Instead of following Ozawa out of the government, however, his party split, and those who remained renamed themselves the Conservatives.

Mori has reappointed all of Obuchi's cabinet, including Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and Foreign Minister Yohei Kono, who have been key to some of Japan's recent moves toward an Asian Monetary Fund and rapprochement with North Korea.

On the negative side, Mori pledged to continue Obuchi's economic policies of hyperinflation, in order to keep the Nikkei stock market above 20,000. On April 4, U.S. Treasury Secretary Lawrence Summers again urged Tokyo to continue hyperinflation, saying, "What is crucial in economics and finance continues to be movements to promote domestic-demand-led growth." At the G-8 meeting, he said, the United States will press for Japan to continue that policy.

## Nationwide meetings press ‘new violence’ initiative

by Michele Steinberg

On April 8, hundreds of citizens gathered in New York City, Los Angeles, Detroit, Washington, D.C., and Henrietta, New York in town meetings linked by an Internet webcast, to hear Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche, and to discuss LaRouche’s urgent call to form a Commission on the New Violence. In New York, where the central town meeting started with an organizing discussion attended by 175 people, LaRouche’s Northeast campaign coordinator, Dennis Speed, opened the webcast, saying: “This evening we’re going to be discussing a topic about which everyone in the United States, and frankly, also around the world, is quite concerned: the epidemic of violence, of what we refer to as a ‘new violence,’ that has engulfed the United States.”

Joining Speed and LaRouche, who addressed the New York meeting via live satellite video, was a panel of leaders: Jeffrey Steinberg, the co-author of *Dope, Inc.*, and an editor of *EIR*; Minister Charles Quinn Muhammad, the former head of the Nation of Islam in Jackson, Mississippi, and his wife, Sister Esther Quinn Muhammad, former head of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Mississippi; Dr. Kildare Clarke, assistant medical director of King’s County Hospital in Brooklyn, New York; Matthew Fogg, chief inspector deputy, U.S. Marshals, and founder of the Congress against Racism and Corruption in Law Enforcement; and State Rep. Harold James (D-Philadelphia), former head of the Pennsylvania Legislative Black Caucus, and a former policeman.

Each of these leaders made a contribution to the discussion of the “new violence.” Minister Muhammad and Sister Muhammad presented evidence on the case of their son, Andre Jones Muhammad. In 1992, Andre was murdered by a lynching, while in the custody of Mississippi police. His death was ruled a “suicide,” but the physical evidence showed that the young man had been lynched, and brought *back* into the jail, and hung in a dingy shower by his shoelaces. As they

investigated their son’s case, they brought to light some 47 other cases of hangings in Mississippi jails during 1987-92. Only the determination of Minister Muhammad and his wife, forced these cases into the open. Government inquiries were a fraud and cover-up.

LaRouche and the panelists addressed issues such as the Andre Jones Muhammad case, in a dialogue that laid the basis for a national movement to get at the root causes of the “new violence.”

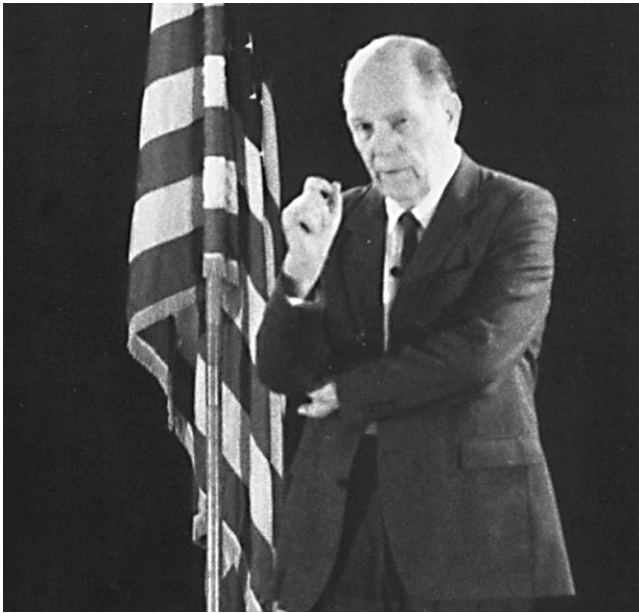
Many of the attendees at these town meetings are themselves elected officials, former elected officials, community leaders, and parents. They are veterans of many civil rights battles, and some, including leaders of the Haitian community in New York, were especially drawn out in the aftermath of the Amadou Diallo verdict, and the March killing of unarmed New York security guard Patrick Dorismond, who was gunned down by New York City police.

### **New York: a microcosm**

The meeting took place at a time when New York is polarized—racially and economically—due, in part, to the antics of Mayor Rudy “Benito” Giuliani, who has been called a modern-day Mussolini, imposing “order” in a city about to explode in an economic and financial crisis.

Giuliani is in the national limelight, as the probable opponent against Hillary Clinton in the November Senate race. He is also a self-anointed leader of the Bush/GOP “Conservative Revolution.”

Giuliani got national attention earlier this year when he issued an edict, ordering homeless people to work, or be thrown out of homeless shelters—in the dead of winter. The jobs Giuliani had planned for the homeless, including the severely ill and mentally ill, would have been taken away from municipal, county, and state workers, along the lines of the 1996 “welfare reform” slave-labor plan pushed through



Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. addresses a town meeting in Philadelphia on March 31. He has issued a call for the formation of a Commission on the New Violence.

by House Speaker Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.) and Vice President Al Gore.

(Indeed, even on the day of the town meeting, a scandal was being reported on New York's WCBS radio that city welfare agencies were distributing applications to welfare recipients for "scab," i.e., strike-breaking, labor at the Burns International Security company, whose union was threatening to strike. The welfare agency claimed it had "no idea" how the leaflets got inserted into the welfare packets.)

But Giuliani is *most* notorious for his outrageous handling of the recent police killing of Dorismond. After Dorismond was dead, Giuliani held a press conference to "expose" Dorismond's arrest record and justify the killing. Giuliani never revealed that the "record" was from 20 years ago, when Dorismond was a juvenile, and that it had been ordered "sealed" by the court from public disclosure. The police, insisted Giuliani, were right to "fear" this man.

The widespread outrage over Dorismond's death, and Giuliani's behavior, was so great that more than 5,000 people attended his funeral; more than 3,000 had attended the wake.

In his remarks to the town meeting, Speed disclosed that Dorismond, while not a "member" of the LaRouche movement per se, had been a political contact of the New Jersey office of *New Federalist*, the weekly newspaper of the LaRouche movement. Speed explained that the roots of the Amadou Diallo killing by police on Feb. 4, 1999, could be seen in the history of the years of injustice against LaRouche, and other members of the LaRouche movement who had been railroaded into prison. In the treatment of LaRouche, said Speed, you see "how it is that Amadou Diallo, the unarmed, gainfully employed New York man, who did not smoke or

drink, who was entering his own home, ended up with 19 bullets in him."

When news broke on Feb. 28, of a six-year-old shooting his classmate in Michigan, on the heels of the acquittal of Diallo's killers, said Speed, people began to understand that the United States has reached the point of no return.

Speed announced that in the near future, the town meetings would be followed by a founding meeting of the commission, involving representatives of all 50 states, because there is no community that is unaffected by the new violence.

Speed also announced that the commission will have task forces that will conduct in-depth investigations in four areas: law enforcement, including investigation of the escalation of killings by police, and the problems that the police face; legislation, recommending what laws should be passed, what hearings should be held, and whether and what kind of laws should exist relative to the video industry; medical matters, including the fraudulent theory of genetic roots of violence, and the drugging of 6 million American children with psychiatric drugs such as Ritalin; and culture—what is the "new violence" that is producing Nintendo killers, through drug use, video games, and worship of violence and death through movies, music, and Internet traffic.

### A spark to the tinder

In response to LaRouche's call, attendees thanked him over and over for his courage and wisdom in convening the discussion of this commission through his campaign. He opened his address with a shocker.

"Well, I've heard from my wife [Helga Zepp-LaRouche, founder of the Schiller Institute], who is on post in Germany," said LaRouche, "that during the past three days, the leading German tabloid, one of the largest circulation newsprint publications in the world, *Bildzeitung*, has been featuring a story about a boy of about 15 years of age, in Spain, who asked his parents to assist him in purchasing a Samurai sword. The parents refused, suspecting that there was something awry. . . . Shortly thereafter, the boy beheaded both his parents. This is exemplary of what's going on."

"Typical of this 'new violence' are two things," LaRouche continued. "One is the separation of children, the estrangement of children, from their parents. Now, many of us know the factors which were involved in causing this. We have a breakdown over the past three decades or so, of the quality of education. . . . We have at the same time a dependency among the lower 80% of income brackets in particular, of more incomes per household. The result is, we've produced the phenomenon of latchkey children, more and more, at all levels in society. If parents have a child who is not a latchkey child, the children with whom that child is associated during the day, are usually latchkey children.

"We have a crisis in housing, as in parts of New York City, of overcrowding, at great cost. We have this around the country. These conditions are hellholes for children. The schools have become hellholes for children. . . .

“Somebody [then] introduces into this situation the chemistry of violence, such as these Samurai tradition-modelled Nintendo games, on television, and bought through game stores, which teach children how to kill! Now, what you’ve created is the effect of a forest fire. You’ve put into society, you’ve created a potential among children, estrangement, distance between parents and children, this kind of thing—the use of the 911 number to cause children to turn against their parents, the fostering of these values in the schools by teachers, more and more of them, the wide-scale use of drugs such as Ritalin among children. . . . This has calculable effects.

“Then we have the same thing at a different level. We have, in the case of the New York Police Department, we know, as in other police departments, there’s a military-style training going on. . . . They are essentially programmed killers. Because they have been trained to shoot and kill, by military-style methods, through Nintendo-game-style training. And that’s what you get, for example, in the Diallo case, in New York City.”

Councilwoman Linda Guevara from Huntington, California, at the Los Angeles town meeting, asked what we can do through the commission. (Guevara’s son had been beaten by police until he was unrecognizable.)

LaRouche answered that we must address the *conscience* of leaders, from the President on down. Unlike most other

politicians, and even well-meaning citizens who look for one-dimensional explanations for the avalanche of violence, LaRouche showed that the phenomenon is rooted in the ongoing economic disintegration, *and* it is international. “We have the same thing in Germany. The same thing in France. You have the same thing going on in a different form, in other parts of the Americas. . . . This is a global concern—of a new kind of culture, spreading around the world, which is a culture of violence, of *new violence*,” he said.

“Why don’t we talk about the problems, the real problems, which are hitting hard at families?” asked LaRouche. “Look at the growth of the homeless; look at the quasi-homeless; look at the effect of rising rental costs, and availability of housing, as compared with income, as you go down the ladder in the lower 80% of income brackets.

“*These are real problems*. . . Consider these problems as the *tinder*. Consider the spread of new violence by Nintendo-type methods and other methods, as *the spark*. Somebody’s putting a spark in the tinder. We’re getting a nucleation of new violence as a result of combining the tinder of social decay, social disruption, with the spark—the inflammation—of this infection with the new violence by way of television and so-forth, the Nintendo games. . . . [If] we do not restore the connection between parents and children, as a viable connection, *we do not have a next generation for this nation.*”

## Video-Game Violence Turns Children Into Killers

A 14-year-old boy who had never shot a gun before, shot eight classmates with eight bullets. Police were stunned. How could he do it?

The boy was *trained*, by his addiction to video-game violence. From “Pokémon” to “Doom,” America’s children are being turned into monsters, who kill “for the fun of it.”

Schiller Institute founder Helga Zepp-LaRouche, in this 1 hour and 40 minute video, **The Mark of the Beast**, exposes the evil which is hitting everybody’s hometown—and to which most parents remain oblivious. She traces the decline of American culture since World War II, and links the insane strategic and economic policies of the financier oligarchy and its war-planners, to the mass brainwashing of youth by video and TV violence.

**Speech to Schiller Institute conference, Feb. 20, 2000.**

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# New York Times caught in lie to protect media murder-promotion

by Anton Chaitkin

In a desperate bluff, the *New York Times* has published a knowingly false four-part series of articles purporting to show that no cultural or societal degeneracy underlies the recent spate of mass murders in the United States. The *Times* articles (April 9-12) simply blame insufficient medication of the perpetrators, and the authorities' failure to heed behavioral warning signs, for the shootings in schools and elsewhere. "Cultural" influences, such as satanic point-and-shoot video games, and violent movies and television, are explicitly described as of little weight in causing the crimes. No other factors of a change in the social environment are even mentioned in the articles.

In the April 10 article, the *New York Times* sought to lend credence to its propaganda by using the names of four psychologists, said to be experts in the field of diagnosing the causes of mass murder. Very small quotes, of an extremely general nature, are taken from each of these men and mixed in with the *Times*'s verbiage, giving the naive reader the impression that the quoted "experts" confirm what the *Times* is reporting.

But, *EIR* was able to interview three of the four psychologists, and found that their actual views on the subject are sharply opposed to what the *Times* was attempting to convey.

The *Times* quoted University of Virginia clinical psychologist Dewey G. Cornell, saying only, "This notion that someone just snaps is based on ignorance and denial. People don't just snap. Pressures build up."

Yet, Dr. Cornell told *EIR* that "environmental toxicity is the model I work with." He said, "Children are bombarded with images of violence" in our present-day society. "Most survive" this bombardment, and do not commit great crimes, but some few do not survive, perhaps those with a "predisposition to being depressed." "What has changed," he said, is that we now have "a culture with violence—especially video games, where the children learn to point and shoot." And, the children now have "access to semi-automatic weapons," which were not available before.

The *Times* article on April 10 also quotes Dr. Anthony G. Hempel, chief forensic psychiatrist at the Vernon campus of North Texas State Hospital, to support its claims. He is quoted saying only, "that in contrast to the killers who 'go postal,' gunning for their bosses, 'when someone goes and kills

strangers or they kill children, the odds of them being mentally ill are higher.' "

Dr. Hempel told *EIR* that he had actually spoken with the *Times* reporters for hours.

## Killers and video games

Dr. Hempel, who has studied mass killers for many years and has published a greatly detailed treatise on the subject, said that "in studying child and adolescent cases, we frequently saw 'Doom,' the point-and-shoot video game. Many times before a mass killing, the child would be watching or playing a video game."

He specifically cited the film "Natural Born Killers" as a particular cult object for such perpetrators. "I can't tell you how many people who had thoughts of mass murder said that they watched something like that," Dr. Hempel said. In a typical case, the perpetrator would report that he had seen a particular film 40 times.

In his published work, Dr. Hempel has promoted the work of former U.S. Army Ranger Lt. Col. David Grossman, whose findings are diametrically opposed to the *New York Times* propaganda. (*EIR* interviewed Colonel Grossman in its March 17, 2000 issue.)

Speaking to *EIR*, Dr. Hempel commented vigorously on the privatization of mental health care, in which patients are treated like cattle and forced to sit for days on end in vans for transport. Hempel says of prison privatization, "We should never allow money to be made on the backs of slaves." Dr. Hempel recently worked with Rubin "Hurricane" Carter, the former boxer framed up on murder, to protest an execution by the State of Texas.

Dr. Robert Granacher, Jr., a Lexington, Kentucky forensic psychiatrist, also sharply contradicted what the *Times* conveyed in its article, which deliberately misused his name by selectively quoting him.

Dr. Granacher told *EIR* that there have been serial killers all along, into the distant past. But "I am 58 years old," he said. "When I was in school, this simply did not occur. That sort of thing never happened in the United States. This is a new phenomenon; we did not have this with our children."

He explained that he has been hired by the parents of the three girls murdered by 14-year-old Michael Carneal in Paducah, Kentucky, in their Federal lawsuit against 25 video-game, movie, and cyber-porn companies whose violent products warped Carneal's mind. Dr. Granacher has examined Carneal, and knows in depth the evidence for the effects of these products in promoting murder.

The Carneal case has been widely discussed in all the U.S. media, and Dr. Granacher is a passionate advocate of properly locating the responsibility of Hollywood and the media in these child-killer tragedies. Thus, there can be no doubt that the *New York Times* lied with malice, hoping not to be caught in misrepresenting the widely shared views of "expert opinion" contradicting its propaganda.

# A replay of the Jacobin Terror on the streets of Washington

by Jeffrey Steinberg

As this issue of *EIR* goes to press, a motley collection of anarchists, eco-terrorists, and Al Gore-loving trade unionists from the AFL-CIO, joined by thousands of dupes and fellow travellers, are descending on Washington, D.C. to stage a replay of the ruckus in Seattle, that overran the December 1999 World Trade Organization summit. The current “target” of this Jacobin outpouring, is ostensibly the annual Spring Meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, which draws thousands of Treasury officials, central bankers, and financiers to the nation’s capital for a week of meetings, including a session of Group of Seven finance officials.

Britain’s “green billionaire,” Teddy Goldsmith, Hollywood’s Ted Turner, and the Anglophile Northern Virginia Hunt Country “Friends of George Bush,” typified by the oh-so-green Piedmont Environmental Council, are prominent among the “Daddy Warbucks,” bankrolling this invasion of Washington by the demonstrators.

Much of the American and European media have por-

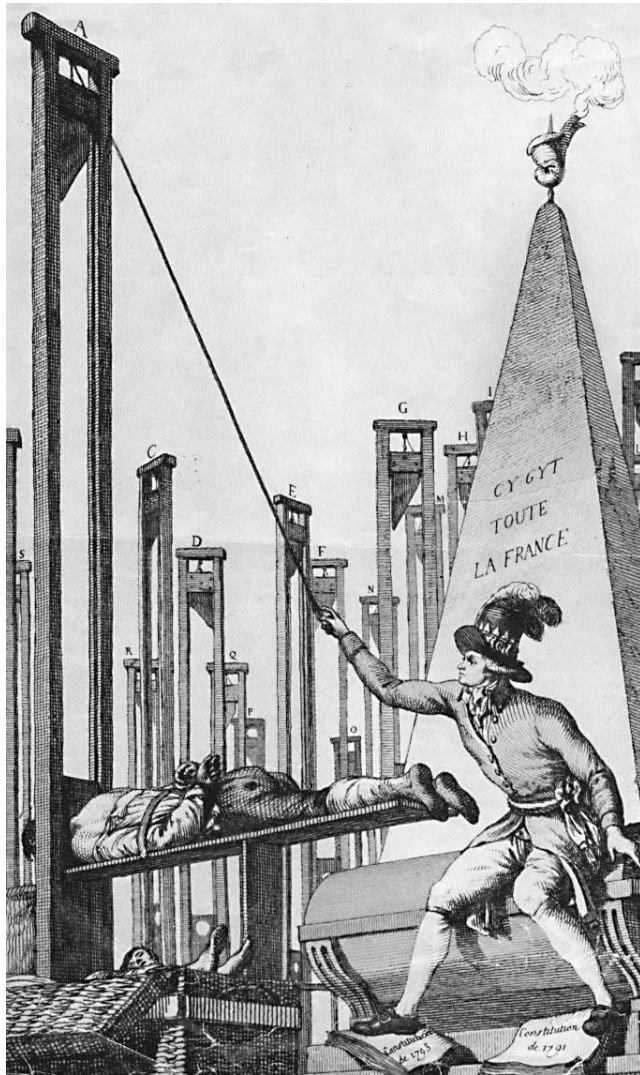
trayed this invasion as a benign expression of genuine opposition to the murderous policies of the IMF and the World Bank; but nothing could be further from the truth. To understand the ongoing street antics, which could, yet, turn to hard-core terrorism, it is vital to first revisit the July 14, 1789 Bastille Day terror in Paris, which launched the destruction of France, and which shut off any hope of that nation taking a leading role in spreading the republican principles and policies of the American Revolution into continental Europe.

Now, as then, the purpose of the street terror is to destroy any prospect of genuine policy reform, reform today best expressed in Lyndon LaRouche’s call for a New Bretton Woods system, starting with the orderly bankruptcy reorganization of the current mountain of illegitimate and unpayable world debt. For, the leaders of the New Jacobins descending on Washington are just as dedicated to the genocidal status quo, as are the top officials of the IMF, World Bank, Bank of England, and the U.S. Treasury.

From beginning to end, the original Jacobin Terror, un-

*An AFL-CIO demonstration in Washington, D.C. on April 12. To understand the ruckus that is being created there by a motley assortment of groups, look to the higher geopolitical stringpullers; study the lessons of the Jacobin Terror, which ravaged France in the 1780s and '90s.*





As a result of the British-run Jacobin mobs, the republican and scientific leadership of France was decapitated.

leashed by the mob insurrection of July 14, 1789, was a British East India Company-run affair, with collusion by French Anglophile circles, typified by the Duke of Orléans and France's Finance Minister, Jacques Necker. Britain's Lord Shelburne, the head of the "Secret Committee" of the British East India Company, and his intelligence chief Jeremy Bentham, were the authors of much of the inflammatory rhetoric of Danton, Marat, and Robespierre, that set loose the Jacobin mobs, bankrolled and liquored-up via East India Company and Duke of Orléans funds. Records still available at the British Museum corroborate that Danton and Marat were paid provocateurs of London.

### The France of Franklin and Lafayette

Despite the fact that France's naval power had been crushed during the Seven Years War (1756-63), Bourbon

France remained an industrial power, rivalling Britain, through the 1770s. Thus, Bourbon France, the base of operations of Benjamin Franklin, would play a pivotal role in the victory of the American Revolution. A staunch pro-American faction within the French elites, exemplified by the American Revolutionary War hero Marquis de Lafayette, understood the implications of the American Revolution for France and for all of Europe. The *Mercure de France* daily newspaper, allied to the French government, wrote in 1775 about the prospects of American independence: "Independence will be a signal for the liberation of both continents. . . . Everything will prosper. Luxuries as well as necessities will abound. All Europe will enter into profitable commerce with the whole of America and with prosperity. Then America will be proud to have taken Europeans into her bosom. Then and only then will Europe reap the reward for the discovery of America."

In 1777, the French government-subsidized *Courier de l'Europe* published the full text of the Declaration of Independence, and Thomas Paine's rebuttal to the Abbé Reynal, a Bentham-run "royalist," who railed against the Franco-American alliance, was published throughout France.

The great French scientist Antoine Lavoisier, a close friend of Franklin, organized the production of saltpeter, to provide gunpowder to the Americans, building a new industry for France. France formed a cornerstone of the League of Armed Neutrality, with Catherine the Great's Russia, which stymied Britain's efforts to impose an embargo on European shipments to the colonists in North America.

In June 1779, George Washington sent Lafayette back to Paris to organize an armed invasion of England, across the English Channel, to coincide with a republican insurrection in Ireland. The effort was blocked, when British spies in the Franklin camp alerted Lord Shelburne to the plot. But the incident underscored, for the British oligarchy, that their own survival was at stake, should the republican ideas of the American Revolution take firm root on the European continent.

### The Gordon Riots

Shortly after the invasion plans against England were uncovered, Lord Shelburne, the head of the Venetian Party in London, moved swiftly to overthrow the government of Lord North, which had hopelessly bungled the war in North America. Shelburne's actions would set the stage for the later events of Bastille Day in France.

In June 1780, using his position within the House of Lords, and deploying his apparatus inside the House of Commons, Shelburne pushed through so-called "Irish Reform" laws, which conscripted Irishmen into the British Army, to be shipped off to fight in North America. Shelburne aimed to crush the republican circles in Ireland, not by offering improvements, but the appearance of "reform" was key to his plottings.

Immediately, Shelburne provided secret funding to Lord George Gordon, to stage a Protestant mob assault on the En-

glish Parliament, ostensibly in protest against the “improved” treatment of the Irish. For eight days, in June 1780, a paid, drunken rabble stormed the English Parliament, sending targeted government officials down flights of stairs, and out windows, in some cases, to their death. As head of the interior committee of the House of Lords, Shelburne held off on reading the Riot Act, which called out the Home Guard, until the violence had spread to every corner of London.

When the dust settled, Lord North had resigned as Prime Minister, and Shelburne had been installed as Foreign Secretary for the Northern District, placing him in charge of negotiations with the Americans, in the new Rockingham Ministry.

Lord Gordon, for his efforts, was briefly placed in the Tower of London. However, he was soon pardoned by Shelburne, and sent off to the Netherlands, where he would surface several years later, in the guise of a Hassidic rabbi, and become an occult adviser to Marie Antoinette, during the final hours of the House of Bourbon.

## **Bastille Day**

The Franklin networks in France, still led by Lafayette, and institutionalized through such agencies as the Gallo-American Society, founded in 1787 to promote cultural and commercial exchanges between the newly independent United States and France, and to extend “the progress of human knowledge,” moved to introduce some of the key ideas of the American Revolution into France. They sought to reform the Constitutional Monarchy, as a first step.

However, by this time, through political intrigues involving the Duke of Orléans and Abbé Reynal, among others, Jacques Necker, a Swiss Protestant, loyal to Shelburne, was installed as France’s Minister of Finance, and he proceeded to impose a series of disastrous policies, aimed at bankrupting the French government, and reversing much of the industrial expansion of the previous decade.

By the late 1780s, as the result of Necker’s actions, France was in deep financial trouble, despite the continuing progress toward reform of the monarchy, and the spread of American republican ideas through the Gallo-American Society. The economic hardship that had befallen the masses of French farmers and laborers, the rapid expansion of unemployment, the bankruptcy of the French government, afforded Shelburne et al. the opportunity to make their move.

On June 14, 1789, Georges Jacques Danton, an agent of the Duke of Orléans, organized the mob assault on the Bastille prison, which set off a replay of the Gordon Riots, but on a far grander scale. The Terror was unleashed.

At the Boxwood Estate of Lord Shelburne, in Britain, Bentham, now the chief of intelligence of the British Foreign Office, assembled a “radical writers workshop,” to churn out inflammatory speeches, which were translated into French, and hand-delivered to the Duke of Orléans, by no less a person than the French Ambassador to Britain. In 1790, Danton formed the Cordeliers Club in Paris, to better direct the ongoing

ing Terror. The aim of the group was “to denounce before the tribunal of public opinion the abuses of the various authorities and every sort of infringement of the rights of man.”

“It is by upheaval that we have overthrown the despotism,” Danton railed. “It is only by a great national upheaval that we shall make the despot retreat. So far we have only waged Lafayette’s sham war; we must wage a more terrible war. It is time to tell the people that it must hurl itself in a mass upon the enemy.”

Indeed, Lafayette and the republican reformers were among the first targets of the Terror. Lavoisier was among those put to death by guillotine, after the public opinion tribunal judge bellowed, “The revolution has no need of science!”

On Nov. 25, 1791, Bentham wrote to French National Assembly official J.P. Garran, offering to move to Paris to take personal charge of the Jacobin prison system. He proposed to construct, and personally administer the Panopticon slave-labor prison, that he had designed in 1787. “Allow me to construct a prison on this model—I will be the jailer,” Bentham wrote. Bentham’s offer was not accepted; however, in 1792, at the height of the Terror, Bentham was made an Honorary Citizen of France.

In January 1793, King Louis XVI was captured by the Cordeliers Club and the Jacobins, as he was attempting to flee the country. He was brought back from Versailles to Paris, at which point a heated debate ensued, over whether the King should be executed or exiled. Robespierre ranted, “To propose a trial for Louis XVI, in whatever form, is to retrace our steps, toward royal and constitutional reform. It is a counter-revolutionary idea, since it put the revolution itself on trial. I demand that the convention declare him forthwith to be a traitor to the French nation, and a criminal against humanity.”

Tom Paine and the Girondins, the American faction, argued for Louis’s life. Paine proposed that he be banished to the United States. The Girondins lost the vote, the King was executed, and, within a short time, Girondin leaders such as Brissot and Condorcet were dead. Paine was jailed by the Terror, and Lafayette was already languishing in an Austrian prison.

The American republican faction had been crushed.

## **The ‘Ruckus’ in Washington**

Just as the so-called Jacobin revolution aimed and succeeded in crushing the legitimate republican forces in France, so the aim of the authors of the Ruckus in Washington is to crush any hope of a new, just world economic order, in a Terror of blood, broken glass, and tumult.

From the perspective presented above, Teddy Goldsmith may be called the Jeremy Bentham of April 2000, and current U.S. Treasury Secretary Lawrence Summers the Jacques Necker of April 2000.

*Research for this article was provided by Linda de Hoyos.*

# LaRouche campaign battles un-Democratic DNC for ballot access

by Marianna Wertz

All across the country, supporters of Lyndon LaRouche's campaign for the Democratic Party nomination for President, are engaged in virtual hand-to-hand combat with the racist, undemocratic leadership of the Democratic Party, who are attempting to stop LaRouche, the sole challenger to Al Gore's losing candidacy. LaRouche is currently on the ballot or participating in primaries and caucuses in 40 states and the District of Columbia.

In state after state in recent days, however, Democratic Party officials have knuckled under to the illegal dictates of Democratic National Committee Chairman Joe Andrew, an Al Gore supporter, and of a small clique within the party leadership in Washington, D.C., all in an effort to exclude LaRouche and his fellow Democrats from participating in the primary elections or party caucuses. Andrew's demand is that all votes for LaRouche be "disregarded," and that he not be awarded any delegate.

Ironically, at the same time that this is going on here in America, the U.S. State Department has the temerity to interfere in the Presidential elections in Peru, in the name of "safeguarding democracy," to ensure "free and fair elections." Yet, here in the United States, the Democratic Party will go to any lengths—even cancelling an election—to prevent votes for Gore's only opponent, LaRouche, from being counted.

## South Dakota cancels election

One of the most egregious cases is in South Dakota, where LaRouche and 13 Democrats pledged to be his delegates and alternates, filed suit on April 12 against Judy Olson, chairwoman of the South Dakota Democratic Party, because she refused to certify them as candidates for the June 6 Democratic Presidential primary. Due to Olson's refusal to certify LaRouche, Secretary of State Joyce Hazeltine then cancelled the Democratic Presidential primary; she, too, is named in the suit. A hearing has been set for April 17, before Circuit Court Judge Steven Zinter.

The LaRouche Democrats filed the suit after South Dakota Democratic Party officials sent a letter to Secretary of State Hazeltine on April 3, declaring that "only one Presidential candidate" had qualified under its rules to field a slate of delegates and alternates, and that by certifying only Al Gore

and his delegate candidates, "South Dakota might not hold a Democratic Presidential primary." The letter's existence was only discovered by LaRouche's campaign, upon inquiries to the Secretary of State's office. Until the letter surfaced, LaRouche and his supporters in the state believed they would be on the June 6 primary ballot.

At least 51 South Dakota Democrats filed to run as delegates pledged to LaRouche at the first-tier caucuses held on March 11, and well over 50 LaRouche delegates and/or supporters attended the March 25 statewide caucus to vote for a LaRouche slate. At the March 25 caucus, the LaRouche Democrats were permitted by state party officials to conduct their caucus and submit their delegate slate. Nonetheless, in the April 3 letter, state party officials refused to certify the slate, belatedly claiming that too few voters had been present.

On April 12, the day before the suit was filed, LaRouche's South Dakota spokesman Ron Wiczorek charged, in an interview with an AP reporter, that Vice President Gore and Democratic Party officials "are seeking to exclude all other candidates, much as Adolf Hitler did when he seized power in the 1930s." Numerous newspapers ran with the story.

"LaRouche's supporters believe the world financial system is headed toward collapse and his policies offer the only chance to avoid disaster," Wiczorek said. "Democratic Party officials are scared that if the economy fails and LaRouche is on the ballot, people will support him. If he doesn't have a chance, why are they so scared to put him on the ballot?"

If the cancellation of the South Dakota Democratic Presidential primary is not reversed, it will be the third state (primaries were also cancelled in Kansas and Arizona) where Democratic Party officials have cancelled a primary election, thereby depriving citizens of their right to vote. Moreover, the South Dakota Democratic Party's actions violate its own rules, which require delegates be allocated "to reflect fairly . . . the primary voters' " preference.

## Battling the Confederacy

In Virginia, the Democratic Party leadership has been shameless in its attempts to keep his candidacy out of the April 15-17 Democratic caucuses. On April 10, LaRouche supporters were forced to file as "uncommitted" delegates,

as part of a “Freedom Democratic Slate” around the state, as Nancy Spannaus, a longtime leader in the LaRouche political movement, explained in a statement when she filed the full slate of delegate candidates in Loudoun County, where LaRouche resides.

“Today, I am submitting a slate of uncommitted delegates to be elected from Loudoun County for the 2000 State/District Convention of the Virginia Democratic Party. This is a full slate of 64 candidates for delegate, and a partial slate for alternate of 14 candidates.

“Thanks to the decision of the Virginia Democratic Party to kowtow to the lying, racist decisions of the Democratic National Committee, it is clear that a slate of delegate candidates for Democrat Lyndon LaRouche would not be put on the caucus ballot—therefore leaving the Loudoun Democratic Party free to cancel the Presidential caucuses, which is exactly what it wants to do. Such a cancellation would be a disaster for the party this November.

“Therefore, under protest against the exclusionary rules now in force, and in anticipation of the political battles ahead to open up the party again, I hereby submit the Freedom Democratic Slate, pledged to uncommitted, but with a full commitment to restoring the Voting Rights Act and the Democratic Party itself to the interests of the ‘forgotten man.’ ”

### **‘Doesn’t he read the financial press?’**

LaRouche himself issued a strongly worded response to an April 10 press release by Loudoun County Gore 2000 co-chairmen David L. Whitmer and John P. Flannery, in which the Gore men accused Spannaus and LaRouche of trying to “hijack” the Democratic caucus, and, in near-panicked tones, urged Gore supporters to show up in force at the Saturday caucuses.

LaRouche replied, “I have read the attached dispatch. I respond as follows. David Whitmer has earned notoriety for both the falseness and foolishness of his dispatches. On that account, he remains at least consistent, if not honest.

“I have some bad news for said Whitmer: By what wild presumption, does he promise that Al Gore will be either elected, or even the nominee of the August Los Angeles convention? Doesn’t he read the world’s financial pages?

“John Flannery, the literate member of what Whitmer proffers as a Flannery-Whitmer partnership, should recall, that since the Virginia Democratic organization turned against me and my friends, in 1996, it has lost its ability to win state-wide elections in the excellent fashion it beat Oliver North, with our significant help in 1994.

“That pattern is no fluke. After the Illinois Democratic Party turned against me in 1986, it has been consistently unable to win general elections for leading state offices there since. Since the Texas Democratic Party turned against me in Summer-Fall 1988, it has become, step by step, almost non-existent in that state.

“Now, if the Virginia Democratic Party continues to back Gore, support the Nasdaq cult, and Whitmer, it could lose much, much more than the next general election. I admit that foolishness has never prevented fools from making fools of themselves, but Whitmer is abusing that privilege.”

### **Bradley supports LaRouche challenge**

LaRouche supporters created pandemonium at the Delaware State Democratic Convention on April 8, after learning that the party had excluded LaRouche’s duly elected delegates from the convention (which was called to elect delegates to the Aug. 14 Democratic National Convention).

Twenty-two leading Delaware Democrats, including a member of the board of the state AFL-CIO and a state senator, had filed an official challenge with the state party and the DNC prior to the convention, demanding that five LaRouche delegates be seated, including three delegates who were duly elected at their caucuses and had subsequently been deleted from the rolls at the behest of the DNC; and two others who would have been elected, if the LaRouche votes had been properly counted.

A challenge was also filed by the state coordinator for former Sen. Bill Bradley’s Democratic campaign, which included the demand that a LaRouche delegate be seated from the First District. Bradley’s coordinator had attended a district-level caucus on March 27, at which seven LaRouche supporters were robbed of a delegate when one of them was falsely told he could “go home early.” “The caucus was a complete failure,” the Bradley challenge read. “Allow the seventh LaRouche voter to have his vote counted, thus giving LaRouche a delegate.”

The Bradley challenge concluded, “Bottom line/outcome: Treat all registered Democrats as fairly as any sitting Democratic officeholder, or any other registered Democrat, should be treated.”

As LaRouche’s literature began to circulate at the convention, the eight supporters took seats close to the front of the auditorium. After the Credentials Committee chair announced that the Bradley complaint would be rejected, and an attempt was made to railroad through a vote on its rejection, Phil Valenti rose to speak on LaRouche’s behalf. “This is in violation of the Voting Rights Act! The LaRouche delegates were elected, they must be seated!” Valenti demanded. Pandemonium broke out for several minutes, until finally Valenti was forcibly ejected by the “democratic” sergeant-at-arms.

While endorsements for LaRouche’s campaign continue to flow in from around the world (see p. 69), and while the evil Gore goes down with his beloved “new economy,” the Democratic Party hacks who are trying to block him appear increasingly un-democratic and foolish, in the eyes of a watching world. As Ron Wiczorek put it, “If he doesn’t have a chance, why are they so scared to put him on the ballot?”

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## International Endorsements

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### ‘A LaRouche victory will be the world’s good fortune’

*The following is a selection of recent international endorsements of Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.’s campaign for the Democratic Party Presidential nomination.*

#### **Argentina**

**Dr. Anuart Jarma, former Undersecretary of Budget and Finance of the Argentine nation, former Finance Minister of Santa Fé province.**

From Argentina, we have closely followed your recent debates and conferences, as a pre-candidate for the U.S. Presidency.

Let me say to our great brother country [the United States], that the broad and heated social-political debate, currently taking place within our communities, including in the great Latin American region, doesn’t differ significantly in terms of our concerns.

We live in a region which, despite its immense potential, suffers constant and painful upheaval. This is the true and paradoxical misery of a wealthy region.

There is, therefore, an urgent need to intelligently mobilize . . . this potential, with firm and unequivocal action by national governments, and constructive participation of all sectors, as you have affirmed in your courageous and decisive campaign on behalf of the real economy. . . .

In your recent televised debate transmitted to us from Washington, we were very moved here by the question posed by one of the panelists, a university professor, who referred to the recent uprisings, such as Ecuador’s, and asked whether this type of deep concern might extend throughout Latin America, should the real, in-depth problems not be taken on, and satisfactorily resolved. . . .

This grave and explosive context in which our people, to a greater or lesser degree, are immersed, has led us in recent years, to pay close attention to your accurate forecasts . . . in which an international financial system, unbridled and out of control, advances like Attila, exposing humanity to a gigantic financial explosion of unforeseeable consequences. . . .

Based on our experience, we here in Rosario, in the province of Santa Fé, therefore feel that everyone should take advantage of the exceptional wisdom, knowledge and ability of an American citizen as illustrious as Dr. LaRouche who, at age 77, is giving the world a beautiful and clear example of luminosity and hope for a better future, when he so valiantly, and with such depth, mastery, honesty, and moving patriotism, elaborates on the true causes of the crisis currently

wracking the world. . . .

In these crucial moments, American citizens, like those throughout our Latin America, are called upon to think seriously, to ensure objectively scientific and technical ideas . . . so that we may face our common future. And it is our judgment that Dr. LaRouche’s leadership, whatever his position of command might be, is vital for the good of humanity, including his current detractors.

This being my conviction, I send you this warm message of support and solidarity, wishing you the greatest success in your selfless campaign.

#### **Chinese diaspora**

**Hunter Huang, chairman, Society for the Peaceful Unification of China, Washington, D.C.**

I have always equally observed and listened closely. Through introduction by friends, I have listened to the lectures of Democratic Party Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche on many occasions. Through my reading of the Chinese-language *EIR* and the *New Federalist* weekly newspaper, I feel that I have been suddenly struck with a new revelation.

As a scholar, Mr. LaRouche has made profound contributions to politics, economics, military affairs, history and geography, physics, mathematics, as well as to poetry and music; but above all, to human compassion, justice, and the nobility of the human character.

His *Road to Recovery*, plans for a “New Silk Road,” the “Eurasian Land-Bridge,” etc., can uniquely solve the present severe economic crisis, prevent a third world war, and establish eternal peace and prosperity for all mankind.

He is at present the world’s leading statesman. If he should be elected, America would benefit from him. I recommend him, support him, and champion him for President, and benefit from him as well.

**Wang Jin, chairman, Society for the Promotion of World Peace, Buenos Aires, Argentina.**

Honorable Mr. Lyndon LaRouche:

My best to you! I’m delighted to learn that you are once again climbing the mountain, joining the campaign for the American Presidency. We recently had the good luck to read your treatise in the [Chinese language] *EIR* magazine published by your excellency, called the *Road to Recovery*, with considerable and deeply felt benefit. We hereby respectfully offer you our congratulations. We are convinced that you can certainly win a speedy success, overcome the power of certain powerful groups of people, and step successfully into the Presidency.

The United States is today the world’s only superpower. In the end, its future and its political and economic circumstances will immediately influence the fate of the entire human race. Because of this, the U.S. Presidential election is the focus of attraction throughout the world. People everywhere,

when they lift their heads to look across [to America], hope that in this time a legitimate election shall place a virtuous person in the White House. For many years, we have read with great respect your economic treatises, and your global strategic ideas we hold in still more respect. We deeply believe that if you can enter the White House, it will truly be to America's good fortune, and also to the good fortune of all mankind. "Each generation produces a man of genius, each leads in the arts for several decades."

Washington, Lincoln, Franklin Roosevelt, and other renowned Presidents have attained fame as great men in history. The composer of this chapter of history for America and for the whole world is certainly you, Lyndon LaRouche! We solemnly congratulate you beforehand.

Win the election, honorably ascend the throne, enter the White House, and bring benefit to the whole world!

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## Amicus Brief to Supreme Court

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# 'The Democratic Party is not a private club'

*At the request of the Democratic National Committee, the U.S. Supreme Court on March 27 let stand a lower court ruling gutting the Voting Rights Act of 1965, affirming that the DNC is not subject to the Act, but can function as a "private club." The case was brought by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. and voters from Virginia, Louisiana, Texas, and Arizona in 1996, after Donald Fowler, then DNC chairman, ordered state Democratic parties to "disregard" votes cast for LaRouche in the Presidential primaries and caucuses, without first obtaining pre-clearance by the U.S. Department of Justice, as required by the Voting Rights Act.*

*In its ruling, the Supreme Court ignored the following amicus curiae (friend of the court) brief filed by former Congressman James Mann on behalf of more than 60 prominent Democratic Party officials and prominent members, who urged the court to back LaRouche's position.*

*For more information on the case, see "LaRouche Takes Voting Rights Case to U.S. Supreme Court," EIR, Feb. 18, 2000, and Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., "U.S.A. v. Lyndon LaRouche: He's a Bad Guy, But We Can't Say Why," EIR, March 10, 2000.*

No. 99-1212

In the Supreme Court of the United States

October term, 1999

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., Alex D. Promise, Charles Shaw, Delores Whitaker, Nathaniel Sawyer, Joel Dejean, Eloi Morales, and Maria Elena Leyna-Milton,

Appellants,

v.

Donald L. Fowler as Chairman, Democratic National Committee, James L. Brady as Chairman, Louisiana Democratic Party, Louisiana Democratic Party, Louisiana Democratic State Central Committee, Sue Wrenn, as Chairman Virginia Democratic Party, Kenneth Geroe, as Chair of the Virginia 2nd Congressional District Caucus, Virginia Democratic Party, William White, as Chairman Texas Democratic Party, Texas Democratic Party, Texas State Democratic Party Executive Committee, Samuel Coppersmith as Chairman Arizona Democratic Party, Arizona Democratic Party, Arizona State Democratic Party Committee,

Appellees.

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## BRIEF AMICUS CURIAE OF DEMOCRATIC PARTY OFFICIALS AND MEMBERS IN SUPPORT OF APPELLANTS

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### Interest of Amicus Curiae

Pursuant to Rule 37.3 of this Court, the appended list of Democratic Party Officials and Members respectfully submit this brief *amicus curiae* in support of Appellants.

As members and officials of the Democratic Party we have a strong interest in the outcome of this case. Throughout our nation's history, minority voters have been victims of discrimination perpetrated under many rubrics, including the employment of Democratic Party rules and procedures. As officials and members of the Democratic Party we have looked to the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as a protection from such discriminatory rubrics, even when perpetrated by officials of our own party.

This case strikes at the heart of the electoral process itself: the right to vote and the right to have that vote counted. An election has no meaning, if, either a state, or a statutorily sanctioned political party can unilaterally nullify the votes cast in that election. Contrary to the argument of the Democratic National Committee, the Democratic Party is not a mere private club, with an absolute right to exclude anyone. The Party rules at issue in this case impact the rights of candidates and voters in elections in and the Party's function as a public institution that is an integral part of the electoral machinery of every state in the nation. If our party changes its electoral rules for the presidential nominating process or for primary processes in any state, the Party should have no hesitancy in submitting those rules for preclearance under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act. After all, it was our



party which fought for passage of these very provisions of the Act after years of countenancing the very practices which the Voting Rights Act attacks. Section 5 stands as a bulwark against any practices which exclude minorities from the electoral process, whether formulated by the Democratic Party, the Republican Party, or any other party which is similarly situated to control the nomination of major candidates for public office, including the most important office, that of President of the United States. Accordingly, this case has substantial public interest. We believe our perspective will complement the arguments of Appellants and aid the Court in its consideration of the issues.

## Summary of argument

If the history of the efforts to end discrimination in voting in the United States tells us anything, it is that, those who want to impede the right of some citizens to vote, will resort to many different stratagems and devices to accomplish that result. For nearly a century, non-white voters were presented with one roadblock after another in their efforts to exercise their right to vote. In some cases, states passed laws that banned blacks from voting in certain elections. When the federal courts outlawed such obvious violations of the Fifteenth Amendment, new methods were designed to prevent blacks from voting. One of the most successful methods was to shift the control of elections from the states, which were subject to the plain terms of the 14th and 15th Amendments, to the Democratic Party, which, it was argued, had an inalienable First Amendment right to define itself as all white. The White Primary Cases document the history of this arrogant and abusive defiance of the U.S. Constitution.

To end the seemingly endless resourcefulness through which racial discrimination was being perpetuated, Congress, after the extraordinary efforts of President Lyndon Baines Johnson, passed the Voting Rights Act in 1965. Section 5 of the Act requires that any change in voting be precleared for approval, in those jurisdictions that have had a history of discrimination. In 1996, then Democratic National Committee Chairman Donald Fowler issued an edict ordering all state Democratic Parties to disregard all votes cast for Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., in the Democratic Party primaries for President of the United States. Fowler's order and its subsequent implementation, was not precleared by either the Democratic National Committee, or the Democratic Parties in the covered jurisdictions of Virginia, Louisiana, Texas and Arizona. According to the pleadings and legal arguments in the court below, the state parties were coerced into implementing Chairman Fowler's edict, despite obvious non-compliance with the Voting Rights Act. The state parties were threatened that their delegations would not be seated at the Democratic National Convention if the votes of Democratic voters for LaRouche and the minority delegates pledged to him were honored. The effect of Fowler's order and its implementation was to disenfranchise minority voters in those states who

voted for LaRouche or minority delegate candidates committed to him and to deny the plaintiffs in this case the right to be a candidate for office.

The district court's decision creates an obvious loophole in the Voting Rights Act, by exempting National Party rules from preclearance requirements, when the DNC has the power to coerce state parties in covered jurisdictions to implement such changes. By characterizing as a merely private matter, rules changes and actions that affect the electoral process over which the Democratic Party has complete control, the district court has taken us back to the bad old days of the Jaybird primaries of Ft. Bend County Texas.

## Argument

The First Amendment does not exempt the Democratic Party from Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act.

Our Party's full support of civil rights for all citizens is a relatively recent event in our history. Few individuals who support civil rights and know their history would want to be associated with our Party's stand on these issues, prior to the Presidency of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Even after President Roosevelt, sections of our Party continued to advocate racial separatism and inequality. This painful history includes a long chapter in which the southern Democratic Parties sought to avoid the legal and constitutional prohibitions against racial discrimination by claiming that the Democratic Party was a mere private aggregate of individuals akin to a private club. Too many Democrats, fearful of losing votes and elections, tolerated these practices.

The White Primary Cases detail how the Jaybird Democratic clubs in Texas and similar private associations were created by southern Democrats in order to pretend that the Party was not a state actor subject to the provisions of the 14th and 15th Amendments. Yet, the Democratic Party, disguised as a "private club" simultaneously controlled all the actual levers to political power. *Morse v. Republican Party of Virginia*, 517 U.S., 186, pp. 192-193, 204-205 (1996). As was noted in *Terry v. Adams*, 345 U.S. 461, 469 (1953):

Quite evidently the Jaybird Democratic Association operates as an auxiliary of the local Democratic Party organization selecting its nominees and using its machinery for carrying out an admitted design of destroying the weight and effect of Negro ballots in Fort Bend County. To be sure the Democratic Primary and the general election are nominally open to the colored elector. But his must be an empty vote cast after the real decisions are made.

It was claimed that these private Democratic clubs could exclude minorities because as private associations they had

an absolute First Amendment right to define themselves and exclude whoever they wished. This radical view of the First Amendment was fully articulated by Mr. Justice McReynolds in *Nixon v. Condon*, 286 U.S. 73, 104 (1932), where he argued that it was “essential to free government,” and in no sense evil, because “white men may organize,” “Blacks may do likewise,” “a woman’s party may exclude males.” In *Grove v. Townsend*, 295 U.S. 45 (1935), the Supreme Court fully endorsed this reasoning and allowed the White Primary system to continue. Our courts did not finally repudiate the “private club rationale until equitable ideas prevailed over artificial legal constructs in *Smith v. Allright*, 321 U.S. 649 (1944), *Terry v. Adams*, 345 U.S., 461 (1953), and Terry’s predecessor, *Rice v. Elmore*, 165 F.2d 387 (4th Cir. 1947). Rice instructed the Democratic Party of South Carolina that the fundamental error in their position consisted:

in the premise that a political party is a mere private aggregation of individuals, like a country club, and the primary is a mere piece of party machinery . . . the party may, indeed, have been a mere private aggregation of individuals in the early days of the Republic, but with the passage of years political parties have become in effect state institutions, governmental agencies through which sovereign power is exercised by the people.

It is unfortunate that our party did not fully embrace the cause of equal justice for all and with it, the idea of doing right no matter what the apparent consequences for pragmatic politics, until after the shameful episode in which the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party was excluded from our 1964 convention. The exclusion of the Mississippi Freedom Democrats led Representative Jonathan Bingham to make absolutely clear on the Congressional Record in 1965 that in passing the Voting Rights Act, Congress fully intended to bring the electoral nominating practices of political parties under its coverage. *Morse*, 517 U.S. at 208, 236, Hearings Before the Committee on the Judiciary, H.R. 6400, March 25, 1965 pp. 456-457. As Justice Breyer stated in *Morse*, anything less than Voting Rights Act coverage of party nominating activities would “open a loophole in the statute the size of a mountain.” *Morse*, 517 U.S. at 235.

In *Cousins v. Wigoda*, 419 U.S. 477 (1975), and *Democratic Party of U.S. v. Wisconsin*, 450 U.S. 107 (1981), our party argued that its rules governing the nominating process should supersede state law when state law allowed Republicans to vote in Democratic Party primaries (*Democratic Party of U.S. v. Wisconsin*) or when state law allowed a delegation to be seated at the Democratic Party convention which did not include sufficient minority participation under our Rules promoting an open party (*Cousins*). The Democratic National Committees’ use of those precedents in this case seriously distorts them. Those cases do not stand for the proposition

that the Democratic National Committee’s Chairman may nullify minority votes in a Democratic primary election because he does not like the politics of the candidate chosen by the minority voters. Those cases also do not stand for the proposition that the First Amendment grants more protection to the institutionalized and publicly funded Democratic Party than it does to the minority and other voters who belong to that Party. In fact, the actions of Chairman Fowler against Appellants LaRouche and minority voters committed to his candidacy are directly contrary to our Party’s rules calling for an Open Party and stating that discrimination on grounds of philosophical viewpoint are strictly forbidden. See e.g. 1996 Democratic Party Delegate Selection Rule 4, set forth in the Appendix to Appellants Brief.

The changes in voting and candidacy requirements in this case affect the basic process by which the President of the United States is elected. The district court’s endorsement of the DNC’s position that the President of the United States is nominated in purely private process, free from the results of state authorized elections and caucuses is exactly what was found unconstitutional about the Jaybird primaries in *Terry v. Allen*. There, the real election took place in the private Jaybird club rendering the state run primary election meaningless. Fowler’s edict to state parties to disregard the results of state authorized primaries and caucuses, and the district court’s sanction of that action, has given the Jaybirds new wings. Further, by creating a sanctuary from the Voting Rights Act in national Party rules, the district court has created a paradoxical situation. Changes in voting and candidacy requirements, such as those in this case, clearly require preclearance when implemented in covered jurisdictions. However, under the district court’s ruling, the Democratic Party can evade the preclearance requirement, by promulgating those changes as national Party rules. This gives the Democratic National Committee the power to coerce state parties into violating state law and the Voting Rights Act.

Contrary to Justice McReynolds and those who would resurrect his arguments today, the gravamen of the First Amendment is the right shared by voters and candidates to speak, associate and campaign for public office, on an even playing field. *Williams v. Rhodes*, 393 U.S. 23, 30 (1968), *Anderson v. Celebrezze*, 460 U.S. 780, 787 (1987), quoting *Bullock v. Carter*, 405 U.S. 134 (1972). As then Chief Judge of the District of Columbia Circuit Court Abner Mivka has noted “[t]he government of any democracy, let alone one shaped by the values of our Constitution’s first amendment, must avoid tilting the electoral playing field, lest the democracy itself become tarnished.” *Fulani v. Brady*, 935 F.2d 1324, 1337 (D.C. Cir. 1991). In this case, an entrenched political party bureaucracy forgot these actual principles, essential to free government, and jeopardized one of the most essential features of the Voting Rights Act in the process: Section 5’s requirement that political party rules which effect voting must be precleared.

## Conclusion

Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act clearly applies to the political party rules at issue in this case and that application is constitutional. The Democratic Party Appellees arguments to the contrary are without merit and the district court's decision endorsing those arguments should be summarily reversed.

## Signed

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Lee Alcorn, president, Dallas NAACP, Dallas, Tex.

Helen G. Alexander, County Democratic Committee, Frederick, Md.

James Barnett, Northwest Alabama chairman, Coalition of Black Trade Unionists, Florence, Ala.

James L. Bevel, Minister, Chicago, Ill.

Mary Borawski, Democratic State Central Committee, Frederick, Md.

Jim Boren, author, Tahlequah, Okla.

Bernard Broussard, co-founder, Louisiana Human Relations Council, Franklin, La.

Rose Broussard, co-founder, Louisiana Human Relations Council, Franklin, La.

Louis Byrd, Mayor, Lynwood, Calif.

Raphael Cassimere, Jr., professor of history, New Orleans, La.

Ben Chaney, president, James Earl Chaney Foundation, New York, N.Y.

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William Clark, State Representative, Pritchard, Ala.

Clarence Davis, State Delegate, Baltimore, Md.

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Rhine McLin, State Senator, Dayton, Ohio

M. Mike McNair, publisher, *Buckeye Review*, Youngstown, Ohio

Bryant Melton, State Representative, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Sylvia L. Montenegro, Mayor, Coachella, Calif.

Noemi Lopez Morales, Mayor Pro-tem, Alvin, Tex.

Ted Moreno, Council Member, Santa Ana, Calif.

Ira Murphy, General Sessions Judge (ret.), Memphis, Tenn.

Melvin Muhammad, chairman, Nebraska Association of Public Employees, Omaha, Neb.

Joe Neal, State Senator, Las Vegas, Nev.

George Perdue, State Representative, Birmingham, Ala.

Angel L. Perez, first vice president, Community School Board #12, New York, N.Y.

Wendell Phillips, State Delegate, Baltimore, Md.

Clifton E. Reed, chairman, Education Committee,

Merrimack Valley Branch, NAACP, Boston, Mass.

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Edward Robinson, City Council, Florence, S.C.

John W. Rogers, Jr., State Representative, Birmingham, Ala.

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Raymond Scott, National Board of Directors, NAACP, Port Arthur, Tex.

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# Consensus emerges across ideological lines for death penalty moratorium

by Marianna Wertz

The United States today, nearly 25 years since capital punishment was reinstated in 1976, is tangibly close to implementing a moratorium on executions, which have been growing at a nearly hyperbolic rate (see **Figure 1**). This time, however, unlike 1972, when the Supreme Court halted all executions, in the case of *Furman v. Georgia*, because of the arbitrary and unconstitutional way in which they were being carried out, it is likely that the change will be the result of a political consensus across party and ideological lines.

That emerging consensus was witnessed during the first week of April by the statements of two leading white Republican conservatives—televangelist Pat Robertson and

columnist George Will—and liberal black Rep. Jesse Jackson, Jr. (D-Ill.). Jackson introduced a bill calling for a nationwide execution moratorium (see *Congressional Closeup*), Robertson called for a nationwide moratorium, and Will told his fellow conservatives that the evident injustice in capital sentencing is something to which they should pay attention.

At least half of the 38 states in which executions are still carried out are now considering moratorium measures.

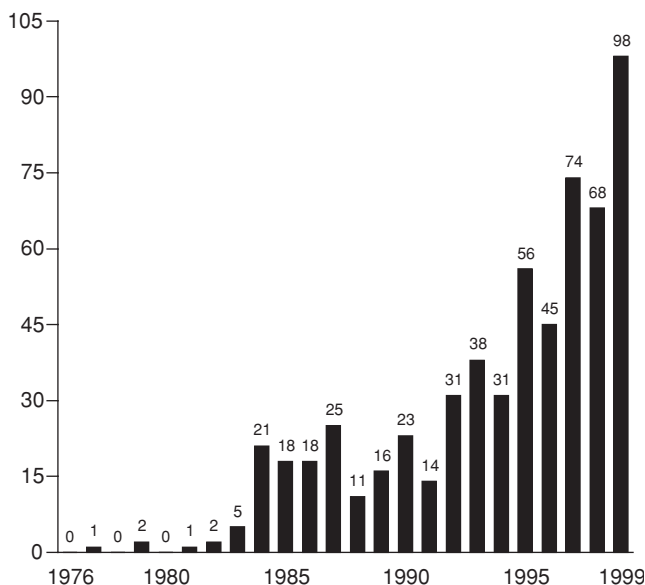
The reasons for this sea-change are many. The immediate catalyst was Illinois Gov. George Ryan's Jan. 31 announcement of a moratorium in his state, until all of the problems in the justice system which had led to the release of 13 Illinois death-row inmates in recent years, all with evidence of innocence, are resolved. The importance of this was not just that Ryan was the first governor to declare a moratorium, but that, as a staunch conservative Republican—indeed, George W. Bush's campaign manager in Illinois—he did it despite being in favor of capital punishment.

Ryan's announcement came nearly two years after a November 1998 conference at Northwestern University in Chicago, at which 30 of the more than 80 former death-row inmates still alive, who have been freed because of innocence since 1983, testified about their experience in living hell in America. The reports of that conference began to shake the faith of even hard-bitten death penalty advocates about the way capital punishment is being implemented. In fact, as the book *In Spite of Innocence* (by Radelet, Bedau, and Putnam) (Boston: Northeastern University Press, 1994) documents, between 1900 and 1992, there have been 416 documented cases of innocent people being convicted of homicide, at least 23 of whom were executed.

Then, two months later, in January 1999, Pope John Paul II came to America to deliver essentially one message: Stop the death penalty! This visit, which convinced the pro-death penalty Republican governor of Missouri to stop the execution planned on the day of the Pope's visit, launched an earth-shaking change in Catholic American dioceses, many of which today have made the cause of ending capital

FIGURE 1  
**Executions in the United States, 1976-99**

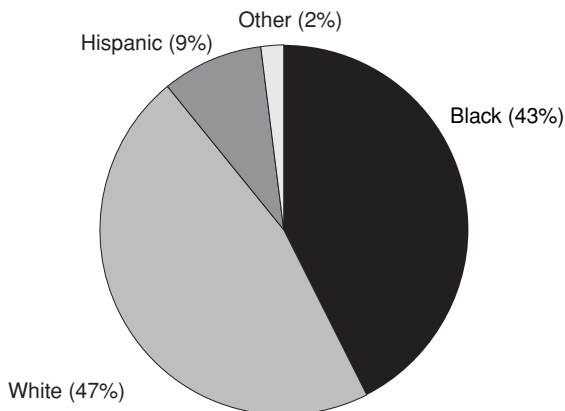
(number of executions)



Source: Death Penalty Information Center.

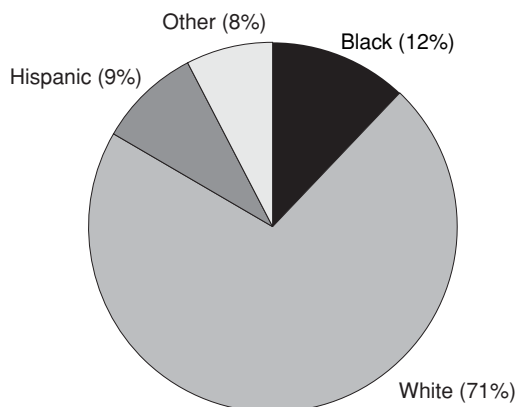
FIGURE 2

**Race of death row inmates**



Source: NAACP LDF *Death Row, U.S.A.* (1/1/2000).

**Racial composition of the U.S. population, 1990**



Source: *World Almanac*.

punishment equal to, if not more important than, ending abortion.

Three months after the Pope’s visit, in April 1999, the United Nations Human Rights Commission passed a resolution supporting a worldwide moratorium on executions, which was aimed at the United States, the only Western democracy that still executes people. Shortly thereafter, Russia and the other states of the former Soviet Union complied with the policy of the UN and the European Union, and ended the practice of capital punishment.

**Racial bias**

The evidence of racial bias involved in sentencing individuals to death is also a driving factor in the movement for a moratorium (see **Figure 2**). Even Pat Robertson, not generally known as a friend of racial minorities, at a symposium on religion and the death penalty on April 7 in Virginia, said that capital punishment is administered in a way that discriminates against minorities and poor people.

A study by the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights in 1994 concluded: “Analysis of prosecutions under the Federal death penalty provisions of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 reveals that 89% of the defendants selected for capital prosecution have been either African-American or Mexican-American.” Current statistics show that Federal prosecutors have sought the death penalty in 188 cases since 1988. In 143 of those cases—76% of the time—the defendants were racial minorities.

A compelling condemnation of “Race and the Death Penalty” in the March 16-22 *Tennessee Tribune*, gave the text of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People’s (NAACP) national resolution against the death pen-

alty. This statement appeared just prior to the planned executions of two Tennessee death-row inmates, on April 5 and 6, which would have been the first executions in 40 years in that state. The executions were stayed, in the nick of time, by a Federal court, based on evidence that one of the defendants, Robert Coe, was too mentally incompetent to understand what is happening to him, and that the other defendant, Philip Workman, did not fire the weapon which killed the victim in his case.

The NAACP statement, beside condemning the racial bias in death-penalty sentencing, called on Tennessee Gov. Don Sundquist to implement a 40-year moratorium on executions, then went one step further. “Though the death penalty is often regarded as a race issue justifiably, it is overwhelmingly an issue of unfairness, injustice, and a disregard of Christian value (a principle upon which this country was founded). It is an issue of life and redemption, not vengeance and retaliation, an issue of cruel and inhuman punishment.”

*EIR* spoke on April 6 with Ludy Wallace, president of the Nashville NAACP, who said that his chapter published the statement to “raise consciousness” about the pending

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executions. Wallace said that they would “continue to agitate, continue to fuss, continue to cuss, continue to pray, continue to hope” for an end to capital punishment in America.

### The case of Virginia

One of the most chilling studies to date, on the inequities involved in capital punishment sentencing, was released on April 7 by the Virginia branch of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU). The study, “Unequal, Unfair and Irreversible,” begun last May, demonstrates that the death penalty in Virginia, with 75 executions since 1976 (the second-highest rate of executions per capita in the nation), has been marked by unfair trials, poor representation of defendants, limited appeals court review, and the possible execution of innocent men, since it resumed in 1977.

EIR asked Virginia ACLU Director Kent Willis on April 11 what motivated the study. “While the death penalty should be questioned, I think, everywhere right now,” Willis said, “Virginia, as one of the more aggressive states, was a place that clearly needed study. A lot of people have worked closely with the death penalty in Virginia over many years and there is a lot of impressionistic and anecdotal information, but what Virginia lacked was a true, comprehensive study of the death penalty. This really should have been the

job of the Virginia General Assembly, but it has refused to do this.”

The study shows that death sentences “continue to be influenced by the location of the crime, the poverty of the defendant, and race of the victim.” It also shows that Virginia’s death-penalty record is the worst in the nation, with the fewest reversals by the state Supreme Court—8% of cases have been reversed since 1977, compared with a national average of 40%. Virginia’s Federal appeals court also has the lowest reversal rate in the nation—4% as compared to an average of 39% nationwide. Virginia, with 75 executions since 1976, has a higher per-capita rate of execution (0.111 per 10,000 population) than Texas (0.106 per 10,000), where 206 executions have occurred since the death penalty was reinstated.

So, the question is posed to President Bill Clinton, who came into office on the heels of executing a mentally retarded man in his capacity as Governor of Arkansas; and to Presidential “front-runners” Al Gore and George Bush, all three strong advocates of the death penalty: Will they heed the growing voice of reason in America on this issue? Or, will they listen instead to the *vox populi*—like those who stand on the street outside executions all across America today, demanding the blood of a victim in satisfaction of their desire for vengeance?

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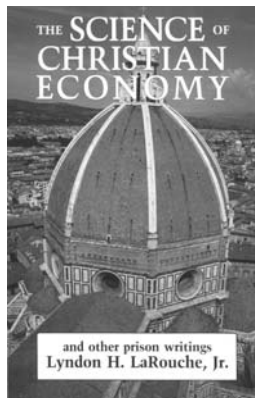
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# National News

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## Columbine shootings tied to violent videos

Colorado state school board member Patti Johnson said on April 5 that the April 20, 1999 Columbine High School shooting rampage was the result of a curriculum oriented toward death, violence, and sex. "When all the kids' videos are about violence or sex, when kids are allowed and even encouraged to make such videos, what do you think is going to happen with some of these kids?" she said, according to Scripps Howard News Service.

Johnson, whose comments stirred up a hornet's nest, had last year been the catalyst behind a State Board of Education proclamation that Ritalin and other psychiatric drugs should not be used to treat school-children. She said that the prescription drugs that Eric Harris was taking before April 20, may have played a part in the rage that he and Dylan Klebold worked up in order to commit the mass killings at the high school in the Denver suburb of Littleton.

Johnson also said that classroom discussions about suicide and death did not by themselves cause Harris and Klebold to kill 12 classmates, a teacher, and themselves, but might have contributed as well.

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## Sharks and Rays circle Clintons, once again

For no other reason than to threaten President Clinton, the April 11 issue of the *Washington Post* features as its lead story a report that independent counsel Robert Ray is actively considering indicting the President after he leaves office next January. The *Post* story contains nothing new, which has not already been stated by Ray ever since he took over from Kenneth Starr last fall. More recently, Ray was interviewed on ABC-TV on March 19, and for a *New York Times* story published on March 24, where he made statements almost identical to those quoted in the *Post's* lead story.

Ray is quoted as saying that, "It is an

open investigation," and that, "There is a principle to be vindicated, and that principle is that no person is above the law, even the President of the United States" (although, apparently, Starr's illegal media leaks, and meddling in the Paula Jones case, don't apply here). The *Post* says, without directly attributing it to Ray, that among the criminal charges being considered are perjury, obstruction of justice, making false statements, and conspiracy to commit those crimes when the President was questioned under oath about his relationship with Monica Lewinsky.

The *Post* notes that Ray has hired six new lawyers, that his office has 44 employees, and that Ray will not make a decision whether or not to indict until after Clinton is out of office.

Meanwhile, the Arkansas Supreme Court is reviewing a complaint from the Landmark Legal Foundation demanding that Hillary Clinton be disbarred. The Foundation is part of the "get Clinton" apparatus of Richard Mellon Scaife, as *EIR* has documented since 1994.

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## CIA fires scapegoats in China Embassy bombing

The CIA has fired one intelligence officer and reprimanded six managers for errors that allegedly led to the U.S. bombing of the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade on May 7, 1999 during NATO's air war against Yugoslavia. CIA spokesman Bill Harlow said on April 8 that the internal reviews concluded that intelligence officers meant to target a Yugoslav arms agency, but marked the wrong building on a map.

The reaction from China was swift and unequivocal: "The Chinese government firmly demands that the U.S. government undertake a serious and exhaustive inquiry into the bombing of the Chinese Embassy in Yugoslavia," Foreign Ministry spokesman Zhu Bangzao said in a press statement April 10. "To pretend that the United States did not know the position of the Chinese Embassy in Yugoslavia is not credible." Undersecretary of State Thomas Pickering informed Chinese Ambassador Li Zhao Xing on April 8

of the CIA actions. Zhu reiterated Beijing's view that the embassy was targeted deliberately, saying that "the building was clearly marked on maps." Zhu called on Washington to "punish those actually responsible and to give a satisfactory response to the Chinese government and people."

As Lyndon LaRouche stated in his May 10, 1999 call to court-martial those responsible, "The NATO bombing of China's Belgrade Embassy is consistent, in imputable intent and consequences, with the efforts of the British government and the U.S. anti-China lobby, to enrage China to such a degree as to undermine the present government of China and its efforts to maintain constructive engagement with the U.S.A."

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## Giuliani rounds up workfare strikebreakers

New York City welfare recipients who are required to work for their benefits, received fliers inviting them to apply for jobs in the event of a strike by doormen and security workers at residential apartment buildings.

The fliers were included in a packet of job notices distributed by the city's Human Resources Administration (HRA) to people in the Work Experience Program. The fliers were from Burns International Security Services, which said that it had sent them to Business Link, an HRA unit which was created by Mayor Rudolph Giuliani's administration to recruit "workfare" employees. The fliers offered high earnings for applicants prepared "to handle crowd control, possible aggressive strikers," etc. HRA denied having authorized the distribution of the fliers, according to the April 8 *New York Times*.

Stanley Aronowitz, described as a labor expert, said the stage was set for this when municipal unions allowed the city to put welfare recipients in city jobs, thus undermining union wages and eroding New York City's strong tradition of honoring picket lines. "For the city to allow this, it's a direct slap not only at this union but at all unions in the city," Aronowitz said. "Giuliani needs no support from the unions. He basically burned his bridges."

## HMO ad attacked by patients' rights backers

A bipartisan grouping of members of the House condemned a new ad campaign against health maintenance organization (HMO) reform, being run by the American Association of Health Plans, the trade group for HMOs, at a press conference on April 5. Essentially, the slickly produced 30-second spot argues that it's the doctors who make mistakes, and so they should be sued, not HMOs.

Congressional supporters of real HMO reform are incensed about the ad. Rosa DeLauro (D-Conn.) called it "part of a special interest air attack designed to distort the facts about the Patients Bill of Rights and scare the American people." Frank Pallone (D-N.J.) called the ad "deceitful," because it tries to "muck up" the conference on the Patients Bill of Rights, by entering into that debate the issue of medical mistakes, which he sees as separate from that of HMO reform. He accused the HMO lobby of trying to break up the coalition that ensured passage of the Patients Bill of Rights, by saying that the problem is doctors and other health care professionals who are making mistakes.

On the Republican side, Greg Ganske (Iowa) warned that the ad "will reinforce the idea, and the truth, I think, that the HMO industry will stop at nothing to try to delay the enactment of the real patient protection legislation."

Ganske acknowledged, when the question was raised by this reporter, that the cost-cutting regime of managed care is itself a factor in medical errors. He referred to staff cuts that have reduced the number of trained nurses per patient and their replacement by aides who have much lower levels of training. "That can be a factor in medical errors," he said. "It's the

fact that the HMOs have squeezed down the hospitals so much that in order for them to even survive, they are getting into areas that they're concerned about."

## Jackson would impose death penalty moratorium

Rep. Jesse Jackson, Jr. (D-Ill.) introduced a bill on April 5, that would impose a seven-year moratorium on use of the death penalty. The moratorium would allow time for the development of standards "to provide overwhelming confidence that innocent parties will not suffer the death penalty." These standards are to include assurance of pre-trial discovery of all exculpatory evidence in possession of the prosecution, post-conviction access to DNA or similar evidence not available at time of trial, and effective judicial vitiation when the reviewing court determines there is reasonable doubt that the individual was guilty as convicted.

At a press conference, Jackson laid responsibility for the problem his bill is intended to address on the 1996 Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act, which limits an inmate's right to appeal a capital conviction. "However," he said, "in limiting an inmate's rights to appeal the death sentence, Congress also limited the ability of innocent Americans wrongfully convicted to prove their innocence." He said that this "almost guarantees that innocent people will be executed."

Appearing with Jackson were Sen. Russ Feingold (D-Wisc.), who announced that he will introduce a companion bill in the Senate, and Reps. Jan Schakowsky (D-Ill.) and Danny Davis (D-Ill.), two of the ten co-sponsors on the bill. Also present was a coalition of anti-death penalty organizations

and activists, including former Southern Christian Leadership Conference leader Joseph Lowery, a representative from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's Washington office, and three former Illinois death-row inmates.

## Terrorist threat taken up by House panel

The preparedness of the Federal government to deal with a terrorist attack on U.S. soil was the subject of a hearing on April 6 by the House Investigations, Oversight, and Emergency Management Subcommittee of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, chaired by Tillie Fowler (R-Fla.). In her opening remarks, Fowler said that all the Federal agencies that have anti-terrorist responsibilities are engaged in a "turf battle" over funding, which has resulted in confusion among state and local emergency management agencies and services about what they should be doing.

Fowler, and the subcommittee's ranking member, James Traficant (D-Ohio), have introduced a bill to create an office within the Executive Office of the President "with the necessary authority to provide effective and timely assistance and training to local responders." This office, which is modelled somewhat on the Office of National Drug Control Policy, would be empowered to develop a national strategy for defending against terrorist attacks and to coordinate the policies and activities of the many agencies now involved in fighting terrorism.

Endorsing Fowler's view and her bill from the witness table was Lt. Gen. James Clapper, former head of the Defense Intelligence Agency and vice-chairman of the Congressionally man-



dated Advisory Panel to Assess Domestic Response Capabilities for Terrorism Involving Weapons of Mass Destruction. "The possibility that terrorists will use weapons of mass destruction' in this country . . . presents a genuine threat to the United States," he said. "The stark reality is that the face and character of terrorism are changing and that previous beliefs about the restraint on terrorist use of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear devices may be disappearing." He warned, "The country's seeming inability to develop and implement a clear, comprehensive, and truly integrated national domestic preparedness strategy means that we may still remain fundamentally incapable of responding effectively to a serious terrorist attack."

## **B**udget debate colored by Presidential race

The Senate passed its version of the fiscal year 2001 budget resolution on April 7, by a vote of 51-45. That the debate took place during a Presidential election year was very much in evidence, with each party taking potshots at the other, in the form of amendments, on everything from the budget surplus, to prescription drug benefits, to tax cuts.

Republicans boosted their plan with claims that it protects Social Security and Medicare, balances the budget without using the Social Security trust fund, and retires debt—\$174 billion this year and \$1.1 trillion over the next five years. The resolution includes a \$40 billion reserve fund for prescription drug benefits; increased funding for the Women, Infants and Children feeding program, low-income housing assistance, and highways and airports; and \$5.5 billion in

income support for the agricultural sector. It also includes \$150 billion in tax cuts.

Democrats argued that the resolution does none of those things. Frank Lautenberg (D-N.J.), the ranking member on the Budget Committee, said that it would "use virtually the entire non-Social Security surplus for tax breaks that disproportionately benefit the wealthy" and require "deep and unrealistic cuts" in domestic programs, including education. He argued that the plan can't support a tax cut and the domestic spending increases that the GOP claims to support, but that the Republicans "sidestep the problem by assuming huge unspecified cuts in domestic programs" of 6.5% over the next five years, cuts Lautenberg called "totally unrealistic."

Among the many amendments to the resolution was one sponsored by Robert Byrd (D-W.V.) and John Warner (R-Va.), which called on the Senate not to repeal the 1993 4.3¢ per gallon gasoline tax increase. Byrd argued that it would have little or no effect on gasoline prices at the pump, and that it would have a devastating effect on the highway trust fund. The amendment passed by a vote of 65-35, but this did not discourage Majority Leader Trent Lott (R-Miss.) from pushing for a vote on a bill that would repeal the 4.3¢ tax. Lott dismissed the vote on CBS's "Face the Nation" on April 9, and said that his proposal would not come out of the highway trust fund, but rather, the budget surplus.

## **O**rgan transplant bill passes House

On April 4, the House voted 276-147 to reauthorize and extend the Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network, the system by which donated or-

gans are matched up with patients who need them. The debate, however, was more about the role, if any, the Federal government should play in setting the standards for how such a system should operate. The bill included language that was a response to the recent promulgation by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) of organ procurement regulations.

Commerce Committee Chairman Tom Bliley (R-Va.) argued that Congress's intent in establishing the network in 1984 was that HHS would not have policy authority over it. He said that the bill would "safeguard" the independence of the network and "ensure that decisions regarding organ procurement are placed in the hands of the medical community, patients, and donor families." He argued that allocating organs to the sickest patients, as the new HHS regulations require, would "increase wait list mortalities, waste organs, and increase retransplantation rates."

Democrats argued that the bill should include the recommendations of a recent Institute of Medicine (IOM) study of the organ transplant system. Sherrod Brown (D-Ohio) said that the bill gives the United Network for Organ Sharing, the private contractor that runs the system, "carte blanche to spend taxpayers' money and determine which individuals will receive donated organs and which individuals will not receive donated organs." He added that the bill undercuts the authority of HHS "to represent the public interests" in the development of organ procurement and allocation policies. He called for the inclusion of the IOM's recommendation that "the Federal government must exercise more oversight over the organ allocation system to ensure that individuals in need of donated organs are treated fairly."

## Editorial

### *Why the anti-IMF charades?*

The April 8-17 demonstrations and planned riots in Washington, and the simultaneous “Group of 77” blabfest in Havana, are not really directed against the International Monetary Fund or the World Bank, as many wrongly suppose. They are actually directed against Lyndon LaRouche. Some would try to dispute this, by citing the fact that there are many well-meaning people involved. Why, of course there are! That’s precisely the point! If they couldn’t ensnare well-meaning people into them, the enemy—the London-centered financier oligarchy—would have had no reason to stage these events in the first place! The whole point is to destroy Democratic Presidential pre-candidate LaRouche, who is viewed as a terrible, immediate threat, now that the crash is on—and equally, to destroy those well-meaning people who should be supporting him, and do both at the same time.

The model is the failed French Revolution. If you want to be useful to people, tell them something they don’t already know. Show them the reality contrary to what they falsely believe. Do you think the French Revolution was good? If you do, it’s only because you’ve been swindled once again.

What was the purpose of storming the Bastille on July 14, 1789, which unleashed the Terror? Was it to free a handful of lunatics—the only people who were still incarcerated there—from the Bastille? No; it was a Gore campaign event. Its purpose was to take the Jacques Necker who had just bankrupted France as its Finance Minister, and make him Prime Minister. In the same way, the purpose of the whole French Revolution of 1789, was to destroy France, while destroying United States influence in Europe overall. And it was run from London, not from inside France.

The people who organized these Washington, D.C. events don’t give a damn about the Third World. And after all, are the FBI’s Communist Party USA, and a bunch of tame terrorists—are these really the kind of support the Third World wants or needs?

It was LaRouche who was not only the first to denounce the IMF, but to go on to deploy against it seriously and effectively, as in his “Operation Juárez” proposal in 1982. At that time, LaRouche’s “Operation

Juárez” nearly succeeded in overthrowing and replacing the IMF system, when the Mexican government of President José López Portillo joined in with the plan. In fact, Mexico was only forced to back down at that time, because it could not rally enough support from other countries. If there had been significant support for Mexico’s action then, LaRouche and his allies would already have put an end to the IMF monstrosity, 18 years ago!

But, where was Fidel Castro then? Where were John Sweeney and all these other fakers? And where were they later on, when LaRouche was falsely imprisoned for five years in 1989, for refusing to yield to the backers of the IMF?

You can be sure, that each one of them knows perfectly well, that if the day ever comes when he really does want to fight the IMF, the first thing he’ll do, is to support Lyndon LaRouche. And how in the world can they pretend to oppose the IMF, while at the same time supporting Gore, and even helping him rig the U.S. elections against LaRouche?

Why, then, did they suddenly decide to rhetorically oppose the IMF now? Because the enemy is getting desperate. Remember that LaRouche has begun practically every speech of his campaign, with a description of the onrushing financial collapse and its inevitability, and then has gone on to say how he would deal with it as President. Now, everything that LaRouche forecast is happening before our eyes. The enemy is desperate for a diversion.

Just so in 1789. Lafayette was in Paris, and he was working for a constitutional reform which would make France like the United States. The first step would be a constitutional monarchy. The British were determined to destroy this potential. It was British Intelligence head Jeremy Bentham, who actually led the French Revolution, controlling both Necker on the one side, and the Jacobins on the other. He actually wrote the speeches which Robespierre and Danton gave in the National Assembly. This was a British operation, which wrecked the American cause in Europe, and in the end brought France under the “Caesarist” dictatorship of Napoleon, which today would be called fascism. How can you cheer for that?

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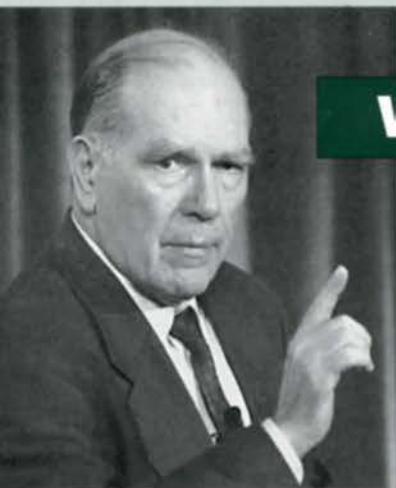
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***When Communism fell in Russia in 1991, the free-market economists moved in, promising the Russians that if they stuck with 'the reforms,' the streets would soon be paved with gold.***



## Who was right . . .

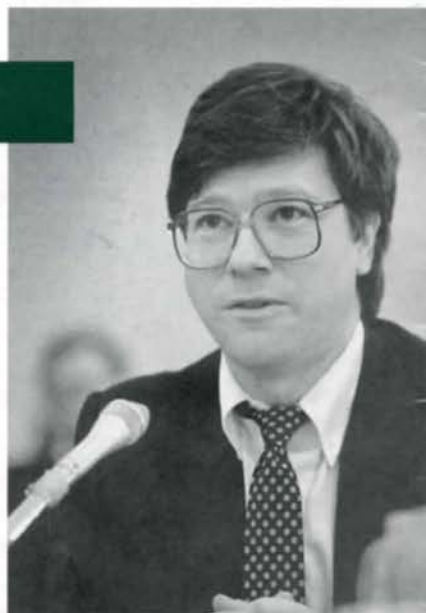
**Lyndon, H. LaRouche, Jr.:**

"If Yeltsin and his government were to go with a reform of the type which Harvard Prof. Jeffrey Sachs and his co-thinkers demand—chiefly from the Anglo-American side—then the result in Russia would be chaos. In such a case, the overthrow of Yeltsin, or somebody, by a dictatorship . . . would probably occur. In that case, then we have a strategic threat."

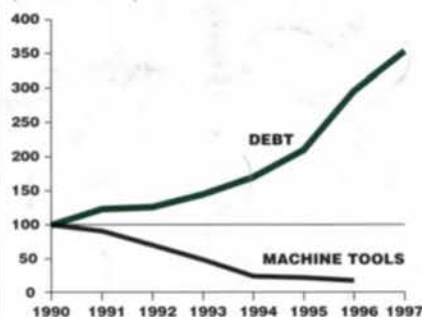
## And who was wrong?

**Harvard economist  
Jeffrey Sachs:**

"It is wrong in principle to judge of the progress of the reforms by the level of physical production, regarding its decline from month to month as evidence of failure of the reforms. Russia, for example, was the biggest steel producer, but did the people live better because of this? . . . The imbalances will be abolished only when millions of factory and office workers from the heavy industry sectors leave their usual jobs and get down to the business that society really needs."



**Russia: bubble vs. real economy**  
(index 1990 = 100)



**Male life expectancy**  
(years)



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