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LaRouche: 'Restore Iraq's Constitution'
Youth Movement Key to D.C. Primary Victory
Sordid Soros Story of the 'Revolution' in Georgia

Cheney's Gang Lashes Out Against LaRouche Exposés



"But always, I am still Caesar..."

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From the Associate Editor

In our last issue, the cover story announced that the “hot phase” of the Presidential campaign had begun, and was turning up the heat on the nation’s capital: specifically, on Dick Cheney. Events have moved at a very rapid pace since then, and, as Jeffrey Steinberg reports this week, Cheney is lashing out in desperation. The publication of a vicious attack against Lyndon LaRouche in *Insight*, the magazine of the Moonie-owned *Washington Times*, signifies that Cheney has decided that he can’t stop LaRouche without a frontal assault—which he had previously wished to avoid. Indeed, as a result of what LaRouche has done over the past year, all Washington is in an uproar. Every day, more top members of the U.S. establishment—most recently former Secretary of State Warren Christopher and former Drug Policy Advisor Gen. Barry McCaffrey (ret.)—have come out blasting the Bush Administration’s foolish policy in Iraq. And, the scandals around leaked memos and counter-memos are building to “Watergate” proportions.

In this critical situation, LaRouche intervened on Nov. 28 with a Presidential campaign memorandum titled “Restore Iraq’s Constitution,” which we publish in *International*. This will receive widespread circulation, and I am sure that it will be especially warmly welcomed by Iraqi patriots and others in the Arab world.

From the campaign trail, we feature LaRouche’s speech in Detroit on Nov. 20, with a wide-ranging question-and-answer period on everything from the job-export crisis, to what it is that makes mankind different from the beasts. In *National*, Marla Minnicino reports on the mobilization of the LaRouche Youth Movement in Washington, D.C., where all eyes are on the Democratic primary—the primary which the “McAuliffe Democrats” tried to cancel; which many of the “nine dwarves” contenders for the nomination aren’t even running in; but in which the voters of the nation’s capital will be given the opportunity to register their support for LaRouche.

Don’t miss the article by St. Petersburg correspondent Roman Bessonov, on the tragedy unfolding in Georgia. With his characteristic wit and depth of insight, he shows how megaspeculator George Soros is pulling the strings of those Georgians foolish enough to permit themselves to be his puppets.

Susan Welsh

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Lyndon LaRouche's Presidential campaign speech to 230 supporters and Democratic leaders in Detroit, on Nov. 20. Reviewing the history of three generations of Americans since World War II, he asks, "What will save us? We have to change our way of thinking. And the first thing to do, is to recognize what the changes were, in these three successive generations, which have brought us to point, that *we are inflicting upon ourselves our own destruction as a nation.*

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With six weeks to go before the Jan. 13 Democratic Presidential primary in Washington, D.C., the LaRouche Youth Movement is taking the city by storm. Every day, 50-100 LaRouche youth are hitting the streets of the nation's capital, increasing the presence, strength, and visibility of LaRouche's Presidential campaign in the District.

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A Financial Blowout Scenario?

How Much Investment Does Europe Need for a Recovery?

by Lothar Komp

The ambitious Tremonti Plan for a dramatic increase of infrastructure investments in Europe has now been rudely reduced, so that, for the most part, only a small “growth plan” remains. The details were publicly presented by the European Commission on Nov. 11. According to them, this “rapid jump-start” program is supposed to get a total—through the year 2010—of 60 billion euros of investments for 56 projects in the areas of transport, energy, and new technologies: That means roughly Eu10 billion (about \$12 billion) per year.

Projects were chosen which could be quickly realized. At

the center, therefore, remain the Trans-European Transport Nets (TENS), in which Eu38 billion is supposed to be invested. Roughly another Eu10 billion is planned for investment in new energy grids which cross the borders of European nations; and finally, a further Eu14 billion for technology projects, among them the European satellite navigation system Galileo.

Credits from the European Investment Bank (EIB), and from the budget of the European Union (EU), are to provide Eu6 billion annually for this “miniature” of the Tremonti Plan.



One of the “TENS,” the cross-border high-speed rail corridors whose rapid completion is essential to Europe’s recovery and growth—without these, the ongoing EU expansion to 25 nations will end in fiasco. But the schedule shown here—to 2010, and the middle section not until 2020—is slowed further by the “Maastricht straightjacket” which shrank the European Commission’s new infrastructure investment plans.

For the remaining Eu4 billion per year, the European Commission hopes that private capital will be mobilized. According to Commission chairman Romano Prodi, this small funding will nonetheless be an “urgent and necessary catalyst for growth and employment in the broadened European Union.”

Now, there can be no doubt that such an urgent catalyst were necessary. But when Prodi claims that the “rapid jump-start” program of the EU can fill this role, one can’t help but think that his Brussels press conference may have been connected to certain [drinking] celebrations the same day in neighboring Cologne. For many of these projects were already decided matters in any case, and their combined dimension is simply nowhere near enough even to begin to solve the heavy economic problems of Europe.

What Is Really ‘Urgent and Necessary’

But what dimensions would really measure an effective infrastructure-investment offensive, by means of which the fundamental economic conditions could be changed for the better, and where Europe could take its rightful role in the construction of the Eurasian Land-Bridge? There are different ways to approach this question, and all of them lead to a similar result: We need new public and private investments in a volume which, for the expanded European Union as a whole, must amount to *hundreds of billions* of euros per year.

In the first place, there is a notorious deficit in infrastructure investment which has accumulated over the past decade’s exhaustion of public finances, and the austerity policies commanded by the Maastricht Treaty (see **Figure 1**). In the cross-border transport projects alone, according to a European Commission investigation—the Van Miert Report presented in June—this past deficit requires about Eu600 billion in investments.

Only if these primary transport arteries between the member nations of the European Union are completed as rapidly as possible and their missing sections built, can one imagine a Europe which is economically strong in its entirety. If these large and immediate investments in high-speed railroads, highways, and waterways are left undone, the expansion of the EU to the East will most surely end in a fiasco.

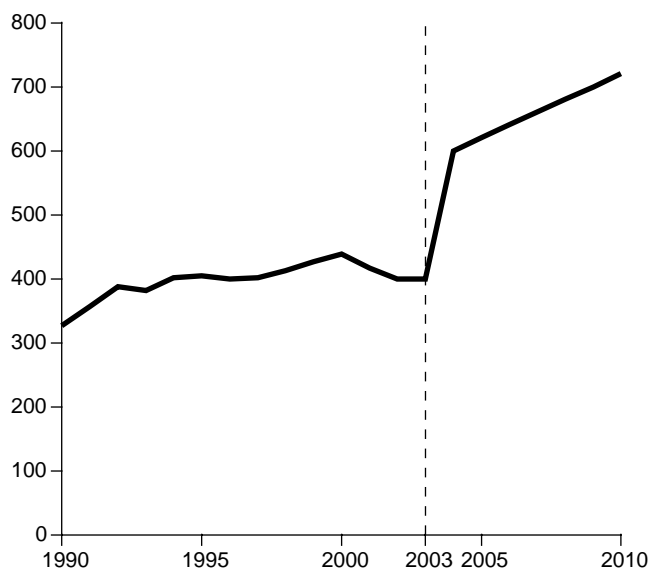
The so-called TINA networks—the cross-border transportation connections to and among the 10 new EU candidate nations of Central and Eastern Europe—comprise altogether 19,000 kilometers of roads, 21,000 kilometers of rail lines, at least 4,000 kilometers of inland waterways, 40 airports, 20 sea ports, 58 inland harbors, and 86 additional terminals; and everywhere, investments in renovation and rebuilding are necessary.

This is where the past deficits in national and urban investments come in. Germany faces a great burden in this regard. In the Federal transportation plan, investments are called for to the tune of Eu64 billion for railways, Eu77 billion for national highways, and Eu8 billion for national waterways by 2015. Altogether, this is an Eu149 billion

FIGURE 1

Germany: Gross Investments in Infrastructure, Made (1990-2003) vs. Required for Full Employment

(Billions of Euros)



Sources: Federal Statistical Office; EIR.

economic investment, which, were it carried out in Germany, would dwarf the European Commission’s little plan for all of Europe! Of this, Eu83 billion is necessary simply to maintain the current condition of the transportation network over the coming years.

Urban Infrastructure Bill Is Huge

Yet, the *urban* infrastructure-investment deficit in Germany is far more extensive than the national shortfall. In June 2002, the German Institute for Urban Studies (DIFU) published, from the data of the research bureaus of German state assemblies, an up-to-date study on the “infrastructure investment deficit” for the cities. In the United States, the Society of Civil Engineers publishes a similar “infrastructure report card” annually, which has exposed steady deterioration for years; the European situation is worse.

For the period 2000-2009, the DIFU calculated urgent investments to be made at Eu687 billion, of which Eu475 billion would be for the old states and Eu212 billion for the new states of eastern Germany. This would break down into: electricity, gas, and municipal heating, Eu42 billion; water treatment and environmental maintenance, Eu125 billion; streets and public transportation, Eu179 billion; social infrastructure such as schools, hospitals, and sports facilities, Eu129 billion; telecommunications infrastructure, Eu5 bil-



According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), by the year 2030, the European Union must invest some 2 trillion euros for combined energy infrastructure, of which Eu600 billion would be for power plants, Eu500 billion for the power grid, and the rest for oil and gas. These are not luxuries, but merely the preconditions for not having the lights in Europe go out permanently.

lion; urban housing, Eu48 billion; and so forth. As with the Federal transport networks, the majority of these investments are needed just to maintain the economic infrastructure in its present condition, for most of it was built during the first three decades after World War II, and now threatens decay.

Thus, Germany alone faces a need for investments in national transport networks and urban infrastructure in excess of Eu835 billion. It is estimated that about one-fifth of the economic output of the expanded European Union will fall to Germany's share; so the overall European-wide investment required for these kinds of economic infrastructure could easily reach Eu5 trillion. To carry out such a recovery of growth and productivity, within ten years, would require investments of Eu500 billion per year.

Electricity grids are only a small part of this amount, and power production plants are not included in it at all. According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), by the year 2030, the European Union must invest some 2 trillion euros for combined energy infrastructure, of which Eu600 billion would be for power plants, Eu500 billion for the power grid,

and the rest for oil and gas. These are not luxuries, but merely the preconditions for not having the lights in Europe go out permanently. If we could accelerate this somewhat, because of the great modernization requirements in Eastern Europe, then European *energy infrastructure* would require another Eu100 billion of investment annually; and overall infrastructure, another 600 billion.

An Example from China

Now, investment has slowed down so much in the 1980s and '90s—not only in infrastructure, but also capital investment in business and industry—that we are unprepared for the future requirements of the economy. In the past year, gross capital investment in the European Union was about Eu1.77 trillion, which amounts to less than a fifth of the European gross domestic product (Eu9.16 trillion). Even as recently as the beginning of the 1990s, Europe's capital investment had still been typically about 25% of the GNP, while in Germany in the 1970s, it was around 30%. It is now of the utmost urgency, given the gigantic lack of investment in both infrastructure and investment capital, that European investment rise to 30% of the GNP. To reach that goal in an expanded Europe of 25 nations, the amount of capital that must be mobilized, even with a stagnating GDP, would be an additional Eu1 trillion per year on top of the present Eu2 trillion annually.

Finally, this order of magnitude of investment is necessary if the demand for full employment in Europe is to be more than an empty phrase. Without investment, there are no new job openings. As a rule of thumb for the building industry, each added billion euros in annual investment, creates about 25,000 new permanent jobs. If we wish to create enough jobs in Europe, to shift things so that unemployment (today officially about 18 million), will become the exception rather than the rule, then we must increase the annual investment by business, industry, and the government to Eu720 billion. Naturally this requires new credit mechanisms, such as those proposed by U.S. Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche, both on the international and national levels.

In China, such proposals have been realized in part. There, the central bank, in cooperation with a handful of state-level investment banks, are prepared to back up infrastructure with an annual equivalent of \$200 billion in credits, without China's having to go abroad for loans, or fuel domestic inflation.

Financing the necessary investments is a technical question, which can be solved provided that one is liberated from liberal ideology, and that the government shows sufficient resolve. One suspects that a more difficult problem to master is the problem of educating and training a million new engineers and many millions of added skilled employees for the construction sector and for industry, within a very few years. Clearly, the investment offensive will have to go hand in hand with an education offensive.

Poland Says 'Let Me Be The Third of Your Union'

by Frank Hahn

While talk of a German-French union has been buzzing in European capitals, too little attention has been paid to an important initiative, involving the cooperation of the two nations with an eastern European partner, Poland. On Nov. 20, a conference was held in Potsdam, near Berlin, in which a French-German-Polish campaign for growth and innovation was discussed, which would surpass the Tremonti Plan for European development. Specifically, the French promoted an initiative for an investment of 150 billion euros *per year* into European infrastructure development projects.

The event was the second "Interdisciplinary European Forum for Innovation," on behalf of the "Weimar Triangle," which was founded in 1992 as the council for permanent

consultations among Germany, France, and Poland. The thrust of the meeting was to demonstrate the commitment on the part of Paris and Berlin to wrest Poland out of the grip of the neo-conservative group running U.S. foreign policy. Repeatedly, the speakers stressed that "the French-German-Polish axis is the continental European key for a successful European integration process."

Mental Wealth Awaiting Investment

The chairman of the forum, Professor Standke, explained the history of the initiative: "In 1973, the committee for the implementation of the French-German friendship treaty was founded. Then in 1992, along the lines of Friedrich Schiller, it was decided that Poland join, too." ("*Ich sei, gewährt mir die Bitte,/In eurem Bunde der Dritte*"—"I would, if allowed my intention,/Become the third in your union"; the concluding lines of a famous ballad, "*Die Burgschaft*"—"The Pledge," by Germany's national poet.)

The core issue under debate was how to mobilize the resources of the three countries' economies, in order to launch a major growth effort. France, Germany, and Poland, combined, have 5 million students as well as 450,000 scientists active in research, which represents an enormous potential which must be developed to transform it into economic growth stimulated by innovation. Specifically, the potential

After Dying Maastricht: New Bretton Woods!

On Nov. 25, the 14 finance ministers of the European Union member governments voted 10-4 not to apply Maastricht Stability Pact sanctions against Germany, the 15th member, for continued violation of the Pact's rule that state deficits cannot exceed 3% of GDP. And in a vote on France, the constellation was the same. Afterwards, all finance ministers gave assurances that the Pact was "not dead." But the fact that the Pact is no longer alive, cannot be denied.

Behind the scenes, in a deal arranged through Italy's Finance Minister Giulio Tremonti, sanctions are off for a year, in return for a promise by France and Germany to reduce deficits in 2004 and 2005 by about 0.5% of GDP, instead of the 0.8 to 1.0% originally demanded. But everyone knows that the promise cannot be kept, because of the downward economic-financial spiral. The next official tax revenue forecast by the German commission of taxation experts, in mid-May, will show (as it has repeatedly) that all previous forecasts about the economy, the labor market, and tax revenues were wrong. Therefore, why wait until

May to sign the certificate of death for the Maastricht Pact?

U.S. Presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche pointed out on Nov. 26 that the foundations of the Pact, which was signed in 1992 to prevent big public sector infrastructure projects in Europe—thereby preparing the ground for a giant capital flow to support the speculative Wall Street bubble—have been destroyed by the deepening world economic and U.S. depression. Capital volumes capable of keeping the bubble intact are no longer available, and foreign investors don't have trust in Wall Street to invest huge sums of money. The apparent weakness of the U.S. real economy, the giant and ever-rising American trade deficit, and the related weakness of the dollar against the euro and other world currencies have eroded the Maastricht Pact along with all other such international monetarist agreements, and the overall situation makes an outbreak of an open dollar crisis by Christmas most likely, LaRouche warned.

Therefore, what Europe needs is what the United States needs: an exit strategy from the discredited, defunct monetarist system, to a new system, a New Bretton Woods. And it will function only if it is following the great examples of the Roosevelt New Deal, the French Planification, or the German Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau.

—Rainer Apel

for stronger cooperation between the Berlin region and the western Polish regions of Poznan, Wroclaw, and Szczecin, especially in science and innovations, was discussed. Several minor government-sponsored projects to support the creation of new enterprises were also presented, which, however, did not reflect the dimensions of that potential of which the organizers were speaking.

The author, representing the Schiller Institute, intervened to suggest that the participants think bigger, and, citing the example of China's ambitious infrastructure plans as well as the Tremonti Plan for European infrastructure development, emphasized the need for very large investments to be made. In response, French Senator Laffitte gave a highly spirited statement, referring to a proposal he had made in Paris. "Back in September," he said, "I presented a program to the French Senate to invest largely in building up enterprises for innovative technologies. The question is, how to finance it?" Laffitte suggested imitating the United States, which "lives on credit," by going into debt to finance such plans. Concretely, he went on, "I propose, that the European Investment Bank (EIB) borrow money on the market in the order of 150 billion euros per year to invest in high-speed trains, space programs, electronics, nanotechnologies, and nuclear energy." Laffitte reported that he had "talked to the representatives of the EIB, and they confirmed they could start within one week, once such a decision had been made!" Then he called for a media campaign to mobilize the European public to support such a technology-based growth program.

First on the Scale of Zepp-LaRouche Plan

The proposal is significant. Although going to the international markets to raise funds is not the solution—whereas governments generating sovereign credit, is—this is the first time that anyone has approached the sum that Helga Zepp-LaRouche, of the Schiller Institute, has demonstrated is required for investments in European development, and specifically in these "science- and technology-driver" sectors of the economy. One problem, which the Senator noted in private discussion, is that the Germans were hesitating with such an approach because of the Green Party, which is ideologically opposed to development.

A former state secretary from Berlin called for Europe, following the collapse of the New Economy, to develop a "masterplan for innovation" to turn Europe into the number-one economy in the world by 2010. He remarked that, just as millions of Chinese who are studying in the United States will go back to China to develop their country, so, too, Europeans should be encouraged to return to their countries. This, he said, requires adequate scientific investment.

In addition to the economic dimension, a strategic aspect was also included. Senator Laffitte proposed to integrate Poland into French-German programs of military research, which, he implied, would help break Poland away from U.S. neo-conservatives.

Dominican Republic: In The Eye of IMF Hurricane

by Jorge Luis Meléndez Cárdenas

Those poor Heads of State attending the XIII Ibero-American Summit Nov. 14-15 in Santa Cruz, Bolivia, just couldn't escape reality. Not only had their host government hastily taken office less than a month before, after mass protests against International Monetary Fund (IMF) policies drove its predecessor out of office; but the first speaker to address them was Hipólito Mejía, the President of the Dominican Republic, who just three days before had ordered the military out against a national strike against those same policies. This crude repression had left nine dead, but done nothing to stop the strike; its organizers announced more actions to come.

The Dominican Republic provides a classic case of the political and physical disintegration to which the IMF's neo-liberal privatization policies inexorably lead. The national strike which took place on Nov. 11 became a plebiscite against those free-trade policies, surpassing by far the expectations of the community groups and trade unions which organized it. Organizers had not used their typical trade union slogans, but instead had attacked the economic model by its name: neo-liberalism.

The strike was successful, despite the fact that days before it occurred, the country was largely militarized, strike organizers persecuted, and many of them jailed. By the end of the strike, despite it having been largely peaceful, nine people had been killed, more than 50 wounded, and more than 500 detained.

The center of national discussion in the Dominican Republic today revolves around the wretched economic reforms imposed by the IMF and its local representatives, which have accelerated the destruction of living conditions of the Dominicans over the last eight years, in particular. This discussion will determine the Presidential elections which are scheduled for May 2004. The population looks for a programmatic alternative to bring about a recovery; and in this, the spirit of Lyndon LaRouche, the U.S. Democratic Presidential candidate well-known in the Dominican Republic, will be present.

A Typical Case of IMF System

What has happened in the country which has brought it to such a dramatic situation?

The Dominican Republic was one of the few countries

which, for its own good, had been a laggard when it came to imposing the free-trade reforms which 15 years before had destroyed the neighboring nations of Central and South America. But, for nearly eight years now, especially since the government of Leonel Fernández of the Dominican Liberation Party (PLD), the full set of free-trade economic measures—privatizations, tariff reductions, allowing prices and utility rates to be determined by “the market”—have been undertaken by forced march, to make up for lost time. The PLD government was succeeded by the Mejía government of the Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD), which continued the policies. That is to say, two parties in government, but one common program.

This common program has led to a 320% devaluation in the Dominican peso (from 12.65 in August 1996, to 41 pesos at the moment this report was written). Fuel costs have risen by 300% (from 20 pesos a gallon of regular gasoline, to its current price of 61 pesos). In the case of fuels, a tax was imposed specifically earmarked for foreign debt payments, an extraordinary decision, given how great an impact such products have on the overall economy. The so-called ITBI (Industrial Goods Transference Tax) has doubled since 1996. Electricity, telephone and water rates have risen by more than 200%; fares for public transport by 350% (from 2 pesos to 1996 to 7 pesos today). The price of propane gas for cooking rose by more than 200%, which was so severe that the Mejía government was forced to provide a temporary subsidy. As is clear: all designed so that the country pays the debt, and that the people carry this weight.

The measures succeeded—in collapsing the economy, and *increasing* the debt.

Facing bankruptcy by October 2001, the Mejía government came up with a new form of foreign debt, issuing \$500 million worth of so-called sovereign bonds, at a 9.5% annual interest rate, over five years. Only eight months after the bond sale did the government publish a list of what it had supposedly used the proceeds of the bond sale for. The list confirmed what most Dominican experts had suspected: It had been used to cover the government’s growing fiscal deficit.

A year later, in 2002, the government issued another \$600 million worth of bonds, at 9% annually over 10 years. This time, the government admitted up front that \$300 million of that money would be used to pay old foreign debt, and \$150 million to bail out the local banking system, which was already in crisis. The remaining \$150 million was to be used to beef up the country’s foreign reserves.

By May of 2003, the banking system began to implode. The government bailed out the Intercontinental Bank (Baninter) that month, and then handed the profitable part of its operations over to the Scotia Bank. The Mercantil Bank was bought out by the Republic Bank of Trinidad (Trinidad & Tobago), and the National Credit Bank (Bancredito) was bought out by the Professional Bank of the León Jiménez family, with which the government wished to reach a good

arrangement, given that it, like the other banks, was in a critical situation.

All this was done by the government to try and keep the financial system from completely breaking down. To cover the costs of the bank bailout, however, the government had to turn to the IMF for a loan; the Fund, naturally, demanded the government impose new austerity measures. In addition, it imposed a spending limit upon the government, as a condition for receiving the loan.

The economic collapse not only gutted the banking system, but also the electrical industry, which had been privatized in one of the first rounds of IMF reforms. With the largely foreign-owned, privatized electrical companies refusing to make the investments required to maintain the system in functioning order, the government was forced to take some action to deal with the long blackouts suffered daily in one part of the country or another, as the system collapsed. The Mejía government stepped in during September of this year and renationalized two electricity distribution companies, Edenorte and Edesur, from Spain’s Unión FENOSA company.

As the director of the Energy Institute of the Autonomous University of Santo Domingo, José Luis Moreno San Juan, pointed out, under the laws which governed the privatization, the state should have simply re-acquired the companies, without paying a cent, since they had been driven into bankruptcy by their owners. Nonetheless, the government agreed to pay more than \$400 million to Unión FENOSA, which violated the IMF’s spending limit for the government. The IMF then announced that it would not release the agreed-upon monies to the government, which was left to literally beg “donations” from private businesses, to keep afloat!

The Letter of Intent: a New Blow

The letter, which demands total submission to IMF policies, unloads the entire burden of the crisis onto the population and the national productive sector. Take a look at a few of the demands:

- The IMF demands that the tax system be changed, creating new taxes and increasing of indirect taxes, like the ITBI;
- An increase in electricity rates is demanded, as much as 3% a month until pre-devaluation value is recovered;
- A reduction in current spending is demanded as well, which means not only that thousands of workers in the state sector will be laid off, but that critical services provided by this sector will no longer be available to the population;
- Application of a free market, especially with regard to handling of foreign exchange, is required;
- The government must give autonomy to the central bank, thereby abandoning control over the national currency;
- National finances would be subjected to total oversight by the IMF, which plans to transfer more than 50 technicians to the country, many of whom are already in Santo Domingo. And with this, an end to national sovereignty.

‘A Brightly Shining Star’: Susan McKenna-Lawlor

There is a small number of women space scientists, fewer yet who run their own space technology company. Marsha Freeman interviewed this extraordinary Irish scientist at a European conference.

Susan McKenna-Lawlor is an astrophysicist, born in Dublin. She is Emeritus Professor at the National University of Ireland, Maynooth, and the founder and director of Space Technology Ireland, Limited. She has been a Guest Professor at the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and has participated in space science missions launched by the world’s major space agencies. She has been a principal or co-investigator for instruments she designed, built, tested, and flew in space, and she has authored or co-authored more than 100 academic contributions on scientific and technical subjects, as well as on the ohistory of Irish science.

During her career, Dr. McKenna-Lawlor has received many honors including the Russian Tsiolkovsky Gold Medal for Outstanding Contributions to Cosmonautics (1988), the Irish Person of the Year Award (1986), Irish laureate Woman of Europe Award (1994), and Book Award of the International Academy of Astronautics (1998).

More impressive than her list of academic credentials, however, is McKenna-Lawlor’s insatiable thirst for knowledge, interest in a wide range of scientific questions, good humor, and dedication to education, particularly in Ireland.

This interview was conducted on Oct. 6, 2003, following the Congress of the International Astronautical Federation, in Bremen, Germany.

EIR: How did you become interested in science and decide to become a physicist?

McKenna-Lawlor: My background, prior to going to the

University, was completely non-scientific.

When I was growing up, it wasn’t really considered proper for a young lady to study science. It was, in fact, deemed to be unfeminine, and there was instead a great emphasis on what one might call “the polite subjects.” We studied music, drama, poetry, history—all of those beautiful things—but there was no physics, chemistry, or anything of that kind in my life.

When it came time for me to leave school and go to the university, there were two ways to qualify for entry. One was to take what was called the “intermediate certificate” examination, and the other was to sit for the “leaving examination.” The first took one year of concentrated study and the second, two years. I opted to sit for the intermediate certificate, and passed it. Therefore, I was in a situation where I had, in effect, gained a “study-year.”

I went down to the University’s Admissions Building to find out what was on offer, and it was expected by my teachers that I would opt for a career in music, or, maybe, in history. However, music was considered to be the more likely choice. Being me, while I was there, I collected everything that was available—you have seen me at the IAF; I can’t leave any book or paper behind—and that time, I loaded into the saddle bag of my bicycle not only brochures concerning the humanities, but also those from the science faculty. These I read at home, and immediately came upon a lot of words that meant nothing to me—quantum mechanics, thermodynamics, etc.

It seemed as I read on, that if civilization rested on the twin pillars of the arts and the sciences, I was decidedly skewed. I



Susan McKenna-Lawlor is seen here holding a model of a spacecraft, during a recent visit to the Mahne Siegbahn Laboratory in Sweden.

I can say that that magic and excitement I felt on that day, have never left me.

EIR: What were you most interested in? What area was your degree in, when you graduated from the university?

McKenna-Lawlor: I read for a general degree in science. Then, I specialized in experimental physics. I went on to take a master's degree and a Ph.D.

EIR: What had you planned to do when you left the University? Were you planning to teach?

McKenna-Lawlor: It was all decided for me, really, because I was looking into a microscope one day, when the door opened and the professor of experimental physics came in and said: "I have recommended you for a scholarship to the Astronomical Section of the Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies. Will you take it?" If he had said, "Will you go on a trip to the Moon?" I could not have been more surprised. I said, "Professor, I know nothing about astronomy." And he said, "I know that. Will

you take it? People are waiting." I tried to gain time, and said, "But do you think it's a good idea, given that I know nothing about the subject?" To this he answered very testily, "Of course I think it's a good idea. I suggested it."

In those days, people completely respected and trusted in their professors, so I replied, "If you think it's a good idea, then I will do it." "Good," he said, and turned on his heel and went out of the door, and it was as if he had never been there. Yet my whole professional life was decided in that moment.

EIR: What did the scholarship entail? Was it to do observational astronomy?

McKenna-Lawlor: At that time, the Director of the Dublin Institute Astronomical Sector was a very distinguished man, named Prof. Mervyn Ellison, who was World Reporter on solar activity in the International Geophysical Year [1957-58]. That meant that he was involved in the global organization of the International Geophysical Year, and his activities included setting up, at the Cape of Good Hope, a solar telescope, with the capability to observe the Sun in the H-alpha line. This telescope recorded activity on the Sun including flares and other transient phenomena, and the movies made at the Cape were routinely forwarded to the Institute in Dublin.

Further, because of the personal prestige of Professor Ellison, our Observatory created what was called a World Data Center. So together with the films from the Cape, information was sent from interdisciplinary sites all over the world to

therefore decided that it would be sensible to use the year I had gained to try to balance my education and learn something about the mysterious world of science. Thereafter, I would go back to topics I knew something about.

I conveyed this to my parents. They were very surprised, but said, "If that is what you want to do, we will help." My mother and I then went down to the University, where I was given permission to enroll for the science course.

EIR: Why did you need permission to enroll?

McKenna-Lawlor: Because I was too young.

I started the course, and I found myself in a very different world. There were a lot of boys there who seemed to me to have "honors" in everything scientific. Meanwhile, there was I, knowing nothing at all. Initially, I was quite overwhelmed by the acids boiling in test tubes and all of the unfamiliar equipment in the laboratory.

Indeed, on the first day I saw all of that, and went home and wept. My father said, "Why are you worrying? Just go back to your music." But I said, "Oh, no. This is a challenge I have to meet." Then, not very long afterwards, I was sitting on my bed—where I liked to study—with my books around me, and suddenly I had a kind of "road to Damascus" experience. I suddenly realized that the material I was studying was filled with beauty that transcended anything I had experienced before. I decided that if I could possibly keep up with this course, I would like to be a scientist. Now, many years later,

Dublin, for assessment and interpretation. Thus, I had the very great privilege of being trained by Professor Ellison in the analysis of an extremely wide range of scientific data.

Unfortunately, the Professor died rather early in his life, but not before he had introduced me to a distinguished American colleague, Prof. Helen Dodson Prince, from the McMath Hulbert Observatory of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. In those days, the McMath Hulbert Observatory was a very eminent solar analysis center, and I came to spend some happy years there, working for my Ph.D.

While I was at Michigan, there was great concern that the radiation associated with solar flares might prove to be lethal to NASA's astronauts. Indeed, many of them came to the McMath Hulbert Observatory to learn about solar flares and the biological hazards associated with them. Thus, as a very young girl, I addressed trainee astronauts on this topic.

As a result of my experience in Michigan with NASA's programs, when I went home to be married in Ireland, I was anxious to continue with space research, although we did not then have available in our country the laboratory facilities required to support this.

Meanwhile, I accepted a post at what was then called St. Patrick's College Maynooth, part of which is now styled the National University of Ireland at Maynooth; and there, I lectured in the Experimental Physics Department while working on two space programs. One of them was NASA's Skylab mission and the other the Solar Maximum Mission.

Thereafter, I was encouraged to propose an experiment for the European Space Agency's Giotto Mission to Halley's Comet, to be launched in July 1985. People in Europe were very excited about Giotto, which was [the European Space Agency's] ESA's first mission into deep space, and there was *tremendous* competition in Europe for one of the ten places on board the Giotto mission.

EIR: Do you mean competition for a place for a scientific instrument?

McKenna-Lawlor: Yes, for a scientific experiment to fly on spacecraft Giotto to Halley's Comet, which is, of course, an object with an enormous emotional attraction for the whole human race.

EIR: Not to interrupt, but a dear friend, Dr. Robert Moon, who worked on the Manhattan Project, was thrilled to have seen Halley's Comet twice during his lifetime.

McKenna-Lawlor: My mother also saw Comet Halley twice. First when she was a young girl, and then, in 1986, when it came around again, I brought her out to see it and she was very excited to have that second opportunity.

In the matter of getting an experiment aboard Giotto, I first formed a team to make a proposal to the ESA to fly what came to be the first Irish experiment on an ESA mission. After vigorously defending the scientific and technical rationale of



Europe's Giotto spacecraft to Halley's Comet was the first of its deep-space missions. Susan McKenna-Lawlor flew the first Irish space science instrument on board, named Epona, after a Celtic goddess.

this proposal, I was very pleased when our group was selected to fly our experiment. I called the instrument after a Celtic goddess who is associated with the commencement of the solar year. Her name is Epona, and it also was an acronym for Energetic Particle Onset Admonitor—so the name also tells you what the instrument did.

This name is very important within Ireland because everyone knew about the goddess Epona, and all were delighted that our ancient Celtic heritage was associated with an historic space mission at the very frontier of technology.

We built the engineering model of the Epona instrument in Germany because, at that time, we did not have at our site, the clean room and sophisticated testing facilities required for such an activity. During this first period, my engineers learned at the Max Planck Institute at Lindau, Germany, through the kindness of its then-Director Professor Axford, those special techniques that must be used when preparing an instrument to function in the hostile space environment. Meanwhile, in parallel, I managed to install at the University the equipment required to construct the flight model, so by the time the overall design had been validated by means of the engineering model, the flight model could be built in Ireland. That was the first space experiment for which I was the PI, or principal

investigator. That title implies that the PI carries responsibility for the scientific, technical, and also the administrative aspects of the experiment.

Giotto was a very successful mission, and it turned out to have a great richness, because not only did the spacecraft fly to Halley's Comet; but, thereafter, when it was decided to command Giotto on to another comet, (Grigg-Skjellerup), associated maneuvers provided the first historic occasion when a working spacecraft coming from deep space encountered the Earth.

Giotto was [the] a working spacecraft, because my instrument and the magnetometer from Germany were both making observations during the Earth fly-by. This was possible because both instruments had onboard memories, and were able to store data while out of touch with ground control during the encounter. Epona accordingly secured a unique dataset when close to the Earth. After that, the spacecraft proceeded on to the next comet where further pioneering measurements were taken. All of that was tremendously rewarding and exciting.

Meanwhile, I was invited to build an instrument that would go to Mars and its moons on Russia's Phobos mission. This was also an energetic particle detector, called SLED, this time designed to operate in the close-Martian environment.

EIR: Were you still at the University at this time?

McKenna-Lawlor: Although I remained on at the University, I had, by that time, formed a company, Space Technology Ireland, Limited. At the end of the Halley encounter, there was a tremendous interest in our participation. I realized that if we were to build upon what had been achieved, we would need to have more robust financial backing than is typically available in an academic setting. I was advised to approach an Irish businessman, Dermot Desmond, who is a great philanthropist, and I went to see him shortly after the Halley fly-by—that is, before Giotto went on to its two other targets.

EIR: What year was that?

McKenna-Lawlor: That would have been at the end of 1986. The Halley's Comet encounter was in March 1986. I told Mr. Desmond that if we were to capitalize on what had been achieved, and proceed to provide high-technology jobs within Ireland in the space industry, a commercial company should be formed. He agreed that this should be done, and provided a building in which the company's work could be carried out. He also made available the resources to send a number of engineers to Europe for special training, and in addition, he bought some sophisticated electrical and test equipment. Finally, he provided me with a financial advisor. "You are an academic, and otherwise you will go bankrupt!" he told me. I had the advantage of being formally trained in the difficult business of running a company. A few years



The Rosetta mission will involve an orbiter and a small lander on the surface of a comet. Space Technology Ireland, Ltd. is providing the electric support system, which is critical to the mission's success.

later, when everything was up and running, he said, "Now I am going to sell the company to you and the responsibility for it will be yours." And that is the situation that I have today.

EIR: What missions has Space Technology Ireland participated in since then?

McKenna-Lawlor: We have built a lot of instrumentation, both experiments and subsystems, for missions flown for the various major space agencies. Also, we apply spinoff technology to ground-based problems in the automotive, medical, and other commercial areas.

For the ESA, we built, or participated in building instruments for SOHO, Cluster, Cluster II, Mars Express, Rosetta, SMART-I, and Venus Express. For NASA we built instruments for the WIND and Gravity Probe-B spacecraft, as well as for one of the Shuttle missions. For Russia, we built instruments for the Phobos and Mars '96 missions. We were also involved in the construction of an instrument for the Japanese mission, Geotail, while another is just about to be delivered on a Chinese mission, called Double Star.

EIR: What is Double Star?

McKenna-Lawlor: That mission is the result of an agreement between the European Space Agency and the Chinese space agency, that China will provide two spacecraft that will



Mars Express, seen here being integrated, is scheduled to land on the red planet on Christmas Day. Susan McKenna-Lawlor is a co-investigator on the ASPERA instrument, to study solar-related disturbances near Mars.

scientifically support ESA's Cluster II mission. Cluster II is composed of a constellation of four spacecraft that fly in different formations and study geospace. One of the Chinese spacecraft will fly in an equatorial orbit and the other in polar orbit. I am a principal investigator for the Irish experiment NUADU that will fly on the polar-orbiting spacecraft. NUADU is designed to monitor the interaction between the solar wind and the Earth's environment.

This year, I am involved in a lot of activity in space, including the launch of Mars Express and SMART-1. In the case of Mars Express, I am a co-investigator on the ASPERA experiment, which will monitor solar-related influences in the close-Martian environment. For SMART-1, I participated in the SIR experiment, which will study the nature of lunar rocks.

Early next year, the launch of Gravity Probe-B is expected. This is also sometimes called the relativity mission, because it will challenge two of the predictions of Albert Einstein's General Theory of Relativity. One is about the warping of space-time and the other concerns the way that the Earth drags space-time around with it. My company has provided a sophisticated, custom-designed particle detector

with the capability to provide ongoing monitoring of energetic particles along the spacecraft trajectory.

In the coming year, we also will have the launch of the European Space Agency's Rosetta mission, which will land a sophisticated laboratory on the nucleus of a comet. Space Technology Ireland built the state-of-the-art electrical support system processor unit for Rosetta, which will store, transmit, and provide de-coding for the command streams passing from the spacecraft to the lander while it is on the comet nucleus. It will also handle the data streams coming back to the spacecraft from the various scientific experiments on the lander. The electrical support system is mission-critical, because a success of the lander depends on the successful acquisition of scientific data from the comet nucleus. During the cruise phase to the comet, the command and data streams passing through the umbilical connector of the lander to Rosetta's onboard computer will also be handled by the electrical support system.

EIR: You started out in solar physics, but you have branched out into studying most of the Solar System. Have you continued your research in solar physics as well?

McKenna-Lawlor: I'm looking at a broad picture, in the sense that planetary, cometary, and even asteroid exploration is included, but I have, by no means, forgotten my solar roots. For example, the Irish instrument LION, which was built by my company, is presently on board the SOHO, or the Solar Heliospheric Observatory, which is at the L1 Lagrangian point, continuously taking pictures of the Sun. LION is studying the interplanetary shocks and energetic particles associated with ongoing solar activity. In this connection, it has recently been very interesting to me to compare the predictions of numerical models of various traveling shocks and energetic particles with the data actually recorded at L1 aboard LION/SOHO and then at the Earth itself—where the arrival of such space weather produces profound disturbances. To validate the predictions is important because they provide early warning of events that can potentially cause problems in the functioning of Earth-based commercial equipment, such as electric power grids, communications systems, and geological surveys, and also potentially problems aboard orbiting spacecraft and the International Space Station.

When Mars Express reaches Mars, the numerical simula-

tions will be extended to predict solar-related disturbances in the near-Martian environment. These continuously updating predictions will then be checked against the observations made aboard the spacecraft by the ASPERA instrument, for which I am a co-investigator. Such observations can tell us not only about the changing radiation environment at Mars, but, in parallel, provide information of importance in designing future manned missions to the planet.

I already have very interesting data recorded by our SLED instrument on Russia's Phobos mission, which measured particles with energies greater than 30 million electron volts over a period of more than 10 days in the close vicinity of Mars. This kind of intense radiation must be taken into account in plans to establish a habitat there.

EIR: It was my understanding that the Phobos mission returned very little data. I know the first spacecraft failed during flight, before it reached Mars, and that the second reached Mars in January 1989, but did not function very long.

McKenna-Lawlor: We were very fortunate that our instrument, SLED, provided interesting complementary data on both spacecraft during the early part of the cruise phase of the mission. Then, from the time when Phobos II executed the first elliptical orbit of Mars on January 29, 1989, until contact with the spacecraft was lost on March 27, SLED II provided a treasure trove of measurements. There were also many important observations made during that time by other instruments on board Phobos II, and a special issue of *Nature* covered these results.

EIR: In 1998, a wonderful book that you wrote, *Whatever Shines Should Be Observed*, was published in Dublin. Was that the first book that you wrote? How did you come to write about Irish women in science?

McKenna-Lawlor: I have written technical books, and chapters in books, and many scientific publications in professional journals, but this is the only book of mine with an historical theme.

The reason I wrote it was because a few years ago, I was a member of a group called Women in Science and Technology. The President of Ireland was then Mary Robinson, and she was patron [of that group]. One day when she came along to one of our functions, she said to me, "I know what you're doing, but did the Irish women in previous centuries have any role in science and technology?" I said that I didn't think so, because they would not have been allowed to go to the university, and they would have had very limited access to scientific literature. She said, "Look. Look for me." And of course, when your President says, "Look for me," that becomes a task one should perform.

I think she must have known something about the heritage involved, because when I came to look, I found that Irish women of the 19th Century had done the most wonderful things. So that was why I wrote that particular book.

EIR: So you were not familiar with the material at all before you started it?

McKenna-Lawlor: No, I was not familiar with it. However, I was determined that the text would not just be compiled through reading existing biographies of these people, and then gluing it all together. I thought that I should really research the lives of these women. However, this was a bit of a "back-burner" project, in the sense that I had other, ongoing responsibilities that were very pressing, so this was happening in the corners of time I could allocate to it. I did go over to the Royal Society in London, where I found a wonderful collection of letters from one of the women concerned.

In another case, I was very fortunate when I opened a book by another of the ladies, published in 1859. The book had a rather unattractive title—something like, introduction to telescopes, or telescope teaching, or something like. But when I opened it, I found that it contained absolutely beautiful observations that she had made of a comet, which were quite lost inside this book. I was able to take them out, and bring them into the light, shall we say.

I would like to have spent much longer in researching the lives of these women, but at least I tried to add to what was already known about them. I liked them very much. Each lady was a very wonderful person, and I felt that if I had been privileged to know them, we could have been friends.



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LAROUCHE IN DETROIT

A U.S. President for All Generations And All Nations

Here is Lyndon LaRouche's Presidential campaign speech to 230 supporters at the Pontchartrain Hotel in Detroit, on Nov. 20. The candidate was introduced by Midwest campaign organizer Robert Bowen; by Michigan State Representative LaMar Lemmons, who hosted the meeting; and by State Representative Ed Vaughn.

Rep. Ed Vaughn: We've got some problems ahead of us, and we've got to fight; I believe we should always be prepared to fight. The man I'm going to introduce to you tonight, is always prepared.

He reminded me of this Michigan Senator. His name was Dominic Jacobetti. He went to Washington one time, and Jake told me this story. He was the most powerful man in the Michigan House of Representatives. He was Speaker. Jake said he was at the Waldorf Astoria, and he was supposed to make a speech, and he said, he just remembered that he left his teeth at home. And he had no teeth. He said, "I can't speak! What am I going to do?"

So, the man next to him went into his pocket, pulled out a set, gave them to him, and said, "Try these on." So, he tried 'em on and they were too big. He said, "I can't talk with these!" So, he went back in another pocket, and he said, "Well Senator, try these on." And he tried those on, and they were too small. He said, "No! No! What am I going do?" So, the man said, "Hold it. Wait." He went back in his pocket and brought a third set out. He said, "Now Senator, try these on." They were *perfect fit!*

So, the Senator said, "Sir, you must be a dentist." He said, "No, I'm an undertaker."

But, he was prepared. And, the man I'm about to introduce to you, this evening, is always prepared.

Now, I took Economics 101. Samuelson was the author. And I tell you, I didn't learn nothing until I started taking Economics 102, 3, 4, and 5, from Lyndon LaRouche! The man is brilliant. He's a spiritual humanist.



Presidential candidate LaRouche speaks to nearly 250 supporters gathered at Detroit's Pontchartrain Hotel on Nov. 20; he is flanked by Michigan State Representative Ed Vaughn and LaRouche campaign representative Robert Bowen.

He is the man who oversees a *new* youth movement in America—the LaRouche organization youth. He is the man who won the last Democratic Presidential primary in the state of Michigan. [applause] He is America's premier economist. And he is the man with the sensible answers, to be the next President of the United States of America—Lyndon LaRouche! [applause]

Lyndon LaRouche: You always do it! You always do it. Ed, thank you.

Well, I'm happy, on this particular occasion, even though our Internet connection is going to many other parts of the world population, that here, I see before me, some old friends and people who were old friends, but I didn't know of it, of my generation. And therefore, as I speak before various audiences, in particular, I will make that generation, my generation, a point of reference.

For the following reason: We, in my generation, had a particular experience, and there's no one older than us, generally, who's had that experience. And all of you, here in the room, or hearing by way of the webcast, Internet, who had that same experience—that is, our generation.

We were raised, in the beginning, under the reign of Coolidge and Hoover. It was a terrible time. Some people thought it was prosperity, but it was terrible. We were, as a nation, essentially immoral. This was the Flapper Era, the era of pleasure-seeking, the era of get-rich-quick, and no particular morality.

I know. I was there. I lived through it.

But then came 1928-29, and already, in 1926-27, the farm

belt in the United States began to collapse. Other people didn't care. But the farm belt was collapsing as a result of Coolidge's policies. And then came '29, and the great foolishness came to an end. And then, we had the Great Snow Job, then—today, we have John Snow, as Treasury Secretary, who tells us that the economy is growing, that prospects are wonderful. Then, we had pot in every chicken, or something of that sort. Or two cars, or two garages in every car, or something of that sort. Prosperity was just around the corner.

And the poverty got worse and worse, and it became worse around the world, and people called it the Great Depression.

Now, Hoover was not unintelligent, nor did he cause the Great Depression. But, he succeeded in making it worse, for which he gets full credit. Franklin Roosevelt, who was then the Governor of the State of New York, who was a descendant of a collaborator of Alexander Hamilton, Isaac Roosevelt: who headed a Bank of New York, which was allied with Hamilton against the traitor Aaron Burr. And Franklin Roosevelt maintained the tradition of that ancestor, in the patriotic tradition of the founders of our nation. He prepared for his role as President, by preparing the kinds of measures he would take, to pull the nation out of this disaster, which was ongoing while he was Governor.

The Hoover Administration tried to dictate to Roosevelt, the terms on which he'd go into office; to impose on Roosevelt, before he actually entered the Presidency; to impose policies, which in a sense, would have been something like the Bush policies of today. Roosevelt rejected that offer from Hoover. And the Hoover Administration cut him off. So, he

walked into the White House without even a pencil, from the Inaugural Address. And from that moment, however, he ordered the beginning of the recovery of our economy.

Understanding Our History

Today, we face a similar situation. We've gone through a long period of idiocy—and I'll go through some of the experiences, starting from my experience, and the experience of some of you in this room, to give you a sense of who you are. Of whatever generation you are, whatever your age is: I can tell you *who you are*. In the sense of who you are as a generation, what the experiences are, which over the course of the past century, have struck you. You may not have experienced them in your flesh, but you experienced them transmitted from your parents, your grandparents, and so forth. And they're part of you. And, if you understand what this experience is, what is part of you, passed down from one generation to the next, then you are better able to cope with the great crisis which faces us now, when we're in the worst financial-monetary crisis of modern world history, which is now ongoing.

Some of you younger ones, have conditioned yourself to think that these conditions are bad, but more or less normal; to think that these things that are going on now, can continue; to think that there's an alternative for the next President of the United States, which is not me. And, I'll shock you: There is no such alternative. And you're not going to find one. And I'll make it clear to you why.

Under Roosevelt, most of you my age remember, the United States turned up. We were gray-faced. You had people who had been on the bread lines for two or three years, when Roosevelt came to power. I saw some of them. I saw their faces. Their faces had turned gray, because they didn't know where they were going. They were more or less like the homeless of the United States today. No place to go home to. No future. Struggling from one day to the next—many people were like that.

Take this part of the world; take the Winter of 1932, which was a particularly cold winter. Many people who had had jobs, and had homes earlier, were surviving in "hobo jungles," and there was a bitter-cold Winter, that 1932 Winter, and people died in hobo jungles, which in those days were usually found alongside the railroad tracks someplace.

Those were the conditions of life, and Roosevelt changed that, in gradually infusing in the American people a sense of optimism: that things were going to get better. Well, they got better slowly. But they got better.

Then, you had programs, public employment programs, and other programs which began to move things upward. By 1935, 1936, we had begun to become human again; we began to have some sense of confidence—1938, after a slight recession that year, we became a little more confident.

We then entered a war, which Roosevelt knew was coming. We participated in that war, we mobilized for that war,

we were pre-mobilized for it. And we won that war. We won it, not because we were the best soldiers in the world. We weren't. I was there—we weren't. But, we had the best logistics in the world. And, we won the war because we had the best logistics in the world. And the best logistics came from our farms, and our factories, and things like that.

We were a great producer society. And when V-E Day came, the day of peace in Europe, the world was happy, and we were happy. And then, came V-J Day: And we weren't so happy any more. And that's the beginning of an ugly story.

What happened? First of all, we, with our logistics, and with the generalship of MacArthur, had won the war in the Pacific. True, there had been some very serious battles. A lot of Americans and others had died. There were some unnecessary battles: Iwo Jima was not necessary; but a lot of courageous men died at Iwo Jima, fighting because they were told to fight, a battle that was unnecessary. But, MacArthur, by avoiding battles where they were not necessary, and using our air and naval power and other logistical superiority to dominate increasingly the entire Pacific region; we were able to bring Japan to the point—with a blockade, a naval blockade, an aerial blockade—where the island-nation of Japan was dependent on imports of raw materials and so forth from the continent of Asia, could no longer secure those imports. Japan was a defeated nation, not merely on the field of battle, but defeated by American logistics.

Japan had already negotiated the attempt to surrender, through the Emperor—through the Papacy, through the Vatican, through the Office of Extraordinary Affairs, with a gentleman then known as Monsignor Montini, later known as Pope Paul VI. That offer of surrender had been negotiated with Washington, but Truman refused to accept it.

It is said, what Truman did, is Truman took two nuclear bombs, which we had in our arsenal—the only two nuclear bombs we had in our arsenal—and he dropped those bombs on the civilian populations of two Japan cities: Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

And we weren't too happy, when V-J Day came. We were glad the war was over. But, the smell of victory had turned to a stink, as a result of what happened at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. We had done the unnecessary. Then, when Japan surrendered, Japan surrendered under *exactly* the terms, which had been negotiated through the Vatican, before this happened. The occupation of Japan occurred under exactly the terms and conditions, that had been planned and conceded by the Emperor of Japan, *prior* to those bombs being dropped. *There was never a need to do it.*

Where the Nation Lost Its Mission

But that was not the end of the story. That was just a bad experience. The idea of this superweapon, that could kill masses of people—a single weapon—so many, so terribly, all at once. Take the case of the *Enola Gay*, which now going up in a museum outside Washington: The pilot went crazy,



The candidate speaks to another Democratic elected official and other attendees after the Detroit meeting. Many attended—like State Representative LaMar Lemmons, who invited LaRouche to Detroit—because their national party leadership, which will not fight Cheney or the economic depression, is so determined to bar LaRouche from national debates and coverage.

from the sense of guilt over what they had done, in dropping the bomb on Hiroshima.

But, it was worse, as I said. We had people, like a man of peace, called Bertrand Russell: Bertrand Russell was the inventor of the nuclear weapon. He admitted it. He was the one who had started the nuclear weapons program in the United States. He was the one, who planned *nuclear preventive war, to bring about world government*. And that's why some of you, of my generation, were very unhappy about the end of the war. Because Winston Churchill came to Fulton, Missouri, and made a speech about the "Iron Curtain," and we were then committed, in fact, under Truman, *to prepare for conducting preventive nuclear war* against the Soviet Union. And that continued.

And Truman, who was a little man—very little in soul, in spirit, if any at all—who made adventures against nations of the world, assuming that Russia and China would not fight back, because they were afraid of the nuclear weapons we didn't yet have—we could produce them, but did not yet have. So, they made a provocation against China. As a result of it, suddenly the North Korean army overran South Korea. The South Korean army was wiped out—later to be rebuilt—was wiped out, then, and the American forces were trapped in a small perimeter, at the southern tip of Korea in Pusan. And then, MacArthur outflanked the situation with the Inchon landing. It was on. And then Truman got rid of MacArthur.

Because, what Truman's policy was, was Russell's pol-

icy: To establish an Anglo-American world empire, through the use of weapons so terrible, that the world would submit to world government, rather than face the deadly weapons of this type. And, many of you who came back from military service, at the end of the war, had been optimistic near the end of the war, because we knew we had won the war; we knew we had become a prosperous and powerful nation again; we had recovered from the effects of the Depression. Your optimism was spoiled, because the FBI came sneaking around, to find out if you really were ready to fight those Commies and drop the bombs on them.

One neighbor turned against another. Everybody was turning everybody else in, and became rotten. Men who had been courageous fighters, courageous, dedicated patriots coming out of the war, lost it. I know them. I knew them personally. I saw them after the war. Naturally, you know, the war's over, you go look up your old buddies, and you talk to them and find out what

they're doing. It wasn't good. They turned into cowards.

Some of us fought against it. I did. I was convinced to. I tried to get Eisenhower to run for President, in 1947. He sent me back a nice letter, acknowledging my argument—get this bum Truman out of there; run for President. That we, who had gone to war, the best of us at least, had come back with some sense that we had a mission. We were the one nation, the power on this planet: We had a chance to bring about a just world order, as Roosevelt had promised. We could end colonialism. We could create a world, with our influence, of sovereign nation-states—not an American Empire, but a world of neighbors, of sovereign nation-states. We could help them become strong with our economic power. We could cooperate with them. We could eliminate the possibility, of putting the world through another kind of war, such as the two world wars we had just gone through in that century.

We were optimistic. Suddenly, this went. We turned against each other. We lost our optimism. Then, Truman got us deeper and deeper, and the Korean War had started.

Then, in the course of that, someone discovered that the Soviet Union had developed the first deployable *thermo-nuclear* weapon on the planet. At that point, a nuclear-armed United States was not going to be capable of making a surprise nuclear attack on the Soviet Union.

We entered therefore, into a new order of things. Truman was told not to run again. And he didn't. They wouldn't even let a Democrat become President, because of what Truman

had done to the Democratic Party. It was not McCarthyism that was the problem: It was Trumanism! And now, as then, the Democratic Party has some bad things in it.

The Shocks of 1962-63

So, we turned to a man, who, like MacArthur, was opposed to these kinds of military policies: Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, whose first act, in campaigning for President—significant act—was to go to Korea, and say, “I can end our war in Korea.”

So we elected Eisenhower. And we felt better, even though Adlai Stevenson was not disliked. We felt better, because we thought we had avoided the worst. And we had eight years of relative peace, under Eisenhower. But, we had skunks in there—two Dulles skunks, Allen and John Foster. And some others, who were lurking there in the woodwork, ready to strike. Eisenhower left office, at the beginning of ’61, and made a speech, warning the American people against what Truman had represented: the “military-industrial complex.” That wasn’t the name I call it, but that was a fair descriptive name.

Jack Kennedy was President, but Jack was not prepared quite to deal with what he was getting into. He was taken by surprise by certain things he didn’t understand clearly, until he understudied a few things at the bedside of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who explained some things to him; that caused Jack to realize he had to pull out of the Vietnam/Indo-China operation, and not have an Indo-China war. MacArthur told him: “*Don’t go into a land war in Asia. No U.S. land war in Asia.*”

Kennedy thought it was a good idea. He took this fellow you know—McNamara—he took him to the White House and he gave him a tongue-lashing. He probably has still got scars on his back, from the tongue-lashing that Jack Kennedy gave him. If you could get him to come out in the open, he would probably admit that. And, Jack humiliated McNamara: He made him stand on the White House steps and forswear everything that McNamara was committed to. He said, we were going to pull out of this Indo-China operation. We’re going to get out of there.

But then, Jack was killed. And, Johnson was terrified.

Now, Johnson did a couple of good things: The two best things he ever did, were two Civil Rights bills. One was the Voting Rights Act, which he put his neck on the line, personally for. And, Johnson was still courageous on some things.

But: When it came to the issue of war, he could see those three rifles that had aimed at Jack, were aimed at him. And he signed on to the war in Indo-China.

Now, in the meantime, we’d gone through one other terrible experience: In 1962, October of that year, in the United States people were running into bars, looking for God, because they thought they were going to be blown up by a thermonuclear barrage, *any next morning*. This shock not only hit my generation, but hit the generation of young people,

who were then adolescents, who were about to become the Baby-Boomer generation of the mid-1960s.

As a result of that, and the Vietnam War, many of the younger generation then entering university, went crazy. This began about the time the Beatles scuttled across the stage of the Ed Sullivan Show, and the great cultural paradigm shift, or the cultural degeneration shift occurred. Because these young people were so terrified—terrified of the reality with which they had been associated—that they decided, “This society is no good. We’ve gotta drop out. Technology is bad.”

And so, we had the Baby-Boomer generation. The flight from reality.

No Longer a Producer Nation

So, we were transformed from the greatest producer nation on this planet, into becoming a *post-industrial* society. In going from the great producer nation, to becoming the predatory, great consumer nation. This happened as a process, a process which was accelerated by 1971-72. In 1966, Nixon went down to Mississippi, to Biloxi, and there, he met the Ku Klux Klan, and he saw God. This was the beginning of the Southern Strategy. Which the Democratic Party, in more later years, began to try to imitate. They called it the “Suburban Strategy.” You may have heard about it.

So, we became rotten. And under the influence of Nixon’s Administration—or actually, he was a captive of Henry Kissinger, but that’s all right—under that, in 1971-72, the post-war monetary system, which had been developed by President Roosevelt, was shut down. And we had a new kind of monetary system, the so-called floating-exchange-rate monetary system, which is this now.

What’s happened is, over this period, from the period of the early ’60s: the Missile Crisis, the assassination of Kennedy, and the entry into the Indo-China War; there has been a cultural transformation in our people. This cultural transformation has gone on, it’s unfolded, it’s developed. But we’re now at the fag-end of it.

We’ve now reached the point, where we live on the basis of virtually slave-labor in China, on the basis of Mexican labor—of a Mexico which no longer has real economic sovereignty; we destroyed that, from 1982 on—looting much of the world, to produce for us, what we no longer produce for ourselves. Our farms are ruined. Our farmers are ruined. Our industries are ruined. Our jobs have fled. What is made in Detroit, is no longer made in Detroit: It’s assembled from what’s made in many parts of the world, and that increasingly so. Our productive industries are gone. Our infrastructure has collapsed. Our mass transit has collapsed. Our air travel system is crazy, and collapsing. Our power generation and distribution systems are disintegrating.

We’ve come to the point that the debt of the United States, under present conditions, *could never be paid*; and that is the condition of much of the world, besides.

We are now at the end of the great cultural paradigm-

shift, from being the great producer nation, that Roosevelt's recovery enabled us to become, to becoming a ruined, and rotten, post-industrial society, a consumer society, living by driving down the values of currencies of other nations, and forcing them to work for us, as virtual slave-labor, by ruining themselves.

But we, while ruining and sucking on the blood of these other nations, have also ruined ourselves at home. We've destroyed our own people. The HMO program is mass-murder; it accelerates the death rate, and a willful acceleration of the death rate through the HMO system, is nothing but systematic mass-murder. Mass-murder of our own citizens. Our education system is an abomination, as well as our health-care system. Our general infrastructure is rotten. Our industries are fled.

We are now at the end of a process, under which the values which people have been conditioned to accept, as normal values—the values which have guided them in voting, in deciding what they put up with—has changed the population, to the point that what people *think* they ought to do today, by instinct, *is wrong*. And, the candidates they think they should vote for, are the wrong choice.

What's Wrong With the Voters?

Now, take a look at some of the candidates. Take a look at Senator Kerry, the Democratic candidate. (I'll say nothing about the poor dummy, who's now the President. He has no qualification whatsoever, except meanness, and that doesn't get you very much.) Look at Kerry: Now, Kerry's not a stupid guy. Personally, man to man, he's not an uncourageous person, he's an intelligent person. Why is he behaving so stupidly? You have, you know, Gephardt is not a great genius, but he's sort of a normal political man. Why is he behaving so stupidly? Well, on the rest I won't say much.

But, why do we choose—why does the party itself, the national Democratic Party, produce nothing but stupid candidates? Or unqualified ones, even among people who themselves are personally qualified as human beings, to make many kinds of important decisions in government?

Why can't we find a President—who is qualified for the office, at this time?

Why can't we find voters, who are qualified to choose a suitable President, at this time?

So, that's the nature of the problem: We're not really in the process of trying to choose a President. We have to recognize, there's something wrong with the voters themselves. Otherwise, we wouldn't have picked the idiot we



LaRouche's St. Louis press conference, reception, and campaign meeting on Nov. 18 were also attended by many Democratic activists who demand the DNC stop obstructing his candidacy. Here Missouri State Representative Juanita Head Walton introduces LaRouche; she said his ideas and his broad campaign fundraising support require that he be listened to.

picked recently. There's something wrong with the voters! Not merely a lack of courage. Admittedly many people are afraid: They vote for certain candidates, because they're afraid to be caught not voting for them. When you have a trade union and a political party machine, which is ready to ruin you and destroy your life, if you don't "go along to get along"—hmm? Sure, it's true: People are terrified into voting for these candidates. Terrified into not voting for me! They're terrified with threats on their job; they're terrified by their union, of victimization there. There's a reign of terror by these institutions—including the Democratic Party and some of the unions in this country—a reign of terror against the people, to try to *intimidate* them, into voting for incompetent candidates, and incompetent policies.

But, that's not the end of it. *The problem lies in the people themselves*. A people that is determined not to be slaves *will not be slaves*.

What are we enslaved to, then? What are so many of our citizens enslaved to? They're enslaved to their *habits*: the habit of post-industrial society; the habit of living in this kind of consumer/pleasure society.

Look at Detroit: The jobs have gone! What comes in? The casinos. Is a casino a productive enterprise? It produces the money from your pockets into somebody else's—the croupier takes your money. You had the case of this boat on the Mississippi, a gambling boat, floating casino: It went to one city, got the money out of that population, and moved on to the next city! Moved down to St. Louis, to try to loot the people of St.



The candidate talks with senior citizen supporters after the Detroit campaign meeting.

How We Came To Destroying Our Nation

That is the reason why I started tonight, the way I did. Because, when you look back, and look at the experience of those of my generation, who are here, tonight: Recall what our experience was. Recall the experience of our generation's children; the experience of our generation's grandchildren. And then, look at our grandchildren and our children, from my generation, and see what happened to them. What happened to their minds. How they were changed, to become people who would willingly submit to a process, by which they are destroying themselves.

Because you have the power. People have the power, intrinsically, if they're willing to exert it, to change things. A generation older than mine, my parents' generation, voted for Roosevelt, supported Roosevelt, and took us out of a time, when we were culturally rotten,

back in the 1920s, and brought us back to becoming ourselves, so we emerged from the war, as a great producer nation, a power in the world for good, if Roosevelt had lived.

We were still a producer nation, up till the middle of the 1960s. We helped Europe develop. We contributed to the development of many other parts of the world. We were useful, despite the fact that we were being bad at the same time. But, then, with the Missile Crisis, the Kennedy assassination, and the beginning of the Indo-China War—and the beginning of the great cultural paradigm-shift, which started on the stage of Ed Sullivan's CBS show with the Beatles—with that, we became something else. We didn't become rotten all at once. We became rotten, step by step, by step. Every time you accept doing a rotten thing, you become a bit rotten yourself. But that becomes a habit. And that's what happened to us.

Now therefore, what will change us? What will save us? We have to change our way of thinking. And the first thing to do, is to recognize what the changes were, in these three successive generations, which have brought us to point, that *we are inflicting upon ourselves our own destruction as a nation*. That's the problem.

It's my job, not merely as a candidate, to do that for you. To try to induce you to look into yourselves, to look into the experience of my generation, look into the experience of my children's generation, my grandchildren's generation. See what they've gone through, how the cowardice of the returning veteran, in suburbia, taught their children never to tell the truth—"It might get you into trouble. Say what is expected of you! Never say what you think: Say what

Louis next! Why do people gamble? Why do they gamble, when they're poor? Don't they know they're going to lose? Otherwise, they wouldn't set up gambling casinos, unless it was rigged to have the suckers lose! So why do people go in there, like shark-bait, to be eaten?

Why do they consider that an alternative, to industry? To agriculture? To efficient power production and distribution? Why do they accept that? *Because they've been conditioned that that's the way it is*. This is what we've learned. In 40 years, we've learned how not to be like what we were 40 years ago.

We've learned, like the Romans. The Romans had conquered pretty much of the world, from Italy. Beginning with the end of the Second Punic War, they introduced mass slavery into Italy itself. They shut down production inside Italy, because they began to steal from the rest of the world, the conquered world. They turned their population into a system of "bread and circuses." Bread was passed out, like welfare. There were no jobs, no real income. To keep the population quiet, you open up the casinos: the Coliseum. You got in there, and watched people kill each other, for *your* entertainment! You watched animals eat people, for your entertainment—as you do, when you watch television or go to movies today. It's what you do, when you go to one of these mass rock concerts, and so forth. The same thing: "Bread and circuses." Crumbs to get by on. Entertainment to take the pain; drugs to take the pain away.

We are destroying our population, because we are accepting this change in values, which came on, as it did for ancient Italy, upon us, today.

you want to be overheard saying.” This is a typical Baby-Boomer mentality.

When the Baby-Boomer mentality was hit, by the combination of the Missile Crisis, the Kennedy assassination—and “Lawd! Horrors! We have to go over, us nice little kids, we have to go to Vietnam, and fight that war? We don’t do that! That’s not nice!” So, by these kinds of terrors—“We’ll flee into drugs, instead of going to Vietnam; we’ll destroy ourselves with drugs.” So, by this process, we’ve corrupted ourselves as a people.

But people who are capable of making scientific discoveries, intrinsically—people can see what’s wrong with their own minds. They can see how their minds were ruined over successive generations, by the change in opinion.

People can change themselves. Animals can not change themselves. People can change themselves. And they can change themselves because they have a higher power, to reflect upon themselves, to decide what they wish to become.

The Relation Between Our Generations

People of my generation also have another advantage: We’re going to die soon. And therefore, our values are improved thereby. Because we don’t think of what we’re going to get. We think of what we’re going to give—what we’re going to give to coming generations. The meaning of our life, our sense of immortality, is what we give, that is, if we’re smart; if we’re not stupid. We don’t expect to take anything. We expect to give.

And that’s our strength. If we look at ourselves as people who are going to *give*, rather than *take*, then we use our lives to say, “I can die with a smile on my face, because I have *given* something! My life means something, because I gave something to humanity. I gave honor to the achievements and contributions of the generations that came before me. And I give a future to my grandchildren, and those of my grandchildren’s generation.”

That gives you strength, because you have a sense of spirituality, a sense that man is not a piece of flesh: that man is a *mind*, which exists only in the human being. And that mind has a quality, immortality. And therefore, the meaning of your life, is what you do with what you are while you’re here. Something that will last. Something that will make your ancestors smile, and make your descendants happy, and proud of you.

When you look at yourself, and say, “That is my interest; that is what I wish to become, that kind of person. To achieve that kind of immortality—*legitimate* immortality—that I have earned.” Then you have the power to *change* yourself, and change the way you think, in a scientific way, by looking at experience, as I tried to summarize that kind of experience to you tonight: To look at the experience of successive generations, to see how ideas and passions are transmitted from one generation to another. And how the young generation coming into the field now, the one I’m so happy about—

the youth generation, the 18- to 25-year-old, university-eligible age youth—why they’re so important, to me and to you: Because, if we can enable them to help convince their parents to come back to the human race—leave Baby-Boomerism, and come back and start thinking about the future of humanity. If those two generations—the generation of my children and my grandchildren’s generation—if those two generations start working together, to change society, to meet the challenge of the present, we have, in our nation, a great tradition, if we can recognize it. We have the power, the influence—if we do that—to influence the course of world history.

Economic Recovery and a Durable Peace

Not as an empire. Not as a dictator. I have friends in India, I have friends in Russia, I have friends throughout Europe, I have friends in South America, I have friends in Africa: These are my friends. We have the power, in the United States. If I can act as a friend of these friends, we can bring the nations together, with the example of the struggle to establish our republic, and to bring forth in us the best that we have been: We have the ability to bring these nations together, and say, “Here we are. We’re in this period, where we’re all afraid of the spread of a nuclear-armed war, being organized by people like Cheney and the so-called neo-conservatives; and some of the Democrats, like Lieberman and so forth, who are going along with it—we can avoid this. We can avoid plunging this planet into war. We have a great economic crisis. We can lead, in creating a recovery from this world economic crisis, as Roosevelt led, in bringing us out of the last world crisis. We can do that.”

We can take my friends abroad, we can bring them together, and we can say: We all going to be sovereign republics. No empire. Nothing like empire. We’re going to create what John Quincy Adams and other great leaders of the United States intended: On this planet, a community of perfectly sovereign republics, which are united by principles akin to those enshrined in the Preamble of our Federal Constitution. We can actually create an order of peace on this planet, a durable peace. Which can survive.

We can do that, now.

I can do that now, if I’m President. I could do it, today, if I were President. All the resources are there. We could recover from this depression. All the potential is there. We simply have to decide that we’re not going to continue to play the game—the game which was brought upon us, when we submitted, one after the other, to these things that betrayed what Franklin Roosevelt had tried to give us in his lifetime.

Not as a result, but as the ability to make the decision, to achieve those results: *We can do it.*

And now, there are other matters you want to discuss, and I will discuss them, as you ask about them.

Thank you.

Dialogue With LaRouche

Here are excerpts from the discussion period.

The Campaign Has To Address the Real Issues

Q: . . . Mr. LaRouche, would you be kind enough to repeat what you told me earlier, when I commented to you, about speaking with Mark Brewer, on the 15th; we were at a caucus session. And at that session, he clearly informed us, that Mr. LaRouche is *not* a Democrat. And, that only those candidates that would be on the caucus list, would actually be counted. Anyone else who was written in, would be lumped in with Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck.

LaRouche: Well, let's take a couple of facts about this, just to get the idea of how ridiculous this is. Currently, among nine nominal candidates for the Democratic nomination—officially registered candidates, with the FEC—I represent second in popularity; that is, among number of people who have made financial contributions to my campaign. Second. The first, of course, is Dean, and Dean has affiliates that I don't have, but that's all right. The others have bucks, but they don't have support. They others have bucks, but they don't campaign. They campaign, on these things they call campaign debates. And every one I've seen so far, is disgusting. The one in Detroit, sponsored by Fox-TV, which is *hardly* a good symbol for the Democratic Party! As a matter of fact, I understand that in most areas, Fox is considered a racist right-wing organization, and I don't know why the Democratic Party would want to be hosted by a fascist, or fascistic, right-wing, racist organization like Murdoch's Fox-TV.

But, actually, the performance of the candidates on that particular event, were about as bad, as Fox-TV itself. It was disgusting. All these campaign appearances, and these debates, have been disgusting. There's no independent voice. That doesn't mean that Kerry's incapable of carrying an idea across the room. He is. That doesn't mean that Kucinich is stupid. I think he's a little bit weak, in some respects, but he's an intelligent person, and he's actually intelligent on many issues, and does a fairly decent function in the Congress. I don't think anything of Howard Dean. He's a guy who never practiced medicine, but he does practice HMO, which kills more people than doctors could save.

So, this is the reality!

Now, what we have is, we have a President of the United States, George W. Bush, who is losing the next election. He's losing it on the issue of the war, which is becoming increasingly unpopular. He's losing it on the issues of the economy. But he might be elected! Why? Because, the Democratic Party is much better at losing, than the Republicans are! They work at it, as they did in California.

Just to give an example of this, because this question is probably in the mind of a lot of people, apart from being asked, appropriately, by one of our people here: In California,

you had a fascist—I don't know whether he is a Nazi Party card-carrying member or not; his father was. But he thinks like a Nazi; he acts like a Nazi; he smells like a Nazi: Schwarzenegger. Whose qualifications for Governor, are those he displays in the movie as the "Terminator"! And, California is a predominantly Democratic state. Registered Democrats outnumber any other species in California. Now, they may come in different colors and varieties, but they're all the same Democratic Party species.

How could they lose a Recall election, to an unqualified, menacing, thug? As a matter of fact, the thug, who happened to be among those, who helped *loot* the state of California, through Enron-style operations! Now, how could the Democratic Party lose that?

Well, Gray Davis is not a bad guy. But, the Democratic National Committee came down on Gray Davis, and each of the other Presidential candidates who came in—including also Bill Clinton—came in, to tell Gray Davis to cool it. Now, Gray Davis is an experienced politician, and a well-known street fighter, when it comes to politics. He didn't street-fight. He could have taken on and beaten Schwarzenegger. But, he "took a fall"—as if the mafia had told him, "It's time to take the fall."

Not all of his people took the fall.

All right. We, with the youth movement, in California—we had forces which were adequate to deploy into Los Angeles County. We had the cooperation of the leadership in Los Angeles County for our operation. We also deployed in the Bay Area. At the time the campaign started, the polls were showing Schwarzenegger running 60-40 against Gray Davis. By the time we ended up, in Los Angeles County, we carried it 51-49 *against* Schwarzenegger. In the Bay Area, we did better. In the other parts of California, the *state was lost*, because the Democratic National Committee, and all of the Presidential candidates, except me, who intervened in that thing, had gone the other way, and forced Gray Davis to throw the election.

We then went with our youth movement, into Philadelphia, invited by Mayor Street, and [former Michigan State Rep.] LaMar [Lemmons] was there, when this action was conducted. And [State Rep.] Harold James set it up, and said, am I on board? I said, "Of course I'm on board. That's a done deal. We're doing it." So we did it. And, we turned a marginal situation in Philadelphia, into a landslide victory. Because the participation of the various forces, which were associated with us—that Harold James brought together, that we brought in—transformed the Democratic election campaign, from an election campaign, *into a movement*. We had a movement of citizens, in that city, and they carried the election, even against a very well-oiled Republican machine, which came in prepared to win.

Now, under these circumstances, since we win, and they lose, why was the Democratic Party convinced to do what it did, in 2000? To elect two bums, Gore and Lieberman—and



As LaRouche spoke of his youth movement in St. Louis and Detroit, some of its California activists were hitting the capital in Sacramento on Nov. 18 to demand that the legislature fight the new budget cuts, layoffs, and debt demanded by “beast-man” Governor Schwarzenegger. These youth are becoming the effective leadership of the California Democrats.

by now, you should see what a bum he is; you may not have known it beforehand, but now it’s easy. [Lieberman] is a guy, a right-winger, who was brought into high politics by William F. Buckley—the great Democrat—and fascist; with a generation of fascists. The whole family’s a bunch of fascists! And, also brought into power, by money from the so-called *gusanos*, the Batista Cubans, in southern Florida. That’s his constituency. He was picked for Vice Presidential candidate! He robs Indians! And since he doesn’t have many Indians in the state of Connecticut, they invented Indians, and they robbed them: gambling casinos.

And Gore, who “couldn’t lose” on paper, with Clinton backing Gore, he couldn’t lose—but he did. And, he actually lost Florida. Sure, there was a certain African-American vote turned out in Florida, but they didn’t get it counted. Because the Republicans had done their homework, and made sure that their absentee ballots were processed, whereas the *Democrats didn’t do it*, and therefore, their absentee ballots weren’t processed. And thus, a lot of African-Americans voted for George Bush in Florida. They regret it today.

But, [Gore] could have won in Tennessee. If he’d won Tennessee, if he’d won Arkansas, which would have been an easy win, Gore would be President of the United States, today! But, the bum wouldn’t do what he should do. He wouldn’t even cooperate with Clinton, at certain points. He went into this dive, in Florida, which was a sure loser—an *unnecessary* battle! He wasted his effort and money in Florida; gave up Arkansas and Tennessee; and lost the national election with the plurality of national votes!

And the Democratic Party has apparently—and Clinton, himself—have apparently *learned nothing*, from that exper-

ience.

So, the question is, not who’s going to win the next election, but which party is going to *lose* it, the biggest?!

So that’s the situation. What is obvious, is what I referred to earlier: We’re in what I referred to as a reverse cultural paradigm-shift. The things that I’m proposing, the course of action which I’m proposing: *Take politics back to the street!* Take politics back to the street, to the real people. Take it to the lower 80% of family-income brackets. Don’t depend upon the upper 20% of family-income brackets. Get the people back into politics: the lower 80% of family-income brackets. The poor, the young. Get them back in!

And, do it, not as getting one vote at a time. Create a movement!

Now I’ve designed the catalyst for a movement. And the catalyst for a movement, is a youth movement, which we’ve pioneered in creating, of a special type: of young people, largely between 18 and 25 years of age, that is, of university-eligible age; and we’re running a “university on wheels,” among people who are living on virtually nothing, next to nothing. They get their meals, and they get to find a place to sleep and do things like that. And, they’re out organizing in teams. And they can out-organize per capita anybody else in the United States. They’re the most effective political organizing force in this country!

Now they number in the hundreds. We’re going to have a thousand of them deployed, probably by about February. We expect, by the Summer, before the Summer runs around: 10,000, of this type. With 10,000 such youth, we can turn the country around, we can change it. We can win any election, that is not done by a police-state method.

So therefore, here we are. These guys are losers. They're losers by every standard. The party itself, the party machine, the national chairmanship, is a loser, by any standard. Now, how can anyone say they're serious about politics, in excluding the real potential winner, in favor of a bunch of losers? And why should they try to bore the citizens to death, to have these nine clowns go on TV, for racist Fox-TV as a sponsor, rather than having a serious discussion of the real issues, such as the economy and war, and such similar things, before the public?

The American people want to hear about the *war*. That's why Bush is going down! The Iraq War. That's the trigger: Get this thing out! Quit! Get out of there! People are dying. They're sending people, who are normally family people, such as National Guardsmen and reservists—they're sending them into battle, for prolonged duty. That has a tremendous impact upon communities—because these are family people, with established families. To lose a member of the family, to have a member of the family go through trauma, and come back severely injured—the life-support of the family—and then, to deny these people the kind of medical care they require, as a result of these war injuries, and turn them back into the communities: That's not going to be popular!

And, we have a ratio of about—what?—out of eight trauma cases, seven now survive. So, it's a high rate of survival, relative to battle trauma, relative to previous kinds of wars. Which means, we have a lot of injured people, who are not being treated properly in most cases, coming back. And the families are screaming about it.

The economic question: Look around you. Look at the conditions of life of the lower 80%. Look at the 47 states in the United States that are bankrupt. That is, you could not raise enough money through tax revenue, to balance the essential cost of running that state. At least 47 states, if not all 50. And it's getting worse!

We have a trillion-dollar trade balance deficit. We're shooting toward trillion-dollar annual deficits.

The Housing Crisis

The thing is falling apart! The world is collapsing. We could have it, any time. A housing crisis. Just to give you another example—this may be long-winded, but I think it's probably valuable to you. Look, what happened? Look around you in this city: Has Detroit been depopulated within the past 15 years? All right. Has Michigan largely been depopulated, during this period. Why? Because the jobs are gone. This is all around the country.

Now, what happened? The people who moved away, in large degree—not all of them—would move in, as younger people, into jobs in areas in California, in Washington, D.C., other areas, where you have a *housing boom*. Now, this housing boom is rather disgusting: Because, they take a cow pasture; they put a bulldozer through it once or twice; they put a foundation on it, this area. They take a piece of tarpaper shack, virtually; they shrink-wrap it, with insulation; they paste some

plastic on the exterior, to make it look like brick, or something else. They put a couple of faucets in it. They call it a house.

Now, people who want a job in this area, go into this area to take the job—because the job isn't here in Michigan; it's not in Detroit. They'll go down, to say, someplace outside of Washington. They'll move into this shack, and they find the mortgage is \$400,000 to \$600,000—for a tarpaper shack with shrink-wrap features. And, it's not even good for you, because if it's sealed, certain kinds of gases will get into the house, and they're not good for your health—on top of everything else.

Now, what happens is, these people are now losing money, because there is terrible inflation. Maybe some of you know something about this terrible inflation. You may have experienced it someplace. So therefore, people have trouble getting by, even families where you have two people with fairly skilled jobs, working two jobs in a household: They're not bringing enough home to pay the rent and the mortgage. Remember in the old days, you would consider, you spent 20% or 25%, at most, of your family income for housing. Now, what kind of salary do you require, by that standard, to maintain a house, which has a \$400,000 to \$600,000 mortgage value? What kind of a salary? You're talking about \$100,000 income a year! How many of you get \$100,000 a year? How many people do you know who have it?

So therefore, we have people who are on the margin of poverty, living in these tarpaper shacks, at a half-million or so, plus or minus, mortgage valuation.

How do they get by? A swindle was pulled, by a swindler called Alan Greenspan. He's the head of the Federal Reserve System. What he did is, he pumped money, through Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. He did it in concert with real-estate swindlers, who sell real estate. The real-estate swindlers in this area, say the area around Northern Virginia, would meet. And they would tell the bankers that the value of real estate in this area, has gone up! Therefore, these houses are all worth more. Now the banks are willing to give a 90% credit, on the value of the mortgage, to the nominal houseowner. So, they go down to the bank, and they get cash, by refinancing the mortgage based on the increase, the purely synthetic increase, in the value of the house. What do they with the cash? They spend it for groceries! And "foolish" things like that, to get by.

What happens then, if a 1% or 2% increase in interest rates occurs? Boom. The real-estate bubble goes. Housing shacks go down to half the value. And so forth.

And that's the condition we've created, as a result of this change in the U.S. economy. Instead of taking the area of Michigan, which is a natural area for certain kinds of production—and northern Ohio, the state of Ohio in general; you take this area, which used to be an area which was designated geographically, as a place for agriculture and industry, which has a natural potential because of the Great Lakes, among other things, for this, because of the transportation system that used to exist here. You move the people out of the area, the land area, which is perfectly habitable, economically func-



Detroit, the former “automobile capital” of the United States, has been depopulated in the past 15 years, as manufacturers went overseas in search of cheap labor. On the right: The telephone poles show where streets used to be, in an area of the city that was completely torn down.

tional land-area. You chase a part of the population into absolute poverty. You chase the other part, to seek jobs in these areas of these housing-boom speculations, and then you bring down the shebang.

This is the kind of situation we’re in today. And therefore, the economic issue, the health-care issue, and other things—all other things that are crashing down on the people—. So therefore, suppose we, all of us, discuss in a Presidential candidacy, discuss before the American people, discuss the issue of the war: How did we get into this stinking mess? How did Cheney get us into it? How are we going to get out? Are we going to go into more wars? Can’t we avoid more wars? Why have we got more enemies in the world, than we ever had before? Practically the entire world is against the United States today, just because of what happened since January 2002.

Isn’t that worth discussing? Isn’t that the issue? What about the economy? What about the condition of our people? What about the things that are threatening our people, including the health issue? Why aren’t those being discussed, apart from some “master plan”? Why don’t we say what was *wrong*, and say how we’re going to *fix it!* But first, admit that it was wrong!

That’s not done.

So, somebody says, I shouldn’t be a candidate. What’re you doing? Committing suicide? . . .

The Financial Crisis: Perception and Reality

Q: . . . In October, economist Paul Krugman wrote an article in the *New York Times*, and he described an impending

economic crisis in the U.S. And he likened the situation of the American public to that of Wile E. Coyote and the Roadrunner cartoon: where Wile E. Coyote would run off the edge of a cliff and he’d run a short distance before he’d realize he was walking on thin air. And, only after he looked down, and realized where he was at, then he would fall. And, he described the situation of the American public, as at the point where it’s walking on thin air, economically speaking, and only has to realize what the lack of economic foundation is for its economy, and then it will start to fall—meaning there will either be a sell-off or—in any case, ensuing chaos would be the situation.

Do you see an “Argentina”-type economic crisis here in the U.S., as inconceivable as that may be to someone of my generation?

LaRouche: It’s not inconceivable. What you have to understand is this, about this question of myth and reality: That what people believe—you see, human beings are voluntary. Animals are committed to certain types of behavior, as a species or a variety of their species; it’s almost a biological commitment. They have a very slight range of adjustment. Whereas human beings can choose—. Let me take one step back.

Now, think of this human mind, or the mind of an animal, as like a typical utopian geometry, in which you start with certain definitions, axioms, and postulates, and you assume that any valid theorem that you reach, any decision you make, must be consistent with those definitions, axioms, and postulates. In an animal, the range of definitions and axioms, is very narrow. The animal is capable of certain postulational

changes; for example, when you make a pet of an animal, successfully, from childhood of the animal, you may induce this animal to behave, not like an animal, but like an animal who now is adapted to human beings. When you adopt a puppy, or adopt a kitten, for example, the thing will now respond to you. It does not become human, but it will seem almost human, because it knows how to react to you, as a puppy or a cat knows how to react to you, according to its axioms, and it has certain postulates which you induce. And, it becomes very attached to you. Sometimes you think it runs you; but, most of the time, it'll think that you are its mother, or father, or whatever. Or with a dog, you are the boss of the brood, of the pack.

But, with human beings, it's different. We have the ability to choose our definitions, axioms, and postulates. Now, we can choose two types: We can choose definitions that are accurate, or false. We can choose axioms and postulates similarly, true or false. Or, we can omit some knowledge of some essential axioms and so forth.

So, what happens is, that in mass behavior, people will tell you, and you can recognize this in various ways, "This is what I believe. This is what I have to do." Sometimes they aren't conscious of what these things are, but you can detect that by observing them. What happens in a cultural paradigm-shift, the set of definitions, axioms, and postulates, as a set, of a population is conditioned, in a way which is either relatively true or relatively false.

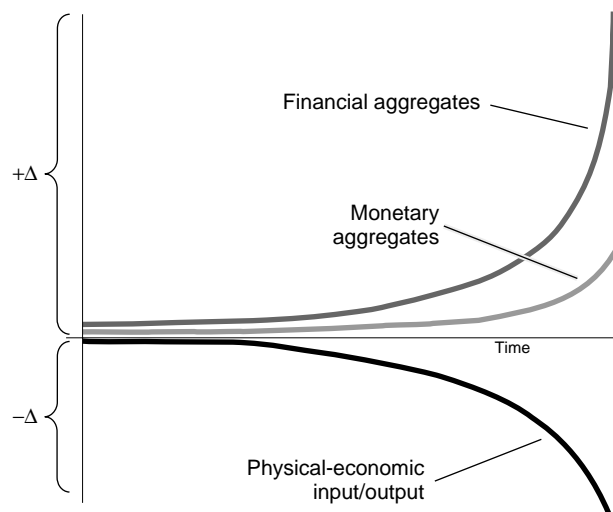
For example, the existence of the United States, as a Constitutional republic, had a great effect on the American people. And to this day, we benefit from that tradition, though most of us are not fully conscious of how that works. In Europe, they're different: In Europe, they've been living under, at least, in the relatively less un-free countries in Europe, they've been living under what's called an "Anglo-Dutch Liberal parliamentary system," in which independent central banking systems have the ultimate power. And every time there's a crisis, the parliament's overthrown and a new government is put in.

In our system, we have never had a change in our Constitutional form of government, since our birth! There's no other nation on this planet, which has achieved that success. So therefore, we have a relatively superior Constitutional system—when we use it properly.

All right, now what happens then, is that we, then, as has happened to us over the past period, by *conditioning*—"we have to accept nuclear weapons"; "we have to accept the Cold War"; "we have to accept McCarthyism"; "we have to accept this"; "we have to accept the lessons of the Missile Crisis"; "we have to accept the assassination of Kennedy, without a due investigation"; "we have to accept the Vietnam War; it'd be unpatriotic not to." Hmm? And so forth and so on. "We have to accept the free-trade system"; "we have to accept deregulation." So, we have a lot of these things we have come to accept, as if they were axioms of our economic system, and

FIGURE 1

LaRouche's Typical Collapse Function



LaRouche's "Triple Curve" schematic diagram, first presented in 1995, shows how the cancerous rise of financial and monetary aggregates destroys the physical economy at an increasing rate.

our political system. "You have to accept the leadership of the Democratic Party." Haha! I don't "accept" that axiom. Therefore, I'm not a slave to that axiom. I'm not going to be a dummy on somebody's string, like a puppet. I *cut* that string, and express my freedom.

The problem therefore, in economics, what has killed us, is, if you look at the three curves I often use, as a pedagogical [Figure 1]: What has happened since 1966, when the change occurred—under the conditions of the Vietnam War, certain changes in economic policy began to be introduced, as a product of financing the Vietnam War, in the 1966-67 period. We began to shut down the space program for example. We began to shut down high-tech. We began to cut down infrastructure development. All to finance this, to balance the budget for this Vietnam War, the Indo-China War.

Since that point, since about '66, the amount of financial aggregate—that is the amount of monetary aggregate and financial aggregate, per capita and per square kilometer, of the United States, has zoomed, at an accelerating rate. The rate of inflation in the United States, is *horrendous*. Somebody tells you there's no inflation, they're lying: They use the Quality Adjustment Index, the so-called "hedonic index." It's fake. We have the highest rate of inflation in our history—right now. There is no zero inflation. We have negative growth! Which is concealed, by pretending that there is no inflation. So, they use fake numbers, inflated numbers, and deny we're shrinking.

All right. What people say is, "No. You have to go by

monetary policy. You have to go by free trade. You have to assume ‘the price is right.’ ”

In the same period, in order to maintain this financial growth, we’ve been printing money. We make the Japanese print money, overnight, to finance the U.S. markets! The stock market is a bubble! There’s no value in the stock market: It’s a bubble! There’s no solid, physical value there. It’s less and less, all the time. But, we assume, according to the axiom, the puppet strings, “No-o-o! You have to respect that! Monetary authorities tell us. . . .” “John Snow, the idiot, tells us. . . .” Treasury Secretary. That perennial liar, who will never come clean, no matter how long he sits in his bathtub: Alan Greenspan. Never, never tells the truth.

But, in the meantime, if you look at the *physical* values, per capita, per square kilometer, in the country: Look at income; look at pensions; look at power generation and distribution; look at health care; look at education; look at the physical standard of living—and look at whether or not we’re using up infrastructure we invested in a long time ago: highways, bridges, power stations, educational systems, all kinds of things. Are we using things up? Yes. We have been precipitously declining.

So, monetary values are up; financial values are up. *Physical values are down.* (Except for a few people, who are blood-suckers, who seem to enjoy a richer standard of living.)

So therefore, the problem is, is that when people talk about Wile E. Coyote, Wile E. Coyote is the financial aggregate: He’s soaring wildly. He thinks he’s crossing the chasm, with nothing underneath. And then, one day, the world looks down underneath Wile E. Coyote, and says, “There’s nothing underneath there. The jobs have gone. The production’s gone. We’re no longer a producer nation.” What happens, when the world no longer gives the United States credit? And the U.S. dollar could drop to about 30%—it’s already dropped about 10-15% in the recent period, under Bush. It’s already dropped. It’s going to drop a lot more. The drop is already occurring—but Wile E. Coyote says, “It’s not occurring.” [growling out of one side of his mouth] “The U.S. economy is sound. Our policies are sound. We’re not going to change our policy. We’re going back to *more* deregulation! We didn’t do enough deregulation. We already destroyed California. We’re not satisfied, there’s still something left to California. We’re going to put Schwarzenegger in, to really destroy it!”

So, that’s what the problem is. It’s not just a question of perception: There’s a reality here. The reality is, one day, the motor doesn’t start. And, that’s the time you know, that Wile E. Coyote is going to go down.

Now Krugman is not entirely unintelligent. He’s pro-Democratic Party, and he has some Wall Street interests, which are not exactly stupid. But I think the analogy is tricky, in the sense that this is not something that’s purely psychological. Economics is not psychological: It has a reality to it, a physical reality. Can you eat? That’s a physical reality. . . .

Memory and Knowledge vs. Rote Learning

Q: Should schools teach memory improvement techniques? I think there isn’t a subject that could help more, different people in different ways, if it were started in elementary school and incorporated with every other class they take.

LaRouche: People think that memory is like a computer memory. Human memory doesn’t work that way. Actually, if you think about, you often find you can regenerate memory. You may call it recalling something, but it’s actually not recalling; it’s that you’re regenerating.

Now, the way that you develop the mind, is to practice regeneration. How do you do that? You do it, effectively, from an early age; not by teaching people multiple-choice questionnaire passing; that’s the worst thing you can do for the human mind. Never subject a child to a multiple-choice questionnaire. It’s the cruelest, stupidest thing you can do to a child’s mind. The thing you want to develop in a child—and in any person of any age, but it starts in childhood, obviously—the quality of being able to remember efficiently starts in childhood. How does it begin?

Well, do you “do as you’re told,” or do you have parents and teachers and friends who put you through the process of experiencing the act of discovery of truth? First of all, you have to believe in truth, don’t you? And I don’t think that many people in society today really believe in truth. “It’s only a matter of opinion, you know. So all I have to do is remember your opinion; I don’t have to know what the truth is.”

The truth is typified by the discovery of gravitation by Kepler, for example. It’s a universal truth. It can not be seen, smelled, or touched by other senses. You can’t see it; you can’t smell it; you can’t taste it; but it’s there! It’s gravitation. It’s an effect you can not deny. Every time you see Mars appearing to loop in its orbit, annually, you realize that there is a principle out there which is not what your senses tell you is there. There is a principle called gravitation.

There are other principles, which include general physical principles, universal principles of physics. We’ve discovered it. You can not detect *any* of these principles directly with the senses. And yet they are an efficient object. And yet, by man’s controlling these principles, and using them, we’re able to increase the human species’ potential to live!

For example: If we were baboons—which many of our Democratic Party leaders are striving to become—then the human race would never have exceeded, in the past 2 million years—under conditions of the past 2 million years—would never have exceeded several million individuals living at any one time. You have now reported on this planet, over 6 million human beings. How’d that happen? No monkey could do it. (And we have a couple of monkeys running for President, don’t we? But they couldn’t do it.)

How’d that happen? Mankind made discoveries, by thinking. The mind discovered a principle which was an existent in the universe before man existed. But when we discover a principle, and we apply it efficiently by our will, we change

the universe. We haven't added any new principles, as such, to the universe by doing so; but we have changed the universe, because we have included another means by which the universe changes itself. And that is by the intervention of the human will.

So therefore, we develop life. You develop the conditions of human life. You develop the technologies by which we prolong life, by which we increase the productive powers of labor. And that's the basis on which we *know*. Things we have discovered in that way, we know.

We also know, that what we discover with our senses, we don't necessarily know. Things that we thought we saw—eyewitness reports are the most unreliable sources (outside of—not like lying) of disinformation today. “I know what I can taste and see,” and so forth. That's not truth. That's an impression. How do you know when what you've seen, is true? Well, you have to be able to demonstrate it. How? You have to show that your knowledge of some principle, applied in the universe, will actually make an improvement which otherwise could not exist. Then you know it's true. If it doesn't work, either the principle is not true, or you've misunderstood how to use it.

So therefore, if this kind of development in the child, of the ability to discover universal principles—and a child starts with many kinds of discoveries which they have to make in infancy; they're discovering all the time; babies are discovering at a very rapid rate under normal conditions. You may not see it, but you'll see the effect, of how a child, from one day to the other, may change in character. How in a few weeks, a child may change in his whole development and character. Those of you who have been parents know this. How in the early years, a child changes *rapidly*. And very slight changes in conditions, will accelerate that ability of the child to change. Favorable conditions will encourage the child to make breakthroughs; and you recognize them as breakthroughs.

Now therefore: Memory should be the ability to rediscover what you do not have in mind. Not a memory of an experience—yes, that too—but to be able to rediscover something you had forgotten, when you need to remember it.

So memory has a characteristic of not being digital, but more holographic. Look, your brain cells are dying all the time. And when you begin to get in bad condition, your brain cells degenerate more rapidly than you replace them. So you are constantly regenerating and replacing brain cells. So where is the memory stored? The memory exists in the form of a kind of holographic design, which is a process. And as you develop that ability, as you concentrate on discovering principles rather than trying to memorize experience, your ability to retain your powers of memory increases.

So if you want to teach memory in school, you have to start that way. And people, when they get older, can actually fight against the tendency to lose memory, by the same method. So what we should teach people, is that. Because

when people start to lose memory, it becomes a problem for them. So why do we teach it? A lot of them teach it by one, two, and three. But the key thing here, is always start with universal principles. Always start with the difference between a human being and an animal. I like animals, but I know they're animals. I know the animals like me; they participate in me; they make demands up me. They feel that they have a right to control me. The dog that scratches the door, or the puppy who whines, or the cat who meows or does something else to let you know they want you to do something. But we're human beings, we're not animals. And that's the way the thing works.

Brainwashing and the Drug Culture

Q: My question is very related to that same question. It's more related to brainwashing. What is brainwashing? Why is it so prevalent? It's very important for our [young] generation to develop means to combat this. And you brought up this idea of a thought-object, and how we can have ideas in mind, with clarity, which you can recall and can use. How do you create an idea in your mind that you can refer to in a sense that is continually developing?

LaRouche: That's why I did what I did with the youth movement which we started developing several years ago, with a limited number of people in California. And the question is: You have to build a nucleus which is self-regenerating. So we did develop a self-regenerating nucleus of youth, and they spread their influence, without my intervention, themselves.

They key thing here, was to tap what I think is important. We're coming to a generation, part of a youth generation—and people who are older should think about this, think about it very seriously—the Baby-Boomer generation, in general, reject their own children. And the children know it. Now, the children have become young adults. They live in a terrible society, which the Baby-Boomer generation has largely created for them; a society of drugs.

Now, people will be shocked about drug problems. But they're often, as Baby Boomers, not shocked like young people today. Because young people today are living in a culture which is shaped by poverty and by a drug culture. The characteristic of the drug culture is the teacher in the school, that forces the child to take Ritalin, or worse, Prozac. Several years worth of Prozac will destroy a personality, biologically. I've seen it.

So we're living in a drug culture. People say, “You've got a problem? Take a psychotropic drug of some kind. Manage yourself with drugs.” The children who've grown up now are imprisoned in a mass drug culture, which is probably rotating around some Rave dance scene, some gigantic Rave dance. These young people, if they're not themselves victimized by drug usage, have friends that are on the verge of destruction, and often suicide, as a result of the drug culture. This is aggravated by the fact that this is a “no-future” society, now; and



The “no-future” society: Youth turn to video point-and-shoot games, drugs, and even suicide, as a result of the cultural and economic breakdown that surrounds them.

therefore, suicide tends to be an “out” from a society which is painful, and which gives you no purpose for living as a human being.

So therefore, given this case, we have the young people looking at parents who have accepted this way of doing things—the post-industrial pleasure society, the consumer society, as opposed to productive society—they’re not offended when factories close down. They say, “I can get it cheaper from China, I don’t care if the factory closes down.” They go to Wal-Mart’s, and they say, “I buy at Wal-Mart’s, because it’s cheaper.” Well, don’t you know that Wal-Mart’s depends largely on slave labor from poor people, who are moved into this, just like cattle? Don’t you know that the Wal-Mart cheap prices are based on American companies closing up, and shutting down their employment, *to buy their goods from other countries, where cheap labor produces them, as in China—not the United States?* Do you know that when Wal-Mart moves into a county, there’s a disaster for much of the county, in terms of business and employment?

This is the kind of society, the kind of culture—and when you have a generation, which says, “No, it’s better, because I get more for my money.” And you get young people who are faced with a society which is degenerating in this way, with a special kind of drug-culture envelope, which grips it. With the stink of suicide increasing among people, juvenile suicide or adolescent suicide trends, spilling over into people in their twenties as a result of this situation. And the older generation doesn’t seem to care. It says, “Learn to get along. Learn to go

along to get along.”

So these young people say, they don’t trust the older generation. Some of them trust me. Why? Because I understand the problem. And because I propose an answer. The answer is their own self-education. And the education has to be based on a principle of truth. And therefore, I introduced this Gauss 1799 paper [“The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra”], as an exemplary paper, because it shows not only a truth about mathematical thinking, about how the mind works, but also it gives us a connection to ancient Classical Greeks, the Pythagorean period. So, it’s valuable. So you have a sense: Here are young people who see there’s a gap, a break, in the culture, from one generation to the next. The Baby-Boomer generation is like something that came in between my generation and the younger generation. And the younger people feel that they’re cut off from history, cut off from a meaningful connection to the past. Looking for a reality in the present, and therefore they have to have not only a sense of what truth is, but they have to locate it historically. They have to have a sense of history, the kind of thing I tried to summarize today, in my remarks today. You must give young people a true sense of history. Not history learned from the textbook, but history relived, re-experienced. You must relive the experience of generations before you. You must understand, and feel, what that mind . . . was. Then you have to locate yourself, in respect to those past generations, and locate yourself in respect to the future, in that way.

So, the only way this can work, is by young people work-

ing it out among themselves. Because their parents' generation does not have the ability to understand this problem emotionally. And what proves it, is the way they vote! If the Baby-Boomer generation had any sense, they wouldn't vote the way they vote! And the only reason they're going to change, in the way I want them to change, is because the conditions of life, on the one hand, show them that their way of life doesn't work. They have to change the way they think, the way they behave. And because they're given an alternative, and the alternative comes to them in the form of seeing young people around them, who are moving ahead. And the people of the Baby Boomer generation will feel better, because they know there's a generation coming after them, and they know that the meaning of their lives can be safely entrusted to the work of the younger generation, and the grandchildren who come from them.

How Do We Find Personal Security?

Q: I'm . . . from the Washington D.C. youth movement. My question stems from discussions with people in various strata of society, from people of the so-called wealthy, to those of the poor, to students, to politicians, everything from Congressmen to state representatives, laborers, union workers—and it seems you find that there's always a feeling, or a sense of security within the domain that they're functioning in, at that given point in their life, wherever it is. That if I maintain this present course of action, I'll be secure. The other guy might suffer, but my own boat is intact, my own room on the ship is sealed off from the rest of the ship.

So, in the light that obviously that pragmatism and that way of thinking is not security, and that security obviously stems from something that is the difference between man and beast, can you elaborate on what that is, to give people a better sense of what security really is?

LaRouche: Security lies in yourself, and the way it is done—that's why this youth movement, why this 18-25 working group of self-mutual education is so important. You see, the crucial thing is not really what you can know yourself. You pose the question: Can you cause what you know to be replicated in the mind of another person?

Now, so therefore, the second aspect of being human, is not really the individual mind's ability to see the laws of the universe, as an individual observer, intervening in the universe. But how do we, as society, interact with one another, to cooperate, in bringing about the application of these principles that we require for our benefits. Therefore, if you can cause another person, as in dialogue, as in, say, you've got a bunch of young people who are batting it around—like the Gauss question, which is still troublesome for many people—and as one gets the idea, and tries to communicate the idea to another, there's an interchange. And then there's a process of affirmation where they're able to affirm for one another, and demonstrate, that they actually do understand the same idea or principle, and are able to give examples of application,

which shows they really know what they're talking about, and they mean the same thing.

So, when you get to that point, and you're able to communicate ideas, and to affirm them, as being valid, by replicating them in relations with others, and think of practical applications which show that you both have understood a principle which is right, and which works, then you have a sense of identity, of personal identity, as a human being, because you know that what you believe about yourself, is true. About the powers of your mind, you believe it's true. And that gives you the kind of confidence on which life is built.

If you take the same questions, and you take them out into social practice generally, in society, and you see people on the streets, who *don't* know this, who don't have a secure sense of what truth is, who don't have a secure sense of personal identity, who depend, like a so-called other-directed type, on borrowing their identity, in the favorable opinion of them by others, and therefore, they're controlled by what they think other people think about them. And the first thing is to be *free* of being dependent upon what you think other people think about you.

It's what you're able to think about yourself, and know it's true, that's important.

But this occurs only through a social process, in which you're able to collaborate with people, and discover that you really do discover the same things. They are practical. You understand one another, and now you understand yourself, because you now can see the inside of yourself, through the eyes of other people, in this kind of social relationship.

And that's why I insisted upon this particular form of the youth movement. It has to be 18 to 25 people, involved in these kinds of groups. The same kind of thing that's recommended for a high school classroom, or for a college classroom. Not mass classes. They stink. A lecture hall is fine—they have a function. But the actual learning work of education, occurs in the small classroom, with not more than 18 to 25 people, more or less than that. Because it's large enough to provoke interaction, and it's small enough that everybody has a chance to participate.

And that's what we're trying to do. It's this method; and if you understand it as a method—which should be what happens in schools from primary grades; good teachers would do exactly that. A school should do that. You should never—as I tell people, you should never test anybody with a multiple-choice question. You should throw the teacher out, flunk the teacher, if they give it. And flunk the school if they order it.

What I would do, on an advanced level, as I've told people many times, and I've done it—at the end of a semester, you give a questionnaire, with three hours to work it out. Five questions, of which you can select three of your choice. These questions will require you to consider things you have not considered up till now, but what you have learned, should have prepared you to attack and see a solution to the problem.

And that is the best way to test the teacher. Has the teacher

of the class been able to communicate to the students a basis of knowledge, by which you can give them five questions, which they've never faced before, in a classroom setting? Let them choose three. And work them out within that three-hour period. If they can succeed in approximating a good answer, then the teacher of the course, has succeeded.

And it's the same kind of principle which should prevail, the same approach, the same concept, should prevail, in all education. And should prevail in every form of education, including social communication in general. . . .

Restoring Quality Health Care

Q: Very proud, and glad to see you, Mr. LaRouche. As you know, I was there in India while you were there, in 1943 and '44, and people were making less than 10 cents a day picking tea. I was there when Mahatma Gandhi buried himself for seven days, trying to get his people to come together, and not to fight British people with rocks and sticks. They had to fight non-violent.

And I have a couple of questions, and two comments. I want to know the difference between democracy, and the way this world is going today, which is, what you call it when the rich get rich, and the poor get poorer—all right, I'll think of it in a minute. But jobs and health. My son was born in England, and I did not have to buy any milk, juices, and little baby things, for seven months, eight months or more, in England. Most of the world has free medicare, even in Poland, and other places I'm sure you know of. And here, it's so hard, and so rough, to get health care, for elder people and the most sick people. My neighbor I take to the hospital, and different places every week, who has been operated on, and it costs so much money. Most people that are poor, can't even get in the hospitals, unless they've got insurance.

What is it going to take for us to get Medicare in this country? And the difference between democracy, and . . . no, not fascism, capitalism? All right.

LaRouche: First of all, you're a veteran. Okay, therefore you should be able to get through the Veterans Hospital system, the care that's coming to you, as a veteran. You *should*, should be able to.

Q: *Should* is right.

LaRouche: Now, let's look at what reform I'm going to make, as I've declared before, in the first hour I'm in the White House.

Number one, D.C. General Hospital is reopened as a public hospital, full-service public hospital. And this of course affects all portions of D.C., but affects especially the poor around Washington, D.C. People are being killed, by the shutting down of D.C. General Hospital.

Fine, You have the same kind of problem in other parts of the country. Now, what is a reasonable health-care policy?

First of all, a Hill-Burton policy, which we had until 1973, in the post-war period. We also had functioning veterans' hospitals, until we began to cut them down, in the 1970s. So

that you had veterans' hospital extension services, and so forth, around the country. Also you had the veterans' care through the public health service, which would acknowledge the fact that you were a veteran, and therefore, if there wasn't a veterans' hospital there, you could get the service through the public health service.

Now, what we're going to do is this: We're going to go back to Hill-Burton. It's going to be a job, because we've destroyed many of the health facilities we had. They've been destroyed by the HMO system. It's going to be put back.

It's very simple. You take a few pages of legislation, which I could submit to the Congress, and if we had won the election, which means we will have won the House of Representatives, if the President will carry the majority of the House of Representatives on his coattails. He will also carry a great number of the people of the third of the Senate being re-elected at that same time. He also, if he acts quickly, will have an authority in the first days in office—and it has to start right from the first hour of the first day—which establishes his relationship to the American people, as a President. My particular act is that: the health-care question. Because the people of America do not trust their government, largely because of health-care questions. You can't trust your government, if you can't trust it with your life.

So, therefore, . . . we go back to a system where we're committed to provide full health care, as Hill-Burton did. What we've got to do, is we've got to put the doctors back to work. A lot of them have been put out of work, by malpractice insurance charges. That has to be controlled. We can't put the doctors out of business! We've put many out of business, with malpractice insurance—they couldn't afford to practice. Or they quit areas of practice which are essential, because they're considered high risk, and they couldn't afford the insurance rates.

All right, so we have to put them back to work. But we're going to have to have a system under which a person falls down in the street, or needs care—and it used to be that in New York City, they would say, "Call a cop!" And then the police would, quick, call the ambulance, the guy would be taken to the nearest emergency center, trauma center I guess they call them today, and the person would be treated, in an emergency center, or what we call a trauma center. Then the person, once they've been treated, will require post-emergency care, or at least after-trauma observation. So, you put them into a bed someplace, a hospital bed. You may then transfer them to a hospital, from this temporary place.

Now, about that time, somebody would have walked in, and said, "Who's going to pay for all this?" If the person had the means, didn't have insurance, they would pay for it, up to a certain point, where it became one of these catastrophe cases. Or, they might have Blue Cross or Blue Shield, or some other kind of insurance, that would cover it. Then, you might get down to the bottom of the line, this person has *no* means, to pay for much of anything of the care, or provide the medica-

tion, for the person in need. What do you do? You provide it, anyway.

Therefore, you don't need an elaborate health-care scheme. Tell Hillary Clinton to get out of the way, we know how to provide health care. We don't need a dictionary, to define a law on health care. The point is, those who need treatment, shall be cared for. The public health shall be defended. Those who can afford to pay, should pay part, if they can afford to pay. We'll build up our hospitals, our public hospitals, our private hospitals, voluntary hospitals. We'll build up our clinics. We'll build up our medical practice. We will allow the physician to decide, and nobody else, what care the patient requires.

If the patient does not like what one doctor recommends, the patient will have a right to go to another physician, to get a comparative second opinion. Or even a third. This person is going to be treated, and treated properly.

Now, instead of trying to figure out who is going to pay how much, on what fee, and such, let's cut it out. Let's say that there are contributory and other kinds of health-care plans which may work. Okay, fine. But in the case it *doesn't* work, they're still going to be cared for. And it's cheaper to do it that way, by eliminating all of that needless paperwork, and computerwork, by a bunch of idiots, where accountants are practicing medicine, rather than physicians.

It's cheaper! It was cheaper before.

Democracy and Capitalism

Now, on the question of democracy, and the question of capitalism. Well, it's very simple. You have two aspects of the national economy. Most people don't know either one. But I'll explain the two of them.

Number one, is we have all of the territory, and all of the people. That is, there's no "private" involved in that—all of the territory, and all of the people, regardless. So, therefore, the first thing we have to be concerned with, is the infrastructure. The infrastructure of transportation, mass transportation, water management, power generation and distribution, education, general health care, and so forth. These are things that are required, which no particular private interest is responsible for. Who's responsible? The government. Who's the government? The government is the national government; the government is the state government; the government is the municipal government, or the equivalent, or the county government.

So, each, in a division of labor, which is traditional for our system of government, will take its traditional area of responsibility, for these kinds of things. Basic economic infrastructure. Such as education, local health care, sanitation, things of that sort, which traditionally belong to the local community; which are supported, the local communities are supported and assisted by the states.

The states are supported and assisted by the Federal government, which is the only agency which has a real power,

legally, to create credit. So, if we need to create credit, we will create it with the Federal government, under Federal control. We will supply the credit through private banks, or through the local state governments, or the local government, to where it's needed. Therefore, you will develop a national infrastructure, which determines the structure within which production and other things occur.

Then we will make laws which encourage useful forms of investment. Now, investment means, not money, though it does involve money; but it does not mean money as such. Investment is physical. For example, China is building a large water system, including the Three Gorges Dam, and other things. These are investments, physical investments, which have a physical capital life-cycle of 25 to 50 years. In other words, you're investing for something that you will use up, or have to replace, over the course of 25 to 50 years. National rail systems are of the same character. Power systems, power generation and distribution systems, are systems of a generation, or two generations. So, therefore, you invest for one or two generations.

Now, you can divide some of this between government investment, and private investment. If it's private investment, you either have Federal laws; if it involves states, then you have a cooperation between the Federal government and the state governments. We used to create public utilities, under Roosevelt. You have public utilities, say, a power station. A public utility was created for that area; it was regulated. People could invest their savings in these public utilities, with relative impunity. People who could not afford to take big risk, could invest at a low yield, but secure savings for their old age, or contingencies, or whatever, they could invest in these things. We created these facilities. We recycled savings, encouraged people to save, and so forth. Thank regulation. We want low interest rates, we want a basic interest rate of 1 to 2%, throughout the nation. That way people can invest. We want investment tax credits, for people who invest in creating useful industries, we want them to get a benefit of investing in making that business, rather than taking it out and spending it all at once, on things like drugs, or whatnot—fast women, or whatever.

So, that sort of thing. You have two aspects. You have the relationship between the Federal, state, and local governments, as one integral unit, that are responsible for the total territory of the land. And then you have the private sector.

Now, why do you want the private sector?

The private sector is characteristic of human beings, as opposed to monkeys. See, in monkeys, you don't want a private sector. That's where the Soviet system made a big mistake. You want the individual entrepreneur, who uses his or her *mind*, to make innovations which are useful for humanity. Like the machine-tool engineer, or tradesman, who goes into a machine-tool shop, and develops a machine-tool business of usefulness, using his ingenuity, and that of his associates, in that firm. You want people working in those firms, who

are contributing their ingenuity, their personal ingenuity, to making things better, designing things better.

So, therefore, we encourage the private sector, of individual entrepreneurial type, and similar activity, as much as possible. That's where the creativity will tend to come from. From universities, and from this part of the private sector.

So, we have a division of labor between the public sector, which involves about 50% of the total economy of any well-managed economy, the state sector—. If you want to privatize the entire economy, you're an idiot, as George Bush does.

What you want is a private sector which, unlike the present incumbent President of the United States, is able to think. . . .

Policy for Iraq

Q: . . . I'm precinct delegate for the 14th Congressional District. I have really a couple questions I'd like to ask, Of a positive nature.

As the next elected President, of the people, by the people, and for the people, what would you do to stop the situation currently in Iraq, from turning into another Vietnam? I myself am a Vietnam veteran, 91st Airborne Division. And how soon would it be, before you would actually send our troops home? That's the first question.

The second question is: As President, what would you do to stop the flow of our jobs currently being subcontracted to other countries, such as in the area of telecommunications, and other industries, thereby creating massive unemployment in our cities right here? What would you do to curb that? Those are my two questions.

LaRouche: On the question of Iraq, of course, I'm for the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. forces from Iraq. There are several reasons for this.

First of all, U.S. troops in Iraq are now absolutely useless, because of the crimes that have been committed by our government; that we have lost all credibility in the situation. So I wouldn't want a single American in that area, at this time.

Therefore, we have to do something about replacing them. Now, before Paul Bremer went in there, you had this crowd of neo-cons around Cheney. At that time, the previous occupying force, the general who was in charge of it earlier, had proposed to employ the Iraqi army as an engineering force for the self-reconstruction of Iraq's economy. That was, to hire them and pay them to function as an engineering force. This is about a couple million people—who would then do the work of rebuilding the Iraqi economy, or the principal amount of work. They got *rid* of them, dumped them. We could have come out clean; they dumped them. And when they dumped them, and put Bremer in with the other mandate, a bunch of corrupt swine, who took that thing over—wanted to steal, that's all they wanted to do—we created a situation which has now led to asymmetric warfare in Iraq.

You have over 2 million people in Iraq, who are trained as experienced, trained soldiers. They know how to fight all kinds of wars, of so-called conventional war, including irreg-

ular warfare. What you're seeing in Iraq now, is asymmetric warfare, precisely analogous to what happened in Vietnam. It's a form of warfare which will increase, with each step of folly by the United States government.

So, nothing being proposed now is going to work. Okay, if I'm President, first of all, I could get by with it because I would be trusted by the Arab world. I'm the only American political figure running for President, who would be trusted by the Arab world, who would respect my word as trustworthy, one way or the other. No other political figure of the United States, as a candidate, would be trusted. Period.

So, I could do things. Now, what I would do, and what I would have done now, I go to our friends in Europe, in particular, and our friends in the Arab world, around Iraq, especially Egypt, Syria, and so forth, and I would propose that, through the United Nations Security Council, we establish the arrangements under which Iraq was restored as a nation, rebuilt as a nation. Chiefly with Iraqi labor, and whatever facilities are required to assist that. This would be taken over by people who are not the United States, because I don't think we should be there. Our very presence there, is going to incite reaction, from the hatred we have incurred by the way we've handled the situation since 1991.

My job is to get us out of there. Now, how do you get them out of there?

My withdrawal plan is very simple: Can we get them all out overnight? Physically? No. You have to move them. How do you move them? What you do is, your policy says you're going to withdraw your troops into certain areas of concentration for withdrawal. So you pick these territories, and your little hedgehogs, and you begin to fly the troops out. And the other forces or whoever come in to assist the Iraqis, will replace them. So, effectively, on the day the orders are given, they will be effectively on the way out. The order will be believed, and it will be as rapidly as possible. They will withdraw to positions which are predetermined, as places of concentration. And they will be removed, as units. And the other nations will take over responsibility.

By getting clear of this situation, getting out of the mess we created, we will then free us to deal with other problems, in other parts of the world. If I do it, it will simply increase the confidence of the other parts of the world in my Presidency. And the benefits we will get from that, will be tremendous. We're going back to be respected and loved again as a nation.

End the Export of Jobs

[On the job question], no, this is not going to happen in this country. We're not going to export jobs. What we're going to do, is we're going to go back to a protectionist system, of the type we had before deregulation, before 1971. We are going to protect our jobs. That does not mean we're going to fight trade wars with other countries. It means that if somebody is going to invest in the United States, in a manufacturing

facility we need, or something else we need, and this person has to make a capital investment, or employ people at a certain wage level to get that job done properly, that job is going to be protected, by trade policy. It's going to be protected by U.S. financial policy, by credit policy, bearing on the banking system. The United States government will obviously have to create a fund. The fund will be loaned through a bank, or the banking system. This will be earmarked funds of the type that Kennedy was talking about, in terms of this investment tax credit. In other words, a manufacturer who's credible, the banker thinks is credible, . . . we think is credible, wants to invest in a certain kind of development, we will encourage that. We will put up some of the funds, through U.S. credit, that this man can borrow, to have them get started in this new venture. We will surround that with protection on wage rates. We will raise the minimum wage rate in the United States. Because we have to have a minimum wage rate at which people can live!

It's that simple. We will make that possible by protectionist policies, which protect the level of wages paid in the United States. It will be a reverse of what Wal-Mart has done. We're also going to have to say: Look at our requirements, for example, in infrastructure, which will be our big driver in this area. We need an energy investment, a so-called energy investment, we need, over the next 25 years, we need trillions of dollars invested in production and distribution of power. We need a comparable amount, in large-scale water management. We have the western United States, which has never been developed, in terms of water management. We have North Dakota, which used to be able to grow a crop once in seven years, not one lean year, but six lean years, and when the rain came, the farmers could make a profit. The rest of the time they would tend to go bankrupt.

So we would develop this part of the country, which is particularly beyond the 20 inch rainfall line, toward the coastal range, and the so-called Great American Desert and its boundaries, and develop it as an area *for* new cities, new development, done in cooperation with Canada, if they would agree, and with Mexico. We'll develop the United States in this way. And we develop our school system, our hospitals, our health care systems. We develop the essential infrastructure of the United States. Transportation.

High-Speed Transport

Oh, for example, let's take Detroit. Detroit's interesting.

I was just in St. Louis. Now, St. Louis has had a Detroit-style catastrophe, probably worse than that. They've lost the aircraft industry, which used to be centered around there: McDonnell Douglas, and so forth. It used to be a hub center, for air transport, It's dying.

Now, it has in that area, the potential of that kind of manufacturing. Well, the United States has lost its rail system. I intend to give it back its general trunk rail system. Now, when we built the transcontinental system, which unified this na-

tion, as one nation from the Atlantic to the Pacific, we started from St. Louis, and we built a rail system, or a complex of rail systems, out of the St. Louis hub, which used to be a hub for the wagon trains, before then. So we built that.

Now, we're going to have to build a high-speed transport system, for freight and passengers, from a hub located in St. Louis, to the West Coast. It'll go through the North, middle, and South, as we always did before. But this time, it'll be magnetic levitation—not necessarily the one that's used in Germany, but the best magnetic levitation system we can devise, based on the experience of other countries. We develop the United States.

We would use St. Louis as an assembly point for the development of this system.

Now, let's go to Detroit—what do you do here? We have an automobile industry which has outlived its usefulness in its present form. So, therefore, now we have to take the production capability of Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana, and use that productive potential before we lose it all together, in devising a new variety of product required. Well, what can Detroit do? Detroit, the area, used to have engineering facilities, machine-tool capabilities. It was not the automobile manufacturers that were essential to the industry; it was the machine-tool vendors who supplied the components of the system. This is the area where a lot of the jobs have gone out. We now get imported assemblies from poor countries, for automobiles, rather than making the components ourselves.

You used to be able to go to a store, and buy a part, a replacement part, for an automobile. You can't do that any more. You have to buy the whole blasted assembly. Because the manufacturer doesn't know what's inside it. All he knows is what the assembly does, in terms of setting up the standards. Maybe three companies overseas, have some idea of what's inside that assembly. We don't have it. Or at least it's not reliable.

So, therefore, we have to rebuild that, and we have to orient our production capacity to national priorities, the way we went for the aircraft industry before, the automobile industry before then, and the railroads. So, now we need a national transport system, which will do all kinds of things. We have too many people using superhighways as parking lots, every day. Family life is being wasted on parking lots called superhighways. We have all these crazy toll systems. More toll systems all the time—it's taking the toll of our population.

So, what we need is, we need rapid transit system, as a way of reintegrating or reconstructing, our economy. We need a way that people can walk out the front door, walk a short distance, get to some kind of light rail, or some other system, and get to their destination without having to go through a traffic jam. So, therefore we have a great need in this country, for developing a new national transportation grid, which integrates high-speed freight, and passenger traffic, which integrates it in terms of local communities, high-speed transit systems, to get people off the parking lots, highways, in order



“We’re going to have to build a high-speed transport system, for freight and passengers, from a hub located in St. Louis, to the West Coast. . . . But this time, it’ll be magnetic levitation—not necessarily the one that’s used in Germany, but the best magnetic levitation system we can devise, based on the experience of other countries. We develop the United States.” Here, an artist’s rendering of a maglev system in Pittsburgh.

to make it possible for people to live in a community, and have efficient access to their schools, to the place they work, and so forth. We need that.

So, therefore, this area must be rebuilt. It must be rebuilt based on its existing capabilities, redesigned and applied to a new mission. And the mission is a national transportation system.

Automobiles were a transportation system; we also have other kinds of transportation systems. We’re going to do it. And by this kind of method, we can address the problem.

The Passion for Discovery

Q: . . . I’m been actually wrestling with this idea of love, as a conceptual object, and expressing it as a rational emotion, and how this can be developed in Classical composition. I was wondering if you can comment.

LaRouche: Well, it’s a question of passion, as I’ve dealt this in this article I’ve written, which should be published fairly soon. People think of passion as animal passion. And Romanticism, in terms of art, is based on that: A fellow trying to beat his brains out, with a drum, for example, with a drumbeat, is an example of passion. It’s not art; it’s something else—it’s a drug. As a matter of fact, it does have drug-like effects on the brain. So, it’s not good for your mind, among other things. This constant drumbeat.

But great art, as great science, evokes a special kind of passion, the passion of discovery. A child who is elated by making a valid discovery of a problem. A little child, suddenly elated by making a discovery. Repeating it over and over again, because this act of discovery was such a pleasure to that child. That is an act of love!

Now, when your relationship with other people has that same characteristic, it’s a characteristic of love. When you have a sense of possessing somebody else, that’s a relationship between a bull and a cow. And that’s not love. Contrary to what some people believe in Washington.

So, in any case, the cultivation of the art of loving, lies in the development of the personality, and never losing the beauty of seeing a young child make a discovery. And where the discovery brings tears of joy to the parents, in witnessing that child making that discovery. And what happens in our society, is that quality is lost along the way. And therefore, people don’t have it any more. The people who have been married for a long time, who have not become Baby Boomers yet, and therefore tend to stay married—you know marriage is the anteroom of boredom for the Baby Boomer; you don’t change the baby, you change your spouse. But, in actual loving with older people, older couples, comes with this sense of joys that they share, and the joys are the same quality of passion that you have where parents have tears of joy in seeing a child make an actual discovery, as a child.

But what we miss in society, is we often lose a sense of what passion is, good passion is, healthy passion is. And passion is a sense of lovingness, toward mankind, toward solving problems, toward seeing children develop, seeing the poor get out of poverty, seeing a beautiful community emerge from a slum—these are acts of love. And this is what is important.

And people should not search for some other kind of love. They should concentrate on searching for that kind of love, and if you have to wait to find it, it’s well worth the wait.

Restore Iraq's Constitution

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

On Nov. 28, Mr. LaRouche, the second-ranking candidate, in popular financial support, for the 2004 Democratic Presidential nomination, issued the following statement on withdrawal of U.S. forces from the presently, catastrophically deteriorating situation in Iraq.

The continued floundering of my putative rivals on the matter of U.S. military disengagement from Iraq, prompts me to issue the following statement. This statement is intended to help them clarify the presently confused states of mind which nearly all of them have expressed publicly on this subject, so far, and is also intended to signal to President George W. Bush, Jr., some of his immediate options for liberating the President from the sucking quagmire into which Vice-President Cheney's brutish, anti-constitutional blundering and fraudulent interventions have plunged the nation and its military forces.

1. My Proposal

I propose that the U.S. take, immediately, three clear steps toward withdrawing from its presently indefensible, and rapidly worsening position in, not only Iraq itself, but the Middle East as a whole.

1. Declare the intention of the President of the United States to be, to cease the U.S. military occupation of Iraq at the earliest feasible occasion, and to notify the UN Security Council of the U.S. intention to reopen the matter of Iraq's earliest restoration to sovereignty in its affairs, and of the U.S. government's solicitation of UN Security Council assistance in bringing about this desired state of affairs.
2. Abandon the foolish attempts to craft a new constitution for Iraq. Promote the restoration of the outstanding, historically rooted Constitution of that nation, foreseeing the establishment of a provisional government under that Constitution as rapidly as feasible. New-fangled concoctions tainted by the lurking

presence of the notorious Chalabi, will not bring peace, but only nourish endless asymmetric warfare, and needless numerous deaths suffered by U.S. forces deployed to play the role of targets in an endless, all-day shooting-gallery.

3. Free the notable Tariq Aziz from captivity immediately, that he might assume his obvious, and internationally respected role of influence as the most typical representative of the ecumenical spirit of Iraq's constitutional sovereignty.

2. The Present U.S. Situation in Iraq

The hope of avoiding the recent escalation of popularly-based asymmetric warfare, ended with the instructions to cease cooperation with the Iraq military in the urgently needed reconstruction. Through the costly effort to replace that military's role as a stability and engineering force, by tens of billions of U.S. dollars dumped into the coffers of the corporate friends of George Shultz and Vice-President Cheney, combined with continued dallying with the notorious Chalabi, the U.S. government wrecked any possibility of success of the mission which had been newly assigned to Paul Bremer at that juncture.

By abandoning its obligation as an occupying force for the efficient reconstruction of the nation it had conquered, the United States has, for the present time, lost, by aggravated default, all credibility for directing the internal affairs of the occupied nation. By turning the occupation of Iraq into a carpetbaggers' pork-barrel raid on both the U.S. Treasury and Iraq itself, the U.S. role has been degraded, by the overreaching influence of Vice-President Cheney, from the pathetic to the emetic.

Now, as a result of the policies foisted upon the Bush Administration by its usurpatious Vice-President Cheney, hatred against the U.S.A. has become a unifying force for asymmetric warfare, not only within Iraq, but the adjoining region as a whole. Nothing has done more to revive the rapid growth of terrorism throughout the region, than the follies which



The modern nation of Iraq was forged in popular resistance against British imperial occupation (right). Today, the U.S. occupation has turned into a carpetbaggers' pork-barrel raid on both the U.S. Treasury and Iraq itself, resulting in the creation of a deeply rooted national resistance movement. Left: President Bush during a Thanksgiving Day publicity-visit to the Baghdad Airport.

Vice-President Cheney's continuing overreaching influence have wreaked in this deteriorating situation. This situation is, on principle, far worse than the folly the United States suffered in the 1964-1972 Indo-China war. We must therefore remove the U.S. military forces' futile role as a sitting target for that mounting hatred. Get out, and get out now!

The evidence is, that were I presently the President of the United States, the peoples of the Arab world would trust a reasonable proposal made by the United States. Unfortunately, I am not yet President. Under the current, Cheney-tainted Administration, or under any among my current rivals, there is no chance that the U.S. government could credibly sustain its position as an occupying force. Therefore, for lack of a U.S. President with relevant qualifications, we must get out, and let the UN Security Council step in where both the present U.S. Administration and the Democratic National Committee have each failed so miserably thus far.

The following assessment of the situation must be taken into account.

At a certain point in the recent U.S. war on Iraq, the Iraqi military vanished from the fields of battle, retreating, as a national militia in mufti, into a waiting position. When the United States ceased to coopt that militia into its proper role as a force for national reconstruction of its war-torn nation, the present U.S. Administration pushed the militia into reacting as the core of an asymmetric-warfare resistance movement against both the occupying U.S. forces, and also, any agency which made itself a cooperating partner of that occupation.

U.S. specialists should study the lessons of the Yugoslav resistance to Nazi occupation, as an introduction to the kinds of complexities which the U.S. military forces have incurred in their ill-fated occupation efforts within Iraq. The presently floundering, evasive General Wesley Clark, for example, like Madeleine Albright, still needs to learn that lesson.

Now, as a result, we have not only the millions of trained

Iraq military reserves being rallied against our occupation, but a growing flood of volunteers from other places, all to the effect today, that the usurpatious acting President, Vice-President Cheney, is currently the principal source of the nourishing and spreading of the role of terrorism through West Asia and beyond.

3. The Existing Constitution of Iraq

The modern nation of Iraq was forged in its popular struggle against repeated British imperial occupation. The unity forged in those successive wars against imperial occupying forces, provided the basis for the existence of the extant Constitution of Iraq. The members of the U.S. Congress, among others, should actually read that Constitution, and absorb reasonably succinct summaries of the resistance warfare which prompted the Iraqi people to unify their nation around such a Constitution.



Former Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz (right), with UN Secretary General Kofi Annan, in 2002. LaRouche calls for the immediate freeing of the internationally respected Aziz from captivity.

The present tendency of a Cheney-tainted U.S. Administration, to fragment the nation of Iraq into an array of pathetic, rival micro-states, can have no effect but to incite the kind of enduring hatred and contempt for the United States, throughout the entire region and far beyond, a pattern which we witness today in the presently worsening strategic situation created by the handiwork of, and toleration for the Israeli assassins of Israeli Prime Minister Rabin.

A nation's constitution has no more authority than that embedded in the history of the struggle which brought it into being. The continuity of that authority must be repeatedly renewed by bringing the broad base of the population, including the economically poorest strata, into fresh affirmation of the crucial principles embodied in that agreement. For example, in former times, when the United States supported a national militia, and universal military service, this relationship affirmed and strengthened the reciprocal ties between the constitutional arrangement and the population in general.

A viable constitution of any modern nation-state republic, is not a financial contract to be drafted by unscrupulous law firms associated with lustful financial houses, but, must be, like our own 1776 Declaration of Independence and the Preamble of our Federal Constitution, an affirmation of universal principles of natural law. Iraq has such a Constitution, forged in struggle against oppression, and in the search for unity of common interest among the communities of which that fighting nation was composed.

The troubles which that Constitution had suffered, up to the outbreak of the recent U.S. war in Iraq, were not only tendencies toward usurpation of the powers of the state from within Iraq, but the meddling of international powers within the affairs of not only Iraq itself, but the larger region. Presently, since Sept. 11, 2001, within our own U.S.A., certain forces within the Congress, among the parties, and in the Executive Branch, have exploited a perception of crisis to undermine and virtually nullify crucial features of our own Constitution in the misused name of "emergency." How could such an Administration and party factions as those, be permitted to adopt a holier-than-thou attitude toward the recently toppled government of Iraq? At the spectacle of such official U.S. hypocrisy, the watching world vomits.

Today, Iraq is faced with the same kinds of constitutional challenges under which its presently outstanding Constitution came into being. Therefore, the U.S. Government were a fool, if it attempted, as it is now, to fix that which is not broken; to replace a true Constitution forged in history, with a pact drafted by crooked lawyers. Nothing better fits the situation in Iraq today, than that outstanding Constitution. That should be the opinion of the government of the U.S.A.

Meanwhile, now, as sometimes, the humiliation of one's own government, when done for the sake of freeing that government from self-destructive practices, is the most patriotic act of all. We should not be awed by scoundrels who, like Vice-President Cheney and his Richly-endowed I. Lewis Libby, wrap their wicked deeds in the name of "patriotism."

Philippines Faces 'Total Collapse'

by Michael Billington

"I'm afraid the country is heading for total collapse," said former Philippines Sen. Francisco "Kit" Tatad on Nov. 25; and he is not alone in fearing such a catastrophe. Although Presidential elections are scheduled for May, there is mounting concern that military action may intervene—or, if the election proceeds, that the results will not be credible.

Behind the political chaos is an economic crisis of explosive proportions. On Nov. 21, Finance Minister Jose Camacho resigned suddenly, sending shock waves through the financial system, and driving the peso to record lows. The public reasons for the resignation of a man much admired by Western bankers are obscure at best, but the actual reasons are not deeply hidden. Antonio "Butch" Valdes, an economist and head of the Philippines LaRouche Society, said Camacho was overwhelmed by the inability of the government to sustain the economy and population: "The budget for next year was not passed by the Lower House, so the government will have to make do with last year's budget, an unprecedented situation. The retirement benefit system of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFPRSBS) has gone bankrupt, with losses equivalent to \$550 million, from failed speculative investments dating to Fidel Ramos' early 1990s Presidency. The retirement benefits are being paid, albeit considerably late, from still unknown sources of the budget. The Government Service Insurance System, having incurred billions in losses from the same period's failed speculations, needs to be bailed out as well."

Senator Tatad told the *Daily Tribune* that Camacho must be "grilled on why he really resigned . . . to let the people know of his assessment of the economy under the present administration." According to Valdes, "Total government foreign debt is \$57 billion. . . . Government domestic debt is nearly as great, and conditional debt, due to sovereign guarantees, is estimated at \$30 billion. Projected debt service requirements for 2004 are [\$8.2 billion], while the proposed budget for next year is [\$16 billion]. Since the maturities of new debt have been shortened, and some restructured old debts are maturing next year, it would seem clear, especially to Secretary Camacho, that interest payments, which are what we actually pay to service debt, have finally surpassed our capacity to borrow."

The Philippine currency has fallen by two pesos to the dollar this year, to 55.67. Every one-peso fall adds nearly \$1

billion in debt to the bankrupt economy, because the huge debt is dollar-denominated. Manufacturing output is now falling at 3.7%, with official unemployment at 12.7% and thousands of firms going out of business.

Valdes says that more resignations are expected as the shipwreck unfolds, including the National Treasurer, the Commissioner of Bureau Internal Revenue, Commissioner of the Bureau of Customs, and possibly the Secretary of the Department of Budget and Management.

Military unrest

The military was already restless, even without the threat to their pensions. Last July, a group of young officers mutinied, seizing a building complex in the Makati business district, with demands for the resignation of Secretary of Defense Angelo Reyes and Military Intelligence chief Victor Corpus—for corruption, and for complicity in aiding the terrorists, with the intent to justify U.S. military aid and U.S. troop deployments to the Philippines. The action ended peacefully, with the government of President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo agreeing that the charges would be fully investigated. Corpus and Reyes were indeed forced to resign, but a serious investigation was never conducted. Reports of new actions by factions within the military are rife.

The Philippines is also embroiled in a constitutional crisis regarding the power of the Supreme Court. The crisis arose from the Supreme Court decision in January 2001 to place then-Vice President Arroyo in the Presidency, based on the claim that former President Joseph Estrada had resigned—which, in fact, Estrada had specifically refused to do. An impeachment trial in the Senate against Estrada had failed, so his opponents resorted to a U.S.-supported military coup (masquerading as a “people’s power” demonstration) to overthrow him. Estrada instead took a leave of absence, constitutionally appointing his Vice President (Arroyo) as “acting” President. Supreme Court Chief Justice Hilario Davide, ignoring the Constitution, then declared that Estrada had resigned, and swore in Arroyo as the new President (Tatad, then a Senator, has written a detailed account of the putsch, entitled *A Nation on Fire*).

Estrada, jailed and accused of “plunder,” tried to have Justice Davide and his Court impeached for their disregard for the Constitution. The House of Representatives, controlled by the ruling party, rejected that; but House opposition members then moved to have Justice Davide impeached for corruption, gathering enough sponsors to move the case automatically to the Senate for trial. Justice Davide intervened, ruling his own impeachment illegal on a technicality that prohibits two impeachments within the same year!

With cries of judicial tyranny, more than 10,000 people demonstrated in the Makati business center on Nov. 12, demanding the resignation of Chief Justice Davide and President Arroyo. Police moved in as soon as the demonstrators’ permit expired, with tear-gas and water guns to disperse the crowd, fanning the flames of discontent.

Elections

President Arroyo, faced with a similar threat of social chaos in 2002, had promised that she would not run for re-election in May 2004, hoping this would bring the nation together. However, based primarily on support from the Bush Administration, she decided this year to renege on that pledge. Following the demonstrations of Nov. 12, she tried a similar ploy, calling for reconciliation with all opposition forces: the Marcos family and its supporters; Estrada and his base; the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) in Mindanao; and even the communist New People’s Army. In light of Arroyo’s failure to live up to her earlier pledge, the new offer was largely dismissed as meaningless by the opposition forces, which are negotiating among themselves to choose a unity candidate. At the same time, several officials in the Arroyo government have resigned and formed a third-force party for the campaign. However, few believe there can be fair elections under current circumstances.

But none of the candidates address the ongoing dollar collapse, nor the global war danger if the neo-conservatives in the Bush Administration are not forced out of office. Trapped in debates over local issues, while the crisis is driven by larger forces centered in Washington, the Philippines is not participating in the new Eurasian diplomacy aimed at building political and economic alliances to withstand the collapse of the American “importer of last resort.” As America’s “special friend” and “non-NATO ally,” the Arroyo regime is depending on a dangerous sponsor.

To address this problem, LaRouche Society leader Valdes called on Filipinos to embrace a program for “the establishment of a new and just economic order, by declaring the present floating-exchange-rate system as bankrupt. And, in its stead, the implementation of a fixed-exchange-rate system, in the tradition of the Bretton Woods Agreement of 1945.” He also called for the “immediate withdrawal of U.S. and Philippine troops from occupied Iraq”; a full investigation of the U.S. officials who presented false justifications for the illegal Iraq invasion and the deployment of Filipino troops to Iraq; an end to the U.S. military intervention in the “troubled areas of Mindanao, in order to pave the way for détente and mediation, mutually acceptable to the MILF and the Philippine government”; and that the U.S. stop pressuring the Philippines to withdraw from the “Alliance of 21, which rejected onerous proposals in the WTO [World Trade Organization] meeting in Cancún, Mexico.”

Valdes concluded: “As citizens of the Philippines, we recognize and acknowledge the role of U.S. leadership, and its impact on our lives. It is precisely this reality which continuously inhibits our leaders from doing what is right for the Filipino people. The best qualified leaders here are doomed to inevitable failure, unless the world economic and financial system is corrected.” He called on Filipinos to join with Lyndon LaRouche in promoting these ideas at home and worldwide, as “our civilization’s last chance at world peace and development.”

Georgia: Soros, Stalin, And a Barrel of Wine

by Roman Bessonov

On Nov. 21, two correspondents of the Russian newspaper *Kommersant Daily* travelled from Gori, Georgia, the birthplace of Iosif Stalin, to the Georgian capital of Tbilisi—accompanying a column of opposition activists headed by Michael Saakashvili, an ambitious young man with an American education and economic views considered by Georgian businessmen to be “complete nonsense.” After a rally before the huge statue of Stalin, the marchers set out under a Crusaders’ banner with five white crosses on a field of red. A 40-liter cask of wine helped them along. By the time the buses were greeted by thousands at Rustaveli Prospect in central Tbilisi, Saakashvili had decided to introduce prohibition for a 24-hour period.

Next day, the square in front of the Parliament in Rustaveli Prospect was flooded with a huge crowd of enthusiastic supporters of Saakashvili, Nino Burjanadze, and Zurab Zhvania—three former top activists of President Eduard Shevardnadze’s Citizens’ Union of Georgia, now assembling to overthrow him. Shevardnadze was scheduled to open the first session of a new Parliament, elected on Nov. 2. The three opposition leaders, however, refused to take part, insisting that the election returns had been falsified. They had two arguments in support of this position: first, that the official results conflicted with exit polls; secondly, the U.S. State Department had just declared that the election returns had been falsified.

In fact, the official returns were not unfavorable to Shevardnadze’s young opponents. Saakashvili’s National Movement won 18%, the Burjanadze-Democrats bloc 9%, and the New Rightists over 7% of the vote. Shalva Natelashvili’s Labor Party, also regarded as a part of the opposition for its harsh criticism of Shevardnadze’s economic and social policy (but not working with Saakashvili, et al.), was credited with 12%. In the new Parliament, the President’s opponents could have prepared an orderly transition to a new state leadership, scheduled to take place with Presidential elections in 2005. Shevardnadze, now 75, had already promised Georgians and the world community that his current term was his last.

The election results had been forecast with great precision in an analytical article in Moscow’s *Nezavisimaya Gazeta* in August. Its authors correctly noted the increased popularity not only of Saakashvili’s party, but also of the Revival Party of Aslan Abashidze, president of the Autonomous Republic

of Ajaria in Georgia’s West.

Meanwhile, the President’s Citizens’ Union, now without its former general secretary Zurab Zhvania (who had joined Mrs. Burjanadze in her brand new party project), had merged with several well-established parties—Irina Sarishvili-Chanturia’s National Democratic Union, and Vakhtang Rcheulishvili’s Socialist Party—into the Union for New Georgia. On the eve of the elections, the President’s bloc was gaining additional support from ethnic minorities, who fear Saakashvili’s nationalist banners. And even the remains of Zviad Gamsakhurdia’s movement expressed support for Shevardnadze, though the latter was first made President in the wake of Gamsakhurdia’s overthrow in 1991. Meanwhile, the Revival Party had almost unanimous support in Ajaria’s main city, Batumi, as well as growing influence in Tbilisi and in the Armenian-populated district of Javakheti.

But Saakashvili had proclaimed, months before, that he was organizing a “velvet revolution” to remove Shevardnadze. And the exit polls said the elections were a fakery. These exit polls were conducted not by the Georgians, nor by official observers from the United States, Russia, or the EU. They were provided by a Washington-based polling company, Global Strategy Group, which works for the U.S. Democratic National Committee and boasts of having run Al Gore’s campaign in 2000.

One more message, which activated the street campaign of Shevardnadze’s opponents, was a report from *The Times* of London, published by Georgian media the day before the expected opening of Parliament. Claiming that Shevardnadze planned to emigrate, the report came with a photo of a luxurious villa, allegedly purchased for Shevardnadze in Germany.

It may have been true that Germany was prepared to provide political asylum for Shevardnadze. It is also true that the—now former—elected President of Georgia had very close relations with the German establishment, since, as Soviet Foreign Minister, he had played a crucial role in German reunification in 1989-1990. It was also true that this strong affinity of Shevardnadze towards Germany was a matter of permanent dissatisfaction for those in the Anglo-American oligarchy, who preferred their own, completely controlled and predictable stooge, instead of him. Such interests were out to undermine any productive political economic relations between Georgia and either Germany or Russia, using tradi-



vardnadze about it immediately after the Sept. 11, 2001 catastrophe in New York and Washington. President Vladimir Putin raised the issue of Georgia's Pankisi Gorge as a cradle of Chechen gangsters, whose links with Afghan narcotics- and arms-trade networks were being highlighted in international mass media at that time.

The chill in Russian-Georgian relations affected ordinary people, as well as top officials. A visa regime for travel between the two countries, introduced by the Russian side, hurt the popularity of both Shevardnadze and Putin within Georgia. Further feeding Georgians' disappointment with Russia was the haughty tone of the Moscow liberal mass media,

tional carrot-and-stick methods. The carrots were mostly virtual, expressed in quite unrealistic, but heavily advertised investment projects, which especially irritated the Russian side, as well as neighboring Armenia. Sticks would come down on Shevardnadze's head, any time he even attempted to seek—never mind implement—an alternative to Anglo-American geopolitics in the region.

Western mass media compared Shevardnadze with King Lear. On the day of the well-prepared revolt, he found himself almost completely isolated. By the time Russian Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov arrived in Tbilisi on the evening of Nov. 22, Shevardnadze had already lost access even to national television.

The Old Fox and the Young Tomcats

Eduard Shevardnadze's relations with Moscow had been undermined in 1997 by a large and very attractive carrot from Britain. This was the scenario of a Caucasus Common Market, uniting Georgia, Azerbaijan, Russia's breakaway Republic of Chechnya, and, potentially, the whole Caucasus. The headquarters of the project was to be in Tbilisi, involving Shevardnadze's nephew and then-President of Azerbaijan Haidar Aliyev's son. Its promoters were Lord Alistair McAlpine and a Polish adventurer named Macej Jachimczyk, who converted to Islam in London and took the name "Mansur." At the center of the project stood the Chechen gangster, former felon Hожakmed Nukhayeв, who did not speak English but controlled Russia's Post of Novorossiysk.

The Common Market scheme collapsed after a group of British engineers was decapitated in Chechnya, but Moscow would not forget this flirtation by Shevardnadze's circles with Chechen rebel leader Maskhadov, and reminded She-

vardnadze, which bullied, offended, and ridiculed not only Shevardnadze, but Georgia as a nation. Stinkbombs blasted by *Izvestia*, *Moskovsky Komsomolets*, and other Moscow papers—owned by Russia's foreign-tied *nouveaux riches*—echoed in the hearts of Georgians as painfully as did bombs dropped from Russian aircraft on Pankisi Gorge. No wonder Georgians felt offended, rather than inspired, when liberal *wunderkind* Anatoli Chubais, CEO of Russia's United Energy Systems, bought control over the Tbilisi electric power utility, Telasi. (The seller was the U.S.-based AES Corporation, specialists in electricity privatization, which had bought and exploited the Tbilisi power grid, and now wanted out.) Chubais declared himself a "liberal imperialist."

Georgians were no happier about the "secret protocols" signed earlier this year between Shevardnadze and CEO Alexei Miller of the Russian natural gas giant Gazprom. Secrecy arouses not inspiration, but suspicion. Moscow's "liberal imperialists," regarded by ordinary Russians as merciless and immoral privatizers, were perceived in Georgia as invaders, not as friends in need. Russia's offer to supply natural gas and electricity was seen as a Trojan Horse, and no wonder! In his comments on the purchase of Telasi, Chubais focussed more on the prospects for Russian energy sales to Turkey, than on bringing light and heat into homes in Georgia.

The Gazprom projects that Miller and Shevardnadze discussed off the record were economically very promising indeed. Shevardnadze was losing faith in U.S. promises to build a gas pipeline from Baku, Azerbaijan, to Turkey's Erzerum, across Georgia. Experience told him Georgia might freeze before this project were completed. Miller promoted two more realistic projects, also undoubtedly much cheaper. The Russian gas monopoly proposed to refurbish two existing gas

pipelines—one connecting Vladikavkaz (the capital of North Ossetia, in Russia) with Tbilisi and Yerevan, Armenia, and another connecting the Blue Stream (Russia to Turkey across the Black Sea floor) with Tbilisi and Batumi. The latter project could be seen as a bridge between Georgia's central cities and Ajaria, which would benefit not only personal relations between Shevardnadze and Abashidze, but the integrity of Georgia.

The Russian side, as often before, overlooked the influence of the mass media on the population. The Rustavi-2 TV channel—financed by George Soros' Open Society Georgia Foundation as an "independent" media source—warned Georgian homes more efficiently than the dull, greasy moustache of Alexei Miller or the freckled nose of a newly converted imperialist Chubais, whose name in Tbilisi, as in Moscow or Vladivostok, is usually given to tomcats with a talent for stealing sausages.

Chubais and Miller, bold as they might be, realized they were trying to steal a juicy sausage from very powerful international interests. Months before, Gazprom had been forced to reduce prices of Blue Stream gas exports to Turkey—not only because of U.S. pressure on Turkey, but also due to Turkey's own economic problems, which made the original agreement with Gazprom unsustainable. If the talks were public, the Turkish side could become angry and close off Blue Stream altogether.

But, as the Russian saying goes, you can't hide an awl in a sack. It didn't take surveillance satellites to see that the Vladikavkaz pipeline was under reconstruction. Secrecy played into the hands of the new, Western-trained generation of Georgian politicians, who used these—economically reasonable—Russian gas and electricity infrastructure development proposals, as yet another reason for dumping She-

vardnadze—to whom they actually owed a great deal of their careers. Thus the Russian overtures, discredited by Miller's whispers and Chubais' chatter, turned into a real Trojan horse for Shevardnadze. "Georgia should not sell its independence for electricity"—these words of Speaker of the Parliament Nino Burjanadze became the motto of a new wave of anti-Russian sentiment, transforming the political scene of Georgia.

Two years ago, any Georgian official, told that Michael Saakashvili was a realistic Presidential candidate, would have laughed in your face: Who? This young, haughty demagogue with a wild mixture of ideas in his overheated brain? Today, Saakashvili is a not only a political star in the Tbilisi sky, but a person whose words and actions move masses, and directly affect the political mood throughout most of Georgia. Both Moscow influentials and their counterparts in Tbilisi government offices overlooked the steady rise of the new star, which started not in Summer 2003, but much earlier.

The Ghost of the Fifth Rome

On Sept. 18, 2001, Justice Minister Michael Saakashvili arrived at the Parliament of Georgia with a pack of photos, depicting luxurious mansions owned by top police officials. Meanwhile, mass media reported that his flat was visited by "unidentified persons," who tried to steal some documentation. This added heat to the media scandal, portraying the ambitious minister as a target of organized crime and corruption, and initiating his ascent to the exceptional popularity he enjoys today.

The engineers of his career had studied the psychology and moods of the Georgians—and not only Georgians. In a similar way, "anti-corruption careers" were made in other transitional or Third World countries, from Mexico to the

Amb. Richard Miles: Man for Regime Change

The conviction that Washington engineered the overthrow of Georgia's elected President is widely held in the country, Tbilisi sources report, in part because the figure of U.S. Ambassador Richard Miles has been so visible. Flitting between opposition headquarters and government offices, making pronouncements on the quality of the electoral process, Miles and his intimate involvement in the events could not be missed.

When this career diplomat, with a strong Project Democracy profile, arrived in Tbilisi in early 2002, an analysis in the St. Petersburg paper *Chas Pik* (*Rush Hour*) reported that Miles said, "Georgia is faced with a critical period of transformation of political life, [at the end] of

which Eduard Shevardnadze will leave the post of President. In this period, the major priority of U.S. policy in Georgia will be to assist Georgian political leaders in the peaceful and democratic power transition." At that time, Miles was ostensibly referring to the Presidential elections scheduled for 2005, when Shevardnadze will be 77 years old.

In a recent *New Statesman* article, Oriel College, Oxford Prof. Mark Almond dubbed Miles "a veteran of regime change in the Balkans," alluding to his 1996-99 posting as U.S. chargé d'affaires in Belgrade, not to mention an earlier assignment in Azerbaijan. "When he proffers his credentials, any head of state should make sure their Swiss bank account is well stocked," wrote Almond. The British analyst opined that the ouster of Shevardnadze was a project of the most fanatical neo-cons in Washington, demonstrating how the latter turn on someone who only recently was considered "one of ours."—*Rachel Douglas*

Philippines. The Georgian brew was cooked to a recipe tested many times before, especially where luxury and misery live side by side, and the physical economy is ruined. The country Shevardnadze took charge of in 1992 was actually in worse shape than it is today; but progress has been very slow, due to his trust in the West. Joining the World Trade Organization (WTO) with a ruined economy, Georgia, like Moldova and Kyrgyzstan, expected a huge flow of investments. Instead, money fled the country. Saakashvili and his ilk, however, avoid the real background of the economic problems, instead blaming particular figures in the landscape. Economists from the New Rightist Party, later his ally against Shevardnadze, admitted that Saakashvili's economic views are a wild mix of unrealistic assessments.

Saakashvili resigned as Justice Minister, with complaints that the state leadership (to which he owed his party and government career), was impeding implementation of his demagogic National Anti-Corruption Plan. This project had received ample attention from megaspeculator George Soros, who promised assistance in the effort to cleanse the Georgian establishment. Soros appreciated the earlier reform of the law enforcement bodies, whereby the Penitentiary Authority was transferred from the Internal Affairs Ministry to the Ministry of Justice. As Saakashvili's partner, Soros was going to become a benefactor of Georgian jails, to improve the conditions there. In Georgia's destroyed economy—especially after its WTO entry—the penitentiary industry, with George Soros' help, would become an island of prosperity.

But that was not enough for the megaspeculator: The next step was supposed to be a sound whipping of the Georgian police, replacing its top cadres with "decent persons" selected by him and Saakashvili. Though the effort ostensibly failed, the discredited Internal Affairs Minister Kakha Targamadze was forced out, replaced by Koba Narchemashvili. The website of Soros' Open Society Georgia Foundation was not indifferent to this change of figures. Earlier, as head of the Customs Authority, Narchemashvili had been blamed by Tax Minister Michael Machavariani for "not opposing crime." But Soros' site explained that Machavariani, in attacking Narchemashvili, was motivated purely by personal ambition, intending to introduce his own crony to the lucrative customs post! In addition, the site warned that the new Internal Affairs Minister would have difficulty fighting crime, because of the resistance of Targamadze's old staff.

This excessive sympathy of Soros towards Narchemashvili may explain the unexpectedly easy surrender of the police to the crowd under the Crusaders' banners, on Nov. 21. For the whole period from September 2001 till November 2003, Saakashvili was under ardent tutelage from George Soros. The latter's Open Society Georgia Foundation co-founded the Liberty Institute of Georgia, and launched a "youth assistance program." Its young disciples were promptly organized into a movement entitled Kmara! (Enough!), which took lessons in organizing protest actions from professionals in former Yugoslavia and Ukraine.



George Soros groomed and financed the Georgian opposition figures and media outlets who overthrew President Shevardnadze. St. George's Day was celebrated with gallons of wine in the central squares of Tbilisi—but the celebration will prove short-lived.

The broad-shouldered young guys in leather jackets, who mounted the tribune of the Parliament on Saturday, Nov. 22, smashing tables and chairs, belonged to Kmara! As the BBC's correspondent said, these persons "hissed out" the elected President from the Parliament building. The social-populist phraseology of Saakashvili and the choice of Gori as launch-place for the decisive move into Tbilisi, represent nothing new in this sort of "regime change" operation. Anywhere George Soros appeared in the post-Soviet area, he would mimic the character of the local protest mood. In Lviv, Ukraine, his magazine *Derzhavnist (Statehood)* introduced the idea of "Ukraine as the Fourth Rome," and published an article saying that the execution of Jews in Babiy Yar, near Kiev, in 1941, was actually an execution of Ukrainian patriots by Jewish commissars. The local Jewish community was shocked, as were, no doubt, survivors of Stalin's prisons in Georgia, but such details have never bothered Soros, for whom the end seemed to justify any means. After all, Stalin's image might serve as a suitable symbol of a "Fifth Rome."

It was St. George's day on Sunday, Nov. 23, when Shevardnadze resigned. George Soros' day was celebrated with gallons of wine in the central squares of Tbilisi.

Backing the Georgian Opposition

George Soros may have found his disciple, Saakashvili, at the offices of Patterson, Belknap, Webb, and Tyler LLC in Tbilisi, where the young lawyer started his career after coming home in 1992 from study at Columbia University. A professor there, R. Scott Horton, combines the careers of human rights defender, and privatization consultant in the former U.S.S.R. In the 1980s, he was the lawyer for aging Academician Andrei Sakharov and his wife, Yelena Bonner. Today, Horton represents the Ukrainian intelligence Major Mykola Melnychenko, whose peddling of audiotapes of President Leonid Kuchma's private conversation launched a political crisis in Ukraine in 2001.

At a 1998 Columbia University conference on Caspian oil reserves (co-sponsored by Exxon), this friend of dissidents presented a report astronomically remote from human rights—on the juridical implications of the division of the Caspian Sea. By that time, Patterson, Belknap, Webb, and Tyler had been in Kazakstan for ten years, and in Moscow for five. In Russia, the firm is a partner of Alpha Group's Tyumen Oil Co. (TNK), recently merged with British Petroleum, and the largest Russian telecommunications company, Svyazinvest, co-privatized by George Soros, Boris Jordan, and Vladimir Potanin in 1997.

Another "permanent nomenklatura" figure, now operating for the Carlyle Group (defense contractors), is ex-Secretary of State James Baker III. He turned up in Tbilisi in August, to present urgent amendments to the Election Code, which became known in Georgia as "the Baker Plan." Implementation of the demands foundered in a brawl among opposition forces, seeking seats on the Electoral Commission. James Baker III arrived not merely to advise. He expressed his opinion that the next leader of Georgia should be Nino Burjanadze, Speaker of the Parliament.

Shortly before his arrival, PA Consulting, the American management company for Georgia's United [Electricity] Distribution Authority, disconnected 23 districts for non-payment of debts. And at the same time, a International Monetary Fund mission was pressuring Georgia's government to impose new austerity measures. Though the economy has been controlled by criminal clans for years, the President alone was blamed for the increasing economic problems.

One can imagine President Shevardnadze faced with such massive sabotage and permanently bullied by the inviolable "human rights" mouthpiece, Rustavi-2; he appeared to be close to real depression. But this was what was expected of him: Should he have been reluctant to resign, a "grateful" Burjanadze reserved for herself the option of declaring him incompetent. If Georgia's King Lear had not resigned on St. George Soros' Day, he might have faced an Anglo-American mental examination.

Georgia's 'Lady Thatcher'

The scandal around the Russian energy proposals was a real political gift to Mrs. Burjanadze, whose reputation in

Tbilisi was far from perfect. A series of spicy articles had followed the 2002 appointment of her husband, Badri Bitsadze, to the post of Deputy General Prosecutor. (A day before the revolt, he resigned, complaining of "pressure" from the already powerless Shevardnadze.)

"The Landlady of a Big House," as Tbilisi papers called her, had figured in press accounts of a scandal around the Tbilisi office of Maskhadov's unrecognized Chechen government. This office was headquartered in the building on Gulua Street, where the company of Mrs. Burjanadze's father, Anzori, a former Communist Party official and big grain trader, was also located. The head of the Chechen office, Hizri Aldamov, claimed that his mission in Georgia was unofficial, but Russian sources listed him among the ambassadors of the independent Ichkeria (Chechnya), most of whom had criminal backgrounds. Aldamov had twice been in jail for economic wrongdoing. When Ichkeria's office was caught smuggling pharmaceuticals from Turkey, Aldamov threatened to release compromising information on Georgia's customs agency—and was immediately forgiven. His son, caught in Pankisi with drugs, was also safely released. He continued issuing more than eccentric statements; Radio Liberty quoted him naming Russia's Vladimir Putin as global terrorist No.1, and Osama bin Laden as an agent of the Russian special services.

When in Summer 2002, Hizri Aldamov was forced to leave his office in Gulua Street (so as not to compromise Mrs. Burjanadze's family), he declared that he really had been working for Maskhadov—contradicting Maskhadov himself, as well as Georgia's Foreign Security Chief Avtandil Ioseliani. When he participated in a later international human rights event in Tbilisi, however, Aldamov was identified by a Chechen website as "the general representative of Ichkeria in Georgia."

Mrs. Burjanadze's family connections with Chechen separatists well correspond with her international career. The case of Chechnya, as well as other Caucasus insurgencies, and many other "indigenist" movements across the globe, was inherited from Lord Palmerston's 19th-Century Foreign Office, by today's top figures in "human rights" and "anti-corruption" circles of the British oligarchy. It is quite natural that Nino Burjanadze's political ideal is Margaret Thatcher. In 1995-98—the heyday of the Caucasus Common Market project—Mrs. Burjanadze chaired Georgia's Permanent Parliamentary Delegation in Great Britain.

Burjanadze's mission in Britain was obviously the starting point for her career in European institutions. In 1998, she was selected as a Rapporteur of the General Committee on Democracy, Human Rights, and Humanitarian Issues of Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe's Parliamentary Assembly, and two years later became a vice president of OSCE's PA. This status played a decisive role in her election as the Speaker of Georgia's Parliament. Immediately thereafter, she also became an officer of the Black Sea Community of Economic Cooperation.

During the parliamentary elections, several candidates protested that Burjanadze was using her Speaker's staff and facilities for her personal needs. And she was a candidate, the leader of an election bloc named after herself, at the same time as representing an international institution that supervised the elections. Such a combination of roles and functions fits the classic definition of corruption, as does Saakashvili's simultaneous employment in the Parliament and a U.S. law firm internationally known as a lobbyist for powerful transnational corporations.

Burjanadze was a professor of law in the Tbilisi University. Before becoming the Speaker, she headed the Law Committee of Parliament. In that capacity, she participated in IREX's international conference "Black Sea Region: Priorities and Prospectives for the XXI Century." Among the other speakers, we find a familiar name: R. Scott Horton, professor of Columbia University, partner of Patterson, Belknap, Webb, and Tyler, president of International Human Rights Fund, director of the Sakharov Fund, etc., etc.

The Stolen Alternative

Since the major Russian TV channels, obediently bowing to the generally accepted version of the events in Tbilisi, describe them as a "velvet revolution"—concealing the tragic truth from Russians on the eve of their own Dec. 7 parliamentary elections—the only source of detailed information from Georgia for the Russian audience is Aslan Abashidze's Ajara TV. This channel was disconnected from Tbilisi on the day of the revolt, along with the state TV company, giving Soros' Rustavi-2 a monopoly. For months before, Rustavi-2 had been slandering the leader of Ajaria, describing the aged Aslan, a Georgian nobleman, as an old Communist apparatchik and potential dictator—though Abashidze never danced around the statue of Stalin, and his highly professional TV company broadcast not only the best classic Soviet movies, but also the masterpieces of European and American cinema art.

Abashidze's mass media relied upon the feelings and tastes of a thinking intellectual and an industrious peasant, not just following their expectations, but trying to upgrade their education. For several years, it had been a source of hope for a decent life, in which human happiness was associated with productive labor. It had been a very strong alternative to Rustavi-2, which played on the impulsive instincts of poorly

educated youth to revolt against alleged "corruption."

After years of personal conflict, Abashidze found a common language with Shevardnadze, when the President of Georgia, realizing the menace to his own career and to the Georgian nation, tried—unsuccessfully—to crack down on Rustavi-2 TV. Abashidze's Agordzineba (Revival) Party was the only political force that came out into the streets of Tbilisi to protect the President, and the city's industries, from Saakashvili's crowds. Abashidze's own TV channel, Ajara TV, strongly opposed the National Movement, labelling it as "fascist."

Within Ajaria, Abashidze is the undisputed authority. The 93% vote for the Revival Party, questioned by "independent" mass media, is regarded by informed Russian observers as probably genuine. Ajaria has a functioning physical economy and relatively acceptable standard of living—lower than in Moscow, but higher than anywhere else in the Caucasus.

In 1992, Abashidze did not allow Gamsakhurdia's paramilitary squads to enter Batumi, and established his own army. However, he did not separate himself from Georgia like the leadership of Abkhazia (where the central authorities have next to no power), though Ajaria's port facility, fruit plantations, and vast trade operations with Turkey gave him the perfect opportunity to do so. Instead, he has tried to influence the rest of Georgia with the example of his economic success, probably hoping to inherit power on a national level, through a legitimate election. Abashidze's efforts to establish his party with organizations in all the districts of Georgia, were evidence of that.

Through the Mayor of Batumi, an ethnic Abkhaz, and a number of his military aides, Abashidze had established his own relations with influentials in breakaway Abkhazia. It was no surprise that after he and Shevardnadze shook hands in Summer 2002, Abashidze acquired special responsibility for Georgian-Abkhaz diplomacy.

While Aslan Abashidze, step by step, was developing a scenario for the reunification of Georgia, Saakashvili, and the TV channel created for him by George Soros, were threatening Abkhazia with a new war, simultaneously slamming Abashidze as a potential "dictator." His behavior reminded Abashidze of the late Zviad Gamsakhurdia, who eliminated Abkhazia's autonomy, triggering a separatist war eagerly exploited by organized crime, with its traditional interest in having quasi-independence for the area and complete control over the Sukhumi port.

As soon as the opposition declared its victory, forcing Shevardnadze to resign, Abkhazia and South Ossetia confirmed their independent status, while Abashidze, as he had warned in advance, closed the borders of Ajaria to Georgian forces.

The effect of Soros' activity is always the same. As we well know from the experience of Eastern Europe, anywhere his foundation was rooted, anti-industrial "indigenist" movements raised their heads, including the movement for separation of Transylvania from Romania. Separatism of this kind

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is habitually tied up with a decay of the real economy, to be replaced with a post-industrial “smuggling economy,” to the profit of the international drug trade. No wonder Abashidze’s economic success is something ideologically unacceptable for George Soros. And it will be no shock, if the banners with Crusader crosses will soon be seen along the road to Batumi—this time with weapons.

Guns, Drugs, and Flowers

“It is not a velvet revolution,” Abashidze said in his Nov. 24 interview, broadcast by Ajara TV. “Velvet revolutionaries don’t turn upside down party offices, as these guys from Kmara! did with the Revival Party office in the very heart of Tbilisi, in the famous Lagidze building. We hardly saved our co-chairman from death on Saturday.” Revival’s co-chairman, Jemal Goghitzidze, was not accidentally most hated by the Kmara! guys. He had co-chaired the press conference providing the evidence that Rustavi-2 and Kmara! were directly financed by George Soros. Days later, Kakha Lomaya, head of the Open Society in Tbilisi, had to confirm that the Kmara! project “was coordinated in New York.”

One more speaker at that press conference, Giya Topadze, head of the Industry Will Save Georgia party, also became a target of Saakashvili’s fanatics. In a fit of “velvet revolutionary rage,” they rampaged through Tbilisi, smashing bottles of beer and lemonade produced by Topadze’s company. Woe to those who untimely mention the name of Saint George!

This irrational rage, intentionally fed during months of preparations for the coup, requires a target. In order to keep the crowd around him during the Presidential campaign, Saakashvili will have to invent one image of evil after another. According to Ajara’s last reports, “velvet revolutionaries” are already taking aim at local mayors, who did not take the side of the National Movement on their way from Gori to Tbilisi, and at the director of Tbilisi University.

As was easy to foresee, the ascent of a crowd waving nationalist banners, dating back to olden times, more troublesome than glorious, is more likely to destroy the integrity of Georgia than to reunify the shattered country. Abashidze’s closing of the borders of Ajara paralyzed Georgian-Turkish trade operations. Simultaneously, the leaderships of Abkhazia and South Ossetia enforced their border regimes.

In Javakheti, the Armenian-populated province, Saakashvili’s ascent is also viewed with anxiety and disgust. Javakheti’s Armenian community has close ties with Yerevan, which has found itself between two potentially hostile regimes, and Iran, which is an official target of the United States—of George Bush and George Soros, John McCain and Joe Lieberman. McCain, one more “specialist” in human rights and Kazak oil (as well as Turkmenian natural gas), visited Tbilisi a month and a half before the coup.

The remaining Russian military facilities are mainly based in Javakheti, and provide jobs for a significant part of the population. The prospect of using this territory as a stronghold for “containing” and eventually attacking Iran,

hardly inspires the population, but it warms the already overheated fantasy of U.S. neo-conservative and anti-Islamic lunatics of all types. The same geopolitics suggests the complete isolation of Armenia from any kind of support from Russia. This isolation, in its turn, will be used for pushing the long-discussed exchange of territories between Armenia and Azerbaijan, designed to eliminate Armenia’s border with Iran.

Terra Incognita

Regarding the declared plans for a natural gas route from Baku to Turkey, the next likely target of the authors of the Georgian coup d’état may be Turkmenistan, the major source of gas in the Caspian basin. President Niyazov recently survived an assassination attempt. One more obvious target is Ukraine’s President Leonid Kuchma. Ex-KGB dissident Melnychenko, like a gun in the first act of a Chekhov play, is hanging on the wall till a suitable moment.

A global empire is most dangerous in the period of agony. For its real masters in the Anglo-American permanent *nomenklatura*, it is desperately important to keep the American minds under control. The coup d’état in Tbilisi will be presented there as a new victory of democracy. The real Tbilisi may starve, but the virtual Tbilisi is going to be presented as one more model democratic state, with no electricity and gas, but with medieval banners, Stalin and all.

In his latest interview to *Kommersant*, Saakashvili already moved away from the label “velvet revolution.” “It is something else,” he said. “Maybe a flower revolution?” suggested a helpful author. Saakashvili accepted the new definition.

Saakashvili’s supporters, their brains full of Soros’ populist propaganda, are happy that their legitimate President has gotten the Milosevic treatment—without an attempt to look at the map of the former Yugoslavia, crumbled into small parts, some of them with a still unclear status of statehood. Exactly such a future, corresponding with the “divide and conquer” principle, is the most probable future of Georgia under Saakashvili’s rule. The specific kind of business, advocated by George Soros across the globe, benefits from unrecognized states with destroyed economies. Arms and drug traders traditionally use such territories as their bases of operations. Therefore, Saakashvili’s easy victory and the state of emergency in Abkhazia may be parts of the same plan.

Global organized crime will definitely thank Soros for his success in Georgia’s destruction. Meanwhile, the U.S. oil and gas corporations, serving as tools in a more lucrative game, will express their gratitude with injections of cash into the liberal empire-pushing (Soros-funded) faction of the U.S. Democratic Party, on the eve of the American Presidential elections. Why else was the coup d’état needed before the scheduled change of power in Georgia, granting it, under the cover of the “Fifth Rome,” the fate of a “flower province”—an economically doomed territory, whose citizens, instead of going to the university, will survive by selling flowers in the bazaars of Moscow and Istanbul?

Why Is Turkey Being Destabilized?

by Muriel Mirak-Weissbach

The two massive bomb attacks on Nov. 15 and 20, against synagogues and British institutions (the British Consulate and the HSBC bank) in Istanbul, have initiated a process intended to destabilize the strategically located nation of Turkey. No sooner had the smoke cleared after the attacks, than the official line went out internationally, that “al-Qaeda did it.” As in the case of the Sept. 11, 2001 attacks against the United States (to which the Turkish bombings were immediately compared), the blame was conveniently placed on the catch-all perpetrator organization. When the second wave of bombings struck, on Nov. 20, U.S. President George W. Bush and British Prime Minister Tony Blair, who were holding a joint press conference in London, seized the opportunity to announce that the “war on terrorism” would be relaunched.

One does not need to be a counterintelligence expert to suspect that something stinks. Just where the stink is coming from is not yet clear; but a few questions may help to track it down.

Who could have done it? Although persons purporting to represent al-Qaeda, as well as a local Turkish affiliate, immediately claimed responsibility for the attacks, Turkish officials were not convinced. On Nov. 23, when Turkish Prime Minister Erdogan was asked by the BBC whether the bombings were the work of al-Qaeda, he answered: “Is it an al-Qaeda conglomerate? . . . Or is it some other terrorist organization? We are not 100% sure, at this point.” The remains of the suicide bombers in the attacks were identified through DNA tests, and were found to be Turkish citizens, as were nine others arrested as suspects. Yet, as Turkish government officials reiterated, the suspects had international connections, which had not yet been identified. The modality and sophistication of the bombings indicated that local groups were not the ultimate source.

A Puzzle

Several experts in terrorism, and in regional affairs, offered their insight into the nature of the assailant group. In an interview with the German NDR radio, Prof. Udo Steinbach, director of the Hamburg-based German Institute of Oriental Studies, said that he was “puzzled” by the Istanbul attacks, because “Turkey has no tradition of a really militant and extremist Islam. We know Islamist parties, that’s a tradition in Turkey and has been for decades. But, in the 1980s, cells were built, in part supported by state intelligence services, in the context of the fight against the Kurdish PKK. There the secret

services also encouraged the building of Islamist cells, which then, so to speak, were deployed against the secular anti-government groups and the Marxist PKK. This is a pretty complicated connection. The Turkish security forces then tried to scale it down in the 1990s—with a certain success, as was seen. We can assume that extremist Islam, organized in groups like Hezbollah, has no big or strong network and certainly no support in the population. But cells apparently still exist. And these cells have, so to speak, extended their hand and moved shoulder to shoulder with an al-Qaeda which—I mention this—sooner or later was ready to put Turkey in its sights.”

Echoing Steinbach’s analysis was an article in the Swiss daily *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* on Nov. 26, which reported on the possible connections of the nine Turkish suspects, and radical-Islamist circles. The town the four suicide bombers came from, Bingoel, was the staging ground for conflict between Turkish security forces and the PKK; at the time, “the youth fought either on the side of the PKK or the radical Islamist movement which fought them,” the paper wrote. According to a Turkish paper cited, *Sabah*, the Yamac clan to which the perpetrators belonged, had been close to the Palestinian group Hezbollah in the 1990s, and had been involved in over 60 anonymous killings of Kurdish activists, during 1991-94. The *Zeitung* explained: “Since the Hezbollah fought against the Kurdish PKK, it was not only tolerated but actually supported by one part of the security forces. Was thus a monster created, that now has gone out of control?”

A senior European security source told *EIR* that the attacks, which he saw as part of an attempt at the destabilization of Europe, pointed to a “terrorist complex involving organized crime, privatized intelligence/military operations, and whatever extremist organizations/terrorist groups available—be they neo-Nazis, left extremists or Islamic fundamentalists.” In the Turkish case, he believed Islamist groups were probably utilized. However, this does not answer the question of who set up the operation in the first place.

An Arab source based in Europe said he thought such attacks could have been carried out by Turkish or Arab elements, working in terrorist groups which, without their knowledge, were ultimately controlled by foreign intelligence services. He cited several documented cases in which elements working for the Israeli Mossad had recruited Islamist terrorists, and deployed them against U.S. or other Western targets. Several Turkish and Arab press outlets mooted a Mossad or American hand in the affair.

Who Benefits?

This leads to the question: *Cui bono?* Who could benefit from such a terrorist assault? What could be the motive? Several of the security experts mentioned above saw the bombings in the context of Turkey’s Iraq policy. It is known that, although the government of Prime Minister Erdogan, under pressure from Washington, had agreed to allow U.S. troops transit rights across Turkey into northern Iraq during the war,

the Parliament had voted against it. Furthermore, when the United States leaned on Ankara to send its own troops into Iraq, as part of the “coalition of the willing,” Turkey refused. Whatever compromises the government might have been willing to make, strong factions inside the military were—and remain—adamantly opposed to any such deployment.

Thus, for the senior European security source, Turkey’s opposition to the Iraq war was a reason for it to be targeted. A former U.S. intelligence operative told *EIR* bluntly that the Istanbul bombings should be seen as “payback” for Turkey’s refusal to join the war in Iraq. Turkey is also being targeted for its refusal to participate in the drumbeat for a war against Syria, which is being sounded by the Cheney-Wolfowitz-led “junta” in the Bush Administration and Israel’s Ariel Sharon government. The source dismissed the line about “al-Qaeda did it.” He pointed to the fact that it is Turkey’s military that opposed the war, the same military establishment which U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul Wolfowitz thought he had in his pocket. (Recall that Wolfowitz, following the Parliament’s “no” vote on troop transit, had called down the Turks, saying that the Turkish military should have forced the Parliament to comply!) This source also pointed to the technical sophistication of the bombings, including the use of shaped charges and powerful military explosives.

Arab and Turkish sources noted the deterioration in Turkey’s relations not only with the United States, but also with Israel. Sharon, who had requested meetings with the Turkish government on his way back to Israel from Moscow recently, was refused landing rights, and Erdogan, it was said, was ill or had scheduling problems and could not receive him. Thus, the hypothesis that the Israelis may have been involved.

Another intriguing hypothesis was posed in the German daily *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* on Nov. 22, in an article by British historian Prof. Norman Stone, who lectures at Bilkent University, Ankara. The article was titled “Who Wants To Get at Turkey’s Throat?” Stone wrote that Turkey is not so unstable politically, and not in such bad condition, economically. Who would want to destabilize it? Not wasting a single word on al-Qaeda, Stone dismissed the idea that the Turkish Armed Forces were involved. The Kurdish extremists of the PKK were likely not involved either, because they were effectively defeated. But on the larger strategic scale, there is the Kurdistan issue: “In Iraq, the Turks are categorically opposing a project which, in Western circles, has become of enormous significance: Kurdistan. The Kurdistan project would be an important factor for America to declare

victory in Iraq, pull out the troops, and have another non-Arab state which is friendly to the U.S.A. Also the Israelis would rejoice.”

‘A Bailout’ for Bush and Blair

There is no doubt that those who benefitted from the destabilization, were Blair and Bush. In their joint press conference on Nov. 20, both seized on the Istanbul bombings to announce a new round in the “war against terrorism.” Evading unpleasant questions on the national resistance guerrilla war in Iraq, Blair declared Iraq to be “the main battleground” of the “war against terrorism.” Both men focussed almost exclusively on this theme. Blair opened by stating: “Once again, we must affirm that in the face of this terrorism, there must be no holding back, no compromise, no hesitation in confronting this menace, in attacking it whenever we can, and in defeating it utterly. What this latest outrage has shown us is that this is a war,” and “its main battleground is Iraq.” Bush said that the terrorists sought to intimidate America and Britain, but “they are not going to succeed,” because they we are united in determination to fight and defeat this evil wherever it is found.”

On the theme of Iraq as the main battleground of war against terrorism, Bush adopted a formulation earlier used by Vice President Dick Cheney: The al-Qaeda terror network has been equally responsible for terrorist atrocities in Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, and Morocco—as well as Israel, Iraq, and now Turkey. That is: The Palestinian resistance and the Iraqi resistance against occupation, are redefined as “al-Qaeda terrorism”!

One London insider reported that the Istanbul bombings came “like a bailout for Bush and Blair. Both are under tremendous pressure, due to the Iraq fiasco; both are under enormous domestic political pressure, especially Blair; and they face a deteriorating economic situation which they are not dealing with. Therefore, they will focus everything on the ‘war against terrorism.’ ”

The same idea was elaborated in a bitter commentary in the *Times* of London on Nov. 22, by Matthew Parris. He wrote: “The explosions in Istanbul are good news for . . . George W. Bush and Tony Blair” who will use them to reinforce their hardline policy. “Both will gain. The World loses.” He went on: “It is bad taste, but true, to say that terrorist atrocities are good for the careers of our Prime Minister and the U.S. President. It is bad taste, but true, to say that Britain would probably not have been the target in Turkey on Thursday, had our country not been a key member of Mr. Bush’s coalition. It is bad taste but true, to say that British interests and British lives are paying to sustain in office a prime minister who has joined the Americans in a colossal military and diplomatic blunder and now has no choice but to plough on with it.”

And it is bad taste, but probably true, that among those who are trying to benefit politically from the terrorist atrocities, may be those who wanted the hit in the first place.

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Pakistan Extends Olive Branch to India

by Ramtanu Maitra

Pakistani Prime Minister Mir Zafarullah Khan Jamali, in his address to the nation on Nov. 23, on completion of the first year of his government, announced a unilateral cease-fire along the Line of Control (LoC) that divides the disputed state of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) between India and Pakistan, beginning with the holy Muslim day of Eid (Nov. 26). India has accepted the proposal, while urging Pakistan to stop cross-border infiltration. The Indian Ministry of External Affairs spokesman said that the cease-fire agreement took place during the weekly telephone conversation between the Directors-General of Military Operations of India and Pakistan.

Prime Minister Jamali also expressed his willingness to start bus service between Srinagar, the Summer capital of the Indian-part of J&K—and Muzaffarabad, the capital of the Pakistani-part of J&K; to start ferry service from the Pakistani port of Karachi to the Indian port of Mumbai (formerly called Bombay); to revive air links between the two countries; and to open the Khokhrapar (in Pakistan's province of Sindh)-Munabao (in the Indian state of Gujarat) railroad route, which was closed following the 1965 India-Pakistan War. All these proposals, except the cease-fire, were among the 12 peace proposals offered to Pakistan by the Indian External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha on Oct. 22.

'Confidence-Building Measures'

To attempt to forecast any major outcome from this give and take between New Delhi and Islamabad would be frustrating. There is nothing in the statement of either side which indicates that these measures—one may call them Confidence-Building Measures (CBMs)—would lead to the resolution of the five-decades-old J&K dispute. In fact, the resolution of such an old and historic conflict cannot be brought about through CBMs, but only through political processes. While in India, the political leaders have, in essence, succeeded in preparing the citizenry to accept the LoC as the international boundary, no such effort has been made in Pakistan. For 1 billion people of India, and particularly those who live in the eastern and southern part of India, Kashmir is a minor issue. But in Pakistan, J&K is the bread and butter of the military which has run the country for most of its existence. No political leader could open his or her mouth while in power on matters concerning Jammu and Kashmir or, for that matter, Afghanistan, without taking that into account.

On the other hand, the cease-fire, if observed meticulously

FIGURE 1
The Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir



by both sides, would lead to an environment in which talks can be held to resolve other disputes and open new economic and infrastructure-building cooperation. Success in those areas would ensure greater security and better understanding between the two nations.

What Triggered the Offer?

There are interesting developments in the region that led to Prime Minister Jamali's offer. As long as the world was divided into "us" and "them" during the Cold War days, and Pakistan was part of "us" (a U.S. ally) while India was part of "them," Pakistan was not doing too badly—either politically or financially. But, with the end of the Cold War, those days were gone. Pakistan is now under attack from umpteen nations for harboring terrorists and spreading a dangerous form of religious fundamentalism. At the same time, Pakistan is getting poorer, with a large foreign debt and more illiterate people; there are many in Pakistan who openly admit that the rot has set in firmly.

India, on the other hand, has gotten out of its lethargy. With large and capable manpower reserves, India is now economically a power to reckon with in Asia. Militarily, it has moved way ahead of Pakistan. Almost all Western nations, and others elsewhere, are eager to sell military hardware to New Delhi, while a few others are in the process of joint research and development ventures with India to manufacture high-technology military hardware for sale to a third party.

It was reported on Nov. 24 that India and the United States are set to sign a breakthrough agreement on sharing classified military research data. The Master Information Exchange Agreement would mark the beginning of a new phase that would be far-reaching in bilateral defense relations, officials involved in negotiations said.

India's Growing Strength

India has widened its economic ties beyond the West and its immediate neighborhood. Its economic ties with Sri Lanka and Thailand, meanwhile, are growing. The Indo-Sri Lanka free-trade area has given a fillip to mutual trade. The more recent Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA), spanning trade, services, and Foreign Direct Investment, will carry this forward further. A land-bridge has been proposed across the 21-kilometer-wide Palk Straits, which separates the Indian subcontinent from Sri Lanka. This could also carry transmission lines to hook up Sri Lanka to India's Southern Region Electricity Grid, with the Koodankulam nuclear power plant cluster serving as a base load station, Indian energy expert B.G. Verghese pointed out in an article in *The Hindu* on Nov. 25.

India already has an agreement with Thailand and Myanmar to build a Dawei (Tavoy)-Kanchanburi road link for inter-modal transit inland from Indian ports. There is now a new Indo-Thai agreement to link the Andaman Sea and Gulf of Thailand with an oil/gas pipeline, and to link Port Blair of the Nicobar Islands with Phuket in Thailand in a tourist circuit. Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee has told the leaders of Vietnam recently that he would be working toward connecting New Delhi to Hanoi by railroads. These could mark the beginning of the ASEAN+3 (the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, plus China, Japan, and South Korea) plus one (India) vision of a larger Asian community.

All these developments underline the strategic importance of India's island territories, particularly the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, which command the Malacca Straits and the sea-lanes that carry vast quantities of Persian Gulf oil to Pacific destinations. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands place India in close proximity to ASEAN.

But India has gone beyond its "Look East" policy. It has added a "Look North" element by concluding the India-China agreement on Sikkim-Tibet trade, and by establishing a North-South Corridor from Bandar Abbas in Iran to Russia. Now, both External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha and Prime Minister Vajpayee have promised to link up the North-South Corridor with Afghanistan through Iran, and with Tajikistan through Afghanistan.

For years, the military leaders of Pakistan, with the help of many Western cold warriors, had convinced themselves and their population that India is a disintegrating nation. By bleeding India in the state of Jammu and Kashmir through encouraging insurgency, the disintegration of India would be assured and Pakistan would not have to live with a large and

unstable adversary along its eastern borders. The post-Cold War initiatives by India perhaps did not create sufficient conditions for the Pakistani military leaders to take a second look at their India policy. What perhaps did the trick are the growing India-China relations.

The China Factor

Pakistan, a very close ally of China, used to indulge itself with the illusion, like many Western and Eastern geopoliticians, that India and China would remain mortal enemies. Pakistani military leaders believed that as long as they could maintain close, friendly relations with Beijing, India would remain constrained. Their main belief was based on what they thought to be a non-resolvable China-India border dispute—a legacy of the British Raj—which was further festered by the 1962 India-China border clash.

But that, too, has changed. Following the Indian Prime Minister's historic visit to China last June, both New Delhi and Beijing have put much importance on resolving the border dispute. The two sides appointed Special Representatives—National Security Advisor Brajesh Mishra on the Indian side, and Senior Vice-Minister Dai Bingguo on the Chinese—with the mandate to negotiate the framework of a boundary settlement from a political perspective. They met last October, and if there is any need for more evidence that both are ready to resolve the border issues, one has only to listen to what Indian External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha said at a public gathering in New Delhi on Nov. 22.

Yashwant said that New Delhi and Beijing must attempt to resolve all outstanding bilateral disputes "without postponing the tough decisions for the next generation." In addition, in his address to the combined conference of the Indian military commanders on Nov. 1, Prime Minister Vajpayee said that resolution of the boundary problem with China would release India's "military and financial resources" and was therefore a "strategic objective." And in achieving this objective, Vajpayee suggested that India must be prepared to take pragmatic decisions—a euphemism for big concessions on territorial claims of the past.

It has become evident to the Pakistani military leaders that India is no longer an inward-looking nation fearful of disintegration, but is confidently ready to deal with China on the thorniest issues and, at the same time, getting ready to make concessions to settle the vexatious border dispute.

These developments, and the bleak future that stares Islamabad in its face, perhaps were the reason for the new olive branch that Prime Minister Jamali has held up.

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For a New Schiller Era, Not 'A Bit of Schiller'

by Gabriele Liebig

Germany's President Johannes Rau, in an unusual Nov. 12 speech commemorating Friedrich Schiller's birthday, wished for "a little bit of Schiller" to enrich modern German culture. Helga Zepp-LaRouche and the Schiller Institute, who celebrated the event with beautiful celebrations of the poetry and drama of the "Poet of Freedom" throughout Europe, were not at all satisfied with Rau's timid formula. Nonetheless, it was noteworthy that the state President became so engaged in the subject of a *Schillerzeit* (an era of Schiller) through a major speech. A few days later, the president of the Berlin Academy of the Arts, Adolf Muschg, announced in an interview with the *Berliner Zeitung*, a "Schiller Year" for 2005, for which Schiller's *On the Aesthetical Education of Man* is to provide the basis.

With a head full of the ideas of Schiller, only three days after participating in the *Schillerfest* held by Helga Zepp-LaRouche in Wiesbaden on Nov. 11, the author came upon the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung's* account of the hundredth anniversary of the Schiller Archive in Marbach. State President Rau not only turned the first spade for a new literature museum, but in his Schiller Day speech "recalled the Schiller celebrations of the 19th Century, and the great efforts of the Social Democratic and workers' movements, not to leave the poet of freedom to the less freedom-minded burghers," according to the newspaper's promising report. The speech was in fact a surprising one.

At the outset, President Rau cited a speech given by the Social Democratic State President Carlo Schmid on May 8, 1955 in the Berlin Sports Hall, before several thousand people. In this presentation, called "Schiller and the Indivisible Germany," Schmid said:

History repeatedly gives opportunities to nations, to discover their greatest individuals, and to be able to see themselves in the recognition of these great ones held before them as a mirror, if they themselves—here and now—fill the measure of this greatness. . . . If they seek in themselves for the power of such a transformation, this can be for them the cause of hope, and a source of new existence, a new discovery of what they are themselves.

Rau wanted to underscore with this example, how far we are from this today: "That anyone should propose that

Germany seek to find itself in the mirror of Schiller's life and work, is really not easy to imagine any more."

How We Stand Before Schiller's Measure

Really? The Chairman of the Schiller Institute, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, on just the evening before the President's speech, had led the Schillerfest in Wiesbaden with these words:

You all treasure our great poet of freedom, Friedrich Schiller, whose 244th birthday we celebrate this evening. And therefore it will come readily to you, to see the present through his eyes, and by his glance, to see anew the effect that Classical art perhaps can have today. Therefore, we will proceed in exactly the opposite manner to the representatives of *Regietheater*: We will not "modernize" Schiller's ideas, in order to "pep them up" with a banal relevance to the present day; rather, we will ask ourselves how we, today, really stand before Schiller's measuring rod.

"The first great political honor," Rau reported, "was given to Schiller not in Germany, but in France. Together with 17 other non-Frenchmen including Washington, Pestalozzi, and Klopstock, he was granted honorary citizenship in 1792 by the French National Assembly, in a proclamation signed by Danton." The Schiller Institute's Schiller Day program of 1998 had filled this out: "The French National Assembly chose the poet of *The Robbers* as an honorary citizen. . . . 'Monsieur Giller, the German writer,' on 26 August, 1792 was unanimously elevated to 'Citizen of France.' Schiller learned of this honor from the newspapers, for the attesting document only reached him half a decade later, on March 1, 1798, as though 'out of the empire of death,' as he expressed it; for all the men who had signed the document had long since fallen sacrifice to the guillotine."

Schiller wrote, "The century has given birth to a great epoch, but the great moment has found a small generation." The chance to repeat the successful American Revolution in Europe, was buried in the Jacobin Terror.

And at this year's Wiesbaden Schillerfest, a young woman asked the question, "How can the 'small generation,' the 'little people,' be changed so as not to act small any more?" and received the answer: "Schiller was convinced that from now on, any and every improvement in political life would be possible only through the ennoblement of individuals."

President Rau expressively depicted the Schillerfests of the 19th Century, above all that at Schiller's 100th birthday in 1859:

In nearly 500 cities of the various German-speaking lands, the 10th of November was taken as a kind of national holiday: fireworks, pageants, illuminations, festivities, feasts, stage presentations. It was celebrated



The scene at the Schiller Institute's Wiesbaden celebration of Schiller's birthday organized by Helga Zepp-LaRouche: the Schiller Institute chairwoman (center) with her readers and players at the end of the joyful evening of poetry, drama, and history.

in city councils and schools, in universities and theaters, and also in factories. Also in other countries in which many Germans were living, there were great celebrations; for example, in Paris and in Brussels.

Again, at this year's Wiesbaden Schillerfest, we filled this in:

With his "The Bells" at the latest, Schiller became the "people's poet," as demonstrated by the celebrations of his 100th birthday. The festivities lasted for a week, and were also held in Paris, Stockholm, Amsterdam, Prague, Bucharest, St. Petersburg, Warsaw, Smyrna, Constantinople, and Algiers. The Schillerfest of 1859 was the greatest political demonstration since the unsuccessful revolution of 1848. The change was toward a broad movement for a constitutional state. In the young United States, the celebrations expressed a powerful popular movement for the election of Abraham Lincoln as America's President.

'He Is Ours!'

The German President stressed:

The ceremonies often reached far beyond the educated middle class—in many places, workers' choral and musical associations made up a large part of the celebrants. But not until the celebration of the 100th anniversary of Schiller's death in 1905, did the Social Democrats and those from the working class speak decisively and with one voice. Not one of the 91 Social Democratic newspapers and magazines neglected to have a contribution from Schiller. They wished to show that . . . great

culture is not only a matter for the educated class.

But those times, Rau said, are "gone irretrievably." Instead of great exemplary figures, today we have simply "cult figures." One becomes a cult figure not by one's own achievements, but much more often because of some special or conspicuous lack of intelligence, a speech defect, a particularly "edgy" appearance, or shocking fashions or habits. President Rau expressed the distinction between a great exemplary individual and a cult figure thus: "That in the honoring of Schiller, a real ideal was honored, in his person or in his work, . . . something that transcends the person. . . . The situation in which we honor an ideal which rose above his own life, and by which he was guided, constitutes the real and legitimate basis for an honor, which can certainly be found in the honoring of Schiller."

At the end of his speech, the German President asked "if it really is right, that nowadays the epithet 'a people of poets and thinkers' comes from our lips only ironically. Are we ashamed of those flowerings of culture? Do we perhaps sense intuitively that many of the cultural productions of our day can stand only very poorly against the Classics?" No, he concluded, we cannot and should not go back to a "cult of Schiller," but "we would be throwing away a cultural treasure, if our eloquence and our capabilities of expression were not, from time to time, somewhat schooled on the poetry and works of our classic artist. And a little Schiller still, from this standpoint, will not hurt."

Obviously we are not satisfied with that idea, for "a little Schiller" is not enough. We must really come to an understanding of these ideals (not nearly explained by President Rau). How can an individual make fast his or her fleeting existence to the universal history of mankind? What is the "ideal human being" which each one carries inside? What is the "beautiful soul"? What does Schiller mean by freedom and human dignity? If German political leaders and judges still knew that, would they, for example, be so thoughtless about surrendering the mooring in natural law of Article 1, Section 1 of the constitution, as they have lamentably done with the new constitutional commentary?

It has to do with more than a few poems for language training. We need a renaissance of Classical culture, a new "Schiller era." And that is possible if the youth are inspired by these ideals. Rau several times quoted the saying of Goethe about Schiller, "For he was ours!" At the Wiesbaden Schillerfest, a young person on the stage seized up this saying: "Why did Goethe say, just at the time when Schiller had died, 'For he was ours!'" And what shall we say of this to young people today? Schiller's ideas are altogether the best that we can find in German culture and poetry. And therefore we say, 'He is ours!'"

International Intelligence

Cardinal Supports New Bretton Woods

Italy has the moral obligation to push for a New Bretton Woods financial system, said Milan Archbishop Cardinal Dionigi Tettamanzi, in response to a question from *EIR* at a conference in Milan on Nov. 24. The Cardinal was addressing the 300 bankers and financial experts attending a conference organized by the Association for the Development of Banking and Stock Market Studies. The same Association had invited Lyndon LaRouche to speak on his New Bretton Woods concept at the Catholic University in Milan on July 5, 2001, after which it printed LaRouche's speech in its publication and sent it to 500 Italian financial institutions.

Cardinal Tettamanzi stressed in his speech that globalization, and particularly high-speed financial transactions over which no one has oversight, have dire consequences in terms of poverty and unemployment in many countries, and he called on bankers and financial institutions to put "man, moral issues, and the common good at the center of their activity," including taking concrete measures to "penalize financial speculation."

EIR's Liliana Gorini asked a question, reminding Cardinal Tettamanzi and the audience of LaRouche's call for a New Bretton Woods, which is also at the center of a motion to the Italian Senate. "Your Eminence, do you think that Italy could and should support this proposal?" she asked.

Tettamanzi replied: "... Not only *can* Italy promote it, but it *must* promote it, as difficult as it may be, and develop its energies in realizing this task in doing so."

Karzai Scores Pakistan For Harboring Taliban

After being careful for almost two years not to criticize Pakistan for terrorist pro-Taliban activities in Afghanistan, the Afghan government has come out swinging. Interim President Hamid Karzai told the Nov. 24 issue of the German weekly *Der Spiegel*, "We

cannot stop this terrorism as long as Pakistan does not cooperate. . . . That is the key issue."

Referring to his discussions with Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf, Karzai told *The Dawn* newspaper of Nov. 23, "I told him we shall only be able to defeat the imported terrorism if Pakistan helps—there is no other way. I believe Pakistan could and should do more against terrorism." Karzai said Pakistan could detain all Taliban leaders it finds within its borders or stop Pakistani religious leaders who spread hatred in the name of religion.

Karzai admitted, "Of course we have our own home-made security problems—with warlords, criminal gangs, and drug trade. . . . But the actual terrorism is coming from outside."

Afghan Foreign Minister Abdullah Abdullah, in an interview with the *Gulf News* published on Nov. 24, said, "We are increasingly concerned over the cooperation, or should I say, the lack of it, of Pakistan as far as the Taliban is concerned, as far as the Taliban leadership is concerned."

Meanwhile, Taliban supremo Mullah Mohammad Omar has urged Afghans to boycott the Loya Jirga, the Afghan Grand Council which is to ratify the draft Constitution and endorse plans for general elections in June 2004. The Loya Jirga is to be held in December. Mullah Omar has been in hiding since November 2001 when the U.S. troops and the Northern Alliance ousted the Taliban from government in Kabul. He has vowed to expel U.S.-led forces from Afghanistan.

Schröder: Germany Won't Send Troops to Iraq

German Chancellor Gerhard Schröder, in an interview with the weekly *Der Spiegel* on Nov. 24, ruled out sending any German troops to Iraq. "We haven't been asked to send soldiers," he said, "and we do not have any intention of making an offer. . . . We can talk about doing even more for the civilian efforts to rebuild Iraq, but there won't be any military deployment."

He said that he does not rejoice at the U.S. problems in Iraq, telling them that he told them so. "It would be completely wrong to have an attitude like that. I have no interest in throwing anything in anyone's face. . . . It is in Germany's and Europe's interest that the process of democratization and reconstruction in Iraq succeed. We are ready to help in that."

Concerning Iraqi debts, Schröder said that the Club of Paris, a creditors group, had to discuss a long-term, generous rescheduling, resembling the solution found for Germany's debts 50 years ago. "Germany will certainly be helpful on the issue. We have not forgotten what helped Germany after World War II. Without the generous rescheduling of Germany's foreign debts, thanks to efforts led by the Americans, there would not have been any reconstruction or the economic miracle."

Israel Threatens Attack Against Iran

Israeli Defense Minister Shaul Mofaz said, during a trip to the United States the week of Nov. 17, that he believed Iran is no more than a year away from possessing nuclear weapons, and that "under no circumstances would Israel be able to tolerate nuclear weapons in Iranian possession." Israel would be prepared to act unilaterally, he added, were the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to fail in curbing Iran's development of nuclear weapons.

Mossad chief Meir Dagan had previously told the Israeli Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Security Committee that Iran was close to obtaining nuclear weapons, and that "such weapons pose, for the first time, an existential threat to Israel."

Prime Minister Ariel Sharon then announced, on Nov. 23, that he has established a committee, whose steering committee he would head, to coordinate the campaign against Iran's nuclear program. The announcement came a few days after he held a not-so-secret meeting with Elliott Abrams, the neo-conservative director of Middle East affairs on the U.S. National Security Council.

LaRouche's Youth Movement Key To Capital Primary Victory

by Marla Minnicino

With six weeks to go before the Jan. 13 Democratic Presidential primary in Washington, D.C., the LaRouche Youth Movement is taking the city by storm. Every day between now and the primary, 50-100 LaRouche youth will hit the streets of the nation's capital, increasing the presence, strength, and visibility of LaRouche's Presidential campaign in the District, both in communities where the lower 80% of income brackets live, and in the "corridors of power." This "no-holds-barred" youth deployment holds the key to a LaRouche election victory in the capital's primary.

In the first two weeks of such campaigning, through late November, the results have shown that the lower-income urban constituencies which have been abandoned both by the Democratic Party and the Presidency, are rallying to the LaRouche campaign.

LaRouche, who in November remained the second-leading Democratic candidate in total number of financial contributions, and one of only two Democrats qualified for Federal matching funds (the other is Howard Dean), has defined his Presidential campaign as a major point of intervention into both the District's general population, and the institutions of government which have been steering the country into strategic disaster and economic catastrophe. To this end, he will hold an international webcast Dec. 12, aired before a campaign audience in Washington, on the "hot phase" of his campaign.

LaRouche has specified that the activity of his campaign will involve no "single, local issues," no tactics predicated on narrow support of one group, no point-by-point political programs or "platforms" defining its character. Instead, the central focus, beginning with this important first primary—in which he may face Dean and only three of the other Democratic candidates—will be the quality of LaRouche's

leadership, and the *current* effect of that leadership, without which, the United States is doomed. His second fundamental issue reflects that directly: It is his ongoing drive to get the prime perpetrator of the policy of escalating war, Vice President Dick Cheney, removed from office now, rather than "blame it on President Bush's policies and defeat him in the next election"—as "pragmatic" rival Gen. Wesley Clark preferred it at a campaign forum in New Hampshire on Nov. 19.

In a "Declaration of Candidacy," written Nov. 22 for inclusion in the Voters Guide which will be provided by the Board of Elections and Ethics to all voters in the District (see box, this page), LaRouche lays out the main problem to be addressed by all candidates for the 2004 Presidential election: 1) U.S. military policy, and 2) "the failure of the present Administration, and most among the U.S. Congress, to acknowledge the reality, for the U.S.A. itself, of the world's presently onrushing general monetary-financial crisis. The conditions of the poor within the District of Columbia itself contain a sharp and brutal reflection of those two much-neglected realities."

As he has done in recent major campaign speeches, LaRouche identifies Vice President Cheney as the chief proponent in the Administration of the doctrine of preventive nuclear-armed warfare, a policy which Cheney has been pushing since the aftermath of Sept. 11, 2001. "Since January 2002, as a result of that policy, U.S. relations with the rest of the world have degenerated to a degree beyond anything in our memory of the past century and earlier," LaRouche says. Economically, nearly all of the states are virtually bankrupt and are operating in emergency mode. The "general welfare" clause of the Constitution has become a "cruel insult to the sections of our national population within the ranks of the



A LaRouche campaign “Dump Cheney” motorcade moves through Washington, D.C. neighborhood (right), and turns into a LaRouche Youth Movement mass-leafletting drive in the Anacostia section of the city (left). The Jan. 13 Presidential primary in the nation’s capital is a crucial opportunity for its citizens to change the nation’s condition by voting LaRouche.

lower 80% of family-income brackets.” LaRouche notes that he is the only candidate willing to think like President Franklin D. Roosevelt who rescued the nation from the Coolidge-Hoover catastrophe, to build the United States, once again, into being the greatest productive power on this planet during the first two post-World War II decades.

A ‘Civil Rights’-Modelled Campaign

LaRouche’s statement of candidacy, along with a million-run leaflet, “LaRouche: Dump Cheney Now!” is being circulated throughout the Washington area as part of a very upbeat and unconventional campaign modelled on the Civil Rights movement, and being carried out almost entirely by youth in the 18-25 age bracket. Though LaRouche has been kept out of the Presidential debates and is being obstructed and blocked wherever possible by the Democratic Party’s national leadership, the youth are taking his campaign to the streets, directly to the “forgotten man.” This is the population which the Democratic National Committee (DNC) has totally disenfranchised by not recognizing the District primary, and by trying to get the nine other Democratic candidates to drop out. While Kerry, Lieberman, Gephardt, Edwards, and Clark did withdraw from the primary, LaRouche filed for the ballot with the explicit intention of putting his unique leadership at the forefront of the campaign.

Although Dean, Carol Moseley Braun, Rep. Dennis Kucinich, and Al Sharpton have remained in the game, they have been relatively quiet because of the DNC *diktat*, and none have dared to address the issues of vital national security

as defined by LaRouche. General Clark told the candidates’ forum at Plymouth University, in answer to a question from a LaRouche Youth Movement activist, “Don’t pick on Cheney.”

The LaRouche Youth Movement (LYM), which has already made its mark on Washington, is stepping into this vacuum and will escalate in the coming weeks, joined by growing numbers of youth from elsewhere on the East Coast who have vowed to turn the city upside down with their own unorthodox style of campaigning, and their uncompromising mission to win the primary election for LaRouche, and thus fundamentally alter the course of the 2004 Presidential election.

With rallies held this week in Washington’s Southeast and Anacostia districts—the site of earlier LaRouche mobilizations to save D.C. General Hospital—the LYM is rapidly demonstrating that it is the only political force which can revive the tradition of Franklin Roosevelt and Lincoln, because of the passion it places in the fight for truth. The LYM has been saturating D.C. with the leaflet targeting Cheney since Nov. 12, focussing on the poorer neighborhoods where LaRouche is already a recognized factor.

Their 12-car caravan went through those neighborhoods outfitted with a sound system broadcasting LaRouche’s radio ads, now airing on Washington’s all-news radio station WTOP, (which address the shutdown of the investigations of the Senate Select Committee in Intelligence into Cheney’s role in the Iraq War intelligence fraud), and signs reading “Dump Dick: and “D.C. does not stand for Dick Cheney.”

LaRouche's D.C. Declaration

This is Lyndon LaRouche's Nov. 22 declaration of candidacy for the Washington, D.C. Presidential primary, defining the leading principles of his campaign for the capital district's voters' guide.

There are two issues which define the present challenge to all candidates for the 2004 U.S. Presidential nomination. The first is U.S. military policy. The second is the failure of the present Administration and most among the U.S. Congress to acknowledge the reality, for the U.S.A. itself, of the world's presently onrushing general monetary-financial crisis.

The conditions of the poor within the District of Columbia itself contain a sharp and brutal reflection of those two much-neglected realities. This D.C. primary election puts the baby, those and related issues, on the doorstep of the Presidency and Congress, where responsibility for that neglected child of government belongs.

The present military policy of the United States gov-

ernment is that doctrine of preventive nuclear-armed warfare which Vice-President Cheney attempted to introduce, unsuccessfully, during his service as Secretary of Defense under President George H.W. Bush. This is the policy which Vice-President Cheney has been pushing since the immediate aftermath of the nightmare of September 11, 2001. Since January 2002, as a result of that policy, U.S. relations with the rest of the world have degenerated to a degree beyond anything in our memory of the past century and earlier.

The United States is gripped by a monstrous, cancerously growing national current accounts deficit. Our national debt spirals at an accelerating rate. Nearly all of the Federal states of the nation are now virtually bankrupt. The very name of *general welfare* has become a cruel insult to the sections of our national population within the ranks of the lower eighty percent of family-income brackets. This economic problem can be solved, if our nation is willing to think like the President Franklin D. Roosevelt who rescued the nation from Coolidge-Hoover catastrophe to build us, once again, into being the greatest productive power on this planet during the first two post-World War II decades.

People said, "those are the white guys who tried to keep D.C. General open and now they are trying to kick Cheney out of town. They're okay." At one public school, when the kids heard the LaRouche youth singing spirituals, they begged them not to leave.

At the same time as they conduct daily rallies and motorcades, the youth have also been hitting the halls of Congress, holding face-to-face meetings and discussions with aides and well as Congressmen on the vital issues facing the country, trying to educate them on the urgent nature of the crisis.

The Power To Win

Going directly into the communities, the youth have been stopping in barbershops, restaurants and grocery stores as spreading-points for campaign literature to deliver the message that Cheney must go. They have also gone onto the campuses such as UDC, Howard and George Washington University, urging students to join them in the "hot phase" of the campaign to put LaRouche's leadership on the table. They report that older people, especially African-Americans, have been coming out of their houses and onto the street to find out what the campaign is all about. The campaign is also resonating with African-American youth, both on campuses and off, who are part of the "no-future" generation.

The power of victory is being conveyed by LaRouche youth veterans of the landslide re-election victory of Mayor John Street in Philadelphia on Nov. 4, after LaRouche and

the LYM were asked by Pennsylvania and Philadelphia Democratic leaders to spearhead the fight against the police-state onslaught of Cheney's friend, Attorney General John Ashcroft. In Philadelphia, as earlier in Los Angeles County and other areas where the LaRouche Youth mobilized against the California Recall, it was proven that when the people of a nation recognize that their vote has the power to effect a change in society, and, even more importantly, to change history, they will respond.

This is why the LaRouche Youth movement has dedicated itself to taking the country back by giving the population a "sense of mission," such as last seen during the Civil Rights movement in the 1950-60s. To capture the quality of leadership of these turning moments of America's past, and give rebirth to them, as LaRouche has emphasized in recent campaign speeches, is their goal.

LaRouche told an educational weekend retreat of the East Coast LaRouche Youth Movement on Nov. 23: "Your object is to create a movement for that result, and the movement will recruit the voters." The ability to get people to move, lies in recognition of their immortality in the contributions that they make to the future, LaRouche has also stressed. For them, this idea of immortality lies bound up in their recognition of their power to win victories for change against the odds, in what the LaRouche Youth Movement has laid out as their paramount task: the election of LaRouche and the political destruction of Cheney.

Cheney Faction Goes Berserk Over LaRouche Exposés

by Jeffrey Steinberg

According to a well-placed Washington source, in October of this year, a series of heated, closed-door debates took place in the office of Vice President Dick Cheney. The subject: whether or not to launch a public smear campaign against Democratic Party Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche, over LaRouche's year-long campaign to expose the Vice President as the leader of the neo-conservative war party inside the Bush Administration, responsible for the disastrous Iraq war and schemes for a string of future, similar senseless military engagements, all aimed at promoting a unilateral American imperium.

While some Cheney political aides opposed getting into such a flight-forward confrontation with LaRouche, some of the office hotheads, including the Vice President himself, as well as his chief of staff Lewis "Scooter" Libby, reportedly insisted that the LaRouche exposes could not go unchallenged, according to the source.

Now, with the publication, on Nov. 24, of a scurrilous attack on LaRouche by neo-con scribbler Kenneth R. Timmerman, in the Moonie-owned *Insight* magazine, it is clear that Cheney and company have launched a dirty tricks effort against the Democratic Presidential candidate.

Parallel Dirty Tricks in Europe

In Europe, a similar Cheney-led smear campaign is underway against LaRouche, emanating out of England, and spreading into Germany and elsewhere. The ostensible subject of the European slander is the suicide death of a young British man, following his participation in a Schiller Institute youth conference in Germany. Despite a thorough investigation into the incident by both German and British authorities, the smears have persisted, confusing many in Europe. The publication of the *Insight* attack on LaRouche now confirms that the British media slanders of LaRouche are

part of the same Cheney-led dirty tricks effort, to subvert LaRouche's Presidential campaign in the United States.

A 'Rogue Intelligence Cabal'

The Nov. 24 *Insight* piece, accompanied by a photograph of Undersecretary of Defense Doug Feith and Pentagon Office of Special Plans (OSP) head William Luti, accused Lyndon LaRouche of being the architect of a campaign to expose the OSP as a "rogue intelligence cabal," behind the unjustified and unwarranted Iraq war. Timmerman, whose attack on LaRouche is also being promoted by neo-con propagandist Frank Gaffney, through his Center for Security Policy website, lamented, "All this silliness could become deadly serious if Senate Democrats get their way, led by Sen. John D. Rockefeller IV of West Virginia, the vice chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence (SSCI)."

Rockefeller has launched an SSCI probe into the OSP, and, in an Oct. 1 letter to Feith, demanded answers to a series of questions. A subsequent Oct. 30 letter to Defense



"But always, I am still Caesar..."

OSP's 'Defender' Against LaRouche

Kenneth R. Timmerman, the author of the *Insight* on-line magazine attack on LaRouche, is a long-time loyal lapdog for the leaders of the neo-conservative, Jabotinskyite faction in Washington.

Operationally, his specialties are: China bashing; rabid attacks on Middle East countries, especially on "WMD" programs in Iraq, Iran, Syria, and Libya, as exposed in his books, *The Death Lobby: How the West Armed Iraq* (1991), and *Weapons of Mass Destruction: The Cases of Iran, Syria, and Libya*, (1992), published by the Simon Wiesenthal Institute; close collaboration with the Wiesenthal Institute, and the National Unity Coalition for Israel (NUCI), in backing up Sharon's policies and in defending Israeli spy Jonathan Pollard; and Islam-bashing, with Daniel Pipes, Steve Emerson, Michael Ledeen, and others.

Timmerman's Affiliations: JINSA; National Unity Coalition for Israel; Foundation for Democracy in Iran; Research Associate of the Simon Wiesenthal Institute (1992-3); Editorial page writer for the *Wall St. Journal* for ten years; senior writer for *Insight*, the Moonie magazine. From 1987-1993, Timmerman was based in Paris, France, where he ran *Middle East Defense News*.

Business: President of Middle East Data Project, Inc., based in Maryland, which publishes *The Iran Brief*.

It is through JINSA and the Foundation for Democracy in Iran that Timmerman is most closely connected to the Vice President Cheney's circle. Along with Timmerman on the Advisory Board of JINSA are Richard Perle, Ledeen, James Woolsey, and Stephen Bryen; Dick Cheney was a longtime member of JINSA's board until 2001. The Foundation for Democracy in Iraq (FDI) was founded in 1996, by Timmerman along with Peter Rodman, now Undersecretary of Defense for International Security Affairs, and with AEI's Joshua Muravchik (who attacked LaRouche in a recent issue of *Commentary*, the original neo-con magazine). The FDI works closely with Michael Ledeen's Coalition for Democracy in Iran, to overthrow the current government.

Timmerman's real specialty is planting propaganda that can be used to pass legislation like the Iraq Liberation Act, and its later copies against Syria, Iran, and now Saudi Arabia. In 1993, Timmerman was briefly on the staff of the House Foreign Relations Committee, where he organized hearings and presented testimony on Iraq's "WMD." He wrote a report for the Committee called "Iraq Rebuilds Its Military Industries."

During the Clinton Administration, Timmerman heavily targetted China—especially former Defense Secretary William Perry—in Congressional testimony, in the *American Spectator*, and in testimony to the Rumsfeld Commission, which studied the proliferation of ballistic missiles.

Timmerman is such a shameless propagandist that he wrote several articles in March 2002 accusing Iraq of the 1995 Oklahoma City bombing, in order to make the case for hitting Iraq in the "war against terrorism."

Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, co-signed by Rockefeller and intelligence panel chairman, Sen. Pat Roberts (R-Kan.), gave the Pentagon 24 hours to produce the material and supply witnesses.

In fact, on Oct. 27, Feith did submit a memo to the SSCI, with a top-secret annex, detailing "proof" that Saddam Hussein had been behind the Sept. 11, 2001 al-Qaeda terror attacks on New York and Washington. The Feith annex was also leaked to the neo-con Weekly Standard, which published lengthy excerpts from the classified document on Nov. 14, proclaiming "Case Closed"—i.e., that Dick Cheney's lying assertions that Saddam Hussein was behind 9/11 were now "proven."

Actual intelligence experts made mincemeat out of the *Weekly Standard's* effort to defend Cheney by regurgitating the Saddam-ran-Osama bin Laden fairytale. Former Defense Intelligence Agency Mideast head, Col. Pat Lang, debated *Weekly Standard* author Stephen Hayes on CNN on Nov. 20, and exposed the Feith memo as a cherry-picked collection

of raw and uncorroborated intelligence reports. Former CIA officer Larry Johnson told *The Hill* on Nov. 19, "If anybody doubted that there was such a thing as intelligence with a [predetermined] purpose, this is a case study. Just because someone says something and it gets 'classified' stamped on it, doesn't necessarily mean it's true."

'Beast-Man' Cheney

The leaking of the Feith annex to the neo-con media occurred simultaneously with the theft of Democratic Party staff memos from the Senate intelligence panel and the Senate Judiciary Committee. Sources say that both the thefts and the leaking of the pilfered staff memos to the *Wall Street Journal*, the *Washington Times*, and right-wing radio gadfly Sean Hannity, were all aimed at bullying Democrats into a defensive posture—allowing Senate Majority Leader Bill Frist (R-Tenn.) to shut down the work of the Senate Intelligence Committee altogether, on the grounds that the Democrats were playing "partisan politics" with the national security of the

United States in the midst of the “war on terror.”

Several Senate sources have confirmed that Frist’s unprecedented Nov. 14 shutdown of the SSCI’s probe came under direct orders from the Vice President.

However, the whole scheme backfired, as Rockefeller refused to be cowed, and, instead, forced a criminal probe into the leaks and the thefts.

On Nov. 21, the Senate Sergeant-at-Arms Bill Pickle seized four computer servers at the Senate Judiciary Committee office, to determine how the theft of the staff memos, addressed to Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Sen. Richard Durbin (D-Ill.) took place. Both the CIA and the SSCI have demanded a similar probe by the Department of Justice into the Feith memo leak, and the theft of a staff memo to Senator Rockefeller.

The stench of Watergate is in the air, and this time, the prime target is not the President, but Vice President Dick Cheney.

Timmerman’s Folly

It was against the backdrop of this accelerating fight over the fate of Vice President Cheney that the Timmerman piece was published in *Insight* magazine.

After going through a defense of the legitimacy of the Pentagon OSP, and revealing that he had been given direct access to their office and the visitors sign-in logs, Timmerman posed the question:

“So how did a legitimate and effective Iraq planning office get painted as a dire ‘cabal?’ As incredible as it may seem, it began with conspiracy-theorist Lyndon LaRouche, a self-styled Democratic Party presidential aspirant who claimed in March that a ‘cabal’ of pro-Israel conservatives he called the ‘Children of Satan’ were running a rogue intelligence operation at the Pentagon. Their mission: fabricate intelligence and drag the United States into a needless war, all at Israel’s bidding. It was all very dark, murky and conspiratorial. If responsible journalists had been doing their job, the story never would have crept from the LaRouche Website into the light.”

Timmerman lashed out, “Instead, like a virus jumping from animals to humans, the story erupted in a May 6 article by Seymour Hersh in the *New Yorker*.” From there, Timmerman ranted, the LaRouche material—including the role of the late Leo Strauss, the intellectual guru of the neo-cons—found its way into the pages of the *Guardian*, *Time*, and scores of other “mainstream” publications.

The end result: According to Timmerman, “Luti’s office now stands accused by Sens. Rockefeller and Carl Levin (D-Mich.) of illegally organizing clandestine intelligence operations overseas.” Among the allegations cited by Timmerman, and blamed, ultimately on LaRouche: That Luti’s OSP coordinated its intelligence operations with a “rump unit” in the Office of Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon; and that OSP personnel conducted unauthorized meetings

Timmerman’s Morality

I had the misfortune of meeting Kenneth R. Timmerman in Baghdad in the early 1990s, just after the first war against Iraq. I was there in my capacity as coordinator for the Committee to Save the Children of Iraq, which had just delivered one of many shipments of medicine, medical equipment, and powdered milk, for distribution to the Iraqi population. People were dying—particularly the aged and the very young—due to the economic sanctions imposed in 1990.

Timmerman, who was in Baghdad ostensibly as a journalist, seemed to think the gathering in the Rashid Hotel (actually a press conference by UN authorities involved in the same humanitarian aid program) was just another cocktail party. I asked him what his impression of the social conditions in Iraq was. “What do you mean, suffering?” he shot back. “There’s plenty of food in this country! I’ve been down south, and I’ve seen the rice fields. There’s plenty. No one’s starving. And if they were, it’s because the government is withholding supplies.” When I pointed out that Iraq prior to the war had been dependent on imports for 70% of its food supplies, and that now there was not enough to feed the population, he was not impressed. He mumbled something about how “the Arabs can’t do anything right, anyway.” It wasn’t easy to understand his words precisely; must have been that ice cube he was sucking on.

—Muriel Mirak-Weissbach

overseas with Iranians.

An unnamed Administration official was quoted by Timmerman, “This is Church Committee stuff,” a reference to the late 1970s Senate probe of CIA and FBI misdeeds.

The misdeeds, once again, are definitely there. OSP was set up at the Pentagon, in part, to come up with “off-the-reservation” unvetted intelligence to promote a war that Cheney and company had already decided on launching. Ostensibly run by Luti and Feith, the unit, in fact, was steered by Libby, on behalf of Dick Cheney, according to eyewitness accounts.

CIA Director George Tenet has reportedly told several Congressmen and Senators that he is convinced the Pentagon was engaged in unauthorized covert operations, that first require Presidential Findings.

These are serious crimes—far beyond the scope of the original Watergate scandal. Attacking Lyndon LaRouche for his persistent campaign to expose Cheney et al. is not going to change that one iota.

The Kennedy Assassination, Kennedy's Presidency, and Our Mission

This round-table discussion of the crucial points of history of John F. Kennedy's Presidency, took place on "The LaRouche Show" Internet radio broadcast on Nov. 22, the 40th anniversary of the fateful shock to the nation and the world, which was the killing of America's 35th President. Participants were Jeffrey and Michele Steinberg, EIR Counterintelligence Editors; EIR White House correspondent William Jones; Technology editor Marsha Freeman; and members of the LaRouche Youth Movement over the Internet. The questions and discussion are excerpted.

Michele Steinberg: We are discussing the Kennedy assassination, his Presidency, and our mission to bring this nation back to its real reason for existence—the benefit of the general welfare of all humanity, beginning with our own republic.

In a discussion this week [at a campaign meeting in St. Louis], Lyndon LaRouche, who is on the campaign trail for the Presidency, said of the Kennedy assassination: It makes very clear how important the position of the American Presidency is. In the brief time of the Kennedy Presidency, the microcosm of the very crises that we face today in the character of Vice President Dick Cheney and the resurgence of the Synarchist international—the threat to use nuclear war as an instrument of empire, and to turn the American republic into the opposite of what it represents, into an instrument of evil—likewise with the Truman Vice Presidency, the Kennedy killing underlines the importance of the American President. Harry Truman never should have been the Vice-Presidential candidate in 1944. That was an operation by powerful interests, to put in a Vice President who would, as President, do the unthinkable, use nuclear weapons against innocent civilians. And in the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Harry Truman and the people around him who made that decision set the conditions for the Cuban Missiles crisis 16 years later.

John Kennedy did not go to war over Cuba. And in that successful resolution of the Missiles Crisis, were the seeds of the assassination of JFK.

We owe an obligation to history, as LaRouche has often said, to make of our lives something that makes the past more important than it was, because of the sacrifices that were made to bring us to the position we're in—the good from them. We owe something to the future, to give them a legacy that is profound and in the image of God.

That's what the Presidency of the United States should be.

Let that introduce the inaugural speech of John F. Kennedy, January 21, 1961:

We observe today not a victory of party, but a celebration of freedom; symbolizing an end, as well as a beginning; signifying renewal, as well as change. For I have sworn before you and Almighty God the same solemn oath our forebears prescribed nearly a century and three quarters ago.

The world is very different now. For man holds in his mortal hands the power to abolish all forms of human poverty, and all forms of human life. And yet the same revolutionary beliefs for which our forebears fought are still at issue around the globe—the belief that the rights of man come not from the generosity of the state, but from the hand of God.

We dare not forget today that we are the heirs of that first revolution. Let the word go forth from this time and place, to friend and foe alike, that the torch has been passed to a new generation of Americans—born in this century, tempered by war, disciplined by a hard and bitter peace, proud of our ancient heritage, and unwilling to witness or permit the slow undoing of those human rights to which this Nation has always been committed, and to which we are committed today at home and around the world.

Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe, in order to assure the survival and the success of liberty. This much we pledge, and more. . . .

To those old allies whose cultural and spiritual origins we share, we pledge the loyalty of faithful friends. United, there is little we cannot do in a host of cooperative ventures. Divided, there is little we can do; for we dare not meet a powerful challenge at odds and split asunder. To those new States whom we welcome to the ranks of the free, we pledge our word that one form of colonial control shall not have passed away merely to be replaced by a far more iron tyranny. . . .

To those peoples in the huts and villages across the globe struggling to break the bonds of mass misery, we pledge our best efforts to help them help themselves, for whatever period is required—not because the Communists may be doing it, not because we seek their votes, but because it is right. If a free society cannot help the many who are poor, it cannot save the few who are rich.

To our sister republics south of our border, we offer



“The torch is passed to a new generation of Americans. . .” President Eisenhower begins to pass the Presidency to John F. Kennedy, December 1960. Eisenhower’s military command experience helped him understand and keep down the military and Pentagon utopians, after the Truman-period disasters of the nuclear bombing of Japan, and McCarthyism. Kennedy had much less preparation for his mortal Presidential struggle against the Synarchists.

a special pledge to convert our good words into good deeds in a new alliance for progress; to assist free men and free governments in casting off the chains of poverty. But this peaceful revolution of hope cannot become the prey of hostile powers. Let all our neighbors know that we shall join with them to oppose aggression or subversion anywhere in the Americas. And let every other power know that this Hemisphere intends to remain the master of its own house.

With that, I’d like to start with Bill Jones; welcome.

The ‘Utopians’ and the Cuban Crises

Jones: Let me just tell you a little bit about the lead-up to the Cuban Missiles Crisis.

When Kennedy was elected President, he was not unaware of what we call, today, the utopian faction. He had seen some of this among some of the naval leadership in World War II, of which he was highly critical as a junior officer, as which he served. But he also knew the warnings that President Eisenhower gave, as Kennedy was about to be sworn into office, on Jan. 17, 1961, when [Eisenhower] gave a farewell speech, in which he warned about “the military-industrial complex,” and the awareness of “a disastrous rise of misplaced power.”

So Kennedy was aware that there were people within,

also, the apparatus of his own Administration, who represented this utopian view—the “war-hawks,” the ones who had been responsible for Hiroshima. And so in one sense, he was on his guard. But he didn’t realize the full nature of this group, until the Bay of Pigs—until he had been convinced, or had been misinformed, about an operation that had been set into motion under the Eisenhower Administration, to invade Cuba on the pretext that this would lead to a national uprising and the overthrow of Fidel Castro. As we know, that was a miserable failure, and was the first real blot on the Kennedy Presidency; in which he came out of it looking very, very bad, and felt, himself, that he had weakened his initial phase as President of the United States.

Shortly after that, in June 1961, Kennedy had his first meeting with [Soviet leader Nikita] Khrushchev; and there were a lot of issues to be discussed, in particular, the question of Berlin, which was already becoming a major critical area. Khrushchev

had drawn the lessons of the Bay of Pigs, and considered the young—youngest ever elected—President John Kennedy as being somewhat of a weakling; so he went into Vienna to test his mettle. And there were also stories that he actually physically assaulted the President at one point. Whatever the case may be, it was certainly a psychological assault on him; and Kennedy remarked to somebody afterwards, that that was really one of the worst times that he had ever had.

Khrushchev did not go in to talk or to negotiate; he was really going in to test. Coming out of the meeting, he obviously drew the conclusion that this fellow is really a pushover, and I can throw my weight around.

This led into a crisis over Berlin, in which Kennedy did show himself as not being a pushover; this was when the Russians built the Wall that divided the city of Berlin, but did not move into West Berlin, because Kennedy had made it clear that, according to the post-War agreements, we have a right to be there; our troops have a right to be there; we have to have access to that. Khrushchev backed down on that; he did not move any Russian troops into Berlin, but he did build the Wall. And we all know the consequences of that, until just recent history.

The second thing that Khrushchev did, was that he started to play a very provocative role in his relationship with Fidel Castro in Cuba. In April 1962, Khrushchev assured Kennedy that the Soviets were not going to build bases in Cuba. He

asked the President that U-2 flights be stopped, on this agreement. Kennedy went into that agreement. And then in August 1962, the CIA discovered that there was a lot of Soviet military equipment going into Cuba.

War Avoidance in an Existential Crisis

For a period of about a month, there was a general outcry. The Joint Chiefs of Staff; the utopians in Kennedy's own Administration—guys like Curtis LeMay, who was represented in the famous *Dr. Strangelove* as Gen. Jack Ripper; he wanted to bomb, bomb the bases, invade Cuba. There was almost a general consensus about this. And Kennedy said, "No deal. We have to find out what's going on."

U-2 flights were made over Cuba. It was confirmed by October that there were medium-range and intermediate-range ballistic missiles being set up in Cuba. The medium-range missiles could reach through most of the Southeastern United States, including Washington, D.C. The IRBMs could reach anywhere in the United States. So this was a serious problem. The Joint Chiefs of Staff, as well as the Congressional leaders, were calling for immediate military action. Kennedy held them off. Kennedy had to fight every step of the way, in order to gain some time to discover if Khrushchev, indeed, was really provocative enough to go to war over this issue; or if there was a way of finding a negotiable solution, a war-avoidance solution.

Khrushchev simply kept denying that any of the weapons going into Cuba were of an offensive nature. Kennedy interpreted this as Khrushchev trying to find a possible way out of the crisis, by not making it into a confrontation over the actual weapons that were going in; he was saying that they were something that they were not. As that was exposed, of course Khrushchev would have a way out. But it was very uncertain. Nobody really knew what was going on.

By Oct. 22, Kennedy had pushed through a policy of initiating a quarantine or blockade of Cuba; that the U.S. Navy would surround the island, and any Soviet ships entering into Cuban waters would be searched to see if they had any of these forbidden missiles. The warning was given to the Soviets; and on Oct. 22, Kennedy himself gave a speech to the nation. For the first time in the course of this crisis—which had been the object of press speculation for some time—he said that there were missiles there that threatened the United States; that he was initiating a quarantine; and that he called on Chairman Khrushchev to remove the missiles.

Kennedy Changes the Rules

That speech, of course, had the biggest audience that ever watched a Presidential address. You can imagine the climate in the country, as people were seeing this. They didn't know if they were going to get bombed the next day. As LaRouche has said, they were running from wherever they were, into the churches which they probably hadn't visited for a long time. It was a real existential crisis in the nation as a whole. And Kennedy was also able, in establishing this quarantine,

to bring around the Organization of American States; so it was not seen as some kind of unilateral action. When people confronted him and demanded he launch an air attack against Cuba, he said, "We're not going to do a Pearl Harbor. There's got to be a different way out." He was seeking a war-avoidance policy.

Finally, when Khrushchev realized that Kennedy was not going to back down on this, he put out the feelers saying that he wanted to talk.

In the meantime, the old utopian warriors, Bertrand Russell and Leo Szilard, had tried to contact Khrushchev to utilize this crisis in the same way that they had set up the Hiroshima bombing—to create a situation in which they could create their utopian world government, and mediate this crisis, and bring both the nation-states of Russia and the United States under some kind of international control. Khrushchev, of course, was playing this to the hilt. He was always telling Russell, "Yes, this is crazy; Kennedy's going too far, we can't allow this." Russell wrote to Kennedy that there was no conceivable justification for the quarantine. Kennedy rejected these approaches, and merely said that Russell's interests should be more directed toward the burglar rather than those who'd caught him. So he wasn't going along with this.

But he had a war-avoidance policy.

Khrushchev indicated, finally, by Oct. 26, in a letter to the President, that he was willing to come to an agreement which involved a commitment from the United States not to invade Cuba—which Kennedy, of course, had no intention of doing in the first place, after the Bay of Pigs fiasco—in return, they would dismantle the missiles, and Castro would pledge never to place offensive missiles on Cuba. There was another agreement in which the United States would also agree, over time, to get rid of the Jupiter missiles in Turkey, aimed against the Soviet Union. This was not part of the formal agreement.

That essentially ended the crisis. Kennedy faced down his military leadership, the utopians in his own Cabinet, as well as the Congressional opposition to this, in pushing forward a policy which really changed the face of politics in the United States. Kennedy emerged from this as the real hero. He had accomplished in a very difficult situation, what nobody thought could actually be done.

So he utilized this to try to change the rules governing politics, especially the politics between the United States and Russia, and the Soviet Union.

'The Best Speech Made Since Roosevelt'

Six months later, he gave the speech at the [1963] commencement of American University, in which he called for a new relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union, really for the establishment of some kind of "community of principle." He was moving in this direction. He said, we have our differences, but we also have common interests. He appealed to Americans to begin to rethink many of the attitudes of the Cold War, and to try to understand the Soviet



Air Force Gen. Curtis LeMay (left) represented the utopian faction's demand to turn the 1962 Missile Crisis into war—immediate air attack on Cuba. Kennedy faced almost a military and Congressional consensus for invasion—but rejected it. Gen. Lyman Lemnitzer (right), NATO commander after Kennedy's assassination, was involved in utopian military schemes earlier in 1962—"Operation Northwoods"—to stage bombings of the United States itself (!) in order to trigger a U.S. invasion of Cuba.

Union as a nation, which was trying, in its own way, to survive and to develop—and on that basis, creating a new relationship between the two, and therefore, a new relationship in the world as a whole.

This was something that had been last done by Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Between Roosevelt, and the Kennedy speech, there may not even have been a possibility for an American President to make that kind of statement. But after the Cuban Missile Crisis, because of Kennedy's handling of it, he was able to make that, and to change the rules of the game.

Khrushchev admitted that inadvertently. Russians heard this speech as it was being broadcast. For the first time, they said VOA—Voice of America, whose broadcasts were always jammed—can broadcast this speech, and can translate it into Russian. Khrushchev said, that's the "best speech that has been made since Roosevelt."

And these same characters who had tried to create war with Cuba, and had succeeded in getting Truman to drop the bomb—this was the biggest threat that they saw, because this would really change the game entirely, making them incapable of conducting these kinds of crazy operations. And I think that also played a role in the assassination.

Michele Steinberg: Bill, thank you. I want to hear more about the policies of the Kennedy Administration from Marsha Freeman; and then ask Francisco Medina and Allyson Grimm [organizers of the LaRouche Youth Movement] to ask the questions on these issues.

Economic and War Challenges JFK Saw

Freeman: To start, as you did, with President Kennedy's inaugural address in January of 1961: He used it as an occasion to lay out what he saw as the state of the nation. He described the situation in the following way: He reported that

business bankruptcies were at the highest level since the Great Depression; that 5.5 million people were unemployed; and that the cities in the United States were becoming engulfed in squalor. He said that the classrooms in this country contained 2 million more children than they could properly have room for; and that the children were being taught by 90,000 unqualified teachers. He said that the United States lacked the qualified scientists and engineers that our world obligations require; and that all of the medical wonders that had been created were out of the reach of the poor and the aged; and that there was a terrible lack of hospital beds, nursing homes, and doctors.

But Kennedy said that all of these domestic problems paled beside the challenges of the Cold War.

Starting, really, within days of his inaugural speech, Kennedy began to move on his domestic agenda. On Feb. 9, he gave a special message to Congress on health and hospital care, laying out what needed to be upgraded in that area. Two weeks later, on Feb. 20, a special message to Congress on education; and he motivated his educational program by saying, "The human mind is our fundamental resource." On April 20, he outlined his tax incentive and tax system program; and this was the very well-known investment tax credit. President Kennedy proposed that there be an 8% investment tax credit to companies that invest in new capital equipment, machinery, expansion of existing factories and capital equipment; and said that this would be the major way to create jobs.

In the meantime, while he was moving on the fronts of this domestic agenda, as Bill was just describing, there were many crises developing in the world. In the early part of May, you had the Bay of Pigs. The President saw this as a very dramatic defeat for his Administration, and said he needed to take responsibility for that. Then something happened in the beginning of April, that was going to reshape history. That

was the flight of Yuri Gagarin, the first human being to orbit the Earth.

This was a tremendous challenge—as President Kennedy said, as significant as the 1957 challenge of Sputnik. And on May 25, he made a speech before Congress, discussing what he called “urgent national needs.” Clearly, the most famous sentence from that speech was, “I believe that this nation should commit itself to achieving the goal, before this decade is out, of landing a man on the Moon, and returning him safely to Earth.”

The Apollo Project

He had an inkling of what this would require. First, leadership. There was no one in the President’s Cabinet who supported this program—not in the military, not his Science Advisor. Basically no one, except his Vice President, Lyndon Johnson. This required the President taking personal leadership to push through this effort.

He knew that it would require creating a whole generation of scientists and engineers, which really did not exist at that

time. He knew that it would require the greatest peacetime mobilization of human scientific and industrial resources in this nation’s history. And he was willing to make a commitment that all of these resources would be mobilized.

What did the Apollo program create? In Lyndon LaRouche’s term, it created a “science driver” for the whole U.S. economy. It created 20 years of real economic growth for the country, and technological spinoffs into every sector of the economy—transportation, agriculture, advances in nuclear energy, medicine, machine tools; and there was one study that said that in overall terms, for every dollar invested in the space program, ten dollars came back to the economy in new goods, new industrial processing, and overall economic growth. It created this generation of scientists and engineers that the President knew was needed, and they went into every sector of the economy.

Most important, it created a cultural paradigm-shift out of the stagnation and complacency of the 1950s. This was true not only in this country; it became a program very closely watched by developing nations all over the world, many of

The American University Speech

In the June 10, 1965 mold-breaking speech in which he halted U.S. nuclear testing and offered the Soviet Union a peace based on common principles of mankind—only months after the Cuban Missiles Crisis—President Kennedy included these statements.

I have, therefore, chosen this time and this place to discuss a topic on which ignorance too often abounds and the truth is too rarely perceived—yet it is the most important topic on Earth: world peace.

What kind of peace do I mean? What kind of peace do we seek? Not a Pax Americana enforced on the world by American weapons of war. Not the peace of the grave or the security of the slave. I am talking about genuine peace, the kind of peace that makes life on Earth worth living, the kind that enables men and nations to grow and to hope and to build a better life for their children—not merely peace for Americans but peace for all men and women—not merely peace in our time but peace for all time. I speak of peace because of the new face of war. Total war makes no sense in an age when great powers can maintain large and relatively invulnerable nuclear forces and refuse to surrender without resort to those forces. . . .

I speak of peace, therefore, as the necessary rational

end of rational men. I realize that the pursuit of peace is not as dramatic as the pursuit of war—and frequently the words of the pursuer fall on deaf ears. But we have no more urgent task.

Some say that it is useless to speak of world peace or world law or world disarmament—and that it will be useless until the leaders of the Soviet Union adopt a more enlightened attitude. I hope they do. I believe we can help them do it. But I also believe that we must re-examine our own attitude—as individuals and as a nation—for our attitude is as essential as theirs. And every graduate of this school, every thoughtful citizen who despairs of war and wishes to bring peace, should begin by looking inward—by examining his own attitude toward the possibilities of peace, toward the Soviet Union, toward the course of the Cold War, and toward freedom and peace here at home.

Let us examine our attitude toward peace itself. Too many of us think it is impossible. Too many think it unreal. But that is a dangerous, defeatist belief. It leads to the conclusion that war is inevitable; that mankind is doomed; that we are gripped by forces we cannot control. We need not accept that view. Our problems are man-made—therefore, they can be solved by man. And man can be as big as he wants. No problem of human destiny is beyond human beings. Man’s reason and spirit have often solved the seemingly unsolvable—and we believe they can do it again. . . .

No government or social system is so evil that its people must be considered as lacking in virtue. As Americans, we find communism profoundly repugnant as a negation

whom started their own rocket societies and carefully followed all of the progress in the Apollo program.

The Apollo program contributed very importantly to Kennedy's strategic program, of both reaching technological parity with the Soviet Union military, and very importantly, as a war-avoidance policy, based on the idea that this program could be a basis for this community of principle of nations, working on projects that Edward Teller described later as for "the common aims of mankind."

On Sept. 20, 1963, less than a year after the Cuban Missiles Crisis, Kennedy made a very dramatic speech before the United Nations, in which he said that even though there were very serious differences between the United States and the Soviet Union, there was room for new cooperation in space. He said, "I include among these possibilities, a joint expedition to the Moon." This is really quite remarkable, when you think about what the strategic situation was.

Kennedy's vision for what the space program could promise, was cut short because his life was; and unfortunately, under Lyndon Johnson, Vietnam War spending really pre-

cluded a continuation of the visionary space program that President Kennedy started. So I think it really falls to us, as our job today, to fulfill that vision and to move forward one of the greatest of the great projects—the exploration of space.

Michele Steinberg: Marsha, thank you.

Bertrand Russell, Pre-Emptive Nuclear Warrior

Francisco Medina: Bertrand Russell's name popped in there—I wonder if Bill could discuss the tradition he was coming from, in contrast to what John F. Kennedy was doing, and the United States as a whole. He is British; recently in the LaRouche Youth Movement in Los Angeles, we have been reading a lot of H.G. Wells and Bertrand Russell.

Jones: Russell was a part of the crowd with H.G. Wells; they had their differences on some issues, but they were basically of the same faction. Their idea was—from about the 1920s—an attempt to create a world government in which nation-states would give away their own rights, and a government would be created with an elite which would steer things,



President Kennedy's June 1963 American University speech was a dramatic turn which "threatened" to end the Cold War, only months after resolving the Missiles Crisis.

of personal freedom and dignity. But we can still hail the Russian people for their many achievements—in science and space, in economic and industrial growth, in culture and in acts of courage.

Among the many traits the peoples of our two countries have in common, none is stronger than our mutual abhor-

rence of war. Almost unique, among the major world powers, we have never been at war with each other. And no nation in the history of battle ever suffered more than the Soviet Union suffered in the course of the Second World War. At least 20 million lost their lives. Countless millions of homes and farms were burned or sacked. A third of the nation's territory, including nearly two-thirds of its industrial base, was turned into a wasteland—a loss equivalent to the devastation of this country east of Chicago.

Today, should total war ever break out again—no matter how—our two countries would become the primary targets. It is an ironic but accurate fact that the two strongest powers are the two in the most danger of devastation.

...

In short, both the United States and its allies, and the Soviet Union and its allies, have a mutually deep interest in a just and genuine peace and in halting the arms race. Agreements to this end are in the interests of the Soviet Union as well as ours—and even the most hostile nations can be relied upon to accept and keep those treaty obligations, and only those treaty obligations, which are in their own interest.

So, let us not be blind to our differences—but let us also direct attention to our common interests and to the means by which those differences can be resolved. And if we cannot end now our differences, at least we can help make the world safe for diversity. For, in the final analysis, our most basic common link is that we all inhabit this small planet. We all breathe the same air. We all cherish our children's future. And we are all mortal.



British “peacenik” Bertrand Russell and his partner in world government, H.G. Wells, crafted the utopian war doctrine Kennedy confronted and defeated in resolving the Missiles Crisis. When only the United States had nuclear bombs, Russell had wanted them used, pre-emptively, against Japan—and then the Soviet Union.

so that you would have the utopian world that they said would be the best for everybody. But they had a problem: They had to get rid of the nation-state; and they had to establish within the population itself, some kind of willingness to give up their own rights as citizens of nation-states.

At the point that nuclear weapons were developed, the same crowd—Leo Szilard is one of the key people, and also Russell—proposed the development of these weapons in the United States during World War II. You were at the point in science where nuclear energy was going to become a force, it was within the purview of development—but they wanted to develop these weapons for a specific reason. As Wells pointed out most clearly: To the extent that there is this overall threat to mankind as a whole from these new weapons, mankind will be willing to give up rights and freedoms in order to accept a world government which would prevent these weapons from being used.

Russell made this clear in a statement in 1946, when the atomic bomb had been developed and used: He said we should begin immediately threatening a pre-emptive strike against the Soviet Union. It was clear to him, as to most people, that after the United States had developed this bomb, the Soviets also had the capabilities, and were interested in developing them for their own defensive purposes. But if two parties had these weapons, they could no longer be used in the same way, as a force controlled by one power to impose its will over the entire world.

At that point, Russell became—from a warmonger, a different kind of warmonger—he became a so-called peacenik. He was a very chameleon-like person. His attitude was: Now that two parties have these weapons, the only way we can get world government, is by using negotiations on these weapons,

to impose this world government on both. What Russell tried to do with the Russians, was to insert himself as a mediator; if it ever came to a conflict like the Cuban Missiles Crisis, he and his colleagues could then say, “You see now, we need this world government; we need this world control of nuclear weapons in order to avoid a war.” And that seemed to be exactly the way he was dealing with Khrushchev. And Kennedy really rejected that. He wasn’t going to play that game.

Michele Steinberg: Do you think that the call that Bertie Russell made for a pre-emptive strike, was to reproduce Hiroshima and Nagasaki so that it would really sink in? Or was there a military objective?

Jones: He wanted to prevent the Soviet Union from developing weapons. Russell was very anti-American,

as Wells as well. However, he swallowed the fact that, by the end of World War II, the United States was effectively the greatest power on the Earth. He swallowed his anti-Americanism, and he admitted that in the public statement he made in the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, where he said that the United States could become the sole possessor of these weapons; but then the United States would have to develop a policy of really controlling the world. He said, “I’m not sure they’re willing to do it; but if they were, then I could accept that.”

So I think that what he wanted to destroy, more than anything else, was the Soviet Union from developing atomic weapons. He knew, and other people knew—his friend Niels Bohr and others, through their contacts with Russian scientists—that the Russians were also capable of doing that.

The ‘Shock Trauma’ of JFK’s Assassination

Allyson Grimm: By listening to what Kennedy seemed to have done in a short amount of time, and comparing that with FDR: They made significant steps in terms of talking to the American population and getting people to really move on this sense of *agapē*. I wanted to know if there is any correlation between Martin Luther King and JFK?—and was the assassination of Kennedy to psychologically scare the population, or was it more that he was so dangerous that [the utopians] must take him out? Or, both?

Jeffrey Steinberg: The answer is both.

Let me go back to the speech that Kennedy gave at American University on June 10, 1963. As Bill said earlier, this was about 6-7 months after the Cuban Missiles Crisis. . . . In that 6-month period—from solving the Missiles Crisis to the delivery of the American University speech—Kennedy made a

number of profound decisions. Number one: He decided, on the advice of Gen. Douglas MacArthur . . . that the U.S. would not go further with the war in Indochina, and began issuing orders for the withdrawal of American troops.

Second: He decided to end the Cold War. And in that speech at American University, he announced a unilateral U.S. ban on atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons. He announced a peace conference with Khrushchev and [Harold] Macmillan, the Prime Minister of Britain, to work on a comprehensive test ban and nuclear disarmament treaty. He said the world has reached the point of insanity, where total war will blow up the planet. In other words: Everything that Russell was using as blackmail against the nation-state system, Kennedy decided to trump.

So he made a profound decision. It was, as Allyson said, a self-conscious notion of *agapē*. I'll read you just two sentences or so from that June 10 speech: "Our problems are manmade. Therefore, they can be solved by man. And man can be as big as he wants. No problem of human destiny is beyond human beings. Man's reason and spirit have often solved the seemingly unsolvable, and we believe they can do it again." Now, in a sense, what Kennedy declared in that speech, and in his decision on stopping the war in Indochina, was that he completely rejected the "beast-man" policy of the Anglo-American oligarchy and their allies in other places around the world.

So there were two dimensions to the Kennedy assassination. He had to be stopped because what he threatened was the permanent defeat of the Bertrand Russell global tyranny notion. So one aspect of the assassination was specific to Kennedy, and to making sure that the legacy of Kennedy was not allowed to go forward. And of course, you had the assassination of Robert Kennedy just five years later, and the assassination of Martin Luther King, and that of Malcolm X. But there was another dimension, studied and written about by some of the leading British imperial psychological-warfare specialists before Kennedy was even President. Back in 1957, a British Tavistock Institute psychiatrist named William Sargent wrote a book called *Battle for the Mind*, in which he talked about how you can break the human spirit. What he said, was that particularly because of the advent of the mass media, you can have certain events occur that will affect societies as a whole. He said that the way you can destroy human beings' ability to think, is by putting people through "collective shock trauma."

The events of the 1960s were precisely that. The Cuban Missiles Crisis itself was a terrifying moment. But the fears induced by it were healed by the fact Kennedy exerted leadership, and then moved to end, permanently, the threat of thermonuclear extermination. So alone, the Cuban Missiles Crisis wasn't enough. But the Kennedy assassination; the brutal coverup; the assassination of Malcolm X; the decision by Johnson that he was a "dead man" if he didn't go forward with the Vietnam War; the riots in urban America; and

then the assassinations of Martin Luther King and Robert Kennedy—within that six-year period, the Baby-Boomer generation, with no exception, were put through exactly that kind of shock trauma. So this notion of *agapē* through politics, that Kennedy personally embodied, was ripped out of all of us. It was as if you had your soul ripped out. And the alternative was readily available—drugs, rock, sex; the whole counterculture was served up through the mass media beginning in the mid-'60s, in the immediate aftermath of the Kennedy assassination.

The sense of optimism, of problem solving, that the "human spirit knew no bounds and had no problems beyond the basis for solution"—that idea was, at least, temporarily destroyed. And instead, a whole generation basically adopted irrational ideas; ideas that were provably frauds from a scientific standpoint—the biggest being the idea that human beings cannot change the world, cannot solve problems, but exist to enjoy minute-to-minute pleasures and to avoid pain. . . .

So the Baby-Boomer generation was destroyed through this process of shock trauma. These kinds of experiences are curable; but as LaRouche has been saying, it's going to take the intervention of the LaRouche Youth Movement to do that.

'Not a Pax Americana'

A final point: We're now facing, in the Bush—I should say, the Cheney—Administration, the realization of many elements of what Bertrand Russell was peddling: the idea of a global one-world tyranny, this time under the mantle of what has been referred to as "the American Empire"—using nuclear weapons at free will, through the building of mini-nuclear weapons. This was Bertrand Russell's wet dream.

Now, in that June 10 [1963] speech by Kennedy, where he announced this fundamental shift in U.S. policy, to bring the Cold War to a very rapid end, he said, "What kind of peace do I mean, and what kind of peace do we seek? Not a Pax Americana, enforced on the world by American weapons of war; nor the peace of the grave, or the security of the slave. I am talking about genuine peace; the kind of peace that makes life on Earth worth living; and the kind that enables men and nations to grow and to hope, and build a better life for their children. Not merely peace for Americans, but peace for all men and women; not merely peace in our time, but peace in all times."

So that was what was killed with the Kennedy assassination. And the wilfull intent was to defeat what Kennedy was trying to do; but also to crush the human spirit in the larger sense. And in that regard, the King assassination, Robert Kennedy, all these events of the 1960s, were part of one single strategy that, sadly, had a profound and decisively negative effect on an entire generation that is now in the leadership of world affairs today, and has to be cured of that disease.

Energy Bill Stalls In Senate Filibuster

Seven Republicans joined with 32 Democrats and one Independent on Nov. 21 to sustain, by a 57-40 vote, a filibuster against the conference report on the energy bill.

Opponents of the bill complained about many of its provisions, but the repeal of the New Deal-era Public Utility Holding Company Act did not appear to figure prominently in the debate. Under the PUHCA, electric utilities were able to provide highly reliable, affordable, and universal electricity service—when regulatory agencies ensured they did so. The repeal of PUHCA turns electricity grids over to the “free market,” where companies will decide to build additional capacity when it is “profitable” for them to do so. The bill also includes \$20 billion in tax incentives to coal, oil, and natural gas producers, many of which reportedly helped Vice President Dick Cheney write the bill.

The provision that drew the most opposition, however, was the exemption put in for producers of the gasoline additive MTBE, from liability for groundwater contamination. It drew together an unusual coalition of New York Democrats and New Hampshire Republicans to lead the filibuster. Sen. Charles Schumer (D-N.Y.) called the MTBE provision “a disgrace” because it “chose the large oil companies over homeowners.” Judd Gregg (R-N.H.) charged that the bill was “almost a gratuitous attack on the Northeast,” because MTBE was mandated for use in the Northeastern part of the country, where it is causing many problems, but is manufactured in Texas, which stands to benefit from the provision.

As for the fate of the bill, Senate Majority Leader Bill Frist (R-Tenn.) used a parliamentary maneuver that

allows him to recall a bill for further consideration by voting against it now, in the hope that the two more votes can be found in future. The only way that might happen is if some changes are made to placate some of its opponents; but that would require that the bill then go back to the House, which passed it on Nov. 18. Schumer vowed that the opponents of the bill “are going to stick together as a coalition. We are going to do our best that no one is picked off . . . because this is a bad policy.”

The earlier House action on the bill was accompanied by the GOP thuggery which has come to characterize House proceedings since the accession of Tom DeLay (R-Tex.) to the post of Majority Leader. The leadership brought the conference report to the House floor only ten hours after the conference negotiators finished work on it, instead of waiting the three days called for by House rules. Democrats charged that the Republicans negotiated the bill in secret, in exactly the same way Vice President Cheney’s 2001 energy task force functioned. “This is not just an outrageous abuse of the process,” charged Rep. Martin Frost (D-Tex.), “it is an insulting attempt to pull the wool over the eyes of the American people.” The bill had passed the House by a vote of 246-180, showing that at least two dozen Democrats joined the Republicans in that wool-pulling.

Medicare Bill Sent to Bush

The drive to privatize Medicare took a giant step on Nov. 25, when the Senate voted 54-44 for the Medicare reform package. The bill had been muscled through the House in the

early morning hours of Nov. 22, when House leaders held open the vote on it for three hours, instead of the customary 15 minutes, while arms were twisted and threats and deals made to gain passage. This was made necessary because about 20 conservative Republicans considered the bill a “massive expansion” of the Medicare program, because of its \$400 billion prescription drug program, and had voted against it, causing the bill actually to lose by a 216-218 vote that held for more than an hour. House Speaker Dennis Hastert (R-Ill.) and Majority Leader Tom DeLay (R-Tex.) had no intention of closing the vote until they succeeded in getting some of those recalcitrant Republicans to change their votes, which they finally succeeded in doing at about 6:00 in the morning.

Not surprisingly, the way the GOP handled the vote enraged Democrats. House Minority Leader Nancy Pelosi (D-Calif.) angrily declared after the vote, “We won it fair and square, and they stole it by hook and crook.” Minority Whip Steny Hoyer (D-Md.) added, “We have prevailed on this vote. Arms have been twisted and votes changed.”

Democrats had been ready to let the bill sail through the Senate without a fight, but the behavior of the GOP leadership of the House caused Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) to launch a filibuster, even though it was not clear he had the votes to stop the bill. Kennedy said, on ABC’s “This Week,” on Nov. 23, that he had told Majority Leader Bill Frist (R-Tenn.) he would drop his filibuster if the House took a re-vote on the bill. “In the House of Representatives,” he said, “with this program that is supposed to be so good, why did they have to effectively abuse the rules?”

Kennedy’s filibuster was defeated

on Nov. 24, by 70-29, ten more votes than are needed for cloture—to cut off debate. Minority Leader Tom Daschle (D-S.D.) immediately made a point of order against the bill—that it was in violation of the 1974 Budget Act—which was then overridden by a vote of 61-39. After the final vote, Senate Democrats promised the Medicare debate would now go from Capitol Hill to the ballot box. Sen. Barbara Mikulski (D-Md.) said the Democrats would now “go out and do grass-roots, shoe-leather education on what this bill means.”

Besides subsidizing pharmaceutical companies to the tune of \$139 billion over ten years, the bill includes a 45% cap on the level of Federal revenues that can be used to fund Medicare. When Medicare spending reaches that arbitrary level, the program will be declared “insolvent,” the budget capped, services cut, and premiums increased. With tax revenues generally declining, it is likely that the program will exceed that limit within a few years.

Senators Question Army End Strength

Army Chief of Staff Gen. Peter Schoomaker and Acting Secretary of the Army Les Brownlee were subjected to a barrage of questions on Army end strength when they appeared before the Senate Armed Services Committee on Nov. 19. Neither had made much effort to elaborate on the difficulties the Army is facing as a result of very large commitments in Iraq and Afghanistan, preferring, apparently, to leave those issues to the questions of the members.

On the end-strength issue, Schoomaker surprised the committee mem-

bers when he reported that the Army, due to stop-loss and other personnel actions, is 20,000 soldiers over its authorized strength. “But the greatest move that we can make,” he said, “and we’re in the throes of making this move right now, is to get the proper utilization of the soldiers within the Army that we have authorized,” such as those who are in positions from which they are currently not deployable.

Sen. Jack Reed (D-R.I.) took issue with Schoomaker’s measures, calling them short term. “Everyone around this table,” he said, “has said we’re in for the long term. This is a generational struggle. . . . But in the long term, if we’re going to stay the course, we’re going to need more soldiers, I think.” He suggested that the Army was in violation of the law for being over strength, to which Schoomaker disagreed. Schoomaker clarified, “What I am not telling you is that we will never need more soldiers in the United States Army. What I am telling you is that what we are doing right now is informing us as to how much better we can do with what we have, and we ought to do that first.”

GOP To Ram Through Appropriations Bill

The long-rumored omnibus Appropriations bill finally emerged on Nov. 25, when House Appropriations Committee chairman Bill Young (R-Fla.) filed a conference report merging the seven remaining Appropriations bills into one. As has become characteristic of the 108th Congress, the conference report includes changes in language and provisions that were not voted on by either the House or the Senate, and removes provisions that were widely

supported in both chambers.

Democrats denounced the package, charging that it was made by backroom deals to placate the White House. Rep. David Obey (D-Wisc.), the ranking Democrat on the Committee, noted that rather than the engaging the Constitutional legislative process, conference negotiators repeatedly “disregarded the will of members of both Houses, went into a back room, and decided on their own, without consulting anybody but themselves and the White House, that they were going to cut the cards a different way and deal a new hand to everyone.”

The change inciting the most anger raises media-ownership limits from 35% to 39% in any location. The Senate had added an amendment to the Commerce, Justice, State Department, and the Judiciary Appropriations bill, setting the limit at 35%, in response to last June’s ruling of the Federal Communications Commission raising it to 45%; the House had approved 35% on a motion to instruct the conferees. Also inciting anger was the removal of language in the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Departments funding bill prohibiting the Labor Department from implementing new overtime work rules that would have the effect of making ineligible for overtime pay, up to 8 million workers who are currently eligible. Sen. Arlen Specter (R-Pa.), the chairman of the Labor-HHS Appropriations subcommittee, practically admitted on the floor that he was blackmailed into removing the prohibition, with a threat to cut \$4 billion out of the bill.

The House and Senate return from their Thanksgiving break on Dec. 8 and 9 to take up the omnibus bill, but, at this point, it is anybody’s guess as to whether or not it can be passed in its present form.

A Financial Blowout Scenario?

While the crisis in Iraq promises to get a whole lot worse as long as the Bush Administration acts as the Cheney Administration, only a fool would overlook the other major disaster in the offing: the danger of a systemic financial blowout. There are two major elements of such an event already visible. The first is the major decline in the value of the U.S. dollar, inextricably linked with two other rather dramatic phenomena: the indications of a collapse in the capital inflow into the United States; and the rise in the price of gold.

The second element portending a blowout danger is the rise in the Federal budget deficit, now projected to hit over \$600 billion in the next fiscal year, *not counting* the hundreds of billions of dollars which have been shifted out of the Social Security Trust Fund column, and into the budget hole.

Obviously, you find both of these danger signals in a different universe than the “official” statistics on an unbelievable increase of 8.2% in the U.S. Gross Domestic Product, and the start of the mythical “recovery.” Remember, when some news seems “too good to be true,” it isn’t. And that’s the case on the U.S. economy. Look a little closer at the details.

The U.S. dollar is now trading at nearly \$1.20 to one euro, and is poised to go even lower. What is worrying currency traders is not only the general lack of credibility of the Bush Administration on the Iraq crisis and other matters, but also the ballooning U.S. current account deficit, within the context of the bankrupt world financial system. The U.S. current account deficit, which has been growing almost without respite since Nixon started a floating-exchange-rate monetary system in 1971, hit a record of \$138.7 billion in the second quarter, and is well on the way to reaching more than \$550 billion for the year.

The only way the United States can cover such a deficit is with masses of foreign capital; but the most recent reports show that the inflow of such capital is shockingly unreliable. In fact, last week a report by the U.S. Treasury Department showed that net capital inflows into the United States—that is, foreign purchases of U.S. treasuries, stocks, etc.—fell from \$49.9 billion in August 2003, to a miniscule \$4.29 billion in

September. According to the *Financial Times*, this is the lowest level of foreign monthly capital inflow since the Long-Term Capital Management hedge fund failed in September 1998.

Undoubtedly not unrelated, is the fact that gold prices have now hit the highest level since 1996—over \$400 an ounce.

It is the estimate of leading economist Lyndon LaRouche, and some well-placed European financial analysts, that this pressure on the dollar could well lead to a collapse of its value by as much as a further 50% in the near future.

Then, we have the fiscal side of the crisis, reflected in the enormous increase in the Federal budget deficit under the Bush Administration. There are several sides to this process, including military spending for a disastrous, unnecessary war; the collapse in revenues of the productive sector of the economy, which is shutting down; and the attempt to buy the 2004 election through tax cuts and payoffs, both of which increase the deficit. Deficits created in order to create productive activity are manageable, but these are not.

Which brings to mind a scenario raised by economist LaRouche last spring, which he characterized as a “financial 9-11.” Could it be, LaRouche asked, that the apparent financial irresponsibility of the Bush Administration, especially with its tax cuts, is geared to *create* an unmanageable financial crisis, thus setting into motion a Financial Emergency that permits the implementation of draconian austerity measures? At that time, numerous financial professionals considered this development a distinct possibility. Now, several months later, the potential is breathing down our necks.

Add to this, the demise of the Maastricht Pact in Europe, that will tend to foster a major pickup in productive investment in Eurasian development, pulling more money out the dollar, and the picture is even more compelling.

But, we don’t recommend worrying about it. The solution, in the form of LaRouche’s New Bretton Woods and Land-Bridge proposals, simply needs to be moved up on the agenda, to right now.

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Citizen Watchdog
 Tuesdays—7 pm
 Wednesdays—10 pm

NEVADA
 • CARSON—Ch.10
 Wednesdays—7 pm
 Saturdays—3 pm
 • RENO/SPARKS
 Charter Ch.16
 Wednesdays—9 pm
 • GARY
 AT&T Ch.25
 Wednesdays—10 am

NEW JERSEY
 • MERCER COUNTY
 Comcast*
 TRENTON Ch.81
 WINDSOR/Ch.27
 Time Warner Ch.27
 Wednesdays—4 pm
 • NORTHHER 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
 • LOS ALAMOS
 Comcast Ch.8
 Saturdays—10 pm
 • SANTA FE
 Comcast—Ch.8
 Saturdays—6:30 pm
 • TAOS—Ch.2
 Thursdays—7 pm

NEW YORK
 • AMSTERDAM
 T/W Ch.16
 Wednesdays—7 pm
 • BRONX
 Cablevision Ch.70
 Fridays—4:30 pm
 • BROOKLYN
 T/W Ch.34
 Cablevision Ch.67
 Tue: 12 Noon & 8 pm
 • BUFFALO
 Adelphia Ch.20
 Thursdays—4 pm
 Saturdays—1 pm
 • CHEMUNG/STEBEN
 Time Warner Ch.1
 Mon & Fri: 4:30 pm
 • ERIE COUNTY
 Adelphia Intl. Ch.20
 Thursdays—10:35 pm
 • ILION—Ch.10
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 Saturdays— 11:30 pm
 • IROQUOIS Ch.15
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 • JEFFERSON/LEWIS
 Time Warner Ch.2
 Unscheduled pop-ins
 • MANHATTAN—MNN
 T/W Ch.34; RCN Ch.109
 Alt. Sundays—9 am
 • NIAGARA COUNTY
 Adelphia Ch.20
 Thursdays—10:35 pm
 • ONEIDA—Ch.10
 Thu: 8 or 9 pm
 • PENFIELD—Ch.15
 Penfield Comm. TV*
 • QUEENS OPTV Ch.34
 Fridays—5 pm
 Thursdays—9 pm
 • QUEENSBURY Ch.71
 Thursdays—7 pm
 • RIVERHEAD Ch.70
 Thu—12 Midnight
 • ROCHESTER—Ch.15
 Sundays—3 pm
 Mondays—10 pm

• ROCKLAND—Ch.71
 Mondays—6 pm
 • STATEN ISL.
 Time Warner Cable
 Thu—11 pm (Ch.35)
 Sat—8 am (Ch.34)
 • TOMPKINS COUNTY
 Time Warner Ch.13
 Sun—1 pm & 9 pm
 Saturdays—9 pm
 • TRI-LAKES
 Adelphia Ch.2
 Sun: 7 am, 1 pm, 8 pm
 • WEBSTER—Ch.12
 Wednesdays—9 pm

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; or
 12 Noon; or 2 pm; or
 12 Midnight
 • OBERLIN—Ch.9
 Tuesdays—7 pm
 • REYNOLDSBURG
 Ch.6: Sun—6 pm

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

RHODE ISLAND
 • E.PROV.—Ch.18
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 • STATEWIDE
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TEXAS
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 T/W & Grande
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 • DALLAS Ch.13-B
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 • EL PASO COUNTY
 Adelphia Ch.4
 Tuesdays—8 pm
 Thursdays—11 am
 • HOUSTON
 Time Warner Ch.17
 Tuesdays—5 pm
 Saturdays—9 am
 Wed. 11/5: 7:30 pm
 Mon, 11/10: 7 pm
 Wed, 11/12: 6:30 pm
 Thu, 11/20: 5:30 pm
 • KINGWOOD Ch.98
 Kingwood Cablevision
 Tuesdays—5 pm
 Saturdays—9 am
 Wed, 11/5: 7:30 pm
 Mon, 11/10: 7 pm
 Wed, 11/12: 6:30 pm
 Thu, 11/20: 5:30 pm

• RICHARDSON
 AT&T Ch.10-A
 Thursdays—6 pm

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

VERMONT
 • GREATER FALLS
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 Tuesdays—1 pm

VIRGINIA
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 Mondays—12 Noon
 Thursdays—8:30 pm
 • PASCO
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 Mondays—12 Noon
 Thursdays—8:30 pm
 • RICHLAND
 Charter Ch.12
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 • SPOKANE—Ch.14
 Wednesdays—6 pm
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 Thu: 10 am & 5 pm

WISCONSIN
 • MADISON—Ch.4
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 Wednesdays—11 pm
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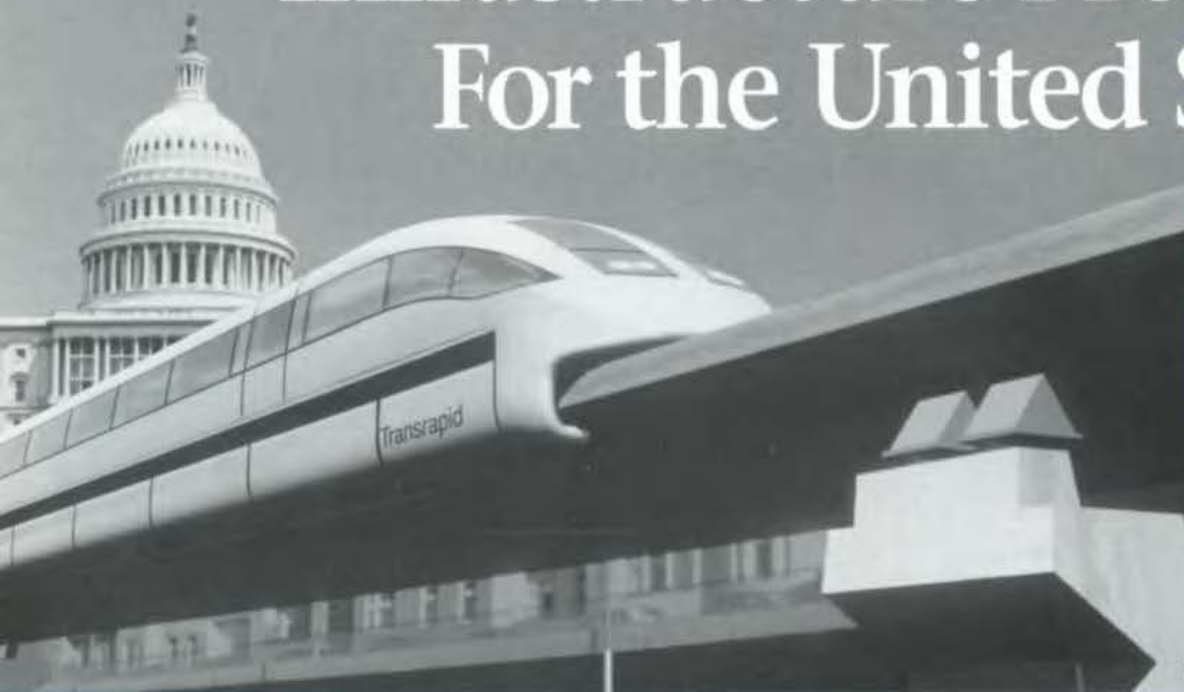
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