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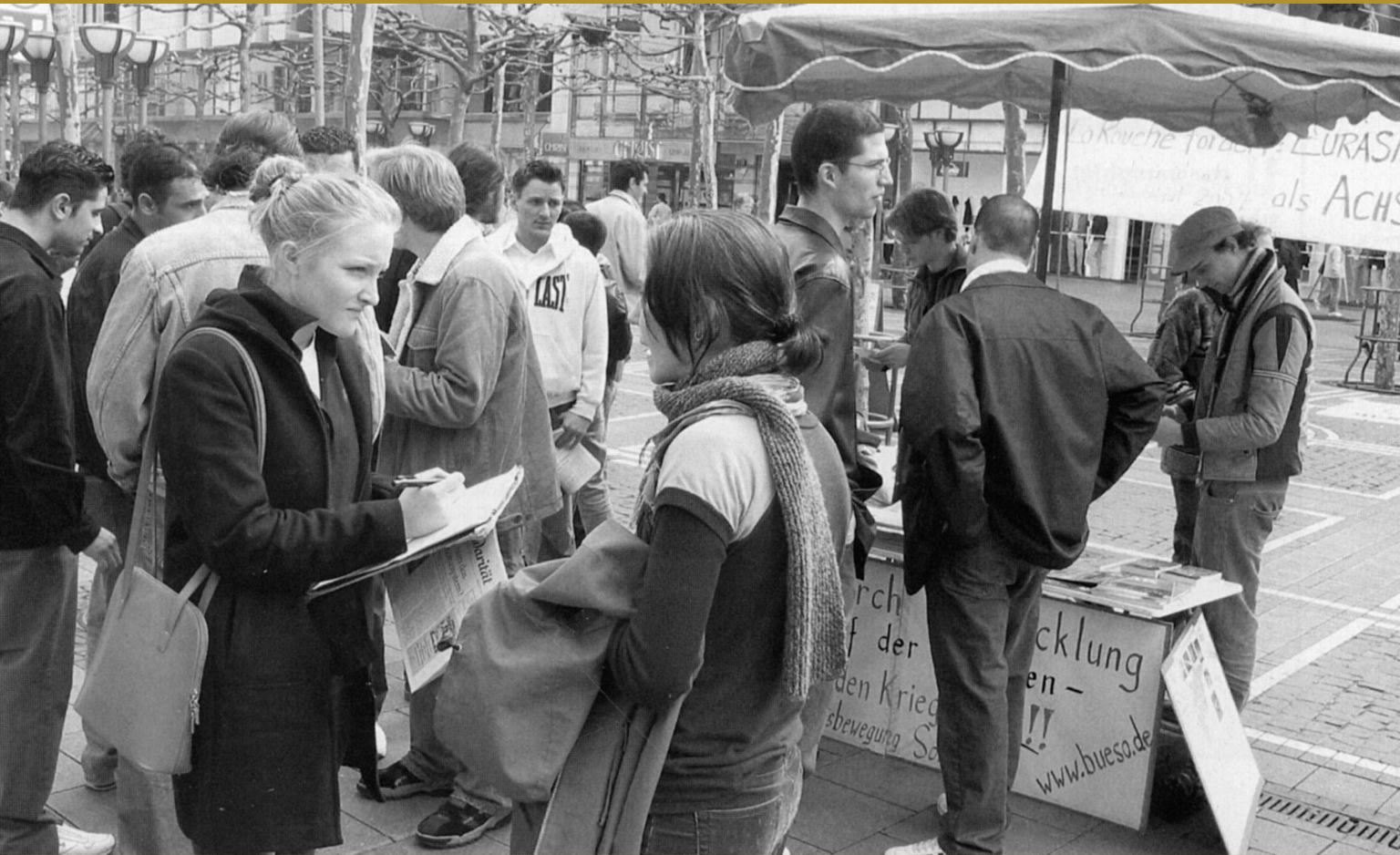
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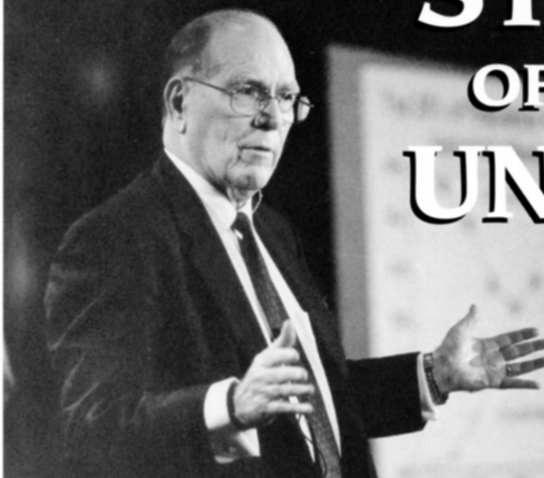
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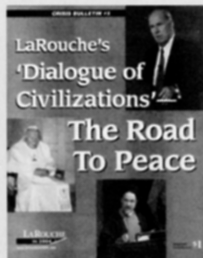
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E-mail: eirma@eirma.com Executive Directors: Anno
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*In Denmark: EIR, Post Box 2613, 2100 Copenhagen ØE,
Tel. 35-43 60 40*

*In Mexico: EIR, Serapio Rendón No. 70 Int. 28, Col. San
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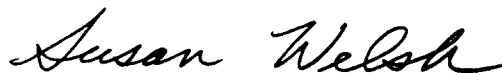
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From the Associate Editor

Months before the imperial chicken-hawks in the Bush Administration launched their war against Iraq, Lyndon LaRouche warned that their drive to establish a new Roman Empire would fail: While Rome became an empire at the height of its power, the Anglo-American financier oligarchy was making a bid for empire, just as its financial and economic system was exploding in bankruptcy. The accuracy of that forecast is now abundantly clear, a little over a week into the war: Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld's utopian overruling of the military command, in his decision to wage war "on the cheap," without the commitment of sufficient infantry and other forces, is already being shown to be a fiasco; and the first major casualty of the war is the U.S. airline industry, which was already hanging on by a thread (see *Economics*).

In this context, the Schiller Institute's international conference in Bad Schwalbach, Germany, was of singular, historic importance. The personal dialogue between LaRouche and leading representatives of many Eurasian nations, the which has been under way for a decade, is now emerging as the seed-crystal around which a new, just world economic order will be built. It is the alternative to the failed imperial model of Rumsfeld, Dick Cheney, and the now-departed, but unlamented, former chairman of the Defense Policy Board, Richard Perle. In this issue, we publish the keynote speeches by Lyndon and Helga LaRouche, and the presentation by Russia's Academician Vladimir S. Myasnikov, who discusses the emergence of a new Eurasian Union. The other conference speeches will appear in forthcoming issues.

LaRouche underlined in his speech, the necessity for courageous and enlightened leadership, in this time of crisis. Popular opposition to the war is indeed widespread—but it will not, in itself, stop war. What is needed is *positive action*, to create a new international monetary-financial system. In this, the role of the Eurasian nations will be key. But we will not succeed, unless we win back the United States itself, from the "Tory" faction which has temporarily seized control. In this, the role of the LaRouche Youth Movement will be critical. See our interview with Sen. Eugene McCarthy, for insight into a youth movement of an earlier time.



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Will Argentina Take The LaRouche Option?

by Cynthia R. Rush

Argentina's Presidential elections are less than a month away, set for April 27; and as citizens of that nation observe the choices before them, there is, on the surface, little cause for hope. No candidate among the several running, offers a way out of the economic devastation still afflicting this once prosperous nation, the International Monetary Fund's claims of "an incipient economic recovery" notwithstanding.

The environment is rife with cynicism and demoralization, in which no candidate enjoys more than 20% backing in the polls—there is a universal public loathing of politicians—and many people are more obsessed with "my money" still partially frozen in the banks, than with the fate of their nation.

Learn To 'Live With' Poison?

EIR's Buenos Aires bureau reports there is even "fearful" acceptance of the possibility that former President Carlos Menem—the very same man, who as President imposed free-market policies in the 1990s that led Argentina into its collapse into the abyss—could become President once again. This, despite the fact that Menem is hated, and is unabashedly peddling the same criminal Anglo-American financial and strategic policies that characterized his 1989-99 terms in office. Dollarization and "carnal relations" with London and Wall Street are at the center of his program, without which, he warns, the country will become "ungovernable."

What about Menem's opponents? The ARI party's Elisa Carrió once had the guts to mention U.S. Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche on the floor of Argentina's Congress, and for a time was a frontrunner in the polls. But she has now toned down her anti-IMF rhetoric, apparently following the lead of some in Brazil's ruling Workers Party, who have advised President Lula da Silva to "live with" the IMF.

Adolfo Rodríguez Saá, famous for having courageously

declared a debt moratorium during his one-week Presidency at the end 2001, is the most nationalist sounding of the candidates, speaking about emulating Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal—he is reportedly reading a biography of FDR—and launching a massive program of infrastructure building, including high-speed rail, to create jobs. But these laudable objectives are commingled with other austerity-based proposals premised on the continued existence of the bankrupt global monetary system.

Santa Cruz Gov. Néstor Kirchner has only emerged as Menem's chief rival because President Eduardo Duhalde has muscled the Peronist party into line behind him, as part of his bitter factional battle against Menem. He is otherwise viewed as a weak candidate.

A Missed Opportunity

How did things get to this point?

In December 2001, shortly after Rodríguez Saá announced that Argentina would suspend its foreign debt payments, Lyndon LaRouche wrote in a statement "What Argentina Must Do Now," that the country had a unique opportunity available to it. Were it to recognize that its crisis was "merely a symptom of the current state of the global financial system," it would see that, by breaking with the IMF system, it had "the means to set in motion a process which will accelerate the true state of the bankruptcy of its foreign creditors." LaRouche outlined a series of measures by which the country could achieve this goal, immediately ruling out dollarization or devaluation, which he said would be "horribly destructive."

Rather, LaRouche said, the government should impose capital and currency controls, decouple the peso from the U.S. dollar—i.e., make it *inconvertible*—freeze all foreign debt obligations, and set up a system of national banking and dirigist measures to restart industry, along the lines of what

Franklin Delano Roosevelt had done in the United States, and what economist Wilhelm Lautenbach proposed in Germany early in the 1930s.

Argentina didn't find the courage to act as LaRouche recommended. Instead, it stuck with the IMF system, devalued the peso, and embarked on a tortuous year-long negotiation with the Fund, while its economy disintegrated. The world watched as Argentine children starved to death, and as unemployed skilled workers fell into poverty, reduced with their families to prowling the streets at night, rummaging through garbage heaps in search of food or items to sell for cash. Almost 60% of the population is officially poor, in what was once Ibero-America's wealthiest country.

The agreement President Eduardo Duhalde's government signed with the IMF in January provides no way for this ruined nation to emerge from its nightmarish existence—nor was it intended to. It is a short-term program, whose only purpose is to get the country through the Presidential elections, without defaulting to multilateral lending agencies. Yet it may not even do that.

Although Argentina is shut out of the foreign credit markets, over the past months the government has been forced to *increase* its public debt, to comply with court rulings against earlier austerity measures which reduced state pensions and wages, or to compensate banks also forced by the courts to return deposits frozen by the government in January 2002.

Worse, the March 5 Supreme Court ruling which overturned the forced "pesification" of dollar deposits that accompanied the deposit freeze, threatens to bring down the precarious banking system. It places the government in the untenable position of having to issue even more debt, to cover the cost to banks of having to pay back clients in dollars. The daily *Clarín's* respected economics editor, Daniel Muchnik, estimates that the official public debt will have increased from \$140 billion in January 2003, to \$170 billion by the end of the year. Foreign debt now represents an incredible 150% of GDP, requiring an allocation of *one-third* of the national budget just to pay the interest on that debt.

Thus the next President, scheduled to take office on May 25, would have to immediately try to find more ways to extract loot from an impoverished population and exhausted physical economy, requiring imposition of a primary budget surplus of between 4% and 5% of GDP—a political impossibility.

Does Argentina Have a Future?

Despite this bleak picture, in the quickly shifting current global financial and strategic crisis, Argentina can still take advantage of the opportunity LaRouche identified in 2001.

This option was outlined in a March 19-20 trip to Buenos Aires and the Patagonian city of Neuquén, by Lorenzo Carrasco, *EIR's* correspondent in Brazil and leader of LaRouche's Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (MSIA). In a number of public and private meetings in both cities, Carrasco stressed that what began in the early 1990s as an alliance between the backers of Malvinas War hero Col. Mo-

hamed Alí Seineldín and LaRouche's co-thinkers, has emerged as the Guadalajara Forum, the alliance of patriots from across Ibero-America who are fighting for LaRouche's New Bretton Woods and Eurasian Land-Bridge proposals. Within the Forum are the seeds of Ibero-America's real integration.

Carrasco explained that while Brazilian President Lula's insistence on continuing with IMF policy could lead to his eventual ouster, just as occurred with Argentine President Fernando de la Rúa in December 2001, the more independent foreign policy pursued by Brazil's Foreign Ministry (Itamaraty) holds the potential for moving Brazil in a positive direction. Not only has the Lula government allied with the emerging Eurasian axis of countries, joined by France and Germany, around the Iraq crisis, but Foreign Minister Celso Amorim, as well as Lula, see a strategic alliance with Argentina as a crucial component of this more positive policy outlook.

But, Carrasco added, in Argentina, as elsewhere in Ibero-America, nothing will happen without organizing the same kind of youth movement that LaRouche has created in the United States. Forum members, as well as other supporters and contacts, willingly accepted this challenge. Work began on the scene in Neuquén, when at the invitation of the Student Council of the radical leftist-dominated University of Comahue, Carrasco spent an afternoon in lively debate with 20 students, and then met with several other youths in Buenos Aires already members of the Guadalajara Forum.

Media Fear 'FDR' Campaign

On March 21, the establishment daily *La Nación* published an opinion column ranting against those candidates who say an FDR-style "New Deal" is necessary for Argentina. Why, such a policy is "not even applicable to Argentina," the column shrieked. Candidates who espouse this are just improvising, and don't know what they're talking about, it concluded.

Improvisation? *La Nación's* anxiety, like that of London and Wall Street, has less to do with FDR's New Deal of the 1930s, than with an Argentine-Brazilian alliance moving in the direction of a complete rupture with the IMF system. Given the extraordinary speed with which the global situation is changing, the Guadalajara Forum's organizing in both countries around LaRouche's programmatic solutions, and the hope they inspire, is the crucial factor fueling this anxiety.

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Airlines Seek Federal Help To Survive War

by Anita Gallagher

The chicken-hawks behind the Iraq war can count among their “Week One” victims, the U.S. airlines and their employees, who took a 10% cut in air traffic and 10,000 layoffs in the week ending March 23, according to the Air Transport Association.

“The airline industry is in a seriously weakened state, and now is beginning to buckle from the non-market blow being dealt by the war,” ATA President James May told a press conference on March 26. “But the war in Iraq, combined with domestic terrorism threats that keep the nation at Code Orange high alert, are non-market forces putting extraordinary negative pressure on demand.”

The 10% decline in air traffic for the first week of the war was led by a 25% drop in Atlantic travel, and a 13% drop in Pacific travel—the long routes on which the airlines make higher profits. Advance bookings for the next 60-90 days suggest a virtual collapse: As of March 26, domestic bookings are down more than 20%; Atlantic, by more than 40%; Pacific, by 30%; and Ibero-American travel, by 15%. The ATA predicted in its March 11 Report, “Airlines in Crisis: The Perfect Economic Storm,” a loss of an additional \$4 billion in 2003 over the \$6.7 billion already projected, and layoffs of an additional 70,000 workers because of the Iraq war, as well as airline bankruptcies, and even nationalization of the airlines as a possible result.

The LaRouche Alternative

The airlines’ disaster could have been averted, if Lyndon LaRouche, a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination, had been listened to. In August 2002, LaRouche said: “The only thing that works, is a general bankruptcy and reorganization of the airlines, on a regulated basis.” LaRouche’s bankruptcy proposal has nothing in common with Wall Street asset-stripping; the idea is to save the physical infrastructure of the air transportation system, and the skilled labor force that maintains it. Instead of admitting that the financial bubble has burst, the Cheney-Wolfowitz imperial war faction, with its Democratic co-thinkers, like the Democratic Leadership Council’s Sen. Joe Lieberman (D-Conn.), have proposed a rolling, imperial war, which merely begins with Iraq.

Although the bankrupt leadership of the Democrats and Republicans have refused to face the financial collapse, or stand up to the increasingly vulnerable imperial crazies, the

reality that the airlines are all about to go under, has resulted in proposals for some distress assistance to airlines.

On March 19, Rep. James Oberstar (D-Minn.) introduced a bill for Federal aid to the airlines, to offset losses caused by the Iraq war, “The Aviation Industry Stabilization Act of 2003,” co-sponsored by Reps. Peter DeFazio (D-Ore.) and William Lipinski (D-Ill.). The bill would authorize the Department of Transportation to 1) reimburse an airline for any financial losses caused by the war; 2) reimburse all airlines for the \$312 million cockpit-door hardening required by the Transportation Security Administration; 3) extend war-risk insurance policies until 2007 at current rates; 4) reopen the Federal Loan Guarantee program for fuel purchases, if the cost of fuel exceeds the average cost by more than 50%; and 5) require the Energy Secretary to pump at least 500,000 barrels per day from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve if there are price spikes 50% above the average fuel price; and other measures.

On March 26, the *Washington Post* reported that the Bush Administration was working with Congress to add some emergency financial relief for the airlines to the \$75 billion supplemental appropriation for funding the Iraq war. But the *Post* quoted an unnamed White House official as saying that the Administration would “not be in a position to make any fundamental difference through governmental largess, and we don’t want to get in the way of the process going on”—which is the bankruptcy and liquidation of the air-transport infrastructure essential to linking the U.S. economy together.

Just as had happened in the 1991 Gulf War, on March 21, two days after the Iraq invasion started, a major carrier, Hawaiian Airlines, declared bankruptcy. Seven carriers went bankrupt in 1991; four were liquidated.

United Airlines, the world’s second-largest, has not yet worked out givebacks with its unions, leading to talk of its liquidation. War-related furloughs have put flight attendants with 33 years seniority experience into “reserve” status. On March 24, United announced it would close its most modern maintenance facility in Indianapolis, and place 500 mechanics on “authorized no pay” immediately. Boeing 737s and 757s scheduled for major maintenance there, were taken out of service instead. The International Association of Machinists District 141-M, has filed for an injunction against the shutdown of the facility, claiming United is using the war to shift work to non-union facilities.

American Airlines, the world’s largest, near bankruptcy, is desperately seeking \$1.8 billion per year in givebacks. U.S. Airways, already in bankruptcy, must emerge with a new pension plan by March 31, or lose its ability to clear credit cards.

Ironically, the much-contested half-measures before Congress, will buy the airlines a few weeks of survival at most. LaRouche must be brought in by Congress, to present his emergency measures to save the airlines.

A Eurasian Perspective For Germany's Economy

by Rainer Apel

Amidst the crisis provoked globally by the Anglo-American war against Iraq, German policymakers are discussing—privately and not-so-privately—the need for expanded Eurasian cooperation.

When Chancellor Gerhard Schröder delivered his special address to the Bundestag (parliament) on March 14, he fell far short of defining an economic perspective outside of the current bankrupt system, and he presented a catalogue of budget cuts in social welfare, public health, and job creation. But he also confirmed that an initiative is under way at the European Union, to review the EU's Maastricht criteria, which force member-nations into a straitjacket of free-market austerity. He added, that the bad economic situation requires extra investments by the state to create incentives—which rules out strict budget balancing, as required under the Maastricht Treaty.

Schröder also presented a special program of loans, in the range of 15 billion euros, through the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (Reconstruction Finance Agency). These would be longer-term loans, with longer grace periods, and interest rates below market average, for municipal reconstruction, with a special emphasis on incentives for *Mittelstand* (small and medium-sized) firms in the construction sector.

Insufficient as it is, the Kreditanstalt project is a step in the right direction. Once everybody recognizes that this approach works, as opposed to the rigid budget-balancing that doesn't, the program could be expanded. This apparently is what some people around the Chancellor have in mind.

Alliance With France, Russia, China

What was missing in Schröder's address, was the idea that if Germany stayed committed to its firm alliance with France, Russia, and China against the war, this alliance should also be broadened in economic terms. In Germany, people are usually extremely cautious in talking about such perspectives, because they want to avoid coming under attack from the Anglo-American monetarists for trying another "Rapallo" policy. The Rapallo Treaty of 1922, which was negotiated and signed without, and thereby against, the consent of the most of the Allied victors and their war-reparations policy, expanded German economic cooperation with Soviet Russia (the former wartime enemies), free of reparations or other aggravations resulting from World War I. The treaty was also to the benefit of the Soviets, who were subject to an embargo

by the other Allied powers, and who could then import industrial goods from Germany.

But the fact that German prominents today, would prefer not to discuss openly expanded cooperation with Russia, in order to avoid being called "traitors to the West," does not mean that there is no discussion behind the scenes. And, nobody really knows what Schröder and Russia's President Vladimir Putin discuss privately, because Putin speaks German, and no translator is required.

Discussion of an economic foundation for the Franco-German-Russian alliance against the Iraq war has begun in France and Russia, and has entered the German media. The March 17 issue of *Der Spiegel*, one of Germany's leading weeklies, contained an interview with the French historian Emmanuel Todd, who said that a war against Iraq would be the beginning of the decline of the United States, which is too overextended, in military and economic terms, to be a lasting empire.

"Bush's brutality in foreign policy terms has worked as a massive incentive for the Franco-German couple," Todd said. "A new world political pole is emerging here, which already is showing enough dynamic to also attract Russia." Ever since the Cold War ended, the emergence of this "natural and normal" alliance among France, Germany, and Russia has been latent, and now it is taking shape, Todd said.

In economic potentials, Todd said, the new Eurasian bloc has clear advantages over the United States, which suffers from "creeping deindustrialization. European industrial output is surpassing that of the U.S.A. by far, even in top technologies." And, the United States has grown totally dependent on the unabated inflow of foreign capital, with an unprecedented trade deficit of nearly \$500 billion. "But this cannot last forever. Soon, also this bubble will explode."

On March 16, the Sunday mass tabloid *Welt am Sonntag* ran an interview with Dmitri Rogozin, chairman of the foreign affairs commission of the Russian parliament, the State Duma. Rogozin spoke of a "new quality of cooperation among France, Germany, and Russia." He said that this goes far beyond the acute Iraq issue, and is based on a very solid foundation—which also appeals to other interested powers: "With a common industrial policy, space research, and security policy, for example in case of regional conflicts, Germany, France, and Russia are turning into a new attractive center for other states."

"Russia's resources are securing the independence of every ally," Rogozin added. "Even if the Americans dominate everything in the Gulf, there is no danger for Germany and France, as long as they cooperate with Russia. And Russia has decided for Germany and France. On this basis of mutual interests, the Eurasian Union is emerging as a new superpower, which the other superpower has to take into account. This Eurasian Union has a lasting character, and with its giant export markets, therefore has a bigger future than the European Union."

Conference To Stop War With Eurasian Development Strategy

by Nancy Spannaus and Gabriele Liebig

“This is the first international conference since the war started, which is clearly taking a stand against this unjust war,” said Iraqi journalist Dr. Mustafa Ali of *Al-Arab* newspaper, in a plenary discussion. He was describing the March 21-23 conference of the Schiller Institute, “How To Reconstruct a Bankrupt World,” held in Bad Schwalbach, Germany. It brought together nearly 600 people from 45 nations—including 120 LaRouche Youth Movement activists from across Europe—to confront the disaster of imperial “perpetual war,” with a grand design for Eurasian Land-Bridge economic development. The strategy was put out for worldwide circulation as “The Bad Schwalbach Declaration” (see page 10).

Keynoting the conference on the day after the U.S. strikes began, Lyndon LaRouche condemned the war as the beginning of a *world war*. “If you don’t stop it, there is no ‘after’ Iraq war,” LaRouche said. “Because you will be going into another war, under an administration which is totally committed to a worldwide fascist imperialism. Therefore, we must stop it.” LaRouche’s keynote is below on page 11; he challenged his audience to give up those public opinions, and policy axioms, which permitted world leaders to start this war—and to mobilize for a worldwide economic recovery program which could lead to world peace. This program has been developed over years by the LaRouche movement, in the form of the Eurasian Land-Bridge and an FDR-style New Bretton Woods.

As if to show how feasible LaRouche’s call was, sitting next to him on the podium were representatives from the three nations of the Eurasian Strategic Triangle: Russia, China, and India. All three came to the microphone after LaRouche’s speech to thank him and promise their support. Chandrajit Yadav from India, a Minister in Indira Gandhi’s government; Dr. Bi Jiyao from the Chinese State Development Planning Commission; and Dr. Vladimir Myasnikov from the Far East Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, all spoke vigor-

ously, and joined participants from the other nations present at the event’s conclusion in signing the Conference Declaration, “This War Must Be Stopped.”

In addition, Britain’s anti-war parliamentary leader and “Father of the House of Commons,” Tam Dalyell, sent a message which said, “I applaud Lyndon LaRouche’s caring and serious approach toward Iraq. I wish you success for your conference. . . . What needs to be done, when the fighting ends, is to look at the legal position, in international law, of those who launched this atrocity, which includes the British Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary.”

The Eurasian Land-Bridge

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, founder of the Schiller Institute and a famous campaigner for the New Silk Road/Eurasian Land-Bridge, keynoted the next conference panel, which was devoted to the concept of the Eurasian Land-Bridge as the answer to the strategic crisis. Mrs. LaRouche elaborated on the parallels between the current plunge toward world war, and the buildup for the First World War, and called for a Eurasian Union based on policies such as the Marshall Plan, or FDR’s New Deal.

Speakers from the Eurasian lands of Russia, China, India, South Korea, Finland, and Poland followed up Mrs. LaRouche’s presentation.

Russian Academician Professor Myasnikov, a prominent proponent of the Land-Bridge for years, spoke on “The Strategic Triangle of Russia-China-India,” reviewing the history of Russia’s shift toward collaboration with China and other Eurasian nations, especially in the wake of Sept. 11, 2001. He presented the plans for Russian-Chinese collaboration on the development of Western China, the East-West and North-South international transport corridors, construction of pipelines for downstream transport of hydrocarbon resources from Russia to China, and the Eurasian Transcontinental Eco-

conomic Bridge, as the direct counter to the Anglo-American empire doctrine.

Myasnikov was followed by Dr. Bi Jiyao, of China's Academy of Macro-Economic Research, on the theme "Prospects for Economic Development and New Measures in Opening Up." He presented a fascinating challenge of thinking what it means to develop an economy for a nation of 1.3 billion people. Dr. Bi stressed that China is conceptualizing how to maintain its recent high growth rate of 7-8% a year over a 20-year period, in order to *quadruple* its GDP by the year 2020. Loud applause arose when he welcomed the strengthening of economic relations between China and Germany, as demonstrated with the successful completion of the Shanghai Maglev train.

Former Indian minister Chandrajit Yadav gave a rousing speech, the central theme of which was that this great crisis is now also an opportunity. He presented a moving picture of the ideas of Mahatma Gandhi, especially as he put his philosophy to work winning young people to the fight against British imperialism. He spent much of his speech elaborating the painful problems facing mankind: poverty, AIDS, illiteracy, the outrage of spending tens of billions on war in the face of such suffering. He concluded by addressing the youth organizers present: "If we have to make sacrifices for freedom and independence, remember that youth in previous eras gave their lives and blood for these. . . . I call upon youth here to make a pledge, that we are the soldiers of a new world." Yadav received a standing ovation.

Next to speak were two representatives from South Korea, Ambassador Kim Sang-woo, Secretary General of the East Asian Common Space Secretariat, and Dr. Chin Hyung-in, from the Korean Maritime Institute. Dr. Chin elaborated on the "Iron Silk Road" proposal from the South Korean government, while Ambassador Kim addressed the political crisis with the North, which, he argued, had been created to destroy the development policy.

Markku Heiskanen from the Nordic Institute of Asia Studies, and chairman of the Finland North East Asia Trade Association, then presented his group's proposal for a Northern branch of the Eurasian Land-Bridge. Dr. Zbigniew Kwiczak, the former Minister of the Polish Embassy in Moscow, outlined his vision for Poland's central role in the infrastructural development of Europe, in the context of the Land-Bridge.

Development and Education

The discussion continued, into the next session of the conference, on the principles of the New Bretton Woods and a development perspective. Dr. Eneas Ndinkabandi from Rwanda and Nigerian economist Prof. Sam Aluko spoke from the African viewpoint, with Dr. Aluko, in particular, outlining the dramatic change required away from the IMF system, in order to save Africa.

The Italian economist Dr. Nino Galloni also spoke about Africa, and the water projects required there.

Hartmut Cramer of the Schiller Institute presented new



The "New Silk Road"—LaRouche's Eurasian Land-Bridge concept—was used by young conference attendees to teach crowds on streetcorners, this one in Frankfurt, the way to halt the war. The Bad Schwalbach conference gathered representatives from all the countries which can become a new "Eurasian Union."

research on the job creation plans developed by Dr. Wilhelm Lautenbach, showing that his program—which was rejected in the months leading up to Hitler's coming into power—was directly parallel to that of FDR's New Deal.

Speakers from Russia and Cyprus addressed the question of education in their speeches. Dr. Nina Gromyko of the Moscow Academy for the Development of Culture and Education spoke about her work in developing an educational method based upon the "Paradox-principle." Dr. Areti Demonsthenous of the Institute of Historical Research for Peace in Nikosia, Cyprus, approached the question from the standpoint of the dialogue of cultures.

But the highpoint of excitement on the question of culture came with the final panel, entitled "The Second American Revolution." This featured six young people from Germany, France, and the United States, all under the age of 30, who presented the method of thinking being used in the United States, within the LaRouche Youth Movement, to build a new Renaissance, and to put Lyndon LaRouche into the Presidency. While the topics ranged from Jeanne d'Arc, to Gauss's Fundamental Theorem of Algebra, to economics, the subject was clearly beyond the particulars: developing a youth movement unlike any other, which has the competence to create a future, and worldwide, continuous Renaissance.

The conference was followed by a youth cadre school,

which involved about 60 of the young people, many of whom proceeded to go to the German capital, Berlin, for a “week of action” in the aftermath. As in the United States, in the Fall of 2002, it can now definitively be said that the LaRouche

Youth Movement has been launched on the European continent, with a perspective for snatching victory for mankind, out of the jaws of a war process which currently threatens its very existence.

Bad Schwalbach Declaration

‘This War Must Be Stopped’

The following emergency declaration was passed on March 23, 2003 by the participants in the International Conference of the Schiller Institute in Bad Schwalbach, Germany, coming from 45 countries: Argentina, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, China, Congo, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Eritrea, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, India, Iraq, Iran, Italy, Korea, Kuwait, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Poland, Russia, Rwanda, Slovakia, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United States, Venezuela, Zimbabwe.

1. Not only must the ongoing war of aggression against Iraq be condemned as completely illegal, and as an assault against international law—it must be stopped! It must be stopped because it opens up an era of anarchy and of return to the rule of “*Faustrecht*” (right of the strongest); but this time, under conditions of the killing-power of modern weaponry, or even nuclear weapons. As Iraq is only the first target of such illegal imperial pre-emptive wars, this unfolding “Clash of Civilizations” has to be brought to a halt, now!

2. We are presently experiencing the end phase of a systemic collapse, financial and other, in which the post-war institutions, for example, the IMF, NATO, and the European Union, are breaking apart. Therefore, let us create new institutions, which better serve the interests of the peoples and the nations of the world.

Specifically, all those governments in the United Nations which have spoken out against the Iraq war, should come together now, and call for an emergency conference, to urgently reorganize the global financial system according to the guidelines for a “New Bretton Woods,” laid out by Lyndon LaRouche.

3. The “Eurasian Union” that has emerged as an ad hoc alliance against the Anglo-American unilateral war, should proceed to implement the needed alternative: The Eurasian Land-Bridge infrastructure program must become the locomotive for world development. Based on the principles of physical economy, these long-term infrastructure projects of some 25 years, financed by state credit generated by sovereign nation-state governments, can overcome the depression and

mass unemployment. The Eurasian Land-Bridge is not limited to Europe and Asia, but is designed to extend through the Middle East into Africa, and across the Bering Straits to the Americas. In this way, we commit ourselves to repudiating once and for all the central banking, free trade, colonial-imperial order which leads to destruction and war.

4. In order to stop this “Clash of Civilizations,” leaders of nations from around the world must act to bring about a change of policy in the United States of America. One lever for doing this is the U.S. Presidential election campaign; and here, above all, the candidacy of Lyndon LaRouche. A pre-candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination, Lyndon LaRouche is devoting all his energy to bringing the United States into this process of peaceful world reconstruction. This process spearheaded by Lyndon LaRouche—and not imperial war—is the true interest of America.

5. We can only succeed in achieving peace and building a better world, if we consciously create a new Renaissance. The best way to do this is through a dialogue of civilizations among all nations participating in the great Eurasian Land-Bridge development project. This dialogue should focus on the universal image of Man as a cognitive being uniquely endowed with the gift of creative reason, which constitutes, therefore, the very basis for the notion of human dignity.

6. The crisis in the United Nations Security Council over the Iraq war has revealed the need to enhance the currently inadequate concept of international law, by grounding it more deeply and rigorously in the concept of natural law. The relations among nations, as among individuals, must be in harmony with the laws of universal Creation.

7. Mankind has probably never been in such an existential crisis as this. Every human being is called upon to grow morally, in order to take responsibility for the outcome of this historical moment. Ordinary men and women are called upon to take leadership. In an extraordinary moment like this, one cannot transfer the responsibility to existing institutions, which either contributed to the current tragedy, or did not prevent it. All people of good will, but especially the youth of the world, must produce the leadership necessary to guide the world to safety.

Physical Geometry as Strategy

This is the keynote presentation to the March 21-23 conference of the Schiller Institute, "How To Reconstruct a Bankrupt World," in Bad Schwalbach, Germany. LaRouche's presentation was given on March 21.

There is a combination of farce and tragedy in progress in Washington, D.C. It's a kind of Shakespearean farce, in which the President is playing the role of King Lear, and the Vice President that of Lady Macbeth. But this is a very serious matter. Sometimes fools will do what others will not do, and sometimes, he who wishes to have a great crime committed, finds a fool to do it, because he won't shrink from it, because he doesn't know any better. Like this poor President, who sincerely does not know what he's doing. Has no idea what the reality is, in which he's operating.

What we have to understand is that, in this tragedy, as in all Classical tragedies, in all true tragedies in history, the root of disaster is not leaders of the people. It is not leading institutions. It is the people themselves, who bring disaster upon themselves, by selecting leaders, or by supporting leaders, who are the agents of that disaster. That's what the Greek tragedy teaches. That's what Shakespeare teaches. That's what Schiller teaches. That's truth.

Therefore, when we come to a time of crisis, the people must, first of all, examine themselves, and when studying the misleaders, they must look inside themselves, and find the error by which they become complicit in the evil work done by those leaders.

What is happening to us today, in the world, came as no surprise to me. I've been aware of this, more or less clearly, for more than 40 years. I saw the things that happened, in particular, at the end of the war. I was a soldier in the war. I saw the transformation of those with whom I served, in the immediate period following the war. I saw the Truman era, which was an era of evil, succeeding a heroic era, that of Franklin Roosevelt. I saw among those who had shown the courage of soldiers in war, that when they returned to their homes, in the United States, very soon, within a year or two, they capitulated to fears. They capitulated to the pressure of their wives. They capitulated to their own fears, the fear that, if they said the wrong thing, if they didn't say what was expected of them, in the period of the so-called U.S.-Soviet conflict, that they would be crushed. They would lose employment. Their families would suffer. They wouldn't realize the goals of raising a family. And so they crawled. And about 90% or more of them, who returned as soldiers, *crawled*.

They adopted the habit of crawling, throughout the late 1940s and 1950s. They crawled. They degraded themselves. They taught their children to be careful, to learn how to adapt in life, to learn how to degrade themselves. And then, they got through, because Truman was replaced by Eisenhower. And that was important. That was a gain. Truman was a very evil man. He was a stupid little man—but an evil one. And the reason we got rid of him, was to save the country from what he represented. And because Eisenhower had been a general, who represented the American military tradition, and since the followers of Churchill and of Truman represented a new tradition, an evil one, Eisenhower was a period of stability, and regroupment, for the American people.

At the moment he died—or got out of office, rather—Hell broke loose. We had the Bay of Pigs, the Cuban Missile Crisis, the assassination of President Kennedy, which was part of the pattern: He was not killed by Oswald; he was killed by a special operation, inside our country, called the Special Warfare section, which does these kinds of things. Then we were plunged into the Vietnam War, under Johnson. Johnson was not responsible. It was done as part of a process. And from that time on, we were headed toward Hell. Not immediately, but down the road. We were headed to degeneration: degeneration represented by the Vietnam War; degeneration represented by the rock-drug-sex counterculture, which corrupted much of the youth, entering university level, at that time. They've not recovered from that effect.

We Became Corrupt

We were transformed step by step, from the most productive society on the planet, the greatest rate of productivity per capita, in the world! We were transformed into a parasitical consumer society, living by our power to extract concessions from other parts of the world. We looted the world, to feed ourselves, and said we were better off, because we had gone to a consumer society. We destroyed the instinct for honest work in our people, into an instinct for getting money, even living on credit cards, rather than earning money. You had debt crush you. We became corrupt. Our culture became corrupt. Our entertainment became rotten. Our economic practices, rotten. Universities today are barely recognizable as institutions of learning. In our schools, we don't educate people any more—rarely. We rehearse them, to pass multiple-choice questionnaires, prepared questionnaires. We score the answers to those questionnaires, by computer. The students *know nothing*. They have learned to pass the questionnaire.



Lyndon LaRouche told the conference: "This war is not inevitable. Its continuation is not inevitable. We must stop it. Those who say, let's accept an inevitable war, and try to clean up afterward, are fools. There is no afterwards. There's only a continuing war."

And the students are not rewarded for passing the questionnaire. The students' institutions are rewarded, relatively. The state is rewarded. Officials are rewarded, for this corruption. We have people coming out of the universities, who don't know anything, but they've got degrees. They're professionally retarded.

We don't make things any more. We have benchmarking. We fired the engineers, who were the experimental engineers, and replaced them by engineers who run computers. They go into their computer schemes, and they pull out formulas, from the computer. They paste these formulas together, and they tell you, that's an automobile—which turns over fine at over 45 miles an hour. It may kill you.

We produce things that don't work. You go into the stores in the United States, for example. We have mostly junk. Not goods of the type we'd be proud to own years ago. Junk. Produced by virtual slave labor in various parts of the world. That's our condition. We've become morally decadent. And because we allowed ourselves, to become morally decadent, in this and related ways, we are now being punished, by the kind of leadership we have *selected*, to guide us into this maw of degradation.

So, we got George Bush. How we got him is rather interesting. Maybe his father could explain, or maybe the mother's responsible, I don't know. But we got him because it was decided that no person qualified for the office of President, would be allowed to *run*, credibly, for that office, in the year 2000 elections. We had Al Gore, who's more dangerous than George Bush. He would have had us in war six months ago,

or a year ago. He's a captive of the same people who are controlling George Bush today. George Bush is a man of no competence, whose understanding of geography is less than limited. And who has problems, honest problems.

But we put a man into office, and the alternative we could have put in the office, was equally incompetent. We put an incompetent into the top executive position of the U.S. government, at a point the world was already plunging into the worst crisis in modern history. "*He's* going to make the decisions." Of course he's not going to make the decisions. He's a puppet. A puppet full of emotions, and loose strings, which are pulled to make him do what they wish him to do. Now, I'm going to make this clear.

But I also try to make clear, in discussing tragedy, that a time of tragedy is a time of a search for the sublime. When a people discovers that it's been behaving as a fool, for a long period of time, and that foolishness brings it to a point where it is doomed, by its own foolishness, its own foolish opinions, its own foolish assumptions about what's good, and what's wrong, at that time, the people face a great crisis. They face a great threat. And if a threat is bad enough, maybe they ask themselves, what did *we* do wrong? As long as they blame the leaders, they will not find the answer. When they blame themselves, a cure is available. Because they have to find that in themselves, which led them to walk the road toward degradation.

This has always been the case in history. Mankind has never really grown up. In all civilizations, great ventures have been made in the creation of states. Some of these things are



President Franklin D. Roosevelt “turned the United States back to itself, to the principles upon which it was founded, the principles of Abraham Lincoln, the principles of John Quincy Adams.”

memorable as achievements. But then they degenerated, in the fashion that Solon writes in his letter, his poem that he writes toward the end of his life, in telling the Athenians how they had *degenerated*, years after he had led them to freedom.

This is the history of mankind. Great ventures of nationhood come forth, and they degenerate. And the people like it. They become accustomed to it. It becomes their way of life, their opinion. And then a time of crisis comes. And the question is, can they discover their honor, can they discover truth, and change the way they *think*, in order to change the way they behave.

And that’s how mankind has often renewed itself. Because the sublime has come, the recognition not only that what they’ve been doing is wrong, but that if they look for answers, there may be available answers, there may be teachers and leaders who will provide these answers, or these instructions, and thus nations have saved themselves.

The Case of Franklin Roosevelt

Typical is the case of Franklin Roosevelt. From 1901, when the British and others assassinated President McKinley, until 1932, when Roosevelt was elected, in the general elec-

tion, the United States was predominantly in a process of degeneration. Theodore Roosevelt was an heir, and an ideologue, of the defeated Confederacy. And that’s what he represented: degeneracy. He would have been a fascist, if he’d had a little longer time to complete his work. There was an interval of Taft, of President Taft, an Ohio Republican, who was not so bad, but then we had another fascist, Woodrow Wilson, who was the person who *founded*, or re-founded, the Ku Klux Klan in the United States, from the White House. That was the President, the Ku Klux Klan President, in the White House. Europe had some experience with this gentleman.

Then, we had Harding, who was a mixed bag. Then we had Coolidge, who is not a mixed bag: He was evil. And we had the apparatus which put Coolidge into power, controlled the Hoover Administration, up to virtually the point that Roosevelt was inaugurated in 1933.

So we had 32 years of degeneration of the United States, and fortunately, at that time, a Franklin Roosevelt, whose great-grandfather had been a collaborator of Alexander Hamilton, who had called upon this side of his patriotic family tradition as Governor of New York State, to lead the United States out of Hell, by winning an election for the cause of the common man, for the so-called “forgotten man,” who had been abused in these 32 years, under Teddy Roosevelt, Wilson, Coolidge, and Hoover. He turned the United States back to itself, back to the principles upon which it was founded, the principles of Abraham Lincoln, the principles of John Quincy Adams, and we renewed ourselves, as Lincoln had renewed us again with his Presidency.

These are examples of the sublime: Where leaders come from within a nation, to lead it out of its own degradation, by providing answers which the nation is willing to listen to at that moment of crisis.

We are now again in such a situation. Since the assassination of John F. Kennedy, who was committed to going back to the Franklin Roosevelt tradition, the United States has gone through a long process of degeneration, more deeply, in some respects, than ever before in our national history, and thus we were given two candidates for President—leading candidates for President, in the year 2000, who fit the desires of the American people. Either by wish, or by negligence. And what we’re suffering today, in the United States, and around the world, is the result of that choice, that negligence, by the people of the United States themselves—and also, the people in Europe.

We see what happened recently, in the case of the German Chancellor, and the French President. That the horror that was being presented to them, the combination of a world depression, and the threat of a general outbreak of warfare—global warfare, not just Iraq—horrified them, to the point that the French, the German Chancellor, and the Russian President, formed what became known as the so-called European Triangle. Of resistance to what was coming out of the United States. Resistance because they recognized, that this was not

a war against Iraq, as the French Foreign Minister said in the UN proceedings: This was a war against civilization! It was an expression of an American policy, a U.S. policy, which was a threat to civilization as a whole.

Now, let me just take it from there, and indicate how the story goes from there.

On the 3rd of January 2001, on the eve of the inauguration of President George Bush, I made a broadcast, by network, broadcast by the video network, of an estimate, report, on what would happen under an inaugurated President George Bush. I pretty much forecast what has happened today. I did not know of Sept. 11, 2001, but I forecast in a certain manner of speaking. In the following way.

Go back to Germany 1928, 1933. We had in 1928 the fall of the Mueller government, which was a reflection of an onrushing global financial crisis, economic crisis, hitting Germany especially hard—especially under foreign domination of the Versailles powers. No one solved the problem. Nineteen-thirty-one: There was an understanding of what the solution was, but it wasn't implemented. It came to 1932-33. You had a Chancellor, von Schleicher, who under optimal conditions, could have been an effective Chancellor to prevent the war. Why? Because Franklin Roosevelt had been elected in November 1932, in the same period, approximately, that von Schleicher was appointed Chancellor of Germany. If von Schleicher had not been overthrown, then, he would have still been Chancellor at the time that Roosevelt was actually inaugurated President of the United States in March of 1933. So, had von Schleicher been the Chancellor of Germany in March 1933, the United States, and Germany, would have been cooperating on the policies, like those of Franklin Roosevelt internationally. There would have been no world war.

What intervened was, that a group of forces, based on the former head of the Bank of England, from Britain [Montagu Norman], and his partner, of the Harriman family, and the grandfather of the present President of the United States, Prescott Bush, moved the money, which was American-controlled money, under British direction, to save the Nazi party and Hitler from oblivion, which they had deserved at that point. Not only was the Nazi party, and Hitler's position—Hitler was thinking of suicide—not only were they saved from oblivion, but on the 28th of January 1933, von Schleicher was thrown out, under pressure on Hindenburg, and Hitler became the Chancellor on the 30th of January.

A short time after that, in March, the Nazis organized what was called the Reichstag fire. Immediately there was implemented, an act, crafted by the man who had created—probably you will hear about him from me a bit more here, Leo Strauss. This Carl Schmitt had crafted the *Notverordnungen*. The implementation of that, under circumstances of the Reichstag fire, made Hitler a dictator, and from that event, and what followed with the wave of assassinations during the period, the Summer of 1934, World War II was *inevitable*.



The Nazis organized the Reichstag fire, providing the pretext for implementing the Emergency Decrees, crafted by Carl Schmitt, which made Hitler a dictator. Sept. 11, 2001 was the "Reichstag fire" of Dick Cheney and his chicken-hawks.

There was no force on the planet that was going to stop it. All we could do was prepare for it.

Now, we're not in such a bad situation today, but that's the situation then.

A Doomed System

What I forecast, in my broadcast, on the 3rd of January of 2001, was that, we are in a situation today, where, by the year 2000—the United States was already in a hyperinflationary mode, that is, the rate of money being printed, or issued in other ways, to roll over bankrupt financial assets, was such that we were in a hyperinflationary spiral. That meant that the postwar system, especially the system of the post-1971 floating-exchange-rate system, was now at an end phase: *It was doomed. Nothing could have saved this financial system, then or now.* The IMF in its present form, can not survive. If it does survive, then the human race won't survive.

So I said, then, in January, that's where we were. Therefore, we would expect, given what the Bush Administration is, what forces were involved, that we have to expect, not only a depression, an accelerating depression—which has accelerated, in fact, since then; it was already in process ear-



“No peace movement could ever stop a war, even though it may be useful. Somebody has to pull the strings of power, to set into motion the action, around which popular opinion can then mobilize, and grow.” Here, an anti-war demonstration in Houston, March 22, 2003.

lier. But that we had to look for the occurrence of a Reichstag-fire-like event, a terrorist event, which will be used as a pretext, to bring in emergency government into power in the United States, which would then launch war, or a warlike posture, in order to attempt to control the political situation, by worldwide warfare, rather than facing the economic crisis.

Now, there are some people who think that the war against Iraq, is a war against Iraq: It is *not* a war against Iraq. It is a war against the pretext of Iraq, to start a world war. The purpose behind this, *is a world war, not an Iraq war. If you don't stop, there is no "after" Iraq war.* The Iraq war will never end. The destruction of Iraq, may occur within the next days or weeks, but the Iraq war will never end. Because you will be going into another war, under an administration, which is totally committed to a worldwide fascist imperialism. I'll make clear what that is.

Therefore, we must stop it. This war is not inevitable. Its continuation is not inevitable. We must stop it. Those who say, let's accept an inevitable war, and try to clean up afterward, are fools. There is no afterwards. There's only a continuing war. You could expect the bombing of North Korea to occur, almost automatically, in the context of this, if it's not stopped. And it won't stop there. Iran is on the target list already. And this war could spill into Iran, already. The war would explode throughout the Middle East, if it's continued. It can not be stopped, unless the war as a whole is stopped.

China is one of the nations targetted by this war, which gives you some sense of what the dimensions are, what we're up against. *We must stop this war.*

An Opportunity for Recovery

There's a positive side to this situation. I referred to it already, the so-called European Triangle. The fear which has struck Europe, and the positive response we've had already from Chirac, as well as his Foreign Minister, from the Chancellor in Germany, from others, and from Russia—I think a very positive shift in Russia's response—means that the world recognizes that it's a danger that must be stopped.

We also have at the same time, a recognition of crises and problems, in East Asia, South Asia, and Southeast Asia, among nations that are composed of the so-called Strategic Triangle, of Russia, China, and India. That is a triangle of nations, which, if they agree to cooperate, represent a fulcrum of stability, both economic stability, and general security, for the entire area of Asia. This includes also the North Asia complex, of the Koreas, the two parts of Korea, which should be unified, to one degree or another. It also includes that part of China, which is adjacent to Korea. It includes part of Russia. It includes also the industrial forces in Japan, who are opposed to the warlike policy of the present Prime Minister.

These forces know they need a recovery program. They know that a recovery program, and cooperation, is the only force in existence against this spreading war. There are forces in Europe, as well as in Asia, who recognize the importance of closer ties of cooperation, especially economically based, on technology transfer relations on the long-term, between Western Europe, and Asia.

These things must occur now.

Therefore, this is a force for the good. The issue is, how

do we make this force for good, this potential force for good, how do we make it effective? First of all, how do we make it a conscious factor in the minds of people around the world? It exists. Some people in Russia, as well as in Germany, and France, know it exists. Some in China, some in Korea, some in Japan, some in India, will appreciate the importance of this opportunity. But that's not enough.

Public opinion, even good public opinion, will never stop a horror show, or solve a problem. Someone has to pull the strings of power, to make it conscious, and make it happen. And that's what I'm determined to do. To pull the strings of power. Not to spread good opinion, not to spread good information, but to touch people *inside*, to cause those in positions of leadership, to act, as they must act. Because the people will respond to action from appropriate leaders.

The people may have opinions. Look at the anti-war opinions around the world. Does it stop the war? It does not stop the war. Is it useful? Yes, it's useful. Will it stop a war? It will not stop a war. No peace movement could ever stop a war, even though it may be useful. Somebody has to pull the strings of power, to set into motion the action, around which popular opinion can then mobilize, and grow. And be mobilized for what? For action! Not for negative action, but for positive action. The positive action, of course, is to create a new international monetary-financial system. To take the IMF and put it into bankruptcy reorganization. To bring nations together to do that. To create a *just new world economic order*, by agreeing to form a new monetary system, based on certain principles of cooperation, which are acceptable among the participating nations. Not one nation, or two nations, to give the answers to the world, but an assembly of leading nations of the world, who agree on certain principles, to govern a new monetary system, whose immediate goal is to lead the world out of the present depression.

The mobilization of a hopeful humanity, for a recovery from this horror show, is the one thing that could stop the war.

Yes, other action is necessary. But the will to act, by the people and by institutions, depends upon an initiative, which is given by leadership. Popular opinion will never save civilization. It can destroy it, but it will never save it. It requires, in this day and age, until mankind grows up more generally, mankind will continue to depend upon the intervention of leading circles, who are capable, and resolved, to make sure that what happens, will happen, for the sake of humanity. And in those circumstances, we find a humanity, relieved from such a crisis, does respond. Not always, but usually.

Popular Opinion

Therefore, what's the problem here? I said, the problem is, the assumptions of popular opinion by which the people and nations have so far destroyed themselves, especially during the past 40 years, in Europe, the Americas, and elsewhere. What does that mean?

That means, don't trust your own independent thinking.

You probably don't have any actually independent thinking, but you delude yourself that you do. Because you have seen people doing things, generation after generation, in the post-war period, and especially in the past 40 years, doing things which have led this civilization to self-destruction. So obviously, what people usually think, is wrong. And therefore, independent thinking is not independent thinking. Something is controlling the way they think, and act, which is causing them to do the things that lead to the destruction of civilization. That is what Solon warned the Athenians against, as Athens began to degenerate during his later years of life.

Independent thinking is not valid, because it's not independent. Independent thinking means blinding yourself to false assumptions which are controlling your opinion. In the same sense that a Cartesian geometry specifies certain axioms, definitions, and postulates, as the basis for a formal geometry, an ivory-tower geometry.

Now, this geometry is false. It does not correspond to the real world, to the real physical world. But anyone who believes it, is a fool. But they will pass the course, if they believe it. They will come to a conclusion, based on this geometry, and say, "that is my own independent opinion." It is not their independent opinion. It is an opinion they formed, because they accepted certain taught definitions, axioms, and postulates. And they are controlled, by those assumptions. (I'll get to free trade here, in a moment. And indicate how that works.)

So, therefore, the problem today is, you've got to not only question the assumptions of nations and governments, but you've got to question your own assumptions, and hesitate a moment, before you leap to a conclusion, about what the problem is, or what the solution is. Because your conclusion will probably be wrong, unless you examine the false assumptions which have heretofore controlled the way you think, what you call your independent opinion.

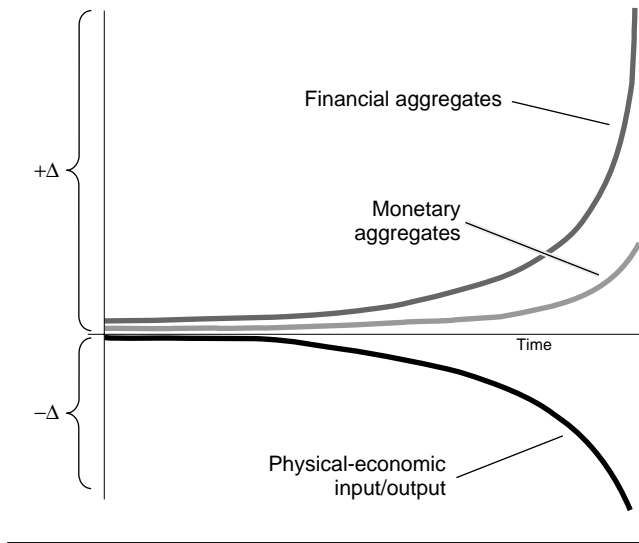
Therefore, we come to the question of axioms.

Now, let's start the fun. This is probably familiar to a number of you (**Figure 1**), but what I'm going to do, is demonstrate exactly how elementary a piece of foolishness has dominated the so-called independent thinking of most people in North America, and Europe, okay? Over the past 30 years, about. Now, what we're representing here is, again, this is a pedagogical chart; it is not an actual statistical chart, but it's a pedagogical approximation. On the far left, what you're looking at, is approximately the year 1966, in Britain, the United Kingdom, and in the United States. What you see over here, approximately, is the present. What has happened over this period, is that, in terms of the process, the degeneracy of the present world monetary-financial system, its economic degeneracy, has taken the form of an increase in per-capita, per-square-kilometer, quantity of so-called financial values. Market values, so-called. If you believe in the market—well, pigs don't like to think about the market, do they?

Then, the second one you're looking at, is a monetary

FIGURE 1

A Typical Collapse Function



aggregate. That is, the amount of money which is being generated, or the equivalent of money, which is being generated to pump the financial markets. Those markets have not grown because productivity has increased. Quite the contrary. Markets have grown because money is being pumped into financial markets, and this increase of money then generates, marginally, by leverage, an increase in financial aggregates. Even if there's no real increase in value.

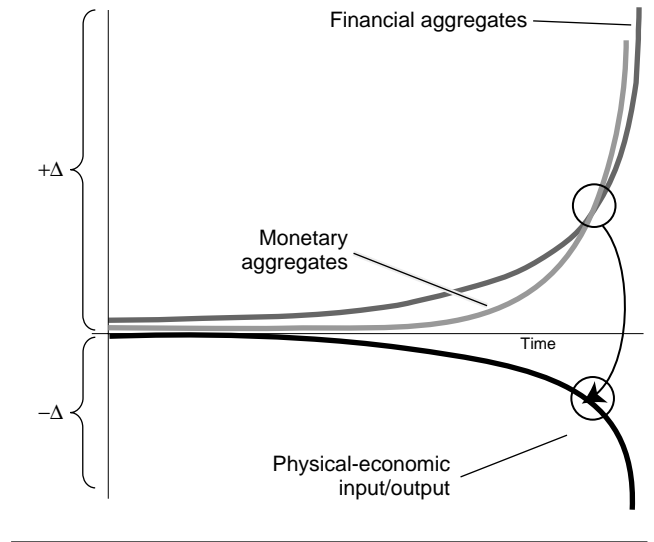
The third is a declining trend, per capita and per square kilometer, in terms of physical assets, including infrastructure, produced, and available. That has been the tendency in the Americas, and Europe, and it has its effects on not only Africa, but also Asia, and Japan, in particular. Japan is also the same kind of thing. Japan is an economy being destroyed by exactly this kind of process.

Now, let's go to the next phase (**Figure 2**). Now, in this case, this represents the year 2000. Let me describe exactly what happened in this year 2000 problem. In 1998, there was an end of the bubble being pumped up, worldwide, which had been based largely upon looting the former Soviet Union, and countries which had been part of the Comecon. So that looting had occurred on a massive scale, partly under the friends of Andropov, his survivors, in the late 1980s. It accelerated greatly with the fall of Soviet power. And that continued under the new generation of thieves, under Yeltsin, into the year 1998.

So, this looting had reached sort of a limit, and the last gasp of the effort, was by the Vice President of the United States, who was an asset of Marc Rich, Al Gore. And Al Gore had entered into a dirty relationship to the Yeltsin reelection campaign, which was called Golden Ada, which was dirty diamonds, dead people all over the place, that kind of thing.

FIGURE 2

The Collapse Reaches a Critical Point of Instability



The usual kind of gangster operation.

So, the operation had been done with a crowd in New York, Long Term Capital Management Corporation, which had used derivatives to try to take this phony paper, being generated under Yeltsin in Russia, and to give it an apparent value, by marketing it through these long-term financial derivatives. In August of 1998, that bubble collapsed. The Federal Reserve System, and others, stepped in massively, to save the U.S. financial system from a collapse of the hedge funds, which had been involved in this operation.

At that point, people around Bill Clinton, and Bill Clinton himself—I guess I can say it now—[said,] “He was right”—pointing to me. “You guys were wrong.” So he announced, and it became public, in September of 1998, he went to New York, to the Council on Foreign Relations, and announced to them, that he was committed, at that point, to a reform of the international monetary system, a reform which had been prompted at my suggestion. He and his Treasury Secretary, Bob Rubin, thought they could get it through. They soon found out, about what the meaning of Monica Lewinsky in the basement was, because a great scandal was run, and an impeachment scandal, to try to get Clinton out, and Clinton was therefore *stopped* by the impeachment scandal, from proceeding with negotiating monetary reform.

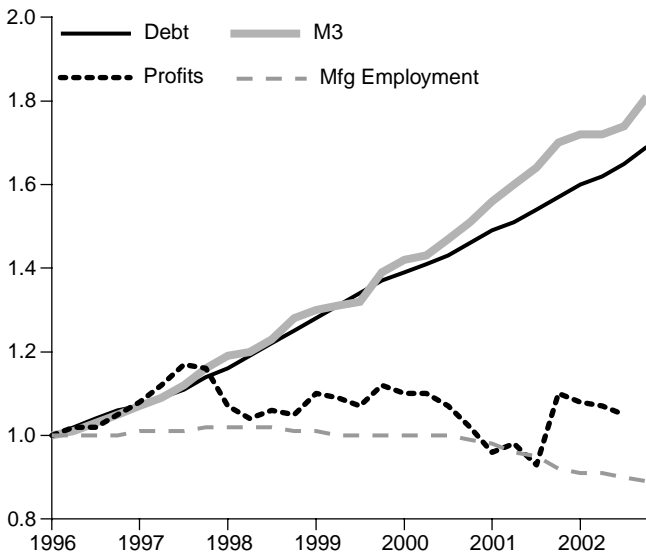
That's real history.

The 'Wall of Money'

So, at that point, what they did in New York, with the aid of George Soros—who's also a thief and a drug pusher—they agreed that the way to solve the problem, because they had a Brazil crisis coming up in February 1999, they said, “How

FIGURE 3
The U.S. Economy's Collapse Function Since 1996

(Indexed to 1st Quarter 1996 = 1.00)



Sources: Federal Reserve; U.S. Dept. of Commerce; U.S. Dept. of Labor; EIR.

are we going to get through the Brazil crisis, on top of the present crisis?" And George Soros said, "Wall of money. Print money. Generate money, in all forms, quickly. Flood the world with money." And, by flooding the world with enough money, that is, monetary aggregate, you can prevent the financial collapse from occurring.

Well, that's exactly what did occur, for a time. That's what this represents.

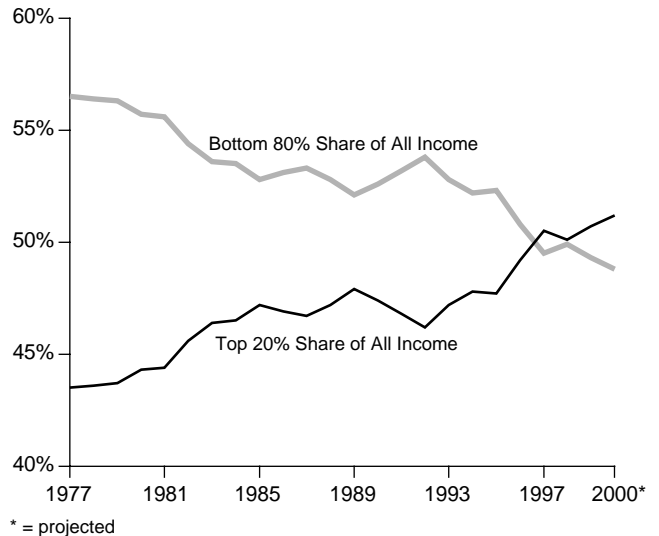
In 1999, we get the first indication, that the amount of money being pumped into the system, to roll over threatened financial assets, exceeded the amount of the financial assets being rolled over.

Now that has a precedent: In German history, 1923—June through November of 1923—the great hyperinflationary explosion. Well, that's what that represents.

Now, because the United States is able to loot a lot of countries (which Germany could not do in 1923), the United States and others have been able to moderate the effect of this. But, since that time, this process has been ongoing.

Year 2000—about the year 2000, I went through the figures again, with my associates, and we determined, that this was not simply an episodic phenomenon—not a surge—but that this was a *permanent part of the process*. That this system would not survive, except in this form, with the amount of monetary aggregate being pumped in, to feed the amount of financial aggregate being rolled over. That meant the extermin-

FIGURE 4
Top 20% of Population Have More Than Half of All After-Tax Income



Sources: Congressional Budget Office; EIR

nation of the system.

Let's go to the next one (Figure 3). What you'd seen previously were the idealized representation, pedagogical representation. These are some of the actual figures for 1996-2002, the same ones. Now, the effect of this—and this covers 1977 to approximately the present: As a result of the changes, inside the United States, there has been—in terms of family-income levels—the lower 80% of families of the United States, have been suffering a major shift in the percentile of the national income received by the lower 80% (Figure 4).

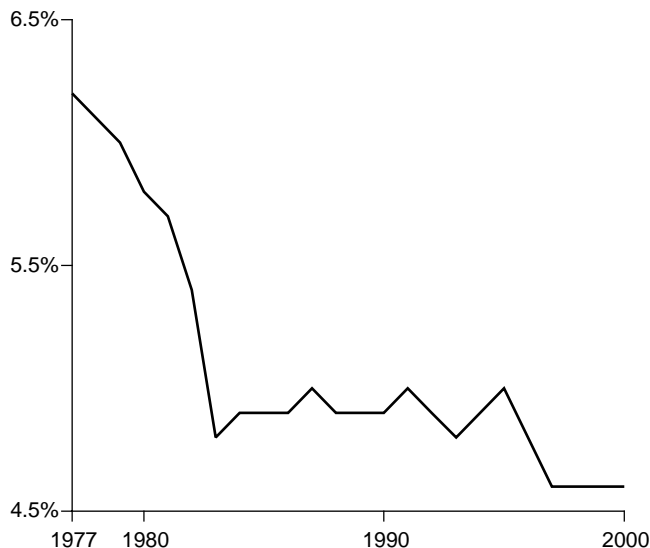
But, not only that, is that the physical amount, the physical value of the income of the average family, of the lower 80%, has collapsed—*physically, absolutely*; as well as the total population (Figure 5).

So, what we had is a destruction, a physical destruction, of the U.S. economy, and a physical destruction of the conditions of life of the lower 80% of the U.S. population.

Have any of you been exposed to courses in economics, in universities, or some place else? Or newspaper columns. They tell you that money, that the market is what's important. That the improvement of financial assets (we can put this to one side), that the increase of financial assets, that the yields on bonds, stocks, and so forth, on the financial market, is a measure of health. They will tell you that the amount of money being circulated, is a measure of health, financial health, economic health. For this past period, most of the world has believed that the United States, and Europe, were in excellent condition, because of the amount of *money* in circulation; the

FIGURE 5

Lower 20% of Households' Share of National Income Plunges



Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce; U.S. Congressional Budget Office; EIR.

amount of financial profit reported in markets in the recent years, hmm? And similar kinds of things.

It was all fraud! There never any truth to it! Because the *physical value* of the total product of these economies, per capita and per square kilometer, was collapsing! And the collapse was not some accidental or incidental collapse, it was a systemic collapse. That is, the way the system was designed to operate was inherently destroying the level of actual, physical income, the physical standard of living, per capita and per square kilometer, in all these nations.

So therefore, if you believed in monetary theory; if you believed in John Maynard Keynes; if you believed in financial accounting, you're an idiot. Because, you were operating on assumptions, axiomatic assumptions, *which had no correspondence to reality*. So, you would come up here, with your own, independent thinking, about how the financial market is operating, about how to make money in business—hmm?—and similar kinds of things, based on monetary and financial theories. And, to the extent that you believed that, your so-called “independent opinion” was less than worthless. It was junk!

The Principle of Truth

Let's go to some more of these things: First of all, let's take something, that some of the young people here are quite familiar with—the question of Gauss's 1799 paper on the subject of the fundamental theorem of algebra. It was an attack

on two of the leading so-called mathematicians of the 18th Century and early 19th Century: Leonhard Euler and Lagrange, among others. They were wrong! They made the same kind of mistake, which Gauss corrected. But some people haven't corrected it, to this day. They're still teaching the Lagrange ideas, the ideas of Euler, today. Their independent opinion is *controlled*, by a false axiom, by false definitions, axioms, and postulates. Their opinion is worthless. It's less than worthless: It's dangerous.

So, when we started the youth movement, the question for me, was: How do we organize the efforts of development among the youth? And I answered the fellows, at one of our conferences, when this question came up, because, what Gauss represents, is two things, in this particular case—also in this case. What Gauss represents *is a principle of truth: that there is knowable truth in the universe*. But, there is the possibility of a competent, independent opinion, but it has to be based on, and derived from, a principle of truth. Principles of truth, which have universal application. So, I said, we'll take this as the principle of truth.

So, here's the implication: What Gauss did, is essentially what's been done, in the time of Plato, by a student of the follower of Pythagoras and Plato, on the question of the doubling of the line, the doubling of the square, and the doubling of cube; you have a big problem. This is what demonstrates—compare this with this financial bookkeeping thing. What this demonstrated, is that the standard of truth can not be determined mathematically. There is no such thing as simple, pure mathematical truth—doesn't exist. There is a truth in mathematics, which is always demonstrated in Classical Greek cases, as in these particular interesting cases, to which Gauss's work refers.

What Gauss had done, like some people before him, such as Cusa, Brunelleschi, Leonardo da Vinci, Kepler, Huyghens, and so forth, was revive Classical Greek knowledge, and principles, after a long period of *rotten degeneration*. Because the prevailing opinion and knowledge of Europe had been degenerated, ever since the rise of Rome, in which these ideas, Classical ideas, which had persisted up until 200 B.C., and maybe somewhat later, were being crushed by the introduction of the Roman way of thinking! Which has been the consistent problem of our civilization, since that time.

Then, in the 15th Century, with the Renaissance, it was the rebirth of this kind of Classical knowledge, from this ancient period of Classical Greece. And, what Gauss did, was essentially in modern terms, with modern evidence, and modern science, re-created the *foundations*, in that work and other work that he did, the foundations for a restoration of the Classical knowledge of the ancient Greek type: the Classical knowledge, based on a Platonic principle of truth.

What I did with this, was to say, “I've got a bunch of young people, who wish to go some place. They're looking to me to give them some signpost, for which direction to take.” Therefore, the first thing they have to know, is they



Carl Gauss (1777-1855) represents the principle of truth: that there is knowable truth in the universe. LaRouche chose Gauss's fundamental theorem of algebra as the keystone for pedagogical work by the LaRouche Youth Movement.

have to have the principle of truth, to sort out all this nonsense that's floating around, to come up with some standard to know, what I'm talking about. How do I come up with a competent form of independent opinion? The idea, that if you can proceed from that, you have a principle of truth—and you know what you mean by “truth”—which most people in this world, don't know today; and most people in most universities *definitely* do not know, today; and most professors, in most universities definitely don't know, today (let alone the politicians, and newspaper editors).

Therefore, if you have a principle of truth, and know what you mean by “universal truth,” then you can use that, in the form of how to construct Platonic dialogue, Socratic dialogue, to attack any problem, with some insight into what will constitute “truth.” Therefore, you can then proceed, by true dialogue, undertaking any energetic dialogue, on all kinds of issues—you can begin to sort out the truth from the garbage, from popular opinion. Then, you can walk in, with confidence, anywhere, and discuss almost anything, if you're willing to go through that process with anybody else who's willing to go through the same process.

What we need in this planet, now, is a standard of truth, to develop leaders of a stronger character—a stronger, individual, personal character, operating on the basis of a principle of truth, who can influence institutions; institutions in the case of the United States and Europe, particularly, of the previous generation, the generation of the Baby Boomers. Because the Baby Boomers were subjected to this terrible change in culture, which took over, beginning about 1964: the so-called “rock-drug-sex counterculture,” and the kinds of things that have gone on since, the kind of movements. And, they became a “now generation,” which has lost the idea that truth lay, as it did for most earlier generations among responsible, moral people; truth used to mean, that what you

are doing today, as an adult, in particular, is going to be good over the next two generations to come. Therefore, you had a *future* orientation, as opposed to a “now generation” orientation. You looked at your children and grandchildren, as a point of reference, for this kind of achievement.

We've lost that.

Therefore, what we have to do, in a time of crisis, when the Baby-Boomer generation is faced with the fact that its ideology was *wrong*, its opinion was wrong, its behavior was wrong, is to confront them, with the evidence that *there is truth*. Since anyone, who's got any brains and sensitivity at all, knows, that my grandchildren's generation—which is what these young people represent—my grandchildren's generation, is my future. The meaning of what I do, lies in what they represent, as my future, and what comes out of the generation to come from them.

Therefore, anybody, including a Baby Boomer, confronted with that kind of evidence, can respond, and say, “Look, our generation *has a future*.” The Baby-Boomer generation, in the United States and Europe, is a generation, which believes that it has no future. And, they're right, as the present Iraq War reflects that.

But, it's the *older* generation, which has been *blocked on* this, which has accepted the “now generation” principle, and has gone along—see younger people, of their children's age, moving, that will move the older people; because, people are moved by that, because they're human. People are moved by their children and grandchildren, or by people who might have been their children and grandchildren.

They're moved by that, in any part of the world. People are moved when they go to Africa, and see the suffering. They're moved by the children. They're moved by the youth with no future. Their morality is disturbed, by this spectacle. And therefore, a youth movement, which is able to convey a sense of *truth*, a universal principle of truth, of the type which is typified by the case of Gauss's paper: *That is a powerful force*. We've never had a youth movement, in modern times, of that type. I simply said, “Let's have it. Why not?”

The Gauss Standard

Just to get to the examples, of other things, that apply to them: There are two dimensions of truth, by the Gauss standard. One, is the truth, as it pertains, as in physical science, to the relationship of the individual mind, acting upon the universe, which we usually call “physical science.” The second one, is the way in which society, *using these ideas* of physical science, is able to act socially, and effectively upon the universe: universality of existence. Therefore, there are only two kinds of truth: This kind of truth, individual relationship to nature truth, on the one level; and social relations, which pertain to man's relationship to nature, and to man.

And therefore, the principle of truth applies to both. And, we have to have a society which rejects Kant, which recognizes that Kant was the thing that poisoned Germany the



LaRouche speaks with young organizers at Bad Schwalbach. "A youth movement, which is able to convey a sense of truth: . . . That is a powerful force. We've never had a youth movement, in modern times, of that type. I simply said, 'Let's have it. Why not?'"

most—next to the existentialists, and he helped to create them; and that we have to go to a principle, a Platonic principle of truth, instead.

Now, let's take some cases on the social side, of the kind of poison which destroys society. Let's take the "little green men" theory; which is what most economists teach, what every free-market person teaches: It's their independent opinion, as stupidity of their independent opinion.

What's its basis? Well, it's based largely on empiricism, in modern times. Take the empiricism of Hobbes. But, the more famous one, the more relevant for our concern here, is not Hobbes, but rather people like John Locke—a real potential fascist; he's called a liberal—that's why liberals sometimes turn into fascists, like Hjalmar Schacht; Quesnay, the physiocrat; Adam Smith, Bernard Mandeville, and other creatures of the British East India Company, such as Jeremy Bentham. These people's theory is all based on the theory, that the universe is actually controlled by little green men, operating under the floorboards of reality. And these fellows, with their invisible hands, are fixing the throw of the dice, to make some people wealthy and powerful, and others destitute and miserable. And, that's the theory. It's the theory of free trade! There's nothing to it, but that. This is what Mandeville said; it's what Locke said; it's what Adam Smith taught; this is what Quesnay taught—look what it did for France.

But, people believe. "You have to believe in free trade. Are you against freedom?"

"Freedom of who—the little green man, under the floor-

boards, with the invisible hands?"

Then, people say, "Well, you have to go by *opinion*." Well, I know most of the opinion, that is expressed in most parts of the world, on most subjects, is idiotic.

Now, if the majority of opinion is one kind of idiocy or another, why should I base myself on opinion, instead of truth? What we have to base ourselves on, is what? What does truth boil down to?

Reason vs. Sense-Perception

Now, let me get a little bit tough—I've done this before, but on this question, it's crucial, to understand my point. Mankind is different than any other type of living creature. Mankind is the only creature capable of reason. And, how does mankind reason? Mankind realizes, that his *senses fool him*. The person, who says, "I believe in sense-perception," is a fool. He's behaving like a monkey—like the case of the Malaysian monkey, who ended up on the farmer's dinner table. Malaysian monkey. The Malaysian farmer was clever, when he wanted to eat monkey for dinner: So he would take a flask, an earthen flask, or another flask. And he would put a nut, which the monkey would like, in the flask. He would tie a rope around the neck of the flask, and leave it there. The monkey would come along, find the nut, put the paw in, grab the nut—but then, the monkey couldn't get nut in his hand out of the flask, while holding the nut. And, since the monkey wouldn't give up the nut, the farmer would come along, and catch the monkey, nut and all, and take them home for dinner!

Not a guest, but on the table. Not *at* the table, but *on* the table!

Animals are like that. Animals have animal insight, but they couldn't solve the monkey-trap problem. And, every hunter can tell you that—every professional hunter, skilled hunter. How do you hunt an animal? Not by chasing it. You hunt an animal, by knowing how the animal functions. You know where the animal is going to be, and you're there, waiting for it, with the appropriate arrangements. And, that's how you get the animal. Every animal can be taken by that way, and all too many human beings are taken that way, because they choose to behave like animals!

The difference is, the animal responds to sense-perception as reality. When human beings enter into relations with animals (as Helga has with her pet dog), the relationship between a human being and the animal pet, changes the character of the animal, because it is now coupled with human behavior, and will respond to sense-perception under the influence of human behavior, and will behave unlike an animal of the same species in nature. But, generally, animals operate simply on the basis of sense-perception, and what appears to be their genetic predetermination.

Human beings, on the other hand, know that sense-perception is a fraud. Or you come to know it. They realize, that what your senses show you, is not the real universe outside the skin. What the senses show you, is the reaction of a certain part of your biological processes, called "sense-perceptions," to the stimulus, provided, usually, by the outside world. Therefore, you will never *see* the outside world of your senses. What you have to do, is you have to solve the problem, of discovering what actually is out there, that causes the effect. And, how can you control what is out there, to change the effect? Only human beings, as a species, can do that. Animals can't.

What man discovers, for example, is principles we call "physical principles": principles of the universe, which are not visible. You can never smell a principle (I hope not!); you can never see one; never taste it; never touch it. A principle is something which the mind recognizes—not the senses. It recognizes it, by understanding what is wrong with the senses, and then, learns how to use that principle to operate on the universe, the *unseen* universe, to cause the unseen universe to change, in a way which is desired, by a sense-perceiving individual.

These discoveries, principles, are universal physical principles. The falseness of the idea of principle, is typified by a Cartesian or Euclidean geometry. You can learn something from these geometries, but don't take them on good faith—especially a Cartesian geometry. There are no *a priori* definitions, axioms, or postulates, in the real world, which are *valid* in the real world.

Now, this point was made by Kästner; also in the case of Gauss; it was made emphatically by Riemann, in the opening of his famous habilitation dissertation. *There are no abstract a priori principles in the universe.* The only principles we

know, are those which are *discovered*, as valid universal principles: These are *physical* principles. They are physically *efficient* principles, because by operating on them, we can produce changes, which otherwise could not occur. And therefore, all we know, the only geometry that is true, is the geometry, which is based on discovered, valid, universal principles. Any other geometry is false. Any other principles are false.

In the case of mankind, this is the basis for real, or "physical" economy, as opposed to the garbage I referred to up here on these charts.

How does mankind, do what? How does mankind increase the relative potential population-density of the human species, as an act of will? If man were a higher ape, then under the conditions which existed on this planet during the recent 2 million years, or the glacial cycle that we know, the total population of these apes called "men," would never have exceeded several million individuals. We now have over 6 billion living on this planet. We can support 25 billion, with comfort, if we would apply the technology that we have. And there's no limit to what we can do beyond that.

Therefore, it is by man's *will*, the creative will, the power to discover and apply universal principles, that mankind is able to change his relationship to the universe, to improve the condition of mankind, and to increase man's power in the universe.

Therefore, in physical economy, *that* is the principle of physical economy. This means, therefore, a certain kind of education as standard; it means conditions of life, in which these mental powers of the young individual are fostered; it means the opportunities of work, in which these mental powers can be called into play. It means the transmission of knowledge, of these principles, which means rediscovery of these principles. And, that we encourage. We now have a situation, on this planet, in which, if we go with a *science-driver approach* to the planet, using these kinds of principles, we can create a new condition of mankind on the planet.

It Takes a Generation

To summarize up my points, now, sum up the following way: These improvements, which we generate as mankind, are never less than the work of a generation. The fundamental capital investment, is the investment the society, including the family, make, in developing a newborn baby into a mature adult, capable of functioning economically, or otherwise. Today, in modern society, that's about 25 years. In other words, to provide the kind of education, and nurture, which will ensure that a person comes out of education, as a qualified young professional, is an investment of society for about 25 years, a quarter of a century, today. Therefore, the first policy of society should be that. That's your first level of capital investment.

The second thing (there are several levels of capital investment), is basic economic infrastructure: making the desert bloom; improved water management; increased fores-

tation—more water, more power. These are things, which also are capital investments, which require time: To build a large water system, will take the period of a generation or longer, to develop it fully. To build a power plant, would probably take four years—a good power plant; three years, if we're lucky. These things require capital investments. The cost of these things have to be averaged out over a number of years—half a generation, or a full generation: a major power system; a major transportation system, is an investment in a generation's time. These are capital investments: We must put the effort in, to get a quarter-century benefit, or longer, out of it.

So, physical capital, is what's important. The level and quality of education, are what's important. The level of health care is important: disease control; public sanitation; these things are urgent.

And, otherwise, to get out into space, and explore the Solar System, to find out what's out there, so we can discover more principles, which we can use, on Earth, for man. That's our purpose. There's what economy must do.

Therefore, we have to have a managed system of management of economy. Now, where does the private sector come in? Most of the basic needs of society, involve public expenditure by infrastructure, by some agency, which is responsible for *all of the infrastructure, for all population*, not a private enterprise. An aggregation of private enterprises could never do that. Then, why do we have private enterprises? Ahh! Because of the individual! Because, the creative power of the individual, is what we want! Therefore, we encourage people, to engage in ventures, which will be useful, in which they can innovate, and make their innovations effective, to increase the productive powers of labor, and benefit to society as a whole.

Therefore, we protect, as states—we protect these kinds of investments, these kinds of enterprises. To improve, to enable individuals to make a contribution: In Germany, people are proud of the *Mittelstand*. This is the high-tech *Mittelstand*, in Germany, which is very essential to the success of Germany, as an economy which is allowed to be successful. So therefore, we want that! We want initiative; we want individual initiative. Our conception of man, is based on the creative power, which is unique to the sovereignty of the individual mind. Therefore, we should be a society, which is promoting the development of *sovereign, individual minds*, and of cooperation among sovereign individual minds.

Therefore, public and private economy are part of the same process. They're not against one another: Without infrastructure, you can't have a private firm; without water, you can't have a firm; without power, you can't have a firm; without public sanitation, you can't have health. And so forth. So, these are the kinds of the *ideas*, we have to shift to.

We have such a system designed, in the United States: It's called the "American System of Political Economy," as opposed to the failed system of Europe. The failed system

of Europe, is the so-called "parliamentary" system, which worked on the basis of co-habitation with the so-called "independent" central banking system.

Central banking systems are parasites: They are collections of financier agencies, of financiers, who gather together like a slime-mold, to control what's called the central banking system, to exert control over the state. And, whenever these things get into trouble, as now—or as in Europe in the 1920s, 1930s—the tendency is, that the financial forces, which are represented by the slime-mold—the central banking system—will act to destroy what is called "parliamentary government," for a dictatorship, in order to save the *interest* and *power*—not the money, but the power—of the financier class.

And, that's what Hitler was.

Who Controls George Bush?

Now, let's take today's situation, to bring it up to date: People are trying to explain what George Bush is doing, or what he is. Well, George Bush is nothing. Period. I don't think he even knows who he is, or what. He reacts. He's a reactor. He's an unreformed drunk—he doesn't drink any more, but he's an unreformed drunk, and that's not a good combination. He wants to drink—and he forces himself not to. Maybe the best thing to do, is get him drunk! All right. But, he doesn't control this. George Bush is not the author of this problem. He hasn't got the brains, to author such a problem. He is only reacting. He's a reactor. Not an actor, a reactor.

Now, who's controlling George Bush? Well, you have Cheney and Rumsfeld. They're obvious. What's behind them? What's behind them, is a very interesting phenomenon: This fellow from Germany, Leo Strauss, from up north of here in Marburg, educated as part of the Marburg School of Social Science Studies, under the direction of Castlereagh. He was given an international career by the Carl Schmitt, who designed the law, under which Hitler came to power in Germany—and Carl Schmitt was a fascist: a real, hardcore Nazi.

This Leo Strauss was also an admirer of Nietzsche. He was very close to the entire Frankfurt School, especially to Martin Heidegger, the fascist. But, he had a problem—he was Jewish. And, you had a number of people in Germany, including the Frankfurt School generally, who are *all fascists*: They were all followers of Nietzsche, or similar kinds of people of this existentialist school, which Nietzsche exemplifies. As did Hitler—same school; the same type. But, being Jewish, they couldn't qualify for Nazi Party leadership, even though their fascism was absolutely pure! As extreme as Hitler! They sent them to the United States.

So, Leo Strauss, prompted by Carl Schmitt, was sent by the Rockefellers to the United States, and then, was picked up by Bertrand Russell, of the Russell-Hutchins collaboration. And Hutchins, at the University of Chicago, installed Leo Strauss, as professor of Satanism, at that school. The entirety of the core of the fascist gang, associated intimately



Carl Schmitt (inset), the legal apologist for the Nazis' seizure of power, also promoted the career of Leo Strauss, godfather of today's American chicken-hawks. Schmitt was arrested for the Nuremberg Tribunal (shown here, with Nazi Economics Minister Hjalmar Schacht in the dock), but was never actually prosecuted.

with the Vice President Cheney, *behind this war, are all students or under students of Strauss*. So, when you touch Leo Strauss, you're touching the core of a group of *lackeys*, not financiers—lackeys—like lackeys of a corrupt, feudal court. These lackeys are loose, controlling the state, with financial backing. Sharon is a part of the same thing: financed and controlled from the United States, by big money, which is behind the same lackeys.

Now, are these guys the cause of the war? No. They're only lackeys. Israel, for example: If Israel, under Sharon, continues its present course, Israel will be destroyed. If Israel goes to war in the Middle East, Israel will be destroyed, like a hand grenade, which has been thrown: When it reaches its destination, it explodes. It does the job, and then it fragments—it doesn't exist any more.

So, is Israel behind this? No. Israel is a hand grenade being thrown at the Arab world. So, Israel is not behind this. George Bush hasn't got the brains to be behind it. Who's behind it? The people I referred to, in January 2001: the independent central-banking-system crowd, the slime-mold. The financier interests. The same type of financier interests: descendants of the same interests that were behind the Hitler project, when the head of the Bank of England, backed by Harriman money, and by the grandfather of the present President of the United States, moved the money to refinance the Nazi Party, and the pressure to bring Hitler to

power, on Jan. 30, 1933: This is what is happening now.

Again, there are two parts to it: One, we have the tragedy. We have degenerated so far, as a European civilization, that we have allowed ourselves to come to this point. Secondly, as in many tragedies, we've come to the point where the sublime is available. We have, in the developing unity in Europe, against this fascist push, coming out of the United States, in particular; and the aspirations of Asia, to defend itself for security and common benefit; and the cooperation between western Europe and Asia, on long-term technology sharing, as a basis for the recovery of the economies of these regions, and for the prosperity of the future. This is the positive line.

What is required, as I've said, is the initiative leadership, of action, to put the potential into motion, and give the world a clear sense, that this positive alternative, of cooperation among a group of perfectly, respectively sovereign nation-states, is prepared to act, to solve the great economic and social problems of this planet. That, intersecting the public opinion, that is opposed to the war, can make that public opinion effective, and mobilize the forces within and outside government, which will crush this fascist process in motion.

This means leadership—not public opinion, not popular opinion, but leadership. And, leadership means one thing: It means people, who, like Jeanne d'Arc, are willing to put their lives on the line, to get the job done.

The Eurasian Land-Bridge Concept, The Answer to the Strategic Crisis

Mrs. LaRouche delivered her keynote to the panel on the Eurasian Land-Bridge and the Strategic Triangle of the Bad Schwalbach conference, on March 22, 2003.

You all know that the war has escalated in a major way, last night, with probably 1,000 bombs and 1,000 cruise missiles. And, I must tell you, I feel sick: Because, what is happening, is mass murder, and the whole world is watching it.

So, if Friedrich Schiller would be alive today, and he would look at this strategic situation, and the historical moment, what would he say? I'm sure he would say something like, "You foolish people! Don't you see that Nemesis is about to strike? That there is a higher lawfulness, which will come back and haunt you for what you are doing!"

The crime being committed is enormous. The presumptuous arrogance of the present war-party is paired with an enormous guilt, which nobody will take away from them. The defiance of truth and justice is so gigantic, that Nemesis will strike. The higher lawfulness of the laws of the universe will assert themselves, given the fact that there is no case against Iraq, that there is no threat against any other country—not its neighbors and, for sure, not the United States. There is no proven link to al-Qaeda, and there was compliance, in the destruction of the weapons Iraq possessed. There is no UN mandate to use force. And therefore, given that all of these things are the case, this represents a war of aggression, which, as Lyn was pointing out, may trigger a global war.

The doctrine of pre-emptive war, the incredible idea to use, in a first strike, nuclear weapons against countries that do not have nuclear weapons, if not stopped, means the end of international law and the return to barbarism. It could plunge the world into a Dark Age and international anarchy, which is why we have to work to reverse this, as quickly as possible.

The crime of aggression is an international crime, even if the United States does not agree to the Den Haag court; and therefore, it is subjugated to universal jurisdiction in the statutes of the International Criminal Court, and it should serve as a warning to all political leaders, not to violate the UN Charter stand on the use of force against another state, except in self-defense.

After the Azores summit, it was very clear: Whom the gods want to destroy, they first drive mad. Because, what you

saw there, was three madmen, one more crazy than the other. But, one can also be confident about one thing: That Thursday, March 20, 2003, the day the war started, will be historically known as the day the American Empire started to decay. Because, what we are seeing, is with all empires, that when they engage in such immoral acts, they are suffering from a moral and logistical overstretching, which eventually will lead to their demise. And the only question is: How much damage will this empire inflict on the world, before it collapses?

There are many historical comparisons, where empires behaved like that. One was Napoleon's campaign into Russia, which ended with the known debacle, where hundreds of thousands of soldiers were killed and only a few thousand came back. There's another comparison, which is the fall of Classical Greece, which was described by Thucydides in *The Peloponnesian Wars*, the first major historical work, in which he described why, without any necessity—when Greece had conquered the Persian Empire, and it could have been totally happy, living peacefully thereafter—it had to decide to become an imperial power, subjugating its previous allies, and making them slaves and subjects; and then continuing the war against Sparta, and eventually the campaign against Sicily; and that was the point where the overstretching had reached its limit. And, that was the end of Classical Greece.

We have right now, a moment where the world financial system, and more than only the financial system, is coming to an end. And, this blowout of the system would also occur if there would be no war. So, this is the end of the system.

The only good news, in all of this, is that the alternative to the collapsing, old system is already coming together. The new alliance between France, Germany, Russia, China, India, Iran, and many other countries, who are uniting for the Eurasian Land-Bridge, is coming together. And, we are seeing now, a very advanced stage of something which Lyn predicted in his famous press conference on Oct. 12, 1988 in Berlin: Where he proposed that kind of cooperation, at that time, in its germ form; that the soon-to-be-unified Germany should use Poland as a model case to be developed with Western technologies, as a model for all the countries of the East.

Then, his proposal of the Productive Triangle in 1989, from Paris-Berlin-Vienna; our continuation of that proposal, in '91, when Lyn proposed the Eurasian Land-Bridge; and, naturally, then, the entire '90s, our fight to make this Land-



Helga Zepp-LaRouche poses the alternatives: permanent war and a new dark age, or LaRouche's Dialogue of Cultures.

Bridge a reality.

Now, this all is, indeed, a very historical perspective, because it has been on the table for a very long time. This idea of uniting Eurasia through infrastructure cooperation was already the vision of Gottfried Leibniz. And, it was, for sure, the content of the political cooperation between Count Witte of Russia and Gabriel Hanotaux of France, by the end of the 19th Century.

Now, the fact that the British imperialists, especially through the evil manipulations of Edward VII, and the stupidity of the last two Tsars, and of Kaiser Wilhelm II, meant that this Eurasian collaboration was sabotaged. And that sabotage led to two world wars, and this is why the entire 20th Century was a century, essentially, full of tragedies.

Errors, Stupidities, and Miscalculations

Now, I think it is extremely urgent that today, we look back at this period, essentially the last 150 years, and learn from history, to not repeat the mistakes which were made then, and learn the lessons—what must be done today to prevent the new world war from occurring. I will, therefore, briefly look at the pre-history of World War I. And, you will see that while, naturally, many things were completely different, there are also many incredible similarities. And, it is essential that we study the errors, the stupidities, and the miscalculations because, again, many of these miscalculations you can see unfolding today, in the actions of the war party and others.

Now, there was, in the period before World War I, a lot

of talk about, that this war—which, nobody knew it would be a world war—but that some war would be inevitable. And this talk about the inevitability of the war makes very clear, if you look at it from an historical perspective, that this talk came essentially from those who had ulterior motives, and it was not true that the war was inevitable. But the people who were using the word that this war would be inevitable, had their own designs, and they wanted the war, and this is exactly the same thing we have seen in the last 12 months, where a lot of people have talked about the inevitability of that war, and that it couldn't be stopped.

The second thing one realizes, when one looks at this prehistory of World War I, is that the lack of a clearly defined war aim, or illusions what these war aims would be, means guaranteed disaster for those who conduct the war; and, nobody should ever start a war, without having a clear idea what the peace plan is going to be afterwards.

Thirdly, one can see the incalculability of war, as such: That the actual circumstances of the outbreak and the further consequence of the war, are always quite different than whatever plans are made. And just today, the news comes, that not planned by the Anglo-American war-party, Turkish soldiers were invading the north of Iraq, which is already one of the things which you can not plan.

Fourthly, one can see the unbelievable lack of expertise and lack of judgment on the side of all the participants in this world war: Russia, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and England.

Now, it is a debatable question, where the prehistory of

World War I actually starts. And, where is a meaningful point of departure, to understand how this tragedy could occur. Now, I think one point, which is relevant in this, is the unfortunate element, that the German unification came too late, namely under Bismarck. Because, if the German unification would have occurred under the policies of the Prussian reformers—under vom Stein, von Humboldt—who, after all, after the success in the Liberation Wars, went as the German negotiators to the Congress of Vienna, and they had every reason to believe, that their hope to have a unified Germany would be the outcome of these negotiations. And only due to the incredible machinations of all the oligarchs at the time—of Metternich, Castlereagh, and Talleyrand, the Prussian court, the Russian Tsar—who imposed the Holy Alliance instead, leaving Germany split into 300 little baronies and counties and fiefdoms, led to a situation where then, instead of having the German unification on the basis of the ideas of Schiller—because Wilhelm von Humboldt was totally influenced by Friedrich Schiller; vom Stein was the greatest statesman in German history so far. And if these people would have been the ones to unify Germany, and Humboldt would have been able to implement the Humboldt education reforms, we would have had a very, very different Germany!

Now, this didn't happen: Instead, you had the Restoration, which was a *terrible* period! I can only assure you, if you study this period, with the political Romantics, with the destruction of natural law, with Savigny, Niebuhr—I mean, it was a period of darkness, where cultural pessimism started to take over, where the beautiful ideas of the German Classical period were outlawed! Schiller was forbidden! The Carlsbad Decrees: It was not permitted to read Schiller. So, the students of that time had to secretly exchange the works of Schiller and read them.

So therefore, when German unification finally occurred under Bismarck, in the context of the war against France, this had already the seeds of disaster in it; despite the fact that Bismarck is, by far, not the worst, and he did a lot of decent things, like industrial laws and social reforms. But, the German unification under his auspices, was, unfortunately, not a very good thing. One has to clearly note that.

Now therefore, because German unification was combined with the war against France, since the Peace of Frankfurt, in 1871, there was a national anger in France, because of the loss of Alsace-Lorraine. And therefore, in French circles, the dream of the French-Russian alliance was always a big point, in part legitimate, in part *revanchiste*, but it was there. And, especially on the side of the military, there had been big dreams about the large number of Russia divisions which would help them to free Alsace-Lorraine.

On the side of Russia, there was the misfortune that after Tsar Alexander II—who was a very progressive Tsar, in an alliance with Lincoln, which was extremely important for the development inside America during the Civil War—that unfortunately his son, Alexander III, and also his succes-

or, Nicholas II, were bad news: Because what Alexander III tried to do, was to undo the reforms of his father. And, his relationship to Kaiser Wilhelm II became very bad. It was basically personal antipathy—they really didn't like each other, at all. And therefore, there was no excitement on the side of Alexander III to continue the so-called “Three-Emperor Alliance” between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia. And, this was, basically, an agreement of neutrality: That, if one of the three would be in a war with a fourth power, the other two would have benign neutrality with the warring party.

This treaty was concluded on June 18, 1881, and it clearly eliminated the idea of a French-Russian alliance. This Three Emperor Alliance was prolonged in '84—it was top secret. But, in '87, the Tsar was not inclined to renew it for a third time, because there were certain setbacks in his Bulgaria policies, and blamed Austria and Germany for that.

Bismarck's 'Reinsurance Treaty'

Now, in '87, there was a very important bilateral agreement between Russia and Germany, known as the *Rückversicherungsvertrag*, the “Reinsurance Treaty,” obliging Russia to neutrality in the case of a new German-French war: If Germany would attack France, not; but, if France would attack Germany, Russia would be forced to have neutrality. Now, this *Rückversicherungsvertrag* also was valid for three years, and in the Spring of 1890, when it came up for renewal—just as Bismarck left office—it was not renewed; and Bismarck, who for sure would have renewed it, was out. Also, the Russian Foreign Minister Giers was strongly for its renewal. But the new Reichschancellor in Germany, Gen. Leo von Caprivi, under the influence of the Anglophile Friedrich von Holstein—who flirted with Edward VII and the British machinations—convinced the Kaiser not to renew it.

Now, Bismarck's resignation, and the non-renewal of the *Rückversicherungsvertrag* represented a dramatic impact on the relations among the different powers in Europe. Bismarck



Russia's Tsar Alexander III



Count Otto von Bismarck



An American soldier surveys the damage after the battle of Verdun in 1918, the worst butchery in World War I. The oligarchical machinations of the preceding generation, launched the 20th Century as one of almost continuous warfare.

was on top of the whole set of mostly secret diplomatic and defense treaties, with Russia, Austria, Italy, Romania. And since he was the architect of all of these alliances, he was confident that in a time of crisis, he would be able to have them all work together, as a safety net, even if some of them were a little bit in contradiction to each other. But, his successors had no desire to continue this complicated diplomacy. And especially in Germany, they were afraid that if this treaty with Russia would be made public, it would be a big embarrassment for those who made it.

But for Bismarck, it was clear, that the alliance with Russia was necessary, if only to prevent that Russia would seek an alliance with France, as a counterweight to Germany's alliance with Austria and Italy. Bismarck was proven right by the historical developments: Because, the Russian-French negotiations started immediately after the non-renewal of this alliance, and the dependency on Austria, in the last days before the outbreak of World War I, became a big factor.

The problem was that France, throughout this period, was working on the revision of the shameful peace treaty of 1871, and that remained the dominant foreign policy aim. Influential circles in France, and other European countries, had the conviction that the new European war would be inevitable. Therefore, so went the logic, one had to prepare oneself for it. But in reality, it was this war preparation which made the war eventually inevitable—and the failure to go for the existing alternative in time. But, the military planning of the chiefs of staff, which assumed this inevitability, was contributing to

creating it; and the stupidity of the leaders, not to go in the direction of cooperation.

In Russia, Tsar Alexander III saw no loss in the non-renewal of the treaty, and the two military leaders Vannovsky and Obruchev didn't really worry about an attack from Germany, because they were sure, that if Germany would join an attack by England against Russia, then France would immediately try to reconquer Alsace-Lorraine, and Germany would risk a war on two fronts. So, it was only Giers, the Foreign Minister, who was worried about the resignation of Bismarck and the non-renewal of the treaty; while the Tsar was quite indifferent. Giers did not like to talk about, that the non-renewal of this treaty would give Russia a free hand, because he had no sympathy for the imperial policies of Russia in the Balkans, or adventures in Central Asia. Giers was worried that the Russian-French alliance would divide Europe into two rival military camps, and lead to a danger of a big war.

Now, the German government could have known all of this, because the reports by the German Ambassador in Russia, von Schweinitz, made clear, that he warned the German government that the non-renewal would trigger a process which would end up in a Russian-French alliance.

Now, if you look at this period, you see an amazing negligence concerning the decisive point, that Russia would immediately seek such an alliance with France (and vice versa); and a complete lack of reality of what was the interest of these powers, which can only be compared to the complete lack of reality of the war party today. Caprivi had the argument,



The Trans-Siberian Railway, shown here, promised to unite the nation-states of Eurasia, around the mutual benefits of their development. This was the dream of Russian Finance Minister Count Sergei Witte and his French ally, Foreign Minister Gabriel Hanotaux—the “Asiatic Grand Central.” Only now, after a century of war, these dreams are again being realized, in LaRouche’s Eurasian Land-Bridge and the Shanghai maglev of “Commander Wu.”

which was completely ridiculous, that a French-Russian alliance would be useless for Russia, since the only interest of Russia would be in the ocean straits [the Bosphorus and Dardanelles]. Von Schweinitz made the argument that the *Rückversicherungsvertrag* would guarantee neutrality in the first weeks after the outbreak of the war. Caprivi said, no, this is no advantage, since Germany would keep the majority of its troops at the Russian border anyway. And soon it became obvious, that the French-Russian negotiation, in which the *immediate* and simultaneous mobilization was the key question, was the only relevant point for the French. Also, the second argument, that Russia would only be interested in these straits, was a severe misjudgment, because this was not at all a relevant point in the French-Russian relations in 1890.

The slowness in Germany’s comprehension, even after the French military leader Boisdeffre went for two weeks of talks, during the maneuvers in Narva, in the presence of the visiting Kaiser; so the first official negotiations about this military alliance took place, practically under the eyes of the German Emperor. In July ’91, during the visit of the French fleet in Kronstadt, and the gigantic festivities in Petersburg, which were unprecedented, the first draft of the French-Russian treaty was concluded. First, it had the idea to coordinate all questions concerning peace in Europe; and secondly, to have the extremely important clause, of an immediate and simultaneous mobilization, in case of an attack by one of the Triple Alliance Germany-Austria-Italy. And, that was, as you know, what made World War I later inevitable, because of this clause.

Now, the manipulations of such corrupt elements as the Russian Ambassador in France, Baron Mohrenheim, who was an overbearing, terrible person, who exaggerated everything; the danger from the Triple Alliance, the state of the negotiations between France and Russia; so, that did not help. And

later, it came out that he was as corrupt as Cheney: He was involved in the so-called Panama Affair, and quite similar businesses.

The problem was that the Tsar, as I said, had developed this deep antipathy against the Kaiser. And this was mainly the result of gossip in the salons, in which people reported things the Kaiser supposedly would have said about the Tsar. So, eventually, the Kaiser was built up as a disgusting opponent in the mind of the Tsar.

Now, the new French Ambassador, Montebello, in March ’92, brought a memorandum to Giers, which brought Giers to the conclusion that it would give France a *carte blanche* for all kinds of adventures, and that Russia would be forced to support them. Contrary to that, the Tsar, before reading the paper, said: “It must be signed right away. We must be prepared to attack Germany, so that they don’t have time to first defeat France and then turn to us. We must learn from the mistakes of the past, and annihilate Germany at the first possible occasion.”

Now, Giers was shocked, and he took all his courage, and said: What would be gained in helping France in the destruction of Germany? And the Tsar answered: “Yeah! So, what? What we would gain, would be that Germany, in its present form, would disappear. It would disintegrate into a number of small, weak states, as it was before.” Giers talked to his confidant, Lamsdorff, and said: “Our monarch thinks that he will be the master of the world, when he has finished off Germany. He talks such nonsense, and demonstrated such wild instincts, that all I could do, was to listen patiently.”

‘The Nightmare Vision’ of George W. Bush

Now, Mary Dejevsky, on March 19 [2003], wrote in the British *Independent*, under the headline, “The Nightmare Vision of a Paranoid President”: Mr. Bush, in his speech on

Monday the 17th, “was a small man ordering a scared and insecure country into war. . . . From the notion that ridding the world of the Iraqi leader will reduce the universal terrorist threat, to the presumption of a direct link between Saddam and al-Qaeda, Mr. Bush came across as inhabiting the nightmare world of a paranoiac, who sees mortal danger around every corner. . . .

“Having annihilated the tyrant (Biff! Bang!), erased the evil tentacles of his power (Crash! Wallop! Zap!), Mr. Bush held out for Iraq’s hard-pressed and soon to be bombed people a paradisaical future.”

Now, I think the similarity is not missing. Lamsdorff, the Deputy Foreign Minister, wrote that evening in his diary: “Germany will hardly fall apart when its independence is in danger, namely, in the case of a world war. More likely it will be fused together through such a fight. But, in case of a defeat, one can anticipate the end of the Kaiserreich, and the triumph of republican and socialist principles. In any case, a return to the old order is unthinkable.”

Lyn, just two days ago, in an interview with the British radio, made the point, that Bush’s chances for re-election are less than zero. And I think that can be stated with firmness. Now, concerning U.S. imperialism today, the scenario for what should be done after the Iraq war—to return to the old order—is as unthinkable as it was impossible to return to the old, Tsarist *Kaiserordnung* after World War I. Now, compared to the military power of the United States, which is the largest ever in the history of mankind, Iraq is just a tiny dwarf, who, according to General Schwarzkopf, has been bombed by first Gulf War already, into a Stone Age. Now, if you go back to the pre-World War I situation, at the time of 1892, there was not one problem that could have required clarification for military power. There was no territorial claim, not any other goals between Germany and Russia. In the same way, there was no reason for the Gulf War today.

Bismarck had emphasized, in his later years in office, that there was no reasonable aim for a war with Russia. Why then, this talk about the “inevitability of war,” as being something self-evident? This thesis of the inevitability of a war between Russia and Germany on the one side—out of the fears resulting out of the buildup on both sides, and, the supposed constraints emanating from these, were blinding all participants from the fact that there was no rational or constructive reason for a war. History is full of examples, that whoever uses the argument of “inevitability” has their ulterior motives. Some in Europe say, “Maybe the United States has to crash against the wall first, and then we can do something about it.”

But, once the Russian-French military alliance was agreed upon, essentially the fuse for the outbreak of World War I, was there. Obruchev wrote: “The mobilization can not any longer be regarded as a peaceful act” (the mobilization of the army according to this treaty), “but it represents a most decisive act of aggression. That means, that in the moment of the mobilization, no further diplomatic hesitation is legiti-

mate. All diplomatic decisions have to be made before.” Now, if you look at the efforts by Mr. Blix and Mr. El-Baradei, you find the same attitudes on the side of the Bush Administration, there.

Obruchev wrote in his paper, first, that there has to be an unconditional willingness to accept the inevitability of war; and then, you see the complete lack of any express wish to avoid it; and, what you also see in this paper, is the totally arrogant order that diplomats should no longer interfere, and do nothing to disturb the plans of the military. And, you can also see—not that with one word—the war aim was mentioned, in the same way “regime change” is a very dubious formulation of a war aim. Boisdeffre, in ’91, told Obruchev, his Russian counterpart, that the war aim would be, “Let’s first crush them, and then the rest will be easy and obvious.”

Obruchev’s paper basically represented a change in the notion of war, because previously, in dynastic wars, specific aims were always certain territories, or the protection of trade routes, or some limited purposes. But now, it was the smashing defeat of the enemy, to be crushed out of existence. It is amazing that the Tsar, having these wild fantasies, did not have any consideration for the effect this would have on the *Kaisertum*, on the Tsarist regime, and what it would do to encourage revolutionary movements, national movements, and so forth. There was a strange blindness for the real reasons of the inner decay—quite like today. So, when Nicholas II continued this policy 25 years later, the Russian Empire went under.

Why did this occur? Alexander III lived in relative isolation in his palace, but Obruchev was a military leader, who could have known better. Why did he act the way he did? Did he want the fall of the Romanovs? Today, the argument is, this war will lead to the downfall of Bush. Well, one lesson is that the dangers of a war, which is planned without a clear definition of the war aims *and* a clear conception of the peace plan for after the war, leads to a complete disaster. And in the case of the First World War, the tragedy of 1914-1918 was really the downfall, not only of the Tsarist regime, but the tragedy for Europe as a whole. All players had lost judgment, what their real interest was. And, because the level of military technology was vastly higher than their ability to use it intelligently, they were unable to see the self-destructive implications for themselves. It led to the tragedy of the 20th Century, for several generations to come.

Witte and Hanotaux Build Alternatives to War

Now was this war inevitable? Or was there an alternative policy? And I want to say, absolutely yes, there was.

In the 1890s, there was the historic opportunity for the nations of continental Europe to unite and work together. In France, the Foreign Minister, Gabriel Hanotaux, from 1894 on; and in Russia, the Finance Minister, Sergei Witte, had the strategic vision for a community of principle. From 1892 on, the outstanding figure for this vision was Sergei Yulevich

Witte, who until 1903, was the finance minister of Russia. During this period, Russia experienced a gigantic industrial revolution. Witte, born in Tbilisi, today's Georgia, was the first manager of the Odessa Railway; then he was the executive director of the Southwest Railway from the Baltic to the Black Sea, with connections to Germany and Austria. After he went to Kiev, in 1886, he became a member of the Baranov Commission, set up by the Tsar to formulate a railroad policy for the government. Witte wrote the railroad charter, which was the basis for the first regulation of railroads in all of Russia.

In 1892, Witte became the Minister of the Ways and Communication, and set up the Siberian Railway Committee, and the plan to build a railroad all the way to the Pacific. In October '92, he became Finance Minister, and reformed the state finances of Russia, among other things pegged the ruble to gold; and his aim was, to transform Russia from a backward rural country, into a modern industrial nation. His

collaboration with Dmitri Ivanovich Mendeleev, the discoverer of the Periodic Table and the director of the Bureau of Weights and Standards, was crucial for the Russian development of their own iron industry, which obviously was crucial for the building of the railroad.

Both were followers of Friedrich List, and his system of national economy. Witte even wrote essays on List. And under his ministry, they opened up over 100 new schools, among them the very prestigious St. Petersburg Polytechnical Institute.

From '94 on, his collaboration with Hanotaux proceeded, and when Witte was finance minister, he built 14,815 miles of railroad, three times as much as in the decade before. The Trans-Siberian Railroad alone, was 5,800 miles, from Moscow to Vladivostok on the Pacific Coast. And with that, the gigantic spaces of Siberia were opened for settlement. By 1902, over 900,000 settlers had moved to Siberia, and there was a vast increase of transported goods. They gave free land to all who wished to settle, and it led to the gigantic infrastructure development in the Far East, especially changing the relations between Russia, China, and Japan, in light of this new early form of the Eurasian Land-Bridge.



Count Sergei Witte



Gabriel Hanotaux

Continental League 'Joining Europe and Asia'

Witte wrote in 1902, "The global significance of the Siberian Road can no longer be denied by anyone. It is likewise acknowledged, both at home and abroad. Joining Europe and Asia by a continuous rail connection, that road becomes a global means of transit, on which the exchange of goods between West and East will have to flow. China, Japan, and Korea, with a population of half a billion people." (Now it's three times as much.) "And already with a turnover of international trade of more than 600 billion rubles in value, with this great steam-propelled transit system producing more rapid and cheaper communication, and exchange of goods, enter into closer relations with Europe, a market, with a developed manufacturing culture, and thereby create a greater demand there for the raw materials of the East. Thanks to the Siberian Road, these countries will also increase their demand for European manufactures, and European know-how, and capital will find for itself an extensive new field of employment for the exploration and development of the natural riches of the Eastern nations." The Siberian Railroad "can be of great assistance to the Chinese tea industry, in removing China's most dangerous competitor, Britain, from the position of middleman in the Chinese trade with European countries, and in securing for Chinese teas, much faster deliveries to Europe."

Now, here we have the essence of the geopolitical reasons why Britain hated this so much. Because obviously, infrastructural integration meant a threat to the dominance of the sea trade. And here, you have all the evil fantasies of the British geopoliticians—Mackinder, Milner, but also naturally Haushofer—and their idiotic doctrine, that whenever you have Eurasian development, the control of the Eurasian heartland is violating the dominance of the rim countries, meaning England and the United States.

Now, Witte proposed that the last part of the road should go straight through Manchuria, thus bringing China into this Eurasian development.

In 1895, Witte, together with Hanotaux, brought together a coalition of Russia, Germany, and France, which prevented the takeover of the Liaotung Peninsula by the Japanese. And Japan, confronted with this show of unity, agreed to negotiate a treaty with China, instead of annexing this Chinese territory. Through the collaboration of Witte and Hanotaux, and the help of French capital, China was provided with a major loan which it used to pay, among other things, the indemnities to Japan which had been caused by the Sino-Japanese War of 1895, which calmed Japan down.

Russia signed then a mutual defense treaty with China, which helped in turn create the condition to build the Manchurian part of the Trans-Siberian Railroad.

So, this Continental League, as Witte called it, had prevented the annexation of a part of China, and Witte wanted to make it a permanent bloc against the manipulations of Great Britain. Altogether, he said, "our statesmen must realize the necessity of a Central European bloc, consisting of Russia,

Germany, and France. That would be the bulwark of peace, because nobody would be able to violate it.”

When Kaiser Wilhelm II and Empress Augusta Victoria came in '97 to a state visit to see Tsar Nicholas, Witte tried to convince the Emperor of such an alliance, predicting that Europe's greatness would soon be a matter of the past, like that of the Roman Empire, Greece, Carthage, or some states of Asia Minor, if it would continue on its present course. The astonished Emperor asked Witte, what should be done to prevent such a decline? Witte replied: “Imagine, Your Majesty, the European countries united in one entity, one that does not waste vast sums of money, resources, blood, and labor on rivalry among themselves. No longer compelled to maintain armies for war among themselves, no longer forming an armed camp, as it is the case now, with each fearing its neighbor. If that were done, Europe would be much richer, much stronger, more civilized, not going downhill under the weight of mutual hatred, rivalry, and war. The first step toward attaining this goal would be the formation of an alliance of Russia, Germany, and France. Once that was done, the other countries on the European continent would join the alliance. As a consequence, Europe would be free of the burdens created by the existing rivalries. Europe would be mighty, would be able to maintain a dominant position for a long time. But if the European countries continue on their present course, they will risking great misfortune.”

“His Majesty told me,” said Witte, “that he found my views interesting and original, and then graciously took his leave.”

The chance was missed. Tsar Nicholas and his lackeys had other ideas; for example, the desire to annex Manchuria and Korea, and to have no agreement with Japan. In 1902 Japan fell into the trap set up for them by the British King, and signed a mutual defense treaty with Great Britain. Kaiser Wilhelm, already in 1897, flirted himself with the idea of an Anglo-German rapprochement, which Prime Minister Chamberlain was suggesting. Step by step, the ground for the tragedy of World War I was prepared. The partition of China by Western powers led to the Boxer Rebellion. Russia occupied Manchuria, and Russian-Chinese relations deteriorated severely, and Japan, encouraged by their new ally Great Britain, launched a surprise attack at the Russian base of Port Arthur on Feb. 8, 1904.

The Russo-Japanese war, which lasted for 11 months and was extremely bloody, ended with a massive defeat for Russia.



Germany's Kaiser Wilhelm II

Shortly after that, Kaiser Wilhelm II and Tsar Nicholas II met at Björkö, a Baltic port in Finland, which resulted in the famous Björkö agreement between Russia and Germany. Nicholas was very angry that, despite the alliance with France, France did nothing to help Russia against Japan. And also, Wilhelm was very unhappy with British policy. He wrote to his Chancellor von Bülow: “Our talks then turned on England, and very soon it appeared that the Tsar felt a deep personal anger at England, and the King. He called Edward II the greatest mischief maker, and the most dangerous and deceptive intriguer in the world. I could only agree with him, adding that I, especially, had had to suffer from his intrigues in the recent years. He has a passion for plotting against every power, making a little agreement with everybody. Whereupon the Tsar interrupted me, striking the table with a fist, and said, ‘Well, I can only say: He shall not get one from me, and never in my life will I turn against Germany or you. My word of honor upon it.’ ”

Well, so much for the honor of the Tsar.

When Witte, who had been called from retirement—he had been dismissed before because of his objection to the Russia occupation of Manchuria—to negotiate the truce with Japan, he was told by the Kaiser about the Björkö Treaty; and he believed the Kaiser that this would be a first step towards the Continental League he so deeply desired. The Kaiser reports Witte's reaction after he had told him about the treaty: “The effect was like a thunderbolt. His eyes filled with tears and enthusiasm, and emotion so overwhelmed him that he couldn't speak. Finally, he cried, ‘God be praised! Thank God! At last this infamous nightmare, which weighs upon us, disappears.’ ”

But when Witte saw the actual text of the treaty, and realized that it was not at all an entente but a regular defense pact, which totally contradicted the Russian-French peace treaty of 12 years ago, he rejected it. In any case, two years later, Russia became the ally of Great Britain.

Now, again the question: Could World War I have been avoided? Was this war inevitable? No, it was not. There was the chance to go the way of Eurasian cooperation, and it was not used. The price for this was enormous: Two world wars, and a 20th Century which destroyed the lives of many millions of people—not only the people who died, but also psychological damage, which was inflicted upon Europe.

Today, we are in a situation where the issues are essentially the same ones as at the end of the 19th Century: Eurasian development, but fortunately with a much more promising chance that it will become the beginning of a new era.

The ‘Missed Chance of 1989’

Now, let's go back to 1989, what we called the “missed historical chance of '89.” With the fall of the Iron Curtain, there was the chance for the first time in the 20th Century, to put the East-West relationship on a completely new basis. The division of Eurasia, which had been imposed since the

Versailles Treaty—which essentially meant to keep Germany economically down, so that it would never again have any role in the development of the East, by Anglo-American geopolitics—was essentially over. We know that the Versailles conditions led to the Depression and World War II. And then Yalta, again, was meant to prevent Eurasian integration.

In '89, Lyn predicted that the collapse of the Soviet Union would only be the beginning of a global collapse of the entire free market system. And if people would make the mistake of superimposing the bankrupt system of free market economy, on the already bankrupt communist system, it would result in an even larger collapse of the global system, which is exactly where we are today.

Lyn proposed instead the Productive Triangle Paris-Berlin-Vienna, to be based on physical economy, and the development of so-called corridors into Poland, Ukraine, Russia, Hungary, and the Balkans. But the old Bush, at that time, said “No, the development of Russia is not in the interest of the United States. If we would allow the development of Russia, they would become a competitor on the world market. What we should have instead is a New World Order, because now the United States is the only superpower left.”

And then—and here you can see the unfolding of the tragedy—in 1989, there was no enemy for the United States, of any size, left. And the United States made the mistake the Classical Greeks made after the defeat of the Persian Empire, which turned the Attic Sea alliance into an imperial structure at that time. Now, this is exactly what the United States did with the collapse of the Soviet Union. There was no adversary left, and they could have supported Eurasian development, based on the policies of John Quincy Adams, namely, to have a community of principle of sovereign nation-states. But, no. Bush had to go for the first Gulf war, which was geopolitical; the main aim of which was to take the historical momentum away from Europe, away from German unification, and prevent Eurasian development. And with the enemy Soviet Union gone, to establish a new enemy; namely, Islam.

Why? Bush said it: We have to preserve the American life-style.

Now, the old Bush, however, was not as unrestrained as the new Bush, because he still had certain considerations for the international community, which is essentially why he did not go into Baghdad to get rid of Saddam Hussein; because he knew the war coalition would not survive that. But, as we know now, the war-party—Cheney, Wolfowitz, Perle, and Co.—made plans for the conquering of Iraq and the Clash of Civilizations, already in '91. They developed, already in '90-'91, the pre-emptive doctrine, the doctrine of first use of nuclear weapons, and the idea to impose an American Empire. But, the old Bush had moderating influences, like Scowcroft and others, so, Perle and Co. could not prevail at that time; and then, the economy was the reason why Bush got defeated in '92.

We, in the meantime, proceeded—Lyn being a political

prisoner of Bush at that time—proposed in '91, when the Soviet Union started to disintegrate, the expansion of the Productive Triangle to the Eurasian Land-Bridge, eventually having three corridors: The Trans-Siberian Railway, the Old Silk Road, and then from there, branching out into other corridors.

Then, in '96, the Eurasian Land-Bridge conference in Beijing, defined the Eurasian Land-Bridge as the strategic long-term policy for the Chinese government, until the year 2010. In '97, when the Asia crisis started to take away the illusions about the present world system, the idea came back on the table, but it was always a point where people like Sir Leon Brittan, and others, worked very hard not to have this perspective.

In '98, Primakov proposed the Strategic Triangle of China, Russia, and India, and we worked very hard to help bring this into being.

Then, when Sept. 11, 2001 occurred, and the Clash of Civilizations policy was on, this was the pretext for the war party not only to go into Afghanistan, but now, to take out the plans which were in their desks for a long time.

In 2002, when it was clear that the war against Iraq was on the table, Lyn was the first one to organize a worldwide opposition. The BüSo, in Germany, made this the key focus of our campaign for the entire year. And, in August, Schröder made a complete switch, and decided on an absolute “no!” to this Iraq war. Schröder’s position, in turn, strengthened the French view and Chirac’s position, and this had a very important effect on Russia and on China. People, all of a sudden, started to realize that what was going on was not just a war against Iraq, but that the American war aims were against Iran, North Korea, China, Russia, and that the real issue was an American Empire. Now, the German-French-Russian-Chinese alliance, with other countries coming towards it, reacted to the unilateralism of the Bush Administration and the open threat of an American Empire. They reacted to the insanity of a first use of nuclear weapons, pre-emptive doctrine; and all of this catalyzed a Eurasian alliance *in months*, something which would normally take years and decades, to come into being.

So therefore, Germany and France used the occasion of the 40-year anniversary of the Elysée Treaty, which was established by Adenauer and de Gaulle—being an historical breakthrough which only if you look at 500 years of war between Germany and France, you understand how important that act of peace was, which de Gaulle and Adenauer estab-

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lished. And now, this gave the beautiful occasion to reaffirm that treaty, in light of the dangers of today.

The Duma Deputy Dmitri Rogozin said in an interview on the 16th of this month, “Germany, France, and Russia, have now a joint industry policy, joint space research, and a joint security policy. The resources of Russia will guarantee independence of its allies, even if the United States would dominate the entire Gulf; and Germany and France are in no danger if they are with Russia. Russia has decided for the alliance with Germany and France. On the basis of this common interest, the Eurasian Union emerges as the new super-power, which has to be taken into account by the other super-power. This Eurasian Union is going to be permanent, and it has a much greater future, with its gigantic export markets, than the European Union.”

The Eurasian Union exists: It is actually emerging very rapidly.

Now, Putin went to China in December, and to India. And the Strategic Triangle Russia-China-India was reconfirmed. Then, you have the ASEAN Plus Four meeting in Phnom Penh, which decided, among other things, on the Mekong River project. Then, you have other projects, like the Ganges-Brahmaputra project, between India and China. The South Korean President who just came into office, Roh Moo-hyun, in his inauguration speech on the Feb. 25, said, “An age of Northeast Asia begins. A new takeoff towards an age of peace and prosperity. Peace on the Korean Peninsula can only occur in the context of economic development of the entirety of Eurasia. And we will build a super-speed railway, the Iron Silk Road. We have to soon bring the day, when passengers will be able to buy a train ticket in Pusan and travel all the way to Paris, in the heart of Europe, via Pyongyang, Shinuiju, and many cities in China, Mongolia, and Russia.”

A similar view was expressed about the “Asiatic Grand Central,” starting “from Orenburg on the River Ural, which railroad would have gone as far as Peshawar, on the Indian frontier, bringing the Russian system to the Anglo-Indian system of railways across Central Asia. . . . It would have been a communication between the Trans-Siberian on the one hand, and the Baghdad railway on the other. The object was to join European railways with the Anglo-Indian railway, and beyond that, with future Chinese railways.”

Now, who said that? Well, it was not “Commander Wu,” when he finished the railway stretch from Pudong Airport to Shanghai. No. It was Gabriel Hanotaux, writing on the Eurasian railway project of the French engineer Ferdinand de Lesseps, who had built the Suez Canal, when he had presented to the French Academy of Science his railway project for Eurasia.

This was 130 years ago. And, one can only say, “Is it not about time to integrate Eurasia?”

Now we have a phase-change: The old institutions are defunct. The IMF, the United Nations, NATO, the European Union—they are all a matter of the past. We need new institu-

tional agreements between nations, for long-term joint development projects, technology transfer, and the expansion of trade. And we have to envisage that for 25 to 50 years. The new Eurasian Union perspective will go far beyond the Marshall Plan or the New Deal.

If you look at the German unemployment situation: Germany officially has, today, 4.6 million unemployed; in reality, probably 8 million. And the *only* way Germany will get out of this crisis, is through the Eurasian Land-Bridge. The Asian continent has 3.5 *billion* people. India and China alone have 2.3 billion. China, in a world which was collapsing, had the impressive growth rate of 8% per year. Just to give you a couple of figures: France, which is the number-one trade partner of Germany, imports 12,000 euros per capita per year from Germany; the United States imports EU250 per year per capita; and China, only EU9.7. But, machine-tool exports from Germany in 2002 increased 50% to China alone. South Korea has ten times as much imports from Germany, as China: EU98 per capita. Now, if China and India were to develop *at minimum*, to the level of South Korea, the volume of German exports to a combined population of 2.3 billion people would increase by a factor of 10 or more, and it would be more than the entire German exports to the all of the European Union countries today.

There’s another aspect. If the Eurasian Land-Bridge will be built as an integrated project, we will need to build thousands of new cities. Official Chinese estimates are, that the urban population of China will increase from presently 31% and 390 million today, to 70%, or 912 million people by the year 2020. Now, this will mean an unprecedented level of construction, not only of cities, but of transport, energy, water, and communications. There is no question that the Eurasian Land-Bridge will mean a new economic miracle, which will make the famous “German economic miracle” after ’45, a very small event.

Clinton was in Berlin—I think in ’95—and he was then saying, there is no limit in the creation of new jobs in the East. I think Clinton didn’t stick with this, unfortunately, but he was right: There *is* no limit. Young people will be required to have careers as engineers, as developers, architects, and so forth.

The Land-Bridge to a Dialogue of Cultures

But, it is more than that: It will not only lead to an economic miracle, but it will transform humanity out of the present state of barbarism. Because we need a new paradigm. And, the Eurasian Land-Bridge must be combined with the Dialogue of Cultures along the Eurasian Land-Bridge. And, as you know, our Land-Bridge will go through the Bering Strait into Latin America, and through Egypt and Gibraltar into Africa.

We have to start, in this dialogue, with what is universal about all human beings: What distinguishes man from all other beings? It is his cognitive ability. Man is the only being

capable of reason, and this reason is unlimited in being perfectible. (This was, by the way, the argument, already, Witte made, about the difference between man and beasts: That man is capable to improve the fate of mankind through his creativity.) Isn't this a wonderful thing? The cognitive powers of human beings enable man to produce ideas—immaterial things—and these immaterial things lead to scientific and technological progress, which in turn, increases the productivity of the production process, which increases the living standard of the population, and longevity, and so forth.

Lyn, in developing his notion of the relative potential population-density, for the first time established a yardstick, to measure scientifically what is good, and what leads to the increase of the chances of mankind to survive in the long term. Nicolaus of Cusa was the first one who talked about the law of evolution, the development from the inorganic, [to] the living, and reason, and then God; however, the development, not going from below to the top, but from above. Vernadsky picked up on the same idea, and made the point that with the evolution of man, the Noösphere is increasingly becoming dominant over the Biosphere. Sri Aurobindo Ghose, from the Indian point of view, had the same idea: That the spiritual man will eventually become the dominant form of human existence. Schiller had the notion of the “beautiful soul,” where genius is the only one who fulfills that condition.

And the LaRouche Youth Movement has declared many times, they are determined to make Lyn's personal creativity the standard for all human beings to come.

Now, the crisis can only be overcome if we activate, in this moment of severe challenge, *all* of the universal ideas, *all* the best minds who lived in history so far.

As the institutions of the old order collapse, the present crisis has also created a tremendous chance. Because it is very clear that the international law, as it has developed since the Peace of Westphalia, and is written in the UN Charter, is not sufficient, because it did not succeed; it was not sufficient to solve this present crisis. What we saw is that international law was defeated, and that the “law of the stronger” dominated; which proves the fact, that international law, *Bürgerrecht*, the “law of the people,” is still in a very rudimentary form. Now it must be developed.

What is lacking in international law? Well, natural law. And, it does exist, as the concept of Nemesis makes so totally clear. What we have to introduce into international law is the following: We know, from the evolution of mankind, that there is a provable coincidence and cohesion between the laws of the microcosm and macrocosm. The same idea which exists in Leibniz's notion of the monad: that each monad, in germ form, contains all the laws of the universe.

Now therefore, what we have to do, is to bring the cosmic order, the laws of the real universe, into the political realm, and we are only at the beginning to understand the implication of what that means. But cosmic laws, the laws of the microcosm, must be reflected in international law, if man-

kind is supposed to grow up. In *The Federalist*, Alexander Hamilton asked the question, the big question, which will decide on the future of the United States: Can man give himself laws to self-govern himself according to the common good of the people?

This is the big challenge in front of us today. So, for the first time this question must be answered, not for one country, but for all countries on the planet. Nicolaus of Cusa had the idea, that concordance in the macrocosm can only exist, if all microcosms have the maximum development, and each microcosm not only desires his own maximum development, but also that of the others. Applied to nations, this means that all nations must be relating to each other like members of a family, where the father wants the best development for the daughter, and vice versa.

This has been the dream of the Schiller Institute from the beginning. But now, at the moment of incredible crisis and incredible vacuum, we have to realize this.

Now, I propose that we, as an organization, take this challenge, and make this question of Lyn's policies—the New Bretton Woods, Eurasian Land-Bridge, and the need to develop international law, the cultural Renaissance on the basis of a Dialogue among Cultures—to turn this, in the next two days, into the Bad Schwalbach Declaration; and intervene, in the next days and weeks, so that these policies become realized, and that the Age of Folly of Mankind is ended forever.

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The Strategic Triangle of Russia, China, and India: the Eurasian Aspect

Academician Myasnikov is Deputy Director of the Institute of Far Eastern Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences. His presentation to the Schiller Institute International Conference at Bad Schwalbach, was part of the March 22 panel on Eurasian development keynoted by Helga Zepp-LaRouche. The speech is translated from the Russian by Tamara Karganova; some subheads have been added.

A strange but probably logical recourse of events can be observed in history. The advent of the 19th Century was marked by Napoleonic wars, and the beginning of the 20th Century, by World War I. Now, at the dawn of the 21st Century, we are witnessing the rapid lowering of the security threshold for the whole world. Notwithstanding the clear striving to peace manifested by a number of leading powers, the world again finds itself at the brink of war. In his address of Jan. 28, 2003, Mr. Lyndon LaRouche, one of the most highly reputed and honest analysts, quite correctly noted that bombing of Iraq and making the latter a theater of hostilities could trigger a new world war and a new great depression. Lyndon LaRouche once again emphasized that the world would face an economic crisis more severe than the crisis of 1928-1933. However, Iraq is not the only potential trigger.

A recent report by the RAND Corporation, which presents “Conclusions on Russia’s Decline . . . and Consequences for the U.S. and Its Air Force,” says that “degradation” of Russia would affect the U.S. interests directly or indirectly, and therefore it should be suggested that the U.S. armed forces might be asked to help, and then would have to operate in Russian territory or in the adjacent areas. Incidentally, U.S. interests in the Russian theater of international politics seem to be pretty much the same as in Iraq. As noted by authors of the RAND report, Russia is a major producer and supplier of energy resources, and a route for transit of oil and gas from the Caspian region, which is defined as a key area for U.S. national security interests.¹

1. This theory was voiced as early as July 1997, when the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee held hearings on Washington’s policy vis-à-vis “eight new independent states of Caucasus and Central Asia”—i.e., Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. According to the main conclusion of those hearings, these republics would form a sphere of U.S. priority interests. Such a conclusion was predetermined, first and foremost, by the extremely rich Caspian oil and gas deposits, comparable to the hydrocarbon resources of the Persian Gulf. In the

Finally, in 2001, Gordon G. Chang, a Chinese American, published his book on *The Coming Collapse of China*.² With his 20-year experience as a legal counselor for a big American company in Shanghai, Gordon Chang predicted that the Chinese state would collapse in the near-term future. His forecast was based on the perceived inefficiency of state-run enterprises, weaknesses and shortcomings of the banking system in the P.R.C., as well as on the P.R.C. leaders’ alleged inability to build an open democratic society.

So, let us try to visualize the global political scene in the near future: The United States is hit by financial crisis; Russia’s degradation is at the point when U.S. military interference is required; while collapse of continental China shakes Asia and the world at large. This would be a most gloomy scenario of international developments in the first half of the 21st Century. To what extent it is realistic will become clear quite soon. In this presentation, I would like to address only those trends of international relations, which—should they gain momentum—might prevent realization of the above scenario.

Russia, China, and India Can Guarantee Stability in Asia

The need to accomplish their respective reforms properly predetermines a certain line of international behavior, pursued by the leaders of Russia, China, and India. “Peace and Development,” the logo of the P.R.C. foreign policy, is being pursued in the form of active work for stability in East, Central, and Southeast Asia. As Eurasian powers, Russia and India are interested in sustained strategic stability in the whole of Eurasia. Visits by the Russian Federation President Vladimir V. Putin to China and India in December 2002 have manifested the shared positions of the three great powers with regard to major problems of contemporary international relations. The contents of Russia’s relations of strategic partnership with China and India are becoming ever more specific.

By the 16th Congress of the ruling Chinese Communist Party, the team of leaders headed by Jiang Zemin reached impressive results in the sphere of foreign policy. These re-

Caspian, the United States considers Russia and Iran as its main competitors, while Turkey is seen in Washington as a potential ally or tool of its policy.

2. Gordon G. Chang, *The Coming Collapse of China* (New York: Random House, 2001).

sults serve as a good foundation for international activities of the new team led by Hu Jintao.

Such attainments include, but are not limited by, the following: Treaty of Good-Neighborliness, Friendship, and Cooperation with Russia; agreement on the free-trade zone with the ASEAN member-states; normalization of relations with India; balanced condition of relations with the United States and Japan; and, willingness to resolve border issues with all neighbor countries within 20 years.

The new world environment offers opportunities for peaceful coexistence and other universally recognized principles of international law, which guarantee observation of national interests to prevail in interstate relations. Exactly such principles serve as the basis for the Treaty of Good-Neighborliness, Friendship, and Cooperation between the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China, signed by Russian Federation President Vladimir V. Putin and P.R.C. President Jiang Zemin in Moscow on July 16, 2001. This Treaty is of substantial importance—not only for Russia's relations with its great neighbor in Asia, but also for the whole complex of international relations in the world of the 21st Century.

What is the reason to qualify this “treaty of the century,” as the P.R.C. President Jiang Zemin put it, in the above terms?

First, the Moscow treaty restored the international legal and treaty platform of Russian-Chinese relations that had been in existence for three-plus centuries. Second, such restoration took place on a qualitatively new basis, in conformity with the principles of good-neighborliness, friendship, cooperation, equal trustful partnership, and strategic interaction between the states in the 21st Century. In this sense, the Moscow treaty, having summed up the previous decade of constructive progress in good-neighborly relations between Russia and China, has also paved new ways for their further enhancement and development in the long-term perspective.

Third, for a long time already, Russian-Chinese relations have been responsible for the general climate of international life. In the given case, the treaty has laid the bases for regional stability in East and Central Asia. And, finally, this instrument is the first treaty of such magnitude in the new century. Having signed this act, Russia and China substantially contributed to construction of the new system of international relations, which is taking shape these days.

Russian-Chinese Treaty

The Treaty, with its systemic and comprehensive nature, has established that Russia and China build their relations in compliance with the universally recognized principles and norms of international law—i.e., principles of mutual respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in one another's domestic affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. In their mutual relations, the two parties would repudiate the use of force or threat of force as well as other methods of pressure, and would confirm their pledge of non-first use of nuclear weapons and non-targeting strategic nuclear missiles against



Academician Myasnikov told the conference, “We are witnessing the rapid lowering of the security threshold for the whole world,” and described at length the growing collaboration of Russia, China, and India against this, now hastened by economic crisis and spreading war.

one another. These commitments are especially meaningful in the new circumstances, when the United States has seceded unilaterally from the ABM Treaty.

With the proper respect of social, political, economic, and cultural development of each party, Russia and China provide for long-term and stable progress of relations between the two states. Based on their respective national interests, Russia and China support one another in issues pertaining to protection of the state unity and territorial integrity for either party.

Article 6 in the Treaty is of exceptional importance, as it stipulates that the Parties, “recording, with satisfaction, the absence of mutual territorial claims, feel resolute to transform the border between them into a border of eternal peace and friendship to be passed through generations, and shall apply active efforts to this end.”

Russia and China are aware of the fact that arrogance of force in international affairs could lead to irreparable consequences. Therefore, they “stand in favor of strict observation of universally recognized principles and norms of international law, and against any actions, designed to exert force pressure or to interfere in domestic affairs of sovereign states under any pretext whatsoever; [they] intend to apply active efforts for consolidation of international peace, stability, development and cooperation” (Article 11). As a follow-up of the Treaty provisions, Russian Federation President Vladimir V. Putin set forth an initiative of building the “arc of stability” in Eurasia.

Proceeding from this principal position, both states pledged to take efforts in order “to enhance the central role of the UN as a most highly-reputed and most universal international organization, formed by sovereign states, in resolution of international affairs, especially . . . in providing for the



On Dec. 3-4, 2002, unprecedented “triangular summits” were held, first between Russia’s President Putin and Chinese President Jiang Zemin (left); and then between Putin and Indian Prime Minister Vajpayee. Dr. Myasnikov made clear that the potential for East-West and North-South Eurasian Land-Bridge developments was on the agenda.

main responsibility of the UN Security Council for sustaining international peace and security” (Article 13).

The true democratization of international life suggests recognition of the fact that a partner in international relations must be taken as such, and that each state is entitled to select independently, autonomously, and on the base of its specifics, the mode of development without interference on the part of other states. With this, differences in social systems, ideologies, and systems of values must not impede development of normal state-to-state relations. All countries, whether big or small, rich or poor, are equal members of the international community, and none of them should seek hegemony, pursue a policy of force, and monopolize international affairs.

The new international order must not be imposed forcefully. More generally, in order to establish the new comprehensive security concept, it is necessary to eradicate the Cold War mentality and the recidivisms of using some national armed forces beyond the national territory.

As emphasized in Article 20 of the Moscow treaty, “the High Contracting Parties, in compliance with their respective national laws and international commitments, actively cooperate in the struggle against terrorism, separatism and extremism, as well as in the struggle against organized crime, illegal traffic of narcotic substances, psychotropic substances and weapons, and other criminal activities.” Certainly, struggle against international terrorism must proceed most resolutely.

Action Against Terrorism

The context of terrorist acts that took place in several countries in September and October 2002 serves as a basis for a conclusion that the counter-terrorist operation, started in Afghanistan in 2001, did not bring comfort to the world. On the contrary, terrorism is building up its muscles and attacking in various corners of the globe.

By all evidence, it is necessary to draw national programs of struggle against international terrorism—for example, like the one developed by Japan’s Prime Minister Koizumi in

2001. Further on, it might be possible to draw regional programs for struggle against terrorism—like the one tried by the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) member-states. For Northeast, East, and South Asia, such programs might consider the experience accumulated in drafting the regional security systems—with the only reservation that terrorism, being well-organized and actively operating, would give us no respite, no chance for slow action, and no opportunity for years-long negotiations on the matter. Government structures must be better organized and more active, must operate preventively to frustrate any possible plans and attacks on the part of terrorists.

Finally, it seems necessary to hold a special session of the UN in order to develop a comprehensive international counter-terrorist program of action that would take account of political, economic, legal, social, and national aspects of such phenomena as terrorism. Russia, China, and India, for whom counter-terrorist struggle is not merely a part of the international campaign but rather an urgent national task, seem to be able to put forward their joint initiatives on this issue on the international scene.

It should be noted, however, that—as evidenced by the course of history—no “witch-hunt” could ever serve a basis for religion. By the same logic, the “international terrorist-hunt,” too, cannot serve a basis for contemporary international relations. For normal interaction of states on the world scene, their activities must be put on a healthy, positive, and constructive basis.

New World Order

As Chinese experts emphasize, the P.R.C. pursues a pragmatic foreign policy, which meets the national interests of China. National interests and their priorities are defined in the modern world on the basis of reasonable national egoism. They are tightly connected with provision of the given nation’s actual rights to political, territorial, cultural, and linguistic freedom and autonomy, as well as to equal co-exis-

tence with other nations.³

At the present time, national interests are closely connected with a most acute issue of world policy—i.e., construction of a New World Order. As evidenced by analysis of the concepts developed in this sphere, they have nothing to do with purely theoretical designs, which are always in stock with fans of scholastic discussions at international conferences. The problem of building a new structure of international relations is connected with national interests of all states of the contemporary world. What is the core of the problem? Addressing the attitudes of Russia, China, and India in this regard, Sherman Garnett, an American political scientist, at the same time discloses the main line of differences. In his view, all three states feel more or less suspicious about the phenomenon, which appears as the world order dominated by the United States. Each of the three actors prefers one or another version of what was qualified in the Russian-Chinese declaration of April 27, 1997 as the “multi-polar world”; and they see such a world as a world which would give more room for their respective national interests.⁴

Indeed, Russia, China, and India stand in favor of building a polycentric world; i.e., a new structure of international relations taking shape in the context of objective development conditions in individual countries. This concept is supported by many states on various continents, because it is designed to create optimal conditions for realization of their national interests, and to provide a new historical environment for the life of mankind in the new century. Being renovated today, the system of global political, economic, and cultural ties must be built on the basis of democratic elements and principles of the UN Charter, as well as the fundamental principles of international law. Meanwhile, it would be necessary to consider all value orientations of each civilization, the regional interests as well as national interests of any international actor.

Would it be possible to build a polycentric system of international relations? In the view of Russia and China—the most active promoters of this concept—the answer is “yes.” Both states proceed from the understanding that by the end of the 20th Century, the post-Cold War international relations have undergone profound changes. The two-pole confrontational system has disappeared, to be replaced by the positive trend for construction of a polycentric world. Changes are taking place in relations between and among major states, including the former adversaries in the Cold War. A growing number of countries shares the understanding that their national interests must be provided by equality and mutual benefit in international affairs, rather than by hegemony and policy of force;

by dialogue and cooperation, rather than by confrontation and conflicts. Regional organizations of economic cooperation play an ever more active role in building a new peaceful, stable, fair, and rational international order. Broad international cooperation becomes an urgent requirement for realization of national and state interests.

Russia and China coordinate their plans for realization of such grand projects of the 20th Century, as development of Western China; the East-West and North-South international transport corridors; construction of pipelines for downstreaming of hydrocarbon resources from Russia to China; and the Eurasian Transcontinental Economic Bridge. All these projects are tied directly to the central regions of Eurasia.

Events of Sept. 11, 2001 in the United States

The New York explosions have caused a tangible effect on the course of international affairs. The international environment, where states operate as sovereign actors, has been made much more complex. Russia, China, and India actively joined the anti-terrorist coalition and supported the U.S. military action against the Taliban movement in Afghanistan. Such support was, as well, manifested by the fact that base airfields in the Asian states of the Commonwealth of Independent States were provided for the U.S. Air Force transports. For the first time in history, the U.S. Air Force came to be stationed in the immediate vicinity of Russia’s and China’s strategic rears. In this context, the above-cited forecast by the RAND Corporations appears even more ominous.

In order to sustain stability in central Eurasia, Russia and China have been and are exercising strategic partnership with Central Asian countries, republics of the former Soviet Union. In April 1996, Russia, China, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan held their summit in Shanghai and signed the Agreement on military confidence-building measures in the border area. Thus the five powers, nicknamed as “Shanghai Five,” started their cooperation. In 1997, at their summit in Moscow, leaders of the Five signed the even bigger-scale Agreement on mutual reduction of armed forces across the former Soviet-Chinese border.

The summit meetings of the Shanghai Five, held in Almaty (1998) and Bishkek (August 1999), proved that these powers could interact quite productively—both in the political sphere (in order to sustain stability and to deter aggressive assault on the part of Islamic extremists and terrorists in Central Asia), as well as in trade and economic affairs.

On June 15, 2001, the Shanghai Five, convened in session at the Shangri-la Hotel in Shanghai, admitted Uzbekistan as a new member and was institutionalized as the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO). At the same time, the SCO decided to set up its anti-terrorist center in Bishkek, the capital of Kyrgyzstan. Finally, at its summit meeting, held in St. Petersburg in July 2002, the SCO passed its Declaration and Charter (the latter deemed as the organization’s statute). The Secretariat of the SCO is headquartered in Beijing. The organization is not closed, and offers the procedures for admission

3. V.S. Shevtsov, *Gosudarstvennyi suverenitet—voprosy teorii (State Sovereignty—Questions of Theory)* (Moscow: 1979), pp. 167-168.

4. Sherman Garnett, *Influencing Transition States: Russia, China, and India*; Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Project on “Foreign and Security Policy Problems,” Program on Asian Security (Washington, D.C.: July 1998), p. 3.

of new participants in their capacity of attending observers or full-fledged members.⁵

Mongolia, India, Iran, Pakistan, and even the United States express certain interest in interaction with the SCO. In the view of Kazakstan President Nursultan Nazarbayev, the SCO must become a body of confidence and partnership among the member-countries, while Russia, China, and India are to play a key role to this end.

At the signing of the SCO basic documents in St. Petersburg, President Putin noted that requirements for admission of new members were described in the statutory documents, and in principle, any country that shared the principles of the SCO Charter could become a new member. Moreover, Russia's President said that India "was exploring the possibility of a more detailed introduction in the SCO activities" through Foreign Ministry channels. As noted by India's Foreign Minister Yashvant Sinha, "India believes that the SCO fulfills important tasks, especially in the struggle against the threat of terrorism. India is interested in joining the SCO and has notified Russia and other member-states of her intention. Our membership in the SCO does not depend on whether any other country is or is not going to join this structure. We believe that India can contribute considerably to the SCO activities. However, we realize as well that at the present moment its admission regulations make it difficult to become a new member. Nevertheless, we watch its activities attentively."⁶

U.S. 'Sole Superpower'

A most important strategic objective of the United States in the continent of Eurasia is to prevent the growth of forces, which could compete with American domination and therefore are qualified as "hostile to the United States." Such a force was represented, for example, by the former Soviet Union. Now the United States sees a threat to its interests in integration developments in the post-Soviet space, as well as in the potential unpredictability of China's policy in case the latter is not "engaged" in the U.S.-tailored model of international relations.

While addressing national interests, one cannot but devote some attention to the new role of the United States in the contemporary world.

Today the U.S. international strategy is based on the intention to build a one-system—that is, actually, one-pole—world. In the given case, one system means establishment of such regimes in the world as would comply with the national security interests of the world's strongest military power. The old motto—"he who is not with us, is against us"—has been transformed into the notion of the "axis of evil."

Some experts (in particular, at the Schiller Institute) argue

5. For SCO documents, see: *Far Eastern Affairs*, 2002, No. 4.

6. *Vremya novostei*, Feb. 19, 2003, p. 5. (As the original English text of the speech by the Indian Foreign Minister was not available, the above quotation is translated from Russian.)

that the United States has moved to build an empire by the model of ancient Rome. This would mean division of the world into two parts, metropolis and periphery. In order to sustain its domination, the metropolis would keep the periphery in the condition of instability, leaving very little, if any, room for strengthening either the entire periphery or individual peripheral states. Those countries, which for one or another reason cause concerns in the metropolis, would be subject to preventive attacks by metropolitan armed forces.⁷

The U.S. military doctrine of such kind was elaborated as early as in the early 1990s, right after the disintegration of the Soviet Union. Today D. Rumsfeld, R. Cheney, and P. Wolfowitz, perceived as active promoters of this doctrine, exert influence on President George Bush along the relevant direction.

At the same time, however, experts from the Brookings Institution in Washington argue that Sept. 11, 2001 opened a "post-post-Cold War era," in which the central role should belong to the "concert of powers," struggling against terrorism. In their view, the architecture of the would-be system of international relations is not yet quite clear, but it would hardly be the one-pole structure of the post-Cold War period. However, in the nearest future the world would not be led by a "global government," represented, for example, by such an international organization as the UNO. By all evidence, the concept of a one-pole world is starting to lose support within the United States—at least, at the experts' level.⁸

From the standpoint of Russia's, China's, and India's national interests, the most acceptable policy of the United States would be one for the stabilization of international security. Such a policy should not proceed from narrow self-interests of some group within American ruling circles, but rather from true care about sustainable peace that would correspond also to the U.S. national interests. In this sense, the "concert of powers" theory may be considered as an option of the "polycentric world" theory, which is accepted by the three states as well.

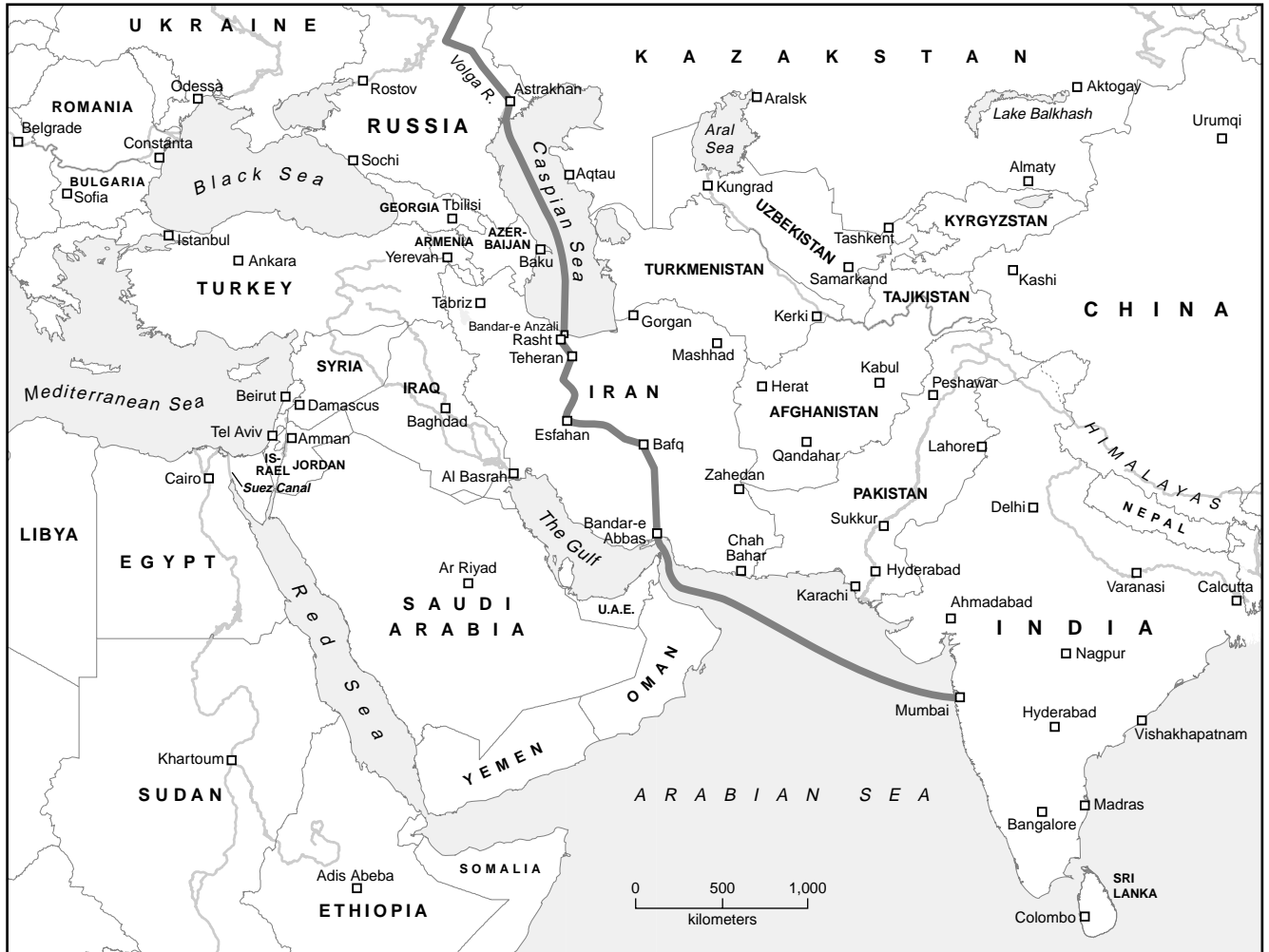
New Silk Road Policy

As for the nations which the United States tries to make an object of its policy, they, too, are not at all happy to play the offered role. Along with active participation in the SCO, they are putting forward broad initiatives for the system of international relations in the 21st Century to be polycentric and aimed at economic reforms in a peaceful environment. For example, in the Spring of 1999, Askar Akayev, President of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan, published his manifesto enti-

7. Such a U.S. strategy was outlined by Alexander Oslon, President of the Obshchestvennoye mneniye (Public Opinion Foundation), in a book published right after the events of Sept. 11, *Amerika: vzglyad iz Rossii, Do i posle 11 sentyabrya* (America: View from Russia, Before and After September 11) (Moscow: 2001), p. 14.

8. *Brookings Northeast Asia Survey: 2001-2002* (Washington, D.C.: 2002), p. 4.

The New Russia-Iran-India Transport Corridor



John Sigerson / EIRNS 2001

The “South-North” Eurasian Land-Bridge of transport from India through Iran and Russia, shown here in an EIR map, was first proposed by the Russian Transport Ministry in May 2001.

tled “Silk Route Diplomacy,” which says: “Building of a nuclear weapon free zone in Central Asia, discontinuing the arms race, and converting defense production, as well as providing proper conditions for sustainable development of all countries along the Great Silk Route without exception—all these would give a reason to hope that in the beginning of the 3rd Millennium, the [Silk] Route region, with its enormous potential and resources, would be one of the most prosperous and wealthy in the world; because problems, connected with interests of all countries, would be resolved jointly; and all obstacles to free movement of goods, capitals, services, and labor in the whole area of the Route would be eliminated.

“There are sufficient grounds to suggest that all countries of the Great Silk Route would apply maximal efforts to the effect that in the new millennium, only positive impulses of

creativity, peace, progress, and prosperity would be generated from the region of the Route, which is a vast space crossing the whole mainland of Eurasia from East to West, and which unites the rich diversity of cultures, traditions, and historic destinies.”⁹

This approach is accepted by a number of Asian and European states that are interested in the grand project of the 21st Century—the Trans-Continental Economic Bridge. In China, for example, this project has been adopted as a government program. The project means to build a high-tech-based network of high-speed transport and communications lines in the expanses of Eurasia, and thus to unite Asian and European

9. A. Akayev, *Diplomatiya Shelkovogo Puti (Silk Route Diplomacy)* (Bishkek: 1999), pp. 1-3.

nations in a new type of association for development. The central purpose of such an association would be to build, through joint efforts, an integrated super-modern infrastructure for transport, energy, and communications, that would extend from the Pacific through to the Atlantic, and thus provide a basis for rapid economic development of the whole mass of Eurasia in the 21st Century.

As noted in the comprehensive expert assessment of this project, "Having lived through geopolitical manipulations, alienation and conflicts, as well as the 'Great Game' of the colonial powers, peoples of the greatest continent have approached the opportunity to overcome the chronic backwardness of Eurasian 'inland areas' with the help of advanced technologies. For the first time in history, Eurasia, as an integrated unit, would arrive at a quite clear economic reality, composed by sovereign states intensively cooperating with one another."¹⁰

Coming back to Russia's current strategic partnership with China and India, it should be said that an important strategic objective in the central part of Eurasia is the need to create and to sustain favorable international conditions for successful realization of planned reforms. This is a point of coincidence among major national interests of Russia, China, and India, which is multiplied by the existing long traditions of friendly ties in the spheres of economy, culture, science, and technology. Lyndon LaRouche highlighted exactly this point in his presentation of Dec. 3, 2001 in New Delhi; and exactly this point provides a real opportunity for interaction among the three Eurasian giants. However, in practice, the opportunity alone would not be sufficient for such interaction, because the latter could take place only in a certain international environment, which we have to create and for which we shall have to struggle.

In the environment which is taking shape under the influence of other powers, favorable factors work together with quite many unfavorable ones, which could complicate and even frustrate interaction among the three powers, and which are not generated exclusively by bilateral relations within the "triangle." So, let us try to systematize the main unfavorable factors, and to weigh the real extent to which such factors could jeopardize attainment of our common strategic objective.

Old and New Aspects of International Security

The first group of factors is connected with international security, as well as its old and new aspects. All strategic threats—or, in the given case, unfavorable factors—are embedded in the changed state of international security. The trends that have generated the change have been accumulated implicitly. The main aspects of the old security structure (in the 1960s-1980s) were represented by the willingness: to

10. V.S. Myasnikov, "Kontinentalnyi most—proyekt XXI veka" (Continental Bridge: Project of the 21st Century), *Metally Evrazii. Natsionalnoye obozreniye*, 1997, No. 3, p. 8.

avoid nuclear war at the level of the two superpowers; to prevent the growth of local conflicts and wars into a universal holocaust; to block the proliferation of nuclear weapons; to solve the ecological problems of the planet; and, to regulate the demographic explosion.

The disintegration of the Soviet Union activated development of some old trends and generated new ones, such as: 1) So far, the reduction of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems does not guarantee against a nuclear war; 2) The proliferation of nuclear weapons could not be stopped, and now the task is not so much to make such weapons unavailable to states, but rather to individual terrorist organizations and groups; 3) Ecological problems are mounting—both in connection with the U.S. refusal to sign the Kyoto Protocol, and in connection with global climate change and the growing number of technology-generated catastrophes; 4) By all the evidence, demographic problems will be growing until the mid-21st Century, which is defined as the final point of demographic transition (i.e., a global self-regulating demographic process); 5) By that time, China's population, for example, would reach the mark of 1.6 billion; 6) The two-pole structure of the world in general, and international security in particular, is being replaced by a multi-polar structure of both, which is taking shape in the struggle against the trend towards a U.S.-led one-pole world; 7) Hence, there is reason to discuss the United States as playing a new role, of a "brake" on the development of international relations; 8) In the resolution of international problems, evident attempts are being taken to regard domestic legislation as higher than the UN Charter; 9) The creation of the EU and the role of united Europe carry both positive and negative potentials for the new system of international relations; 10) China and India have appeared in the position of major world powers, and their role will be growing; 11) As proved by the financial crisis of 1997-1998, the economic security of nations is no less important than security in the military and political spheres; 12) The role of such a factor of world development as the Islamic Revolution is growing rapidly; and 13) Finally, factors have appeared such as international terrorism, the international drug business, corruption and crime in many spheres of human activity, etc., all of which serve as a reason to discuss the process of criminal globalization. The above list of factors could be crowned by the appearance of a worldwide anti-globalist movement.

The second group of factors is connected with a struggle within the United Nations and for the United Nations. The UN was established as a collective guarantor of international security. Nowadays, we hear the widely disseminated view that the UN is somehow outdated and lagging behind rapidly developing international relations. To some extent, this view seems correct—especially in the context of several substantial failures of the UN in the last several years. The failures include: the Yugoslavian crisis of 1999, when NATO was placed over the UN; the year 2001, announced by the UN as the Year of Dialogue Among Civilizations, and "creamed"

by the events of Sept. 11 in the United States; and, the resolution by the U.S. Congress allowing the U.S. President to attack Iraq at his own discretion, neglecting the UN resolutions and inspections. Today, if one asks the question as to “Who is interested in the UN?” the answer will be: “Nobody but, probably, Taiwan, who wants to be back in there.” However, to bury the UN would be premature.

Along with the ever more frequent neglect of the UN on the part of the United States and NATO, several objective factors, too, are responsible for weakening the UN’s role.

First, apart from the five leading countries—being the UN founders and permanent members of its Security Council—a group of other important actors has appeared on the world scene, and hence in the UN. These countries—India, Japan, Brazil, Germany, and Canada—seek to strengthen their positions in the United Nations. Reorganization of the UN structure has been on the agenda for several years already, but so far, consensus on this issue seems to be quite distant from now.

Second, there are a number of new multinational associations (European Union) and international organizations—both regional (for example, APEC) and specialized (OPEC, WTO). Regular summit and ministerial meetings within the framework of such organizations somehow dissolve the need to delegate a number of problems to the UN. At the same time, informal but regular summits of the G-8 or Asia-Europe also remove many issues from the UN agenda.

It appears that along with reorganization of the UN structure, the authority of this organization as the only world-scale forum to address the problems of international security could be enhanced by such measures, as: to conduct the G-8 summit at the UN—while resolving global issues, the G-8 must not isolate itself from the rest of the world, because otherwise it would place itself in confrontation with many states and with many movements; to continue the Year of Dialogue Among Civilizations and, to this end, to select the UN as the venue for the Asia-Europe summit, Islamic Conference Summit, and Conference on Islam and Europe (the latter planned to take place in Spain); to conduct the APEC and OPEC summits within the framework of the UN; to hold a special session of the UN General Assembly that would address unification of all forces in the struggle against international terrorism (as discussed above).

The UN could make all the above-listed summits more transparent for the world public, and thus create an atmosphere of better confidence in the world. Such Eurasian powers as Russia, China, and India are interested, probably more than others, in the UN being again an efficient instrument of peace for the world community, and this is one of their shared positions, where they have started to apply coordinated efforts.

Economic Crisis, New Bretton Woods

The third group of unfavorable factors is connected with the economic aspects of international security. In the new

system of international relations at the dawn of this century, the economic component has grown considerably. This growth has been predetermined by three elements: 1) the objective course of globalization; 2) depletion of world energy resources; and, 3) global ecology problems—such as the shortage of freshwater and depletion of soils.

Apart from these rather obvious factors, there are factors, which are not very visible for the broad public, but which could blow up all economic ties in the world. By this, I mean the condition of global finance.

The situation is presented most fully and clearly in the Resolution of Sept. 25, 2002, passed by the Italian National Parliament, with regard to authorizing the government to take measures that would help Argentina to overcome the crisis. The Parliament proceeded from recognition of the fact that escalation of the banking and financial crisis, which started from crises of 1997 in Asia, Russia, and Latin America, and has lasted through to the recent failure of the “new economy” in the United States, the massive and, so far, lasting banking collapse in Japan, and the bankruptcy of Argentina, cannot but cause concern in all countries—among the population, ruling classes, companies, investors, and depositors—because this is not some chance string of events, but rather expresses the crisis of the entire [global] financial system, marked by the staggering gap between the volume of speculative capital—worth \$400 trillion (\$140 trillion of which the United States accounts for)—and a world gross product worth only \$40 trillion.

This is exactly the delayed-action mine laid within the international financial system. The authors of the above-cited parliamentary resolution consider it necessary to convene a new Bretton Woods-like international conference that would address the adaptation of IMF and IBRR [World Bank] activities to the new conditions. The evident task of such a conference would be to free European countries from the dependence on the U.S. dollar, in connection with enactment of the euro, and to try to provide the same international parity for the euro as the one that was provided at Bretton Woods for the U.S. dollar. The nearest future will show if these efforts help to save the world from the so-called “vampire capital”—i.e., the continuously growing speculative capital, which is capable of causing damage not only to individual national economies, but to entire regional economies, too. So far, however, all countries should be prepared for a sudden and painful attack on the part of that vampire.

Such preparations seem to be a reasonable element of interaction among Russia, China, and India within the framework of their constructive partnership. The prospects for interaction in the 21st Century among such countries as Russia, China, other SCO member countries, and India, Mongolia, Iran—i.e., the countries that historically are connected with the center of Eurasia—are not at all exhausted by the vectors addressed in this presentation. Certainly, interaction of all these countries must be put on the solid platform of economic and science-technology cooperation.

UN Focus of Growing Revolt at Imperial War of Aggression

by Mike Billington

An emergency Open Session of the United Nations Security Council began at 3:00 p.m. on March 26, and continued through March 27, allowing for a general debate by all United Nations members on the invasion of Iraq. The session was requested by the Arab League with support from the Non-Aligned Movement, and from a growing international alliance of nations which recognize this war—and the new U.S. strategic doctrine of pre-emptive unilateral war against perceived adversaries—as a severe threat to the world’s peace and security. Representatives of nations of Europe, Asia, Africa, and Ibero-America declared near-universal anger at the U.S. violation of international law and the United Nations Charter. They demanded that its “coalition” immediately withdraw invading forces from the sovereign state of Iraq, return to the UN the legitimate responsibility for the issue of Iraqi disarmament, and take responsibility for the death and destruction already imposed by massive bombardment.

The strong character of the statements at the UN and from governments over the week—some warning of a danger to civilization in the American expression of imperial arrogance—reveal that the response to the war is creating a potential strategic change, internationally. As the UN news service itself reported, many nations “could not understand how the Council could remain silent in the face of the aggression by two of its permanent members against another United Nations Member State.”

The UN meeting emerged from a resolution passed March 25 by the Arab League in Cairo. The Arab League had been divided and generally ineffective before the war began; its members wanted to prevent it, but were badly fissured on how to deal with the United States. With the “shock and awe” of the assault—seeing themselves threatened with attack or destabilization brought on by U.S. destruction and occupation of an Arab state—the members came together, with only Kuwait abstaining from a unanimous vote. The resolution

called for:

- “Immediate and unconditional withdrawal of U.S. and British troops”;
- An emergency UN Security Council meeting to demand the “withdrawal of the aggressors”;
- An “emergency UN General Assembly meeting, if the UN Security Council refused to convene or take the necessary resolution to halt the aggression.”

This last demand is a reference to UN Resolution 377, known as “Uniting for Peace,” which allows the convening of an emergency session of the General Assembly when the Security Council fails in its responsibility to maintain peace and security. It has been used several times by the United States, including in 1951 to circumvent the Security Council veto by the Soviet Union against responding to the North Korean invasion of the South; and in 1956 to avoid the British/French veto of a response to their military seizure of the Suez Canal. Now, U.S. and British lawlessness requires circumventing their vetos.

At the Security Council meeting itself, Yahya Mahmasani, Arab League Observer to the UN, reported on the Arab League’s demands, adding that the intentional U.S. rejection of the inspection regime, whose inspectors “needed only a few months to discharge their tasks,” convinced him that “the question of Iraq was not one of weapons of mass destruction, but of the imposition of absolute power, plans, and schemes.” He continued: “At a time when there was hope for the end of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, I was stunned to see the invasion and occupation of Iraq. Instead of one occupation, there are now two to deal with.”

The World Unites

The extraordinary unity of purpose of many of the world’s nations against the U.S./British unilateral war policy, is what Lyndon LaRouche has called the “positive side to this situa-

tion.” With the most severe world economic collapse of the modern era, LaRouche said on March 21, “There are forces in Europe, as well as Asia, who recognize the importance of closer ties of cooperation, especially economically based, on technology transfer relations in the long term, between Western Europe and Asia. . . . The mobilization of a hopeful humanity, for a recovery from this horror show, is the one thing that could stop this war.”

The leaders of the new alliance of Germany, France, and Russia, as well as the “strategic triangle” of Russia, China, and India, have denounced the war officially, while pointing to the greater danger of the “unilateralist” policy that it represents. One expression came from Russian Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov at a meeting of Russia’s Defense and Foreign Policy Council on March 22. “It is absolutely clear,” Ivanov said, “that we are at the threshold of a new phase in the development of international relations. . . . The key problem emerges as the relationship between a multilateral approach to the solution of international problems, and the tendency towards unilateral actions, which has taken the upper hand in U.S. policy of late.” Ivanov went on, “It is quite evident that not just the fate of Iraq or even the region is being decided, although that is of some significance, given the role of the Middle and Near East in international affairs. The question of the principles on which security, and the world order as a whole, will be built during the coming years and decades, largely depends on how this crisis is settled” (see *Documentation*).

China’s new political leadership has demanded an immediate end to the invasion, and pledged to coordinate efforts with the international community to that end. Despite tensions between India and Pakistan, both have denounced the aggression and called for U.S. withdrawal. India’s External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha called on the UN to act to end the invasion, while Pakistani Prime Minister Mir Zafarullah Khan Jamali, visiting China, said that Pakistan “did not and would not support war.”

Pressure on UN Secretary General

The Non-Aligned Movement recently reconstituted itself, under the leadership of South Africa’s President Thabo Mbeki and Malaysia’s Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamad, to confront “unilateralism” as the new name for colonialism. With strong support from Indonesia’s President Megawati Sukarnoputri (the daughter of Sukarno, a leader in the creation of the Non-Aligned Movement), Dr. Mahathir is acting to bring the developing sector nations into international action against the U.S. war policy.

Dr. Mahathir introduced a resolution denouncing the war to Malaysia’s Parliament, stating, that “Rather than being futuristic by discussing the rebuilding of Iraq after the ongoing destruction, the UN should be realistic and practical in addressing the demise of international law and the suffering of innocent Iraqis.” He called for the resignation of UN Secretary General Kofi Annan, who is preaching “unity” *against*



LaRouche campaign organizing in Houston. “The mobilization of a hopeful humanity,” said LaRouche, “for a recovery from this horror show, is the one thing that could stop this war.”

those who are trying to stop the U.S./British criminality. Dr. Mahathir said the Secretary General “is not a free agent, he is very much subject to pressure, and therefore, whatever he says is not reflective of the opinion of the UN.”

In his speech to the Malaysian Parliament, Dr. Mahathir said that the “rule of law no longer exists, because the very people who coined this term are themselves the violators.” He called on the UN to act to demand immediate withdrawal of the invading forces, and to resolve that: “Pre-emptive war against weaker nations by the superpowers and their allies should altogether be banned. Unilateral attacks should be illegalized, and the world should act against anyone breaching this principle and international law.”

In Ibero-America, Mexico’s President Vicente Fox, despite open threats of American economic retaliation, has refused to support the war, saying, “These are times in which to guard the higher interests of the nation. These are times of unity.” His words won the praise of former President José López Portillo, who said that Mexico was ready for any U.S. retaliation, “if it is for the blessed dignity, to save the dignity and the pacifism of the Mexican people.” Brazil’s new President Lula da Silva, who had called for a heads-of-state summit of all nations opposing the war, on March 23 sent a letter to

Pope John Paul II, praising his firm stance against the war and the “great spiritual leadership” he is providing as a “rallying point” of nations in defense of an international order based on multilateralism.

The Pope, speaking to military chaplains on March 25, said that “war as an instrument of solving disputes among nations has been repudiated, even before the UN Charter, by the consciousness of a large part of humanity, except in the case of defense against aggression.”

Documentation

Ivanov: ‘New Phase Of Relations’

Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov, speaking on March 22 at a meeting of the Russian Defense and Foreign Policy Council, said, “It is absolutely clear that we are at the threshold of a new phase in the development of international relations. The war against Iraq is the first really major international crisis since the end of the Cold War.”

Ivanov noted President Vladimir Putin’s statement of March 20, declaring the U.S. invasion of Iraq “a serious political mistake . . . that these military actions are being carried out contrary to world public opinion, and contrary to the principles and norms of international law and the UN Charter. Nothing can justify this military action—neither the accusation that Iraq supports international terrorism (we have never had and do not have information of this kind), nor the desire to change the political regime in that country, which is in direct contradiction to international law.”

Ivanov said that after Sept. 11, “the international community reached a new level of understanding the nature of today’s threats and challenges. For the first time since the Second World War, a broad coalition of countries began to be formed, united by their common interest in counteracting those threats, above all international terrorism. The question is whether the creation of that coalition will turn out to have been merely an episode, or whether it may become a model for a new system of global security, which would enable us jointly to meet such challenges as the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, organized crime and the drug trade, and regional conflicts, and to solve a range of other complex problems.”

Russia believes that such a system can only work if based on international law and involving cooperation through the UN, he said. “Accordingly, the key problem emerges as the relationship between a multilateral approach to the solution of international problems, and the tendency towards unilateral actions, which has taken the upper hand in U.S. policy of late. . . . The Iraq crisis is the first serious test, in this regard. It is

quite evident that not just the fate of Iraq or even the region is being decided, although that is of some significance, given the role of the Middle and Near East in international affairs. The question of the principles on which security, and the world order as a whole, will be built during the coming years and decades, largely depends on how this crisis is settled.

“We have no interest in a precedent being set in international relations, for the violent change of political regimes in sovereign nations. This is a question of principle, having nothing to do with Russia’s relations with any particular regime, including the one in Baghdad. Based on our own historical experience, we do not believe it is effective to ‘export democracy,’ as there used to be the ‘export of revolution.’ All the more so, when it is a question of the Islamic world, where such methods can only breed a new wave of extremism and terrorist activity.”

Ivanov called the interaction of France, Germany, Russia and China in the UN Security Council (UNSC) a departure from the “bloc discipline” of the past; “yet another indication of the strengthening tendency towards a multipolar world order. I want to stress that the concept of multipolarity, as we understand it, is not a cover for some kind of combination in the spirit of anti-Americanism, but rather a reflection of one of the realities of the world today, in which various centers of influence exist, and no one nation is in a position to decide all problems by itself.”

There must be normal cooperation among Russia, the United States, and the EU, Ivanov said. “Of course, the most important thing now, is to stop the war as rapidly as possible and return the Iraq problem to the channel of political settlement through the UNSC.”

Mahathir Condemns ‘New Imperialists’

Malaysia’s Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamad, speaking to Parliament on March 24, forcefully stated the tasks facing the nations of the Non-Aligned Movement (which Dr. Mahathir now heads), in response to the launching of a new imperialism:

“The world today has entered a very alarming and dangerous phase following the attack on Iraq by the United States and its allies without the sanction of the UN. This has left a black mark in the history of the world, which saw a superpower and its allies, in blatant disregard of international law, humanity, and justice, attacking a state that is no longer able to defend itself, let alone pose a threat to a superpower. That Iraq is dangerous and a threat to the whole world, with its weapons of mass destruction, is ridiculous and unacceptable as a reason for launching such an attack.

“Sadder still, the use of the latest weaponry and wholesale bombings of Iraq, which has been forced beforehand to de-

stroy its defense system on the orders of the UN Security Council, is really unjust. After having suffered for 12 years under UN-imposed economic sanctions resulting in the loss of 1.5 million lives due to the shortage of food and medical supplies, the Iraqis now face bombings and rocket attacks against which they are defenseless and devoid of any means to protect themselves. . . .

“The Security Council and the UN have themselves been marginalized by the United States, which discards all international law. . . . Today, smaller and weaker nations are no longer safe, as the UN could no longer protect them from superpower aggression. The UN and international law are meaningless now. We have reverted to the Stone Age where might is right. . . . The rule of law no longer exists because the very people who coined this term are themselves the violators. . . .

“Israel and the United States have in fact threatened to use nuclear weapons as they deem fit in certain circumstances. . . . Of late, what is obvious is that it is not Iraq’s weapons of mass destruction that is uppermost, but the objective has shifted to ousting the Iraqi government and pursuing the strategic goals of the United States and its allies. Their strategy is not only to defeat Iraq, but also station American forces permanently in West Asia to monitor and intimidate the governments and the people there. This means democracy is unlikely to flourish and instead authoritarian rules by foreign powers and their puppets will be a feature of the world system. . . .

“Pre-emptive war against weaker nations by the superpowers and their allies should altogether be banned. Unilateral attacks should be illegalized and the world should act against anyone breaching this principle and international law.

“We are relieved that at least there are superpowers which oppose the American and British actions. We highly commend France, Russia, and China together with Germany and several other European nations for their opposition. We regard highly, Americans and Britons who protested against their own governments alongside people from all over the world through anti-war demonstrations.

“It is clear that this is not a war between Europe or Christians and Muslim countries. The opposition to the war by the leader of the Catholic Church Pope John Paul, the Archbishop of Canterbury of the Anglican Church, and the Archbishop of Britain’s Catholic Church, proves that Christians at large are against U.S. actions. This is not a Crusade. This is a war between the superpowers, the United States and Britain, and Iraq, a weak Muslim state. This is the actions of imperialists still in pursuit of world dominance. After launching attacks on the economy, they follow suit with military strikes. If the targeted country is strong, surely they won’t attack. This is a cowardly act of a bully. . . . Only the Americans and the British people could bring their governments to stop attacking Iraq and persuade them to return to the UN fold. If the governments which bypass the UN are unseated by their own people, then probably the new ones may re-embrace the UN.”

Amelia Robinson Again Tours Italy

by Liliana Gorini

As Europe and the world say a clear “no” to the U.S. war against Iraq, which goes against the U.S. Constitution and international law, President Bush will have to back down. This was the message brought to Italy by Amelia Boynton Robinson, heroine of the American Civil Rights movement, close collaborator of Martin Luther King, Jr. in the fight for African-American voting rights in Alabama, and currently, vice-chairman of the Schiller Institute, and close collaborator of American Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

This was Mrs. Robinson’s third visit to Italy in one year, made possible by a number of important official invitations, including by the City Council of Tramutola, a small city in southern Italy, and Cuneo, in the north. In the course of this visit, she addressed several public meetings—in Tramutola, Rome, Florence, San Marino, and Cuneo—and in all of them she was received and honored for her life-long battle in defense of civil rights and for non-violence. Most notable was a reception in Rome by Mayor Walter Veltroni at the Com-podoglio, Rome’s Capitol Hill, where she was honored for her lifetime of struggle for civil and human rights. She gave interviews to all the major Italian media, including national television (Rai 3), Radio Popolare, Radio 24, Vatican Radio, and a number of magazines.

The trip was organized by the Italian Movimento Solidarietà (Solidarity Movement, LaRouche’s movement in Italy), whose president is Paolo Raimondi and vice president is Liliana Gorini.

The tour started on March 8, Women’s Day, in Tramutola, in the province of Potenza, in southern Italy, which had chosen to celebrate the role of women in politics, choosing the example of “this woman and her history,” as the official poster bearing Mrs. Robinson’s picture declared. Mrs. Robinson was flanked on the podium by the Mayor of Tramutola, Franco Simone; the president of the Region Basilicata, Filippo Burbico; Raimondi; and three women involved in politics: Giovanna Lerosi, a judge from Salerno in charge of the fight against the mafia; a local mayor; and Livia Malcangio, who helped organize a humanitarian flight to Iraq last December, and works with the Gorbachov Foundation.

After describing her battles in defense of civil rights, justice, and peace, and her work with Martin Luther King, Mrs. Robinson addressed a very important issue for Italy: the slave mentality which she fought all her life. This mentality prevented many African-Americans from fighting for their rights, because they believed they “owed” something to their

masters. Many countries, including Italy, think they “owe” America something because of the help it gave for reconstruction after the Second World War, she said. But this does not mean that they should support injustice. Because the best way to support America, is not to support this war, as the Italian government of Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi decided to do, but to support the true America in opposing it, which includes Amelia Robinson, LaRouche, and the LaRouche Youth movement.

This was also the message of Raimondi: “It’s important for us in Italy to know that there is a movement, in the United States, which has an alternative to this war, an alternative which is economic development and a new economic and financial system, and we call on Italian institutions to support it.”

Reception in Rome

In Rome, the city in which 3 million people marched for peace on Feb. 15, Mrs. Robinson was received by Mayor Veltroni at the Campidoglio, where she was awarded an official medal in commemoration of her trip. The Mayor emphasized the importance of her fight for peace, and said that Martin Luther King is still a reference point for those who fight for civil rights and peace today. He assured her that the fight for peace and justice will be continued, in Italy, by all people of good will, and that more demonstrations for peace, economic development, especially for Africa, and a dialogue of civilizations will be forthcoming.

Mrs. Robinson was later interviewed by Vatican Radio, where she had the opportunity to comment on the important role played by Pope John Paul II in the attempt to prevent a war. The next day she addressed a public meeting in the Adventist Church, the most important Baptist Church in Rome, which was overcrowded with 100 people. The whole conference was aired on a national radio network owned by the church.

In Florence, on March 15, Mrs. Robinson addressed two youth meetings of the Buddhist Center Soka Gakkai, on the occasion of an exhibition on “three men of peace”—Mahatma Gandhi, Martin Luther King, and the center’s Buddhist leader. Each meeting was attended by 200 young people. She was honored with poems and choral singing. After hearing her speak, the 19-year-old choral director decided to come to the LaRouche movement’s international conference taking place that weekend, in Bad Schwalbach, Germany.

The next day she was again in Ravenna, guest of the Villaggio del Fanciullo, a center for young people in trouble, managed by Father Ulisse Frascali. She was interviewed by the weekly magazine *Qui*, which produced a two-page article.

In the nearby City State of San Marino, Mrs. Robinson spoke at a public conference organized by the local trade unions. The unions in San Marino, as in Italy, are very active in organizing demonstrations and strikes against Bush’s imperial war. The meeting was attended by 150 people, and the

news of it came during prime time on San Marino TV that night. It was organized by sending a leaflet with Mrs. Robinson’s biography to all 12,000 families living there. Some months ago, she had been officially received in the government palace of San Marino by the two Capitani Reggenti (government leaders), who a few weeks later, also officially received Lyndon LaRouche, and mentioned him and his proposals for a new economic and financial system in their traditional year-end message.

The trip ended in northern Italy, with an official invitation of the City Council of Cuneo (near Turin), and a visit to Milan. In Cuneo Mrs. Robinson was received by the Vice County Commissioner and two local ministers, who welcomed her to the city by emphasizing how important to them, personally, was King’s “I have a dream” speech and his heritage of non-violence. They thanked her for her role in trying to bring some reason to the American Administration.

She was then escorted to City Hall, where she first addressed briefly the City administration, led by the Mayor, and gave a short interview to a local television; and then addressed the meeting of the City Council, which included all city councilmen, both majority (the left parties, opposing the war) and the opposition (the parties belonging to the government of Prime Minister Berlusconi). As in previous public addresses, she gave a strong message, also addressed to Berlusconi, whose wishy-washy attitude helped make this war possible: “Today it is Iraq, tomorrow it is going to be Iran, Syria, North Korea; but who tells you that, after hitting weak countries, if he is not stopped, Bush is not going to hit also France, Germany, and your own country?” At this point, a city councilman of Berlusconi’s party started grumbling (his name, we were told, is Nello, but his nickname is “Nullo,” which means zero, and justly so), and another walked out of the meeting in protest. All the others applauded Mrs. Robinson, who called on them to act to stop this war “within the confines of the Constitution and of non-violence, as the majority of the U.S. population is trying to do.”

On March 19, just hours before the war started, Mrs. Robinson had her last meeting, in Milan, with Regional Councilman Raimondi, who received her officially in the name of the president of the Lombardy Region, Roberto Formigoni. As she was being ushered up to the Regional Council, the false news of the possible assassination of Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz had just come in from news agencies. This was received with great anxiety, because Aziz is close to President Formigoni, who travelled to Iraq many times in an attempt to mediate the end of the embargo, and was the first to meet Aziz when he came to Rome to be received by the Pope. “He is the moderate one in the regime, a Catholic, and if they killed him, God only knows what is going to happen next,” was one comment. Before leaving Italy, Mrs. Robinson met two representatives of Emergency, who organize humanitarian aid for the victims of the war in Iraq and Afghanistan, and gave an interview to Radio Popolare.

Pakistan's Musharraf Walks a Tightrope

by Ramtanu Maitra

The rope on which Pakistan President Pervez Musharraf is balancing himself and his country is getting less stable every day, as the United States impatiently is demanding more and more help from Islamabad to neutralize al-Qaeda, Taliban, and Afghan mujahideen leader Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, to ease the worsening security situation in Afghanistan. In return, Washington is offering Pakistan more money than ever. But the street view in Pakistan is different: People believe Musharraf is on an American leash.

The Pakistani President faces the dilemma of how to manage the street crowd, while ending up on the right side of the United States. This problem is nothing new for him: It began following the events of Sept. 11, 2001 and the U.S.-led invasion of Afghanistan in November of that year. The situation, however, has grown a lot more dangerous, since the U.S.-U.K. invasion of Iraq.

Conflict Within

President Musharraf has to watch all his flanks. The Pakistani Army and the Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) are doing their best to protect their interests in Afghanistan, and in Jammu and Kashmir. Neither the Army, nor the ISI, is too keen to protect al-Qaeda, but the problem at this time is that over the years, the non-Afghan Arab mujahideen in Afghanistan, including al-Qaeda, have become a part and parcel of various Pakistani militant groups. It is not easy to do a clean separation. Nonetheless, the Army and the ISI have given up a number of al-Qaeda members to the Americans. But the Taliban and Hekmatyar, along with the Kashmiri militants, are not negotiable items. In other words, Musharraf cannot satisfy the United States on that score, unless Washington is ready to break Pakistan's well-entrenched political system, dominated by the men in uniform. If the United States goes that far, it would create many other problems.

The tension created by the American pressure, and the growing instability in Afghanistan, is patently visible in Islamabad. Afghan President Hamid Karzai, a token Pashtun backed by the United States and India, had been scheduled to be the chief guest at Pakistan's National Day on March 23. The trip was called off, supposedly because the security situation in Pakistan was highly unstable. But that was only the official version.

The real story is somewhat different. President Karzai, besides being identified as pro-India, is strongly disliked by

the Pakistani Army and the ISI. They claim, and there is truth in it, that Karzai survives as President because he accommodates the Northern Alliance in Afghanistan. Pakistani military men back the Taliban, and have always opposed the Northern Alliance for its close ties to Moscow and New Delhi. President Karzai, goaded by his benefactors, wants the Pakistani Army to stop protecting Gulbuddin Hekmatyar and the Taliban, which is now regrouping and planning to take over Kabul as soon the foreign troops leave Afghanistan. Till such a time, they will wage war against the U.S. forces and Karzai's men.

President Musharraf has personally urged President Karzai to include in his Cabinet more Pashtuns, who are closer to Pakistan. But Karzai is in no position to antagonize his benefactors; he has begun hobnobbing with New Delhi and Tehran, mostly for his personal survival. The situation is getting very tense, but Musharraf has no intent to challenge the Army and ISI on behalf of Karzai and Washington.

The situation was bad enough, but it has worsened by the U.S.-led invasion of Iraq. Now, Musharraf cannot get any support either from the street, or from the Islamic political groupings, to satisfy the Americans. If the war in Iraq gets bloodier, it will become that much more difficult for Musharraf to juggle all the hot items. Although Washington's help to reschedule the country's foreign debts, bounties in the form of billions of dollars of aid to Pakistan, and U.S. efforts to organize Japan to help out Pakistan in these difficult days, have all come in handy, Musharraf just cannot deliver all that Washington demands.

A Highly Dangerous 'Way Out'

Seeking a way out of this situation, Musharraf conducted another round of missile testing on March 26. On the same day, India tested its Prithvi missile, with a 93-mile range and with a capability to carry a small nuclear warhead. The tests occurred just two days after 24 Kashmir Pandits (Hindu Brahmins of Kashmir) were slaughtered in the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir, and less than a week after a prominent Kashmiri militant leader, Abdul Majid Dar, was gunned down near his home. These killings enflamed the already-frayed tempers of both the Pakistani and Indian authorities. Both nations are ready to mobilize to fight each other.

President Musharraf figures this is the way out from the crisis he faces: He can mobilize the entire country against India. The divisions within the Army and the ISI; the anger of the street demonstrators against the U.S. invasion of Iraq; and all the other Pakistanis who have become wary of Musharraf's pro-U.S. policies, will join him to fight the common enemy: India.

On the other side of the border, New Delhi, now wallowing in a unidimensional anti-Muslim foreign policy, is moving in a comparably dangerous direction. An escalation of tension with Pakistan would also provide an opportunity for the Vajpayee government to brag that it has the determination to ignore the Yankees and take care of its own business.

War, Hitler, and Cheney

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

This statement was released on March 25 by the Democratic Presidential pre-candidate's political committee, LaRouche in 2004.

The immediate situation of the United States is summed up as follows: At this moment, as I had forewarned you in 1999-2000, we are plunging into a world depression comparable to, but worse than the Herbert Hoover Depression of 1929-1933. As I forewarned you in an address broadcast at the beginning of 2001, new would-be Adolf Hitlers have now appeared, this time inside the U.S.A. Those would-be Hitlers now threaten the whole world with the kinds of wars for which the world later hung Nazi leaders, at Nuremberg: the new Hitlers from inside the U.S.A. and Blair's government, who act exactly as Hitler threatened Czechoslovakia in 1938, and invaded Poland in 1939.

The pivotal feature of that warfare, into which an already bankrupt United States has just been plunged, is the de facto usurpation of the function of a still-sitting President by Halliburton's Vice-President Cheney, and by a gang of his organized-crime-linked lackeys polluting not only the Departments of Defense and State; but also polluting, and virtually castrating elected and other leaders of the nominal opposition, the Democratic Party.

Ironically, but not accidentally, the present war-like situation in the Department of Defense, including the public rug-chewing exhibitions by Secretary Rumsfeld, reminds today's serious historians of the way in which Adolf Hitler, and his Roman Legions-modelled SS, ultimately destroyed that German military which would-be Caesar Hitler's gang feared and hated so intensely.

All too obviously, the leading war-makers inside the Bush Administration today are mere lackeys, nasty pimps like the Leporello of Mozart's famous opera. These real-life Leporel-



los, such as the politically pimpish Wolfowitz and Ashcroft, were spawned, chiefly, by Chicago University and associated circles of a prominent fascist ideologue, the late Professor Leo Strauss. This Strauss was a follower of the Carl Schmitt who crafted the law under which Hitler became dictator of Germany; so, are Strauss's ardent followers inside the Bush Administration today. This fascist, Strauss, who created Wolf-

owitz, was imported to the United States from the Germany of Carl Schmitt and Hitler-midwife Hjalmar Schacht, at the time also, that the later Robert Hutchins-sponsored Strauss was already known to be a fanatical follower of the leading Nazi ideologue Martin Heidegger.

However, like the Nazi SS enforcers, lackeys Wolfowitz, Perle, Bolton, Wurmser, Feith, and so on, are merely expendable hoodlums adorned with political motley. To understand them, you must look to those who created them and put them into their present positions. You must look to the London-backed Hjalmar Schachts and von Papens of the modern U.S.A., including the likes of the Conrad Blacks, the Rupert Murdochs, George Shultz, and the Shultz-allied forces behind the Halliburton firms' government and other connections.

The essence of the matter is exactly what I warned you might happen, in a broadcast address I delivered just before the inauguration of President George W. Bush. We are in an

accelerating world depression, while this year's U.S. Federal deficit already soars in the direction of the \$1 trillions mark. The U.S.A. experienced its "Reichstag Fire" on Sept. 11, 2001, and the storm-trooper legions of Vice-President Cheney marched forth from those smoking ruins, brandishing their *Mein Kampf* doctrine of "preventive nuclear" war. This is the Nazi-like doctrine which Cheney had adopted in 1991, then in his capacity of Secretary of Defense. Led by Cheney's

and Rumsfeld's lackeys, the depression-wracked United States is presently marching down the road toward self-inflicted Hell, unless the war is stopped about now.

We are, therefore, now trapped in a war for which no foreseeable exit is provided. It is not an "Iraq War"; it is a virtually endless world war, unless we stop it: unless you, personally, contribute to stopping it. It is a war already spreading, as the military forces of Turkey invade northern

Nazi-like Justification Of Aggressive War

Chancellor Adolf Hitler to the Reichstag Sept. 1, 1939, explaining why he invaded Poland:

For months we have suffered under the torture of a problem which the Versailles Diktat created—a problem that has deteriorated until it becomes intolerable for us. . . . On my own initiative I have, not once but several times, made proposals for the revision of intolerable conditions. All these proposals, as you know, have been rejected—proposals for the limitation of armaments and, even if necessary, disarmament, proposals for the limitation of war-making, proposals for the elimination of certain methods of modern warfare. . . .

For four months I have calmly watched developments, although I never ceased to give warnings. In the last few days I have increased these warnings. . . .

For two whole days, I sat in my government and waited to see whether it was convenient for the Polish government to send a plenipotentiary or not. Last night they did not send us a plenipotentiary, but instead informed us through their ambassador that they were still considering whether and to what extent they were in a position to go into the British proposals. . . .

Deputies, if the German government and its leader patiently endured such treatment, Germany would deserve only to disappear from the political stage. But I am wrongly judged if my love of peace and my patience are mistaken for weakness or even cowardice. . . .

The other European states understand in part our attitude. I should like all to thank Italy, which throughout has supported us, but you will understand for the carrying on of this struggle . . . we will carry out this task ourselves. . . . From now on bombs will be met with bombs. Whoever fights with poison gas will be fought with poison gas. Whoever departs from the rules of humane warfare can only expect that we shall do the same . . . until the safety, security of the Reich and its rights are secured.

President George W. Bush, nationally televised address March 17, 2003:

My fellow citizens. For more than a decade, the United States and other nations have pursued patient and honorable efforts to disarm the Iraqi regime without war. . . . The world has engaged in 12 years of diplomacy. We have passed more than a dozen resolutions in the United Nations Security Council. We have sent hundreds of weapons inspectors to oversee the disarmament of Iraq. Our good faith has not been returned. . . . Peaceful efforts to disarm the Iraqi regime have failed again and again because we are not dealing with peaceful men. . . .

The danger is clear: using chemical, biological, or one day, nuclear weapons, obtained with the help of Iraq, the terrorists could fulfill their stated ambitions and kill thousands or hundreds of thousands of innocent people in our country or any other. The United States and other nations did nothing to deserve or invite this threat. But we will do everything to defeat it. Instead of drifting along toward tragedy, we will set a course toward safety.

Before the day of horror can come, before it is too late to act, this danger will be removed. The United States of America has the sovereign authority to use force in assuring its own national security. That duty falls to me as Commander in Chief by the oath I have sworn, by the oath I will keep. . . . America tried to work with the United Nations to address this threat, because we wanted to resolve the issue peacefully. In the case of Iraq, the Security Council did act in the early 1990s, under Resolutions 678 and 687, both still in effect.

The United States and our allies are authorized to use force in ridding Iraq of weapons of mass destruction. This is not a question of authority. It is a question of will. . . .

Should the enemy strike our country, they would be attempting to shift our attention with panic and weaken our morale with fear. In this, they would fail. No act of theirs can alter the course or shake the resolve of this country. We are a peaceful people. Yet we're not a fragile people. And we will not be intimidated by thugs and killers. If our enemies dare to strike us, they and all who have aided them will face fearful consequences.

Iraq, in preparation to deal with a Kurdish campaign to carve a Kurdish state out of a region including large chunks of Turkey and Transcaucasia. This is a war of incalculable implications, being pushed by dangerous, and largely morally demented lunatics, such as Mother Cheney's Chicken-hawks.

This is a spreading war, which threatens to topple most, or even all of the existing governments of the Middle East. As a result of the earlier foolishness of the Bush Administration policy toward the government of South Korea, President Bush's brainless launching of an absolutely unlawful war against Iraq, has created the grave possibility of an otherwise unlikely, nuclear-warfare incident between the U.S.A. and North Korea, with the possibility of a third nuclear-weapons detonation against Japan.

None of this insanity could have happened this way, had the U.S.A. been given the option of choosing a qualified Presidential candidate for the 2000 elections, instead of being presented with no real option but the utterly incompetent, but bad-tempered patsies Al Gore and George W. Bush. This war could not have begun as it did, without the role of Conrad Black's Hudson Institute in crafting the campaign to split both the Republican and Democratic parties, to elect a "Bull Moose" ticket of a pair of pro-war fanatics, Senators John McCain and Joseph Lieberman, in 2004. Whatever wrong the under-qualified President Bush has done, he remains the poor patsy from whom the pack of Cheney-Rumsfeld lackeys have managed to gain almost anything they wished, so far. However, this would not have been possible had the Democratic Party itself not fallen under the top-down control of the same behind-the-scenes forces which control Dick "Lady Macbeth" Cheney.

Already—bad as the present, thuggish National Committee leadership of the Democratic Party is—at this moment, President George Bush's chances of re-election are less than zero. Karl Rove must face the painful truth: With the outbreak of this war, Rove's candidate has just shot his own wad. Therefore, the more important, remaining question is, will there actually be a 2004 election conducted under the auspices of the actual U.S. Constitution? If the United States does not get out of the present war, by such possible means as returning the Iraq issues to the UNO, the chances for civilization as a whole quickly become very, very grim.

Amid all these fearful uncertainties of war, depression, and threatened Nazi-like forms dictatorship, even here, I can assure you of one thing: If enough of you back my 2004 Democratic Presidential pre-candidacy now, we, together with even the well-meaning, but cowardly fellows hiding under their Congressional benches, can reform the Democratic Party organization's presently corrupt, DLC-dominated, right-wing leadership. In that case, we have a good chance of getting out of the terrible situation building up now. That is something any citizen can do. Ask yourself: Do you have the "guts" to do at least that much?

Ashcroft Steps Up Secret Surveillance

by Edward Spannaus

Giving a recent briefing on U.S. Middle East policy at Washington's Georgetown University, Edward Peck, the U.S. Chief of Mission in Iraq in the 1980s, cited President Bush's repeated statements that "the terrorists hate us because of our freedom." Peck suggested that whoever believes this, should strongly support Attorney General John Ashcroft's policy—to remove the cause of that hatred by taking away those freedoms. Even without obtaining the draconian new powers being sought under the planned "Patriot II" legislation (see *EIR*, Feb. 28 and March 28), Ashcroft is accelerating the use of secret surveillance powers granted under the anti-terrorism Patriot Act of 2001, and exercising a broad array of measures against both immigrants and U.S. citizens.

More Surveillance, Less Protection

It was recently disclosed that Ashcroft has dramatically increased the use of two powers which were expanded under the first Patriot Act. These are: 1) "national security letters" (the equivalent of subpoenas, but without judicial review) that require businesses to turn over electronic records about finances, telephone calls and e-mail, and other transactions, and 2) "emergency foreign intelligence warrants" for wiretaps and break-ins. The Justice Department and the FBI have refused to provide data on the extent of their use of these powers, and some in Congress are considering legislation to require the DOJ to provide such information.

Additionally, the Justice Department on March 24 lifted a requirement that the FBI ensure the accuracy of information before adding to the nation's most comprehensive law-enforcement data base, the FBI's National Crime Information Center. These records are used routinely by state and local agencies to run checks on a person stopped or detained, or someone simply suspected of an offense. Information in the NCIC database can make the difference being monitored or not, or being arrested or released.

The change was made by the Justice Department to the 1974 Privacy Act. "It's a pretty big job to be accurate and complete," Washington lawyer and former intelligence agency official Stewart Baker told the Associated Press. "On the other hand, these are potentially very significant records . . . and if it's not accurate and complete, it can mean trouble."

The above-cited measures obviously can target U.S. citizens just as easily as immigrants. But, as is the usual case under Ashcroft, immigrants are being targeted for special

police-state measures.

Under the new program of the Immigration and Naturalization Service requiring that male visitors from various Islamic and Middle East countries appear at INS offices for fingerprinting and registration, the INS is preventing lawyers from accompanying their clients during interviews and interrogations, even though, under official INS policy, attorneys are allowed to accompany them. When immigrants are separated from their lawyers and questioned, they have been asked questions such as, “Do you go to a mosque?” and, “Do you know such-and-such person?”

And, separately, Attorney General John Ashcroft has issued orders allowing the FBI and the U.S. Marshals Service to detain foreign nationals, in cases where there is not enough evidence to hold them on criminal charges. Several immigration lobbying groups are protesting the fact that the FBI was secretly given such authority, without the Justice Department either informing Congress or the public.

Ashcroft’s order breaks down the wall which has long separated Federal law enforcement from immigration officers. These two functions have traditionally been kept separate, in part, so that illegal immigrants could report crimes without fear of deportation. Many local police have opposed a DOJ program allowing them to get involved in immigration matters and make immigration arrests, since they believe that this will make immigrants unwilling to talk to them about crimes or other wrongdoing, for fear that they will be detained and deported.

This is one way in which Ashcroft is undermining law enforcement—the first line of defense against terrorism—under the pretext of fighting terrorism.

Undermining Law Enforcement

The obsessive Ashcroft/FBI emphasis on terrorism is also causing the FBI to cut back its investigations of criminal activity, including drug-trafficking and street violence. For example, the number of violent drug cases referred to the U.S. Attorney by the FBI for prosecution in Washington, D.C., dropped 41% in FY 2002 from the previous year. In the FBI’s D.C. field office (which includes Northern Virginia), more than half of the 300 agents previously assigned to criminal cases have been transferred to counter-terrorism and counter-intelligence squads. This is putting additional pressure on local police to handle major cases previously handled jointly with the FBI.

Nationwide, the FBI has reassigned 2,500 of its 11,500 agents to anti-terrorist assignments; it now has 65-75% of its resources devoted to terrorism and counter-intelligence, as compared to 40% previously.

On Jan. 9, the U.S. Attorney in Baltimore sent a letter to the head of the local FBI office, saying that the FBI “has become distracted and almost useless” in dealing with criminal matters, because of trying to figure out how to deal with terrorism. “The FBI should be the lead agency for Federal



Attorney General Ashcroft’s constant increases in police state-modelled surveillance are both injuring the U.S. Constitution and Bill of Rights, and rendering the FBI “distracted and useless” for law enforcement.

law enforcement in the state, and instead they are a marginal presence at best,” said U.S. Attorney Thomas DiBiaggio.

This has gone even further with the FBI’s recent campaign to interview Iraqi immigrants in the United States. Although the program has been under way on a small scale for a couple of months, the FBI officially launched a drive on March 20 to interview thousands of Iraqi nationals living in the United States, under the guise of preventing terrorism. Several thousand FBI agents are being shifted from regular duties to help conduct the questioning, and a command center has been set up at FBI Headquarters in Washington. FBI agents, along with Immigration and Naturalization Service and U.S. Customs officers, have begun arresting Iraqis who are in the country illegally, or who are in violation of their immigration status, in line with Ashcroft’s new policy.

Who’s the Extremist?

Some experts have also charged that Ashcroft’s heavy-handed enforcement of immigration laws is not only undermining law enforcement, but undercutting the war on terrorism, and thus in fact making Americans less secure.

The policies of secret detentions, deportations, and the Justice Department’s registration requirements for men from certain Arab and Muslim countries, “have alienated a lot of these communities, caused a great deal of fear and reinforced the tendency of immigrant communities to huddle together and not trust authorities,” said former CIA counter-intelligence official Vincent Cannistraro, who stressed that this “works against intelligence gathering by law enforcement, particularly the FBI.”

“The idea that you stigmatize whole classes of people and profile them because you think this is going to prevent the next terrorist attack, is exactly the wrong way” to go about it, Cannistraro told the *National Catholic Reporter*. “The issue is extremism,” he said, “and John Ashcroft, in this policy of trying to put in place legal barriers to terrorism in the United States, is an extremist.”

‘Prince of Darkness’ Richard Perle Demands ‘Regime Change’ of UN Charter

by William Jones

“Prince of Darkness” Richard Perle, in the week before scandals forced him to quit as chairman of the Defense Policy Board (DPB) on March 27, delivered arrogant speeches laying out the demands for imperial “perpetual war” across the globe, which is the actual policy of the chicken-hawks behind the Iraq invasion. Perle also called for a new and revised United Nations Charter which would make U.S./British-dictated “regime changes” into UN policy.

Perle’s resignation, accepted by Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld, is a major blow to the neo-conservative chicken-hawk faction, but he remains a member of the DPB. Congressman John Conyers (D-Mich.) said that the resignation did not change his insistence that the Pentagon investigate Perle’s numerous conflicts of interest (see *EIR*, March 21 and March 28); Sen. Sander Levin (D-Mich.) and several watchdog groups continue to insist that Perle leave the DPB advisory body and the government altogether. Lyndon LaRouche first made this demand as early as 2001; repeated after the scandalous Saudi-bashing Pentagon briefing, set up by Perle and delivered by one Laurent Murawiec on July 10; and renewed in the March 28 *EIR*, as a flank to stop the war itself.

On March, 21, Perle called for revamping defense policy in accordance with what he and his cohorts see as the new “imperial” role of the United States in global policy. The traditional doctrine of containment “makes no sense if what is at issue is taking place within national boundaries. The UN structure doesn’t allow us to deal with the new threats,” he told a meeting of the Defense Forum Foundation (DFF), an organization that promotes defense issues on Capitol Hill. “We need to rethink the structures of security for this new world that we now face. Perhaps we can amend the UN Charter to take account of the threats I talked about, or perhaps we can dispense with the UN altogether for these purposes and find some new set of security arrangements.” Perle said.

Having launched a colonial-like “force deployment” utilizing only a “coalition of the willing,” the cabal around Perle and Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul Wolfowitz was now intent on making such arrangements a permanent feature of the international scene. While officially not a member of the government, Perle has had direction of the DPB and an office next to Rumsfeld’s. In addition, an entire gaggle of Perle acolytes and co-thinkers has been inserted into key Pentagon posts, and are intent on transforming the United States mili-

tary into the legions of a “New Roman Empire.” “What is to say that a war that might be legitimate, may not be legitimate if it can’t get the approval of the United Nations?” Perle asked, at the Defense Forum. “A war that can’t get France to sign on is somehow illegitimate, or a war that cannot assemble a majority of the Security Council, even though many of them—or maybe even a majority of them—will turn out at any given moment to be dictatorships. We need to rethink that. And I think this war is going to enable us to rethink that.”

‘Today Baghdad, Tomorrow Tehran’

Perle also made it clear, that in making an invasion of Iraq the test-case for the “New Empire” paradigm, the much-touted weapons of mass destruction were only a pretext. “For many months our senior Administration officials were persuaded that we had to talk narrowly of ‘weapons of mass destruction,’ because ‘regime change’ was not authorized under the United Nations Charter,” Perle told the DFF. “It’s not in the mainstream of diplomatic practice to contemplate, much less undertake, the changing of regimes. Regime change was something of a taboo. In adopting that rather narrow view in talking to people the way diplomats talk to people, I think we failed to communicate to ordinary citizens throughout the world, whose values are very much like our own, and who understand what it means to be tyrannized as the people of Iraq have been tyrannized. And there would have been lawyers who will say that ‘regime change’ has not been contemplated under the United Nations Charter. And the answer to that is that we need to revise the United Nations Charter.”

Perle arrived at the DFF event fresh from a Nazi Nuremberg rally over at his home base, the American Enterprise Institute. The ghouls of that neo-conservative house of ill repute had come out, a tad prematurely, to celebrate what they had assumed would be a swift victory for the “Empire.” March 21 was the Friday preceding the ill-starred weekend in which the “cakewalk” to Baghdad (Perle’s characterization of how the war would look) suddenly was transformed into a rather blood-soaked death march. Perle’s partner-in-arms and self-professed “universal fascist,” Michael Ledeen, got so carried away at AEI, that he called for an immediate move against Tehran, after Baghdad. “Iraq is not the war. And the war is a regional war; and we cannot be successful in Iraq if we only

do Iraq alone,” Ledeen ranted. “And I think that the terror countries bordering Iraq—namely, Iran and Syria—know that. I think that Saddam’s plan was to disappear into Syria, as Osama bin Laden disappeared into Iran . . . in the middle of the Afghan war. I think that the Iranians and the Syrians fully intend to do everything in their power to destabilize our efforts in Iraq once the war is over and once we’re in stable positions on the ground.”

Scandals Dog Perle

And yet, while the well-laid schemes of the Perle “strategic policy” were being bogged down by greater-than-expected military resistance from the Iraqi forces, the exposés of his personal massive conflicts of interest, were exploding. On March 17, *New Yorker* magazine had carried an article by Seymour Hersh exposing Perle’s role in Trireme Partners LP, which invests in companies involved in defense and homeland security contracts, and in the windfall-profits area of the “reconstruction” of Iraq after the bombing campaign and invasion.

Then on March 20, Stephen Labaton of the *New York Times* published an article showing that Perle was also an advisor to Global Crossing, the bankrupt international fiber-optics communications giant, which was intent on selling its assets to Hutchison Whampoa Ltd. For Perle, the deal would have been extremely lucrative: He would have received \$750,000, of which \$600,000 was contingent on his winning Pentagon approval for the sale. In legal papers filed by Global Crossing, it was clearly stated that Perle was uniquely qualified to advise the company on the matter, because of his job as head of the Defense Policy Board. Perle had told the *Washington Post* that the reference to his position on the Defense Policy Board was put in the affidavit by mistake. Global Crossing had to pull back its request for the government to clear the sale, in the face of opposition from the Defense Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Syndicated columnist Maureen Dowd then attacked, twice in the same week, in op-eds in the *New York Times*—“Perle’s Plunder Blunder,” on March 23, and “Richard Perle’s Conflict” on March 24. “To remove the conflict, Mr. Perle will have to choose between the gain and the office,” Dowd wrote. Perle finally had to withdraw from his Global Crossing advisory position on March 27, the same day he resigned as DPB chairman.

For weeks the White House had avoided questions about the controversial Defense Policy Board chairman, on the pretext that Perle was not part of the Bush Administration. But when *EIR* asked again on March 25 about the growing scandal, White House Press Secretary Ari Fleischer had to address the issue, using pretty much the same formulation that Perle had earlier used to respond to *EIR*’s questions. “On your question about Mr. Perle, the President is confident that all laws will be followed by all people who are on all commissions,” Fleischer said. “And there are literally thousands, or tens of thousands of people . . . who serve the government in a variety



Richard Perle has been forced by scandal to quit as head of the Defense Policy Board, but remains a danger to the nation on it. The danger was clear from his arrogant recent policy speeches, as to the American Defense Forum on March 21.

of different capacities on advisory commissions. They’re all obligated to follow the law, and the President is confident the law will be followed.”

But by that time, the smell of scandal had already reached the U.S. Congress. Representative Conyers on March 24 had asked the Pentagon’s Inspector General to probe Perle’s work as a paid advisor to Global Crossing Ltd. “I am aware of several potential conflicts that warrant your immediate review,” Conyers wrote to Inspector General Joseph Schmitz, pointing in particular to Global Crossing, Trireme, and a third entity, called Autonomy.

Indeed, the week when Perle perhaps thought that he could declare victory for his ill-starred policy, may have been transformed, by Friday, March 28, into the beginning of the end for his miserable career. He can always retire to his farmhouse in the countryside of Provence, France, fattening the geese for his future *foie gras*. But the extreme danger of a world war spreading from the Iraq conflagration requires that Perle’s exit from government be made final and complete, quickly, and that other chicken-hawks’ heads roll after his.

Utopians' War Plan Goes Awry in Iraq

by Carl Osgood

“The base commander’s plan of action must achieve adequate protection to ensure accomplishment of missions by base elements with as small a force as necessary, since any drain of time and personnel from operational activities will adversely affect the accomplishment of their mission.” That sound advice comes from the U.S. Army’s base defense manual of 1970, and is quoted in its current tactics manual, called FM 3-90. The utopian vision for a U.S. invasion of Iraq, however, envisioned a rapid advance north across the desert from Kuwait to strike quickly at the heart of the Ba’ath Party regime in Baghdad, take it out, and “liberate” Iraq. As a result, the initial invasion force that drove into Iraq on March 20, appears to have consisted only of about 35,000 troops, made up of the U.S. Army’s 3rd Infantry Division, the 1st Marine Division, and the British 7th Armoured Brigade. While the 3rd Infantry Division was able to quickly drive to within 50 miles of Baghdad, it became apparent that it did so at the risk of long, unprotected supply lines that were vulnerable to the guerrilla-style tactics adopted by various Iraqi stay-behind elements. This problem became apparent when, on March 23, an Army supply convoy was ambushed by irregulars, well behind the 3rd Division, suffering six soldiers killed and at least five taken prisoner. Since then, both the Army and the Marines have had to devote considerable resources to protecting their convoy routes, proving the truth of the above quotation.

The developments of the invasion’s first two weeks led to much public criticism of Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld. A number of retired military officers accused him of charging into war without sufficient ground troops to actually occupy the country. Retired General Barry McCaffrey, who commanded the Army’s 24th Mechanized Division in the 1991 Gulf War, told the *Washington Post* “In my judgment, there should have been a minimum of two heavy divisions and an armored cavalry regiment on the ground; that’s how our doctrine reads.”

Plan Was Rotten Compromise

There is much evidence, including from reporters embedded with the troops in Iraq, that considerable rethinking of the battle plan is under way. Most obvious is the dispatching of the 4th Infantry Division from Fort Hood, Texas to Kuwait. The 4th was originally to be the lead element of a 37,000 troop task force, dubbed Task Force Iron Horse, that was to invade Iraq from Turkey. When the Turkish Parliament refused per-

mission for the 35 cargo ships carrying the 4th’s equipment to unload, the ships headed towards Kuwait, instead, with the first expected to arrive on April 1. It will take two to three weeks before the soldiers of Task Force Iron Horse are ready for combat.

The plan now being hastily rewritten was the result of a compromise between Rumsfeld and the chicken-hawks, on the one side, and the military professionals on the other. From the time he took office, Rumsfeld has been the number one proponent of “military transformation,” which, he apparently believed, was validated by the war in Afghanistan between October 2001 and March 2002. On more than one occasion, he pointed to the scene of U.S. special forces troops, on horseback, calling in satellite-guided bombs, dropped by 40-year-old B-52s, as proof of the concepts that he has been promoting.

In contrast, the professional military officers in the Army were calling for a very large ground force, of up to 250,000 troops, if, indeed, there was to be a war in Iraq. U.S. Central Command chief Gen. Tommy Franks was often named in news reports as the leading voice for such a large ground force. Army Chief of Staff Gen. Eric Shinseki told the Senate Armed Services Committee on Feb. 25, that “something on the order of several hundred thousand soldiers” would be required for an occupation of Iraq. Rumsfeld hit the roof, saying a couple of days later, “The fact of the matter is the answer to the question that was posed to him is not knowable. . . . However, I will say this; what is, I think, reasonably certain is the idea that it would take several hundred thousand U.S. forces . . . is far from the mark.” Shinseki, however, stuck to his guns. In testifying to the House Armed Services Committee on March 12, Shinseki stood by the number he had given a couple of weeks earlier, and when he was asked whether the Army had the force structure to carry out such a commitment, he said, “I have been consistent about describing the Army as smaller than the mission profiles that it has carried. That continues to be true today.”

The result of the battle between the utopian vision of the chicken-hawks, with emphasis on fast moving, light ground forces, special operations, and precision-strike air power, and the professional military officers, was the force that went into Iraq on March 20—light enough to get to within 50 miles of Baghdad within three days; heavy enough to dominate direct confrontations with Iraqi military formations; but stretched too thin, over a front of 250 miles, to secure its own rear area and its supply convoys.

No one knows, of course, how long Iraq will be able to hold out against the invasion of its territory, but the fierceness of Iraqi resistance, unexpected to some, has given rise to warnings from serving and retired military officers, including McCaffrey, that it could now drag on for months. With Rumsfeld and the chicken-hawks working to refashion nuclear weapons for battlefield employment, it is not to be excluded that the “logic” of the situation could result in the use of such weapons.

House Slash-and-Burn 'War Budget' Passed

by Carl Osgood

Capitol Hill finally reacted to the reality of the Iraq war on March 25, when the Senate voted 51-48 to reduce President Bush's proposed tax cut to \$350 billion from \$726 billion. The vote, on an amendment to the Fiscal 2004 budget resolution, came hours after the White House formally presented its \$75 billion supplemental spending request for the war. Republican Senators Lincoln Chaffee (R.I.), Olympia Snowe (Me.), and George Voinovich (Ohio) joined the Democrats to tip the balance in favor of the reduction of the tax cut. A few days earlier, the same proposal had been defeated, 62-38, but Bush's budget request apparently tipped the balance in favor of a reduced tax cut, even from those Democrats who prefer no tax cut at all. Before the vote, Sen. John Breaux (D-La.), one of the co-sponsors of the effort, told the Senate that it was "not good policy" to enact large tax cuts while embarking on a war the costs of which are still unknown.

The Senate action opposes the House version of the budget, which passed by a narrow 215-212 vote on March 21. The House debate got under way during the euphoric early hours of the war, and while the budget plan was labeled a "wartime budget" by Budget Committee Chairman Jim Nussle (R-Iowa), it included no money for the war or its "aftermath." Even though the plan covers the fiscal year that begins Oct. 1, the ramifications of the military operations that began on March 19 are likely to last much beyond then. Such realities did not seem to bother Nussle, who crafted a resolution that preserves the full package of tax cuts Bush has been demanding. It purports to balance the budget by 2010 by slashing deeply all discretionary spending but defense and homeland security, by more than \$200 billion. It would cut entitlement programs by \$265 billion, all over the next ten years.

Making Veterans, Cutting Veterans

Nussle argued that none of these are actually cuts, but rather, reductions in projected spending increases. What Nussle did not do, is relate current spending levels to the needs the budget addresses—needs that are increasing because of the collapse of the physical economy of the United States. He said that the third most important issue in the budget, after homeland security and economic growth, was "fiscal responsibility," squeezing out fraud, waste, and abuse. He claimed that one penny of every dollar in the budget could be thus saved. That the budget balancing act contained in the resolution is a fraud, is shown by the fact that the on-budget deficit—

without including grabbing the surplus of the Social Security trust fund—will be \$497 billion in Fiscal 2004, and will still be over \$300 billion in 2013.

The House spending cuts are to pay for the tax cuts and huge increases in defense spending over the ten-year period. Among its cuts is \$14.6 billion in veterans' benefits, and another \$14.2 billion in discretionary spending for veterans' healthcare programs. The Bush Administration has just started a war that will increase the war veteran population by a couple of hundred thousand, at least. Both Democrats and veterans organizations were outraged, to put it mildly. The legislative directors of AMVETS, Disabled American Veterans, Paralyzed Veterans of America, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, in a letter to Rep. John Spratt (D-S.C.), called the cuts "unconscionable." They said the reductions would come out of payments to disabled veterans, pensions to poor veterans, burial benefits, and G.I. Bill benefits for veterans of the war in Afghanistan. Rep. Pete Stark (D-Calif.), a senior member of the Ways and Means Committee, told the House that, while demanding "support for our troops," President Bush and his allies in the House "trash the future lives here at home for our brave servicemen and women, today."

But veterans are not the only targets of the House budget resolution. According to analyses done by the Center for Budget and Policy Priorities, of the \$265 billion to be cut from mandatory programs, \$159 billion would come out of programs that benefit low-income families—Medicaid, the State Children's Health Insurance Program, Supplemental Security Income, the earned income tax credit, food stamps, the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, child nutrition, foster care and adoption, and child-care programs and the Social Services block grant. The entitlements cuts will average about 4% per year for ten years.

The Democrats minced no words when attacking the GOP budget plan. Rep. Martin Frost (D-Tex.) attacked the Republicans for bringing to the floor "one of the most partisan, divisive issues of the entire year" just as military operations were getting under way in Iraq. He called the budget plan "intellectually dishonest, morally indefensible, and just plain bad for our economy." Rep. James Oberstar (D-Minn.), referring to all the programs under the jurisdiction of the House Transportation Committee that will have to be cut, told the House, "This budget shows a callous disregard for the families of the victims of Sept. 11, the men and women of the Coast Guard, railroad retirees, as well as the infrastructure needs of this country."

The Senate completed work on its resolution on March 26, confirming the vote, a day earlier, to slash the tax-reduction package in half. That vote was not in response to the war per se, but rather a reaction to what it might cost. Because of the juxtaposition of the supplemental request in between the House and the Senate votes, the two chambers have ended up with widely opposing budget resolutions. How that might be worked out in conference committee remains to be seen.

D.C. General Shutdown Was Thoroughly Corrupt

by Edward Spannaus

New evidence has come to light documenting the criminal negligence and corruption involved in the privatization of health services in the District of Columbia two years ago. In April 2001, a cabal consisting of the *Washington Post*, D.C. Mayor Anthony Williams, and the D.C. Financial Control Board (which dictated the operation of District financial affairs on behalf of Wall Street banks and bondholders) forced through the privatization scheme and shutdown of the District's only public hospital, despite massive public opposition and the unanimous rejection of the plan by the elected D.C. Council.

Even before the deal was done, spokesmen for *EIR* and for Lyndon LaRouche warned that the entity being given the privatization contract, Doctors Community Healthcare Corporation (DCHC), and its financial partner, National Century Financial Enterprises (NCFE), had been investigated and sued for fraud and racketeering in a number of jurisdictions. They had been charged with looting hospitals and healthcare institutions, after capturing the income-stream of those institutions. (See "Alleged Racketeers in D.C. General Takeover," *EIR*, March 16, 2001.)

Council member David Catania also published a dossier on the shabby record of DCHC and National Century at the time. Catania also demanded, on behalf of the Council, that the Financial Control Board disclose the results of its "due diligence" financial investigation of DCHC, which was conducted by the accounting firm PriceWaterhouseCoopers. Claiming that the information was "confidential," the Control Board refused to release anything more than an executive summary.

LaRouche associate George Canning then sought the documents under the D.C. Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), filing a lawsuit when the District government refused to release them. On March 5, 2003, Federal District Judge Gladys Kessler ordered a partial disclosure of the secret report. In the course of her ruling, Judge Kessler stated: "As an initial matter, the Court cannot help noting that the financial position of Greater Southeast Community Hospital, and its relatively new owner, Doctors Community Healthcare Corp., are of extraordinary significance to the plight of poor people seeking medical care in the District of Columbia. Both these medical providers are now in bankruptcy, and in active litigation before the Bankruptcy Court.

Resolution of the issues in the Bankruptcy Court will very probably affect the City's entire healthcare system. It may well be that if the documents being sought in this case had been released by the District of Columbia Government when they were first prepared in March and April, 2001, at a time when the Legislative and Executive Branches of the District of Columbia Government were weighing the wisdom of granting Greater Southeast the leading role in running the City's new privatized indigent care system, the citizens of the District of Columbia would not be in the dire straits they now find themselves in."

'High Risk Factors'

Although much of the documentation requested by Canning is still withheld under FOIA exemptions pertaining to sensitive financial information regarding Greater Southeast Community Hospital (GSCH) and its owner DCHC, the summary sections that have been disclosed are suggestive of the shady financial status of both entities.

One summary page pertaining to "Liquidity of GSCH" contains the following entries: "Highly leveraged entity" and "Unaudited financial statements," two items which should have been red flags signalling the potential for a financial collapse—of exactly the sort that did happen 20 months later.

Another page entitled "Financial Risk Factors-Doctors Community Healthcare Corp." lists the following risk factors:

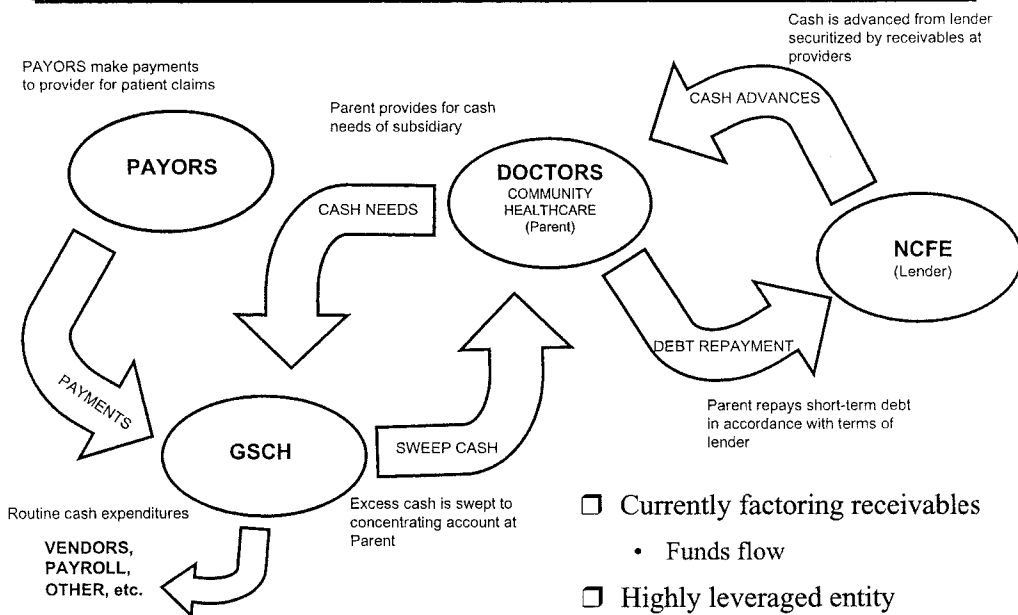
- No access to Doctors' financial statements
- Ability to meet debt requirement
- Ability to fund future capital requirements
- Current run rate is unknown
- Unknown operating cash needs at Doctors
- Unaudited financial statements

The complex financial relationship between Greater Southeast, DCHC, and NCFE was illustrated in a flow chart (see illustration). One relationship not shown in the chart, is that NCFE also owned 11.5% of the stock of DCHC. NCFE's mode of operation was to lend money against the accounts receivable of hospitals and healthcare facilities. NCFE then bundled the receivables and marketed them to bondholders as "asset-backed securities."

The current estimate, is that only about 30% of the \$3.5 billion in bonds issued by NCFE is actually backed by the required collateral. Both Federal law enforcement agencies, and investigators hired by the bondholders, are now trying to determine where the money went. "I've been involved with some badly run businesses, some of which we've been able to recuperate, others which we've had to liquidate," said David Coles, a restructuring specialist appointed to manage NCFE after its bankruptcy filing, "but I've not had experience with a falsification of information component that compares to this."

Is there any wonder that PriceWaterhouseCooper and the Control Board were faced with "no access to [DCHC] financial statements," or that DCHC had only "unaudited financial statements"? The criminality of the Control Board and Mayor

Flow of Funds



The D.C. General Shutdown in 2001, fought by Lyndon LaRouche's movement, set off a spiral of unnecessary deaths and degraded healthcare for lower-income families. Documents now show the D.C. Financial Control Board knew that the private takeover hospital and its corporate owner were near bankrupt, and part of a money-chain for the notorious National Century Financial Enterprises (NCFE).

- Currently factoring receivables
 - Funds flow
- Highly leveraged entity
- Unaudited financial statements

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Williams (a major recipient of DCHC campaign contributions) lies in their covering this up, and then jamming the contract through, despite their knowledge of DCHC's shaky and dubious financial dealings.

It doesn't take too much imagination to figure out what would have been the public outcry, had this information been given to the Council and made public. It might have even given Congress—which has legal oversight and the final word on D.C. financial affairs and governance—the backbone to override the corrupt privatization contract.

The Road to Disaster

As it was, then-Senate Majority Leader Tom Daschle (D-S.D.) initially endorsed the call to save D.C. General, but, under the corrupt influence of the District's Congressional Delegate Eleanor Holmes Norton, and her aide Donna Brazile, he withdrew his support. Congress then capitulated to the shutdown of D.C. General—including its top-flight Level 1 Trauma Center and a state-of-the-art microbiology laboratory, which are sorely needed today. (Some of its facilities, such as its decontamination center, are now being replaced at Federal expense.)

The failure to act upon the information known to the Control Board two years ago, has had disastrous consequences for the District of Columbia. The shutdown of D.C. General resulted in the overwhelming of the emergency rooms of the other hospitals in the District, which had to provide services to many of the indigent, uninsured patients, previously served by D.C. General. Greater Southeast never

met a number of its obligations under the 2001 contract, including the requirement that it establish a Level 1 trauma center equivalent to that which had existed at D.C. General. Many dozens of patients died, due to additional time required for ambulances to transport them to more distant hospitals—if the ambulance could find one whose Emergency Room wasn't on by-pass.

Then last June, Greater Southeast was downgraded by the national organization which accredits hospitals, after inspections had found numerous health and safety violations. The downgrading to "conditional status" potentially jeopardized its ability to collect reimbursements from private HMOs, and from the Federal Medicare and Medicaid programs.

On Nov. 18, 2002, NCFE filed for bankruptcy, two days after the FBI raided its Ohio offices amidst charges of fraud. Subsequently, it was disclosed that both the FBI and the Securities and Exchange Commission were conducting criminal investigations of National Century. On Nov. 20, DCHC and Greater Southeast went into bankruptcy court in Washington, D.C.

After Greater Southeast failed at least two inspections again, the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO) issued a decision preliminarily denying accreditation to Greater Southeast. If Greater Southeast's appeal of the JCAHO decision is unsuccessful, it will be forced to close completely. This will compound the accelerating healthcare disaster in the nation's capital, which was triggered by the corrupt actions of the Financial Control Board headed by the Federal Reserve Board's Alice Rivlin.

Challenging the Democrats' 'War Party' With a Youth Movement—1967

This interview with former U.S. Sen. Eugene McCarthy was conducted by Nina Ogden on March 8, 2003. Senator McCarthy served in both the House of Representatives and the Senate. He challenged the incumbent President of his own party, President Lyndon Baines Johnson, for the 1968 Democratic Presidential nomination.

McCarthy: I went to my doctor this morning, and was late leaving his office because he couldn't stop talking about the war and how much he can't stand what Bush is doing. He said his mother can't stop talking about how afraid she is of Bush. He's about 60, so she must be about 80. This fear of Bush is hitting all generations. No one wants this war except him and Lady Macbeth Cheney and her husband and their people.



EIR: Lyndon LaRouche has been stressing that the Democratic National Committee leadership is the war party, but the people who vote Democratic are against this war.

McCarthy: That's why I thought during the Vietnam War, that it had to be challenged within the Democratic Party. We had to take it to the voters in the Democratic primaries. The Democratic Party at that time was primarily responsible for our involvement in the war. From John Kennedy's Administration through Lyndon Johnson's, the number of military personnel had increased from about 900—who were there at the end of the Eisenhower Administration—to about 17,000, who were only supposed to be there as advisors to help bring “democracy” to Vietnam. By 1965, Lyndon Johnson was escalating it, under the advice of [Dean] Rusk, [Robert] McNamara, Gen. Maxwell Taylor, Gen. [William] Westmoreland. I had some doubts about the intelligence we were getting almost from the beginning, but as the criticism of the war mounted, Lyndon's people became more defensive, and the language of their defensive response more violent. Our motives were questioned—they called us “Nervous Nellies.” But all of their assessments didn't add up.

For instance, a critical point came in February 1965, when Secretary of State Rusk advised 25 or 30 of us in the Senate

that Gen. Nguyen Khanh, who then led the government in power, was leading a strongly supported, stable government, which would be effective for a long time to come. Rusk spoke to us at about 9 or 10 o'clock at night. When we picked up the morning papers, we got the news that the Khanh government had been overthrown. Taking into account the time zone difference, the overthrow was happening at just about the time Rusk was telling us how stable that government was.

EIR: Those miscalculations sound all too familiar.

McCarthy: The administration was calculating by means of statistics. Secretary of Defense McNamara was experienced in the statistics of the automobile industry in Detroit, an industry in which the president of one of the Big Three [automakers] could not, by the very nature of the Big Three—at that time—ever fail. His failure to understand the difference between those statistics and the human reality of the war, moved him to one misjudgment after another.

The Johnson Administration, in speeches and rhetoric, began to enlarge the Vietnam War to a war where, as Rusk said in a 1967 press conference, “Within the next decade or two, there will be a billion Chinese on the mainland, armed with nuclear weapons.” Hubert [Vice President Humphrey] made a speech saying, “The threat to world peace is militant aggressive Asian communism, with its headquarters in Peking, China.” In September of 1967, McNamara announced that the United States would begin deployment of a “Chinese-oriented” antiballistic-missile system.

We made speeches against these policies. On Oct. 16, 1967, I took my case against this to the floor of the Senate. The principal point to be made against Rusk's press conference was that the growing debate on Vietnam was not, as he tried to put it, a debate over procedures for carrying out policies on which the nation [the United States] was united; but, as now, it was a debate of great substance over policies about which the nation was deeply divided.

Rusk's assessment was a continuing application of the John Foster Dulles strategic theory, and was a new reflection of the ancient fear of the “yellow peril.” . . .

I said that the Secretary seemed to accept the Chinese Communists' belief in world revolution. It must have been encouraging to the Chinese propagandists to see the basic tenet of their propaganda endorsed by the American Secretary of State.



Senator McCarthy with President Lyndon B. Johnson in the White House on June 11, 1968. McCarthy challenged the sitting President of his own party in primaries, on the principled issue of a disastrous war, and the nation's youth rallied behind him.

We spoke out; we voted against the escalation. In January of '67, fourteen Democratic Senators, including myself, signed a public letter to the President expressing our general agreement with Mike Mansfield, who was the Democrats' Majority Leader; Aiken, the senior member of the Republican Party; and Fulbright, the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, who had all called for the bombing of North Vietnam to be suspended.

EIR: Sen. Edward Kennedy and a total of ten Senators just sent a letter to President Bush questioning the new doctrine of preventive nuclear war.

McCarthy: Oh those letters! When you're reduced to writing letters to the President, you're already in bad shape—the government is breaking down. Why should Senators be writing letters saying, "Hello, remember that I am a Senator and I want you to listen to me about this"? It becomes like a member of the gardening club writing to the President of the United States, "Hello, I am a gardener and must bring to your attention a certain flower."

There has been, since the time of the Vietnam War, a virtual stalemate between the Executive branch of the government and the Legislative branch. The Executive branch began to ignore the responsibility of members of the Senate to participate, as the Constitution intended, in determining the direction of foreign policy. It is certainly being ignored now.

The [Johnson] Administration was certainly ignoring the growing distrust from the people of this country and other countries, including South Vietnam itself; from the UN, through the then-Secretary General U Thant; from the House of Representatives and the Senate.

EIR: This was years into the war, not before it even started, as we find today.

McCarthy: Yes, a hundred million people demonstrating before a war is even started!

EIR: When we have been mass distributing LaRouche's statements, we find that almost no one supports this war. [Sen. Joseph] Lieberman's support for it will bring down Lieberman and the Democratic Leadership Council. That's why LaRouche's campaign is challenging the leadership of the Democratic Party.

McCarthy: Precisely. My decision to run came from my conviction that since two Democratic administrations were responsible for the war, the only place you could get a true test was within the Democratic Party itself, and that meant challenging the war policy in the primaries. We found, beyond our expectations, that the people were against the war, while the leadership was for it. We got all our money in individual contributions. Labor, led by George Meany, were against us. In fact, Meany said he was going to get back at me for what I did.

EIR: The "McCarthy kids" by the thousands made their opposition to the war known.

McCarthy: It didn't start out that way. We expected student involvement—Adlai [Stevenson]'s campaigns, in which I was involved, included student involvement; the students were very involved; but no one had ever before seen the numbers of students who became involved in our campaign.

EIR: How did you expect to campaign?



A delegation of LaRouche Youth with party official at the Pennsylvania State Democratic Convention on March 14, 2003. The Party leadership's collapse into support of President Bush's unjustified war, is a crucial issue.

McCarthy: In the way I had campaigned before.

EIR: You served five terms in the House of Representatives and two terms in the Senate.

McCarthy: Yes, we'd have some poetry and some intellectual matters and discussion of the traditional Democratic Party responsibilities. (In 1957, Congressman Lee Metcalf of Montana and I decided that it had become necessary for the liberal Democrats in the House to state their position on the important issues of the time. After a month of periodic meetings in my office or in Congressman Metcalf's, we drafted a program of action which included six vital areas to which 80 members eventually subscribed. This program included: civil rights, education, health, housing, foreign aid, and atomic policy.)

I expected, when I announced, on Nov. 30, 1967, that I would challenge President Lyndon Johnson for the nomination of the Democratic Party, that the bearing of the war on traditional Democratic issues would be brought to the voters through public speeches and some use of radio and TV. We believed, at first, that with limited funds, we could test the political system in a few states, and test the press, as a means of informing people and moving them to action. I did not expect to campaign in New Hampshire.

We thought we did not have the time to campaign there and make all the other plans and preparations for a national campaign. But when I met about 50 sincere and concerned people there, I listened carefully. Nearly everyone at an informal living room meeting I was invited to, including elected officials and party officials, spoke with deep feeling of their desire to challenge the President on the issues. They also

spoke of the difficulty of challenging the Party organization in New Hampshire, and said that an active campaign on my part would be necessary to overcome the routine workings of the Party machinery. . . .

New Hampshire became a major test of the young people of America. The difference—regarding the student campaign workers—between this campaign and any other we had experienced, was both qualitative and quantitative. The young people were inspired volunteers who undertook such responsibilities as coordinating the influx of volunteers, dealing with the press, advance men, etc. There was a general sharing of responsibility, unrelated to whether someone was an adult or came from the youth movement.

EIR: These are the jobs that are, these days, high-paid professional positions. I believe the young people in your campaign called those highly-paid positions in other campaigns “the mercenaries.”

McCarthy: The sheer numbers of young people who responded to the campaign was completely unexpected. In the ten days before the election, as many as 2,000 students were campaigning full time in New Hampshire, with as many as 5,000 joining the effort on weekends. They not only came from colleges in the East, but from campuses as far away as Wisconsin and California. At a time when you had to be 21 to vote, a good half of them were old enough to vote, and graduate students put their disciplines to work in ways college catalogues never described. Busloads of high school students also came to campaign on weekends.

EIR: So from a couple hundred students when you an-

nounced in January, you went to over 5,000 students a couple of months later?

McCarthy: The results in New Hampshire were very encouraging, both to the students, and also to the many adults who were never involved in politics before. I won 42% of the vote in the Democratic primary, and came within 230 votes of defeating President Johnson. A few weeks later—on March 31, just a few days before the Wisconsin primary—President Johnson addressed the nation on television and announced that he would not be a candidate for re-election.

In Wisconsin, where some of the land had once been under the great glaciers, I received 56.2% of the vote in the primary election on April 2.

EIR: You once told me that you ran for President to avoid a French Revolution.

McCarthy: There was no way for the people to express their opposition to the war and associated policies within the framework of our system of government, to make hard political judgments, and take full responsibilities for those judgments. Before I entered the race, the mood was of protest and dissent. One example is the changes I saw at the University of California in Berkeley, where the mood changed from mere dissent to, after our campaign began, large numbers of students prepared to support and participate in the political process.

For nearly 20 years, before the test of 1968, I had emphasized, especially in talking to students, the need for a revived sense of vocation in modern society. I had emphasized that acceptance of professional status carries special responsibilities and obligations, including the obligation to take risks; and that we should expect politicians, if the issue is important enough, to show a similar sense of profession, and to understand the obligation to take political risks when necessary.

At all times, but especially in 1968, and again, if it is possible, especially now, the role of the Presidency must be one of uniting this nation, not of adding it up or putting it together as a kind of odd-sized jigsaw puzzle. To unify this nation means to inspire it. We need to develop a sense of character in the nation with common purposes and shared ideals, and then move on as best we can to achieve limited or great progress toward establishing a sense of justice.

By virtue of what happened in the first two primaries to challenge the Presidency, changes were made in our country. A public judgment was passed with reference to the war in Vietnam—and not as a separate issue, but as one which had to be dealt with in the configuration of problems in which it occurred.

EIR: What did you see among the youth of America outside your campaign?

McCarthy: I said in my statement announcing my intention to enter the Presidential primaries: “There is growing evidence of a deepening moral crisis in America: discontent, frustration, and a disposition to extralegal—if not illegal—

manifestations of protest. I am hopeful that a challenge may alleviate the sense of political helplessness and restore to many people a belief in the processes of American politics and American government. On college campuses especially, but also among other thoughtful adult Americans, it may counter the growing sense of alienation from politics which is currently reflected in a tendency to withdraw in either frustration or cynicism, to talk of nonparticipation, and to make threats of support for a third or fourth party or other irregular political movements.”

EIR: The numbers of students supporting your campaign continued to grow.

McCarthy: By the time we got to Indiana we had 10,000. We had been giving the volunteers \$10 a week, but we couldn’t afford it, so we told them we’d have to cut it in half, to \$5 a week. Then we didn’t have that, for 10,000 volunteers. We told them that if they couldn’t manage they should go home, but none of them left. In fact they kept pouring in. I’m told that Hillary Clinton came down from Wellesley to campaign for me for a couple of days. Half of our effort involved logistics, including buses to transport them, school gymnasiums and church basements, and many supporters’ homes for them to sleep in. These logistics, while difficult, consolidated further support and activity from the supporters in the various towns and cities who were housing the student volunteers.

EIR: You said that you wanted your campaign to enable the people of our nation to pass judgment on the Vietnam War itself and our involvement in it, and upon the role you hoped the United States would play in coming generations.

McCarthy: I wrote in my book on foreign policy—*The Limits of Power*, published in 1967, the year before I announced my campaign—“Many of our problems today are the result of our unwillingness or inability in the past to anticipate what may be the shape of the world 20 years in the future. . . . There is never a totally painless way to pull back from either unwise, ill-advised, or outdated ideas or commitments. But throughout history, mighty nations have learned the limit of power. There are lessons to be learned from Athens, from Rome, from 16th-Century Spain.” I also included the lessons from colonial England and France.

EIR: France seems to be responding to those lessons now, and the British Labour Party is teaching Tony Blair a lesson.

McCarthy: Perhaps we should send them the last two sentences in my book.

EIR: It reads, “A nation has prestige according to its merits. America’s contribution to world civilization must be more than a continuous performance demonstration that we can police the planet.”

To be continued.

More Chicken-Hawks Must Go

Labour Member of Parliament Tam Dalyell's March 27 call for British Prime Minister Tony Blair to resign, while not the first of "Father of the Commons" Dalyell's denunciations of Blair, took on a new importance for two reasons.

First, Dalyell titled his new commentary in the London *Guardian*, "Blair the War Criminal," airing the public charge for the first time, that Prime Minister Blair has made himself a war criminal by his actions inciting the unprovoked, so-called preventive invasion of Iraq by the "coalition." Blair, Dalyell wrote, "should be branded as a war criminal and sent to The Hague. I have served in the House of Commons, as a Labour member for 41 years, and I would never have dreamed of saying this about any one of my previous leaders. But Blair is a man who has disdain for both the House of Commons and international law. This is a grave thing to say about my leader. But it is far less serious than the results of a war that could set western Christendom against Islam."

Dalyell observes that "the overwhelming majority of international lawyers" have concluded that this war is "illegal under international law"—the same, we add, is true of numerous important national leaders, including Russian President Vladimir Putin, Malaysia's Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamed, and Indonesian President Megawati Sukarnoputri. This list of law experts who have branded the war a violation of international law includes a partner in Cherie Blair's Matrix Chambers law firm, and Elizabeth Wilmhurst, the deputy legal advisor to the British Foreign Office, who has resigned. Dalyell notes that lawyers are already "getting phone calls from anxious members of the armed forces."

Dalyell further charges that Blair has given President Bush and Co. a "fig leaf" for the illegal invasion of Iraq against great international opposition—which is all the more terrible, since, if Britain had held firm against the war, this might have had a strong effect on "U.S. public opinion," which might "itself have stopped the war." He stresses that he himself is far from being

anti-American, having been formerly on the executive of the British-American parliamentary group, and being a distant relative of the late President Harry S Truman.

Dalyell's "fig-leaf" characterization is crucial to the second reason his commentary comes at a critical turning point in the drive to stop the war. It was published on the same day the leading neo-conservative, "chicken-hawk" theoretician of the imperial invasion of Iraq, Richard Perle, began to be forced out of government in the United States.

It is the combination of neo-conservative lunatics exemplified by "Iraq will be a cakewalk" Perle, and Tony Blair's attempt to replay Margaret Thatcher's "Iron Lady" role in 1991 Desert Storm, that drove President Bush into this illegal and disastrous war. The possibility of an immediate and sane "exit strategy" from the unjust and bloody invasion—a strategy for which many nations are searching at the UN and in direct diplomacy—can get its strongest launch by the departure from government of the chicken-hawks who pushed the "cakewalk" fantasies and the "wmd" lies. Let Vice-President "Lady Macbeth" Cheney's and his Mephistophelian staffs' heads roll with Perle's; let Blair be forced to step down; and the war could be stopped, as it must be.

MP Dalyell began his commentary by noting that the Labour Party in his Scottish constituency, has "just voted to recommend that Tony Blair reconsider his position as party leader, because he gave British backing to a war against Iraq, without clearly expressed support from the UN." "Reconsider his position" is a procedural euphemism, in Labour Party politics, for "resign."

He concluded, "Blair and Bush . . . may lose political face, but the careers of Bush and Blair are of little consequence compared to environmental mayhem and military agony." The analysis is also that of LaRouche: Blair and Bush must both lose some face; but there is a way to stop the war and Bush must take it fast. The departure of more "imperial" Rasputins from governments on both sides of the "coalition" is key.

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

NEW MEXICO

- ALBUQUERQUE
Comcast Ch. 27
Mondays—3 pm
- ANTHONY/SUNLAND
T/W Ch. 15
Wednesdays 5:05 pm
- GRANT COUNTY
Comcast Ch. 17
Fri. & Sat.—7 pm, 8 pm
- LOS ALAMOS
Comcast Ch. 8
Mondays—10 pm
- SANTA FE
Comcast—Ch.6
Saturdays—6:30 pm
- TAOS—Ch.2
Thursdays—7 pm

NEW YORK

- BRONX
Cablevision Ch.70
Fridays—4:30 pm
- BROOKLYN
T/W Ch.34
Cablevision Ch.67
Tues.—3:30 pm,
11:30 pm
- BUFFALO
Adelphia Ch.20
Thursdays—4 pm
- SATURSDAYS—1 pm
- CHEMUNG/STEBEN
Time Warner—Ch.1
Mon., Fri.—4:30 pm
- ERIE COUNTY
Adelphia Intl. Ch.20
Thursdays—10:35 pm
- ILION—Ch. 10
Mon. & Wed.—11 am
Saturdays— 11:30 pm
- IRONDEQUOIT Ch.15
Mondays—7:30 pm
Thursdays—7 pm
- JEFFERSON/LEWIS
Time Warner—Ch.2
Unscheduled pop-ins
- JOHNSTOWN—Ch.16
Fridays—4 pm
- MANHATTAN—MNN
T/W Ch.34; RCN Ch.109
Alt. Sundays—9 am
- NIAGARA COUNTY
Adelphia Ch. 20
Thursdays—10:35 pm

- ONEIDA—Ch.10
Thu—8 or 9 pm
- PENFIELD—Ch.15
Penfield Comm. Tv*
- QUEENS OPTV
4/25—4 pm (Ch.56)
4/25—6 pm (Ch.34)
- QUEENSBURY Ch.71
Thursdays—7 pm
- RIVERHEAD Ch.70
Thurs.—12 Midnight
- ROCHESTER—Ch.15
Sundays—3 pm
Mondays—10 pm
- ROCKLAND—Ch. 71
Mondays—6 pm
- SCHENECTADY Ch.16
Mondays—3 pm
Wednesdays—8 am
- STATEN ISL.
Time Warner Cable
Thu.—11 pm (Ch.35)
Sat.—8 am (Ch.34)
- TOMPKINS COUNTY
Time Warner
Sun.—9 pm (Ch.78)
Thu.—5 pm (Ch.13)
Sat.—9 pm (Ch.78)
- TRI-LAKES
Adelphia Ch. 2
Sun: 7 am, 1 pm, 8 pm
- WEBSTER—Ch.12
Wednesdays—9 pm

NORTH CAROLINA

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

OREGON

- LINN/BENTON
AT&T Ch. 99
Tuesdays—1 pm
- PORTLAND
Tue—6 pm (Ch.22)
Thu—3 pm (Ch.23)
- SALEM—Ch.23
Tues.—12 Noon;
Thurs.—8 pm;
Sat.—10 am
- SILVERTON
Charter Ch. 10
Mon, Tue, Thu, Fri
Betw. 5 pm - 9 am
- WASHINGTON AT
Ch.9; Tualatin Valley
Ch.23; Regional Area
Ch.33; Unincorp. Towns
Wednesdays—8 pm
Sundays—9 pm

RHODE ISLAND

- E.PROV.—Ch.18
Tuesdays—6:30 pm
- STATEWIDE
R.I. Interconnect*
Cox Ch. 13
Full Ch. 49
- TEXAS
AUSTIN Ch.16
T/W & Grande
Sundays—12 Noon
- DALLAS Ch.13-8
Tuesdays—10:30 pm
- EL PASO COUNTY
Adelphia Ch.4

- Tuesdays—8 pm
Thursdays—11 am
- HOUSTON
Houston Media Source
Tuesdays—5:30 pm
Saturdays—9 am
Wed. 4/9: 7:30 pm
Wed. 4/16: 7 pm
- RICHARDSON
AT&T Ch. 10-A
Thursdays—6 pm

UTAH

- CENTRAL UTAH
Precis Cable Ch.10
Aurora
Centerfield
Gunnison
Redmond
Richfield
Salina
Sundays & Mondays
6 pm & 10 pm

VERMONT

- GREATER FALLS
Adelphia Ch.8
Tuesdays—1 pm

VIRGINIA

- ALBERMARLE
Adelphia Ch. 13
Fridays—3 pm
- ARLINGTON
ACT Ch. 33
Mondays—4 pm
Tuesdays—9 am
- BLACKSBURG
WTOP Ch.2
Mondays—6 pm
- CHESTERFIELD
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- FAIRFAX—Ch.10
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Thursdays—7 pm
- LOUDOUN
Adelphia Ch. 23/24
Thursdays—7 pm
- ROANOKE—Ch.9
Thursdays—2 pm

WASHINGTON

- KING COUNTY
AT&T Ch. 29/77
Mondays—6 pm
- KENNEWICK
Charter Ch. 12
Mondays—12 Noon
Thursdays—8:30 pm
- PASCO
Charter Ch. 12
Mondays—12 Noon
Thursdays—8:30 pm
- RICHLAND
Charter Ch. 12
Mondays—12 Noon
Thursdays—8:30 pm
- SPOKANE—Ch.14
Wednesdays—6 pm
- WENATCHEE
Charter Ch. 12
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- WISCONSIN
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Tuesdays—3 PM
Wednesdays—12 Noon
- MARATHON COUNTY
Charter Ch. 10
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Fridays—12 Noon
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Mondays—7:30 pm
Wednesdays—11 pm
Fridays 1 pm
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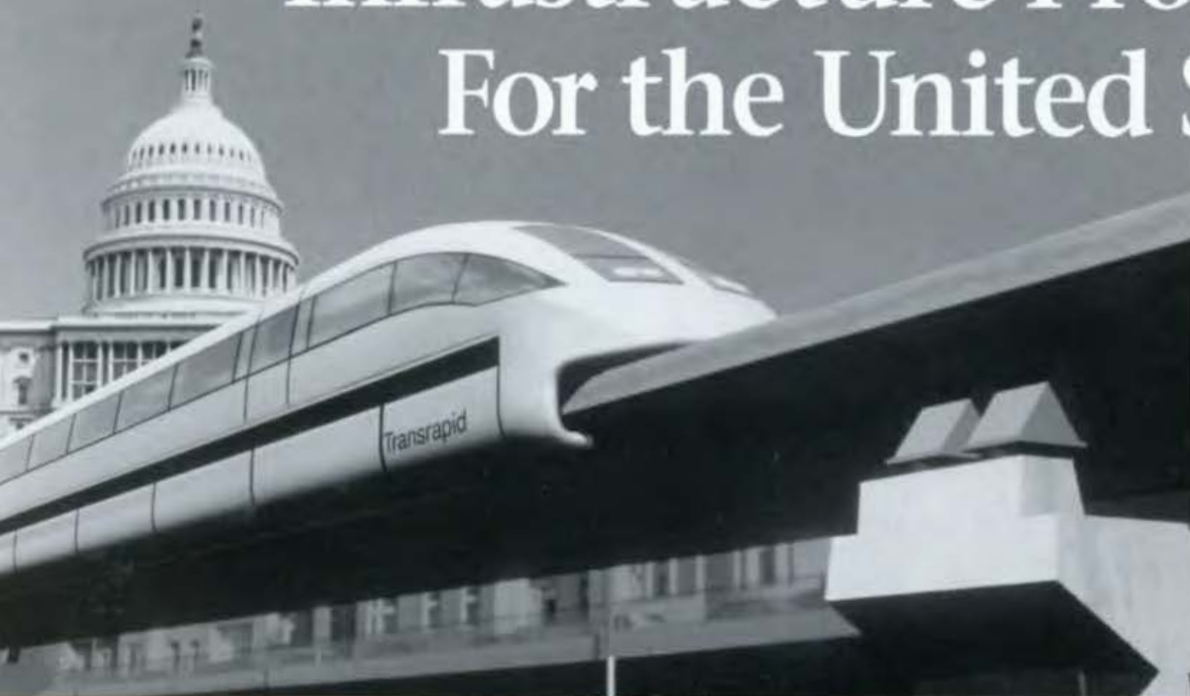
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