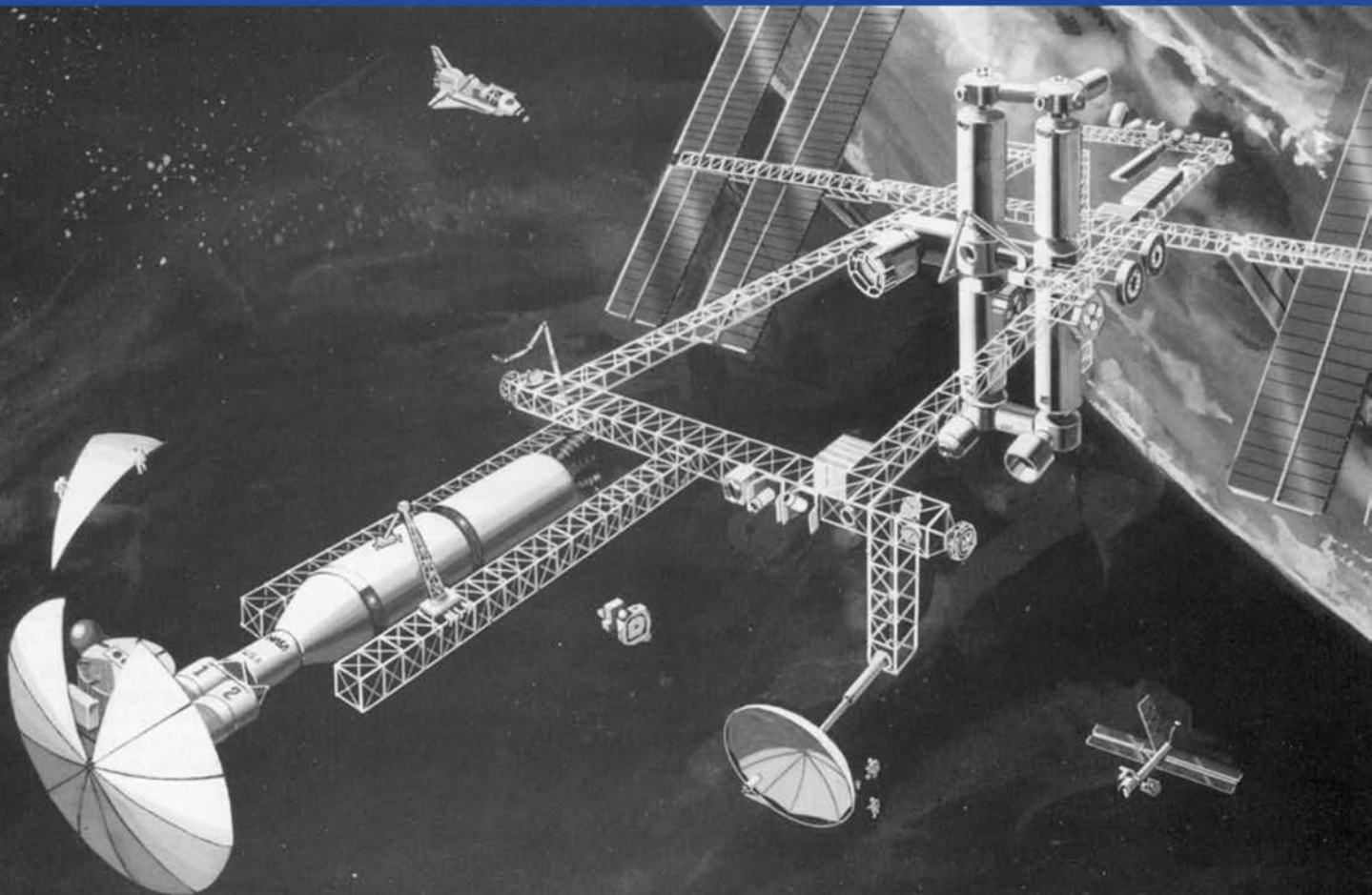


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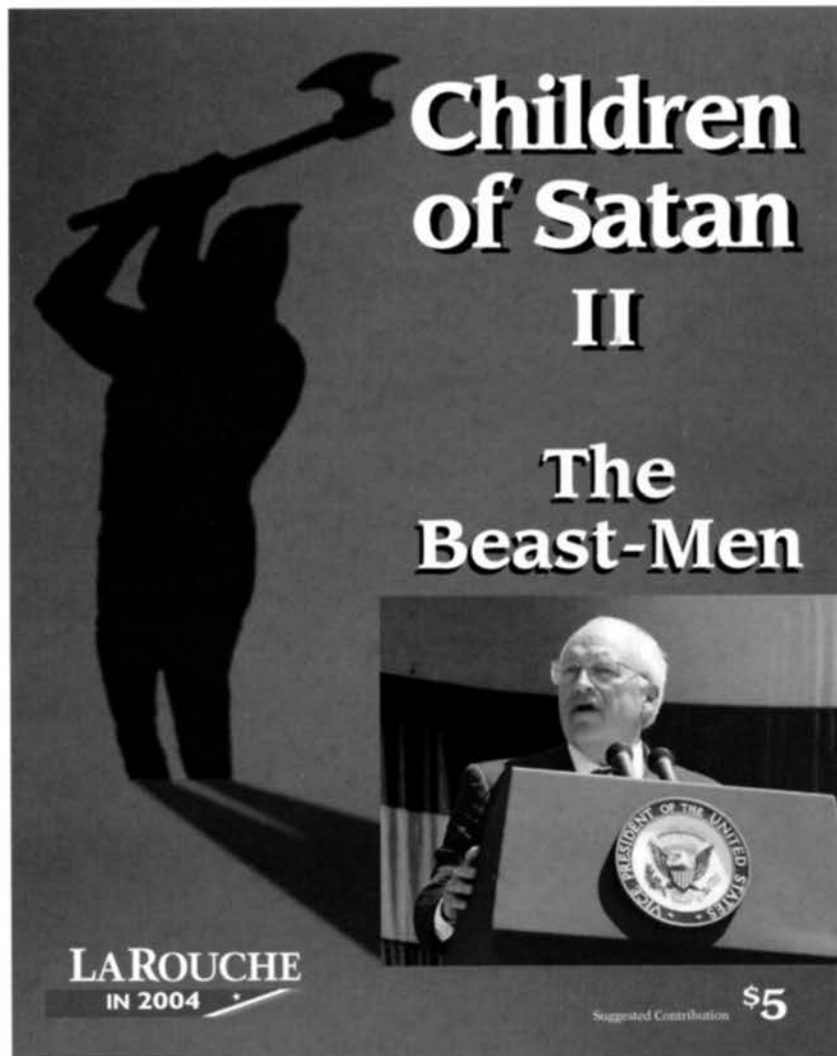
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From the Associate Editor

It is no coincidence that a bipartisan public attack against Vice President Cheney from within the U.S. political establishment (see *National*), is occurring at the same time that a “coalition of the shrill”—top financial analysts—is warning that the Bush Administration’s financial-economic policies pose the threat of a dollar collapse and systemic breakdown (see *Economics*). These are precisely the twin themes that Lyndon LaRouche has been hitting for over a year, since he first called for Cheney’s resignation in September 2002. Whereas LaRouche’s warnings were earlier dismissed by many as “too extreme,” it is clear that now a significant minority of the ruling circles in the United States understands that he was right.

In the midst of this policy battle, came the Jan. 13 Democratic Party primary in the nation’s capital. This primary—so the voters of Washington, D.C. were told by the media—was supposed to be a big zero, an event which meant “absolutely nothing.” Enter, LaRouche—and specifically his youth movement. Many weeks of organizing reawoke in older D.C. residents long-forgotten memories of what the Civil Rights movement was like, under the inspired leadership of Dr. Martin Luther King; younger residents happily joined the marches and rallies. The exciting process was capped by LaRouche’s beautiful webcast campaign speech in Washington on Jan. 10 (see *Feature*). Realizing that the stage was set for a political breakout of LaRouche’s campaign, his enemies determined to prevent it at all costs, and the result was an election fraught with voting “irregularities,” and followed by demands for an official investigation. (See *National* for LaRouche’s initial comments on this breaking story.) Suddenly, the election which was supposed to be “a nothing,” has become an international scandal!

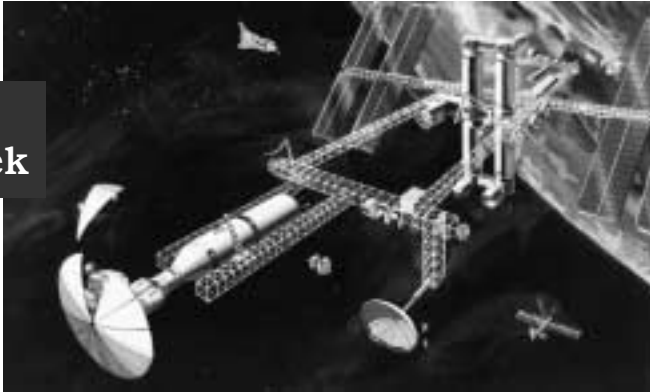
LaRouche’s webcast speech also takes up the issue of the space program, in the context of President Bush’s new policy announcements on Moon-Mars exploration, and the landing of the *Spirit* rover on Mars on Jan. 4. Our *Science & Technology* feature underlines the crucial differences between LaRouche’s approach—a 40-year science-driver mission—and the unworkable “el cheapo” plan outlined by Bush. We publish here, LaRouche’s 1987 dramatic script for a slide-show, “The Woman on Mars.”

Susan Welsh

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The Last Chairman.

Wal-Mart's Walton Family: The Beasts of Bentonville

by Richard Freeman

The Walton family, which founded and today controls Wal-Mart, lives on blood money. Operating jointly with the City of London-Wall Street bankers, it became the world's wealthiest family by decimating the U.S. and world physical economies, and by applying ferocious austerity, driving wages and living standards beneath the level needed for existence. *Forbes* magazine places the worth of the family at greater than \$100 billion.

The threat posed by the Waltons is not merely in the size of their fortune. Older monied families such as the Mellons, Rockefellers, and the corrupted Ford family fortunes have been more powerful politically and financially, as have also been the much smaller family nest-eggs of George Soros and Michael Steinhardt. But the danger today is that the Waltons, with such a storehouse of wealth available to them, will use it, for one thing, to build even more Wal-Mart stores, with even more devastating effects on the world economy! But not only that:

- The Waltons are using their enormous leverage to carefully construct a banking empire, under tight family control.
- They are bankrolling a vast neo-conservative political network. For example, John Walton, who is worth more than \$20 billion himself, was the largest single individual contributor to Gov. Jeb Bush in the 2002 Florida gubernatorial race.
- They are the principal financial force in the effort to privatize the public school system, through school vouchers, which would wreck public education. They would create a School-Mart.

Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche has launched a national and international boycott of Wal-Mart, to expose and shut down the company. LaRouche has shown that under Wal-Mart's policy of demanding that its suppliers supply goods to Wal-Mart at ridiculously low prices, the only way the suppliers can accomplish this is to shut down production in the United States, and ship

it to sweatshop facilities overseas, which has caused the exodus of 1.5 million U.S. manufacturing jobs. Wal-Mart pays its workers below subsistence wages, and destroys communities. This is applied as a leading edge of a Roman Imperial-type policy, in which the American physical economy, no longer able to reproduce its own existence, sucks in a huge volume of imported goods from around the world. The more the United States feeds its import addiction, the more that destroys the U.S. physical economy, while driving the current account deficit to new and dangerous heights.

The campaign of LaRouche and others, is drawing blood. Wal-Mart's national spokesperson, Mona Williams, lashed out on Nov. 28, 2003, "There's definitely a negative buzz out there. A lot of folks have started taking shots at us." One magazine noted the shift: "Wal-Mart kicked off the year in the media as the nation's 'most-admired company,' but it looks like it will wrap up 2003 as the 'Beast of Bentonville' " (Bentonville, Arkansas is Wal-Mart's headquarters). Last Christmas, Wal-Mart registered slim sales growth, partly due to the faltering economy, but partly due to what the media is now highlighting as a Wal-Mart "image problem." In the retail industry, if sales are not rising year on year, there is a problem.

To counterattack, Wal-Mart's officers, led by chairman Rob Walton, made a strategic decision to bring out their ultimate weapon—the Sam Walton myth—in the hope that this will dazzle and disarm people. The myth has two components. First, Wal-Mart founder Sam Walton (1918-92) is portrayed as a folksy, ol' country boy, concerned about the welfare of his workers. According to this myth, Sam drove around in a pick-up truck, when he could have been chauffeured in a limousine. Mr. Sam, as he liked his underlings to call him, didn't care a hoot about money, but only about following his dream.

The second part of the myth is that Mr. Sam disdained Wall Street, building his company through his own native

genius and hard work.

By extension, this myth is stretched to cover the rest of the Walton clan. They are a chip off the block of ol' Mr. Sam. They use their money to help people. Their savage amassing of a \$100 billion fortune hasn't changed them; they're just like you and me.

No one should be dazzled by this myth. The truth is that Wal-Mart made its money by crushing its employees, its competitors, its suppliers, and foreign nations. It grew only through the aid and massive funding of Wall Street, which admires Wal-Mart as the paradigm of what it wants to achieve in a post-industrial society. Two examples of this—the 1970 financing, when Wal-Mart went public to pay off its debts; and the “Wal-Mart decade” (actually 1990 to 2002), when Wal-Mart grew to unprecedented size—make the point.

Sam ‘Hustler’ Walton

Sam Walton was born in Kingfisher, Oklahoma in 1918, graduating from the University of Missouri with an economics degree in 1940. His college fraternity brothers gave him the nick-name “Hustler,” which stuck.

During World War II, he served as a lieutenant and then captain in U.S. Army Intelligence, supervising security for aircraft plants and Prisoner of War camps in California, and other locations—an intelligence background far above what you would expect for the normal “country boy” soldier, although official and unofficial biographies shed no further light on his intelligence activities.

Walton's 1943 marriage to Helen Robson, the daughter of L.S. Robson, a prosperous banker and rancher of Claremore, Oklahoma, was more than fortuitous. L.S. Robson lent Walton \$20,000, four-fifths of what Sam needed to buy his first store, a Ben Franklin variety store in Newport, Arkansas, in 1945. By 1962, Walton owned and operated 16 Ben Franklin franchise variety stores, mostly based in Arkansas (with a few in Missouri and Kansas).

On July 2, 1962, in Rogers, Arkansas, Walton opened his first discount store, under the Wal-Mart name. The idea of a discount store is to sell a lower line of goods than a regular department store, but also to sell many of the same goods as regular department stores, at a cheaper price. How would that be possible? It required cost-accounting “savings.” The discount store could find some efficiencies of scale, and also operate at a lower profit margin per unit good than a regular department store. But primarily, Walton used two tactics, with regard to labor and suppliers.

First, he resolved to pay his workers less, ferociously resisted any unionization, and restricted most of his workers to working no more than 28 hours per week, which would mean they would not qualify for employee benefits—and would never be able to earn a living wage. He offered some of them health benefits, but most did not earn enough to purchase the health insurance. Though the myth arose that this policy became prevalent only after Walton's April 1992 death, the fact is that Mr. Sam enforced it from day one. Wal-Mart work-

ers earn wage and benefit packages that are 12-30% below those paid to workers in comparable jobs at unionized companies, depending on the job classification. During most of Sam Walton's reign, Wal-Mart had a worker turnover rate of an incredible 35-45%.

Second, Walton instituted a policy that suppliers would have to sell goods to Wal-Mart at constantly lower prices, forcing them to cut expenses, which frequently meant cutting wages of their own workers and/or layoffs. Eventually, this led to these suppliers outsourcing their production to overseas sweatshops, a policy that started to gain steam in the 1980s under Sam Walton's direction.

By 1969, Wal-Mart had grown to \$30.8 million in annual sales. It operated 32 stores, most within a 200 mile radius of Bentonville. But to grow this quickly, it had to borrow heavily, and soon had significant debt.

Wall Street Cash Infusion

Wal-Mart faced a financing crunch. We look at two examples from Wal-Mart's history, which crucially demonstrate that, contrary to its own public relations fairy tales, Wal-Mart would not exist without Wall Street's direction and ample financial backing.

After Sam Walton started Wal-Mart in 1962, he flew around the American Southeast, Southwest, and Midwest to line up loans for his company. Republic Bank, based in Dallas, Texas, and known for its smarmy dealings, was one of the first lenders to him in the 1960s. But Republic Bank and other banks that lent money to Wal-Mart, set a limit on how much they would lend. Walton revealed in his autobiography, *Sam Walton: Made in America*, that in 1969, “we weren't generating enough profits both to expand and pay off our debts. . . . We really needed the money, pure and simple.”

Walton and his eldest son, S. Robson (Rob) Walton (who is now chairman of Wal-Mart), figured that the only way they could come up with the money to pay their debts, was an Initial Public Offering (IPO), issuing shares of stock to the public.

But there was one catch: A commercial or industrial company cannot conduct an IPO by itself; it must be done by a financial institution. To handle the job, Sam Walton hired two of the world's most criminally-connected, dirty-money investment banks.

The first was the Little Rock, Arkansas-based Stephens, Inc., which is the largest private investment bank west of the Mississippi. Its founder was Jackson Stephens, who had worked intensively with such dirty operations as the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI), an intelligence cut-out for the financier oligarchy, which financed illegal weapons and drug trade. In 1990, the BCCI was convicted in Miami, of money laundering for the Colombia cocaine cartels. Published reports have also linked Stephens to work with the U.S. National Security Agency.

The second firm Sam Walton selected to handle his IPO, was the investment bank White Weld. White Weld operates on Wall Street, but its headquarters are in Boston. Walton

wrote in his autobiography, “I thought we needed a Wall Street underwriter.” So much for his alleged independence from Wall Street. The founders of White Weld descended from Boston Brahmin families that had been involved in a treasonous plot, the Hartford Convention of 1814, to split apart the United States. Through a series of corporate marriages, White Weld would merge with both the Swiss banking giant *Crédit Suisse*, as well as the First National Bank of Boston, eventually becoming *Crédit Suisse White Weld*, one of the world’s largest drug-money laundromats. On Feb. 7, 1985, Federal agents caught *Crédit Suisse* in a multi-billion-dollar money laundering scheme, for which they were convicted.

These two sinister firms raised more than \$4.5 million for Wal-Mart through the Oct. 1, 1970 IPO, and a grateful Mr. Sam placed Jackson Stephens on the board of directors of Wal-Mart.

The ‘Wal-Mart Decade’

The second instance of Wall Street’s massive financing and guiding of Wal-Mart, involves the company’s spectacular growth during 1990-2002.

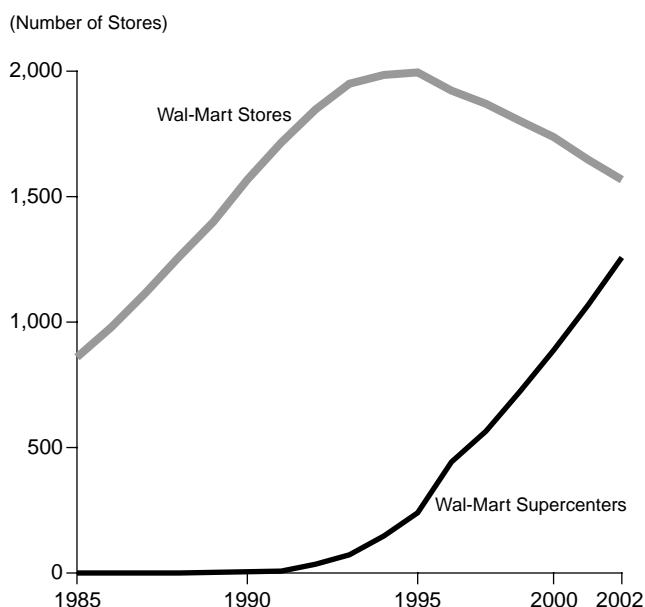
The bankers loved Wal-Mart because it fulfilled their policy of a post-industrial society, whereby America’s productive capacities were ravaged; the nation no longer produced quality goods at decent prices, with a well-paid productive labor force. Instead, it became a consumer society, purchasing goods, produced first at runaway sweatshops in the U.S. South, and eventually at overseas concentration-camp production facilities. Wal-Mart would be the prime seller of these goods. Soon its ferocious methods became the “norm” for America; other retail firms, as well as manufacturers, either adopted the methods of Wal-Mart, or they were gone.

In the late 1980s, the Wall Street-City of London financiers needed greater volumes of loot to prop up the collapsing world speculative bubble. They gouged huge amounts of loot out of the developing sector, under the globalization typified by the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), which was rammed through the U.S. Congress in 1993, and implemented the following year. Wal-Mart became the ideal vehicle for free-trade and globalization: marketing the goods that developing countries had produced, but for which these countries were paid only a fraction of their real production costs.

Wal-Mart was pumped up to enormous size, accompanied by structural changes, with Wall Street pumping in the money by snapping up Wal-Mart’s corporate bonds.

For most of its existence, Wal-Mart had built only one kind of store, an enormous facility occupying approximately 70,000 square feet in sales space (other department chains’ stores averaged 40,000 square feet). But now, even these stores were no longer big enough. With globalization going through, the United States would receive a flood of imported goods. Both for this, and for advantage against its competitors, Wal-Mart, starting 1987, began to build supercenters,

FIGURE 1
Explosive Growth of Wal-Mart Supercenters Since 1990



Source: Wal-Mart annual reports.

stores with an amazing 180,000 to 200,000 square feet, which sold everything from hard goods to fresh food.

Figure 1 documents the shift in policy. The number of Wal-Mart regular stores rose between 1985 and 1995, although after 1990, the *rate* of growth slowed. In 1995, the number of Wal-Mart regular stores peaked at 1,995; in the ensuing seven years, the number contracted by more than 400. There were no supercenters in 1985, only five in 1990, but by 2002, there were 1,268—a staggering growth of 25,000% since 1990.

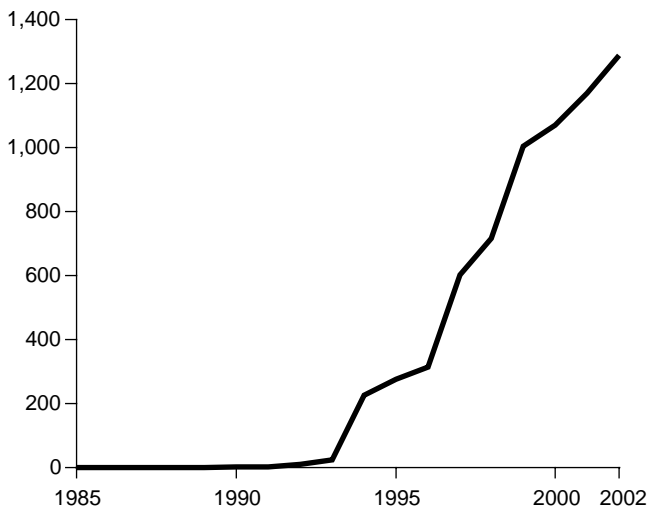
As the second prong of the globalization strategy, Wal-Mart established stores abroad, regimenting foreign markets using the same methods as it did in the United States, thus destroying those countries’ economies. **Figure 2** shows that the number of stores that Wal-Mart has built in foreign countries has risen from 1 in 1990, to 1,288 in 2002. Wal-Mart is now the number one retailer in Mexico, Canada, and other countries. The trajectory of the curves of building Wal-Mart international stores, and of building domestic Wal-Mart supercenters are virtually the same, arising from a single policy.

The furious pace of expansion of Wal-Mart’s operations—a combined total of 2,540 new domestic and international stores since 1990—directly comes from the bankers’ mobilization to expand the process of globalization looting, and from the related policy of the Roman Imperial model. There was an immense cost to carry out the construction, in the tens of billions of dollars. Wal-Mart’s cash flow could not have covered the cost.

FIGURE 2

Accelerated Expansion of Wal-Mart International Stores

(Number of Stores)

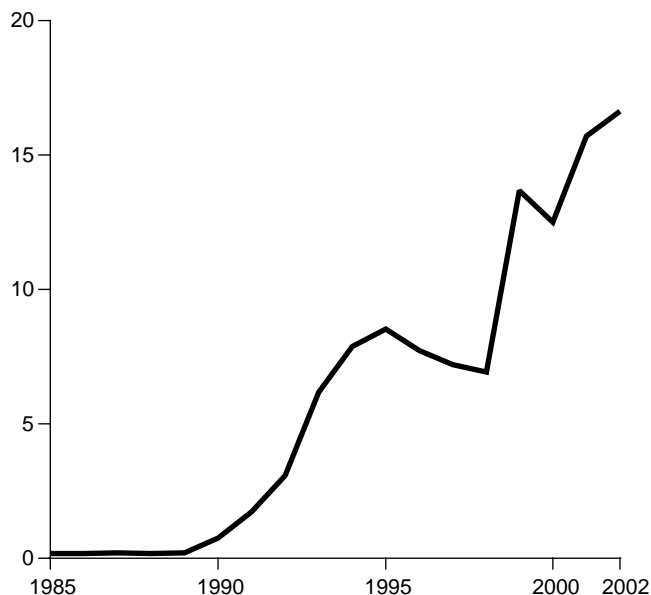


Source: Wal-Mart annual reports.

FIGURE 3

Wal-Mart Long-Term Debt

(\$ Billions)



Source: Wal-Mart annual reports.

Now we see the hand of Wall Street and the City of London, which both shaped the policy initially, and made it work.

Figure 3 shows the level of Wal-Mart’s long-term debt, most of which is in the form of bonds. In 1990, Wal-Mart had \$740 million in long-term debt; by 2002, it owed \$16.6 billion in long-term debt. Notice that this debt curve directly mirrors that of the number of Wal-Mart supercenters, and Wal-Mart international stores. Wal-Mart could only issue this debt due to the fact that the largest Wall Street and London firms were willing to underwrite, market, and sell Wal-Mart’s bonded debt, which ended up in the portfolios of several of these banks, as well as of mutual funds, insurance companies, etc. (Add to this several billion dollars of Wal-Mart’s short-term debt, in the form of commercial paper. Wal-Mart’s annual reports do not provide sufficient data to construct a series.)

Contrary to Wal-Mart’s assertions of its independence from Wall Street, reverse the process. It was the Wall Street-imposed paradigm-shift of the post-industrial society since 1963, pushed through Congress, pushed through credit policy administered by the Federal Reserve Board, pushed through the banks swallowing billions of Wal-Mart bonds, that made Wal-Mart what it is, conferring on the company its enormous leverage to loot.

The Family Fortune

Wal-Mart operated like a large funnel, sucking in the loot from the application of its genocidal austerity policies, both domestically and internationally. This loot has been siphoned off by the Walton family, which owns more than one-third of the company’s stock. On *Forbes* magazine’s 2002 list of

America’s ten richest people, numbers 5 through 9 are occupied by a member of the Walton family: Sam’s widow Helen; son Rob, who is chairman of Wal-Mart; son John, who is chairman of the family’s bank, Arvest; son Jim; and daughter Alice. The value of Wal-Mart stock had risen, so that Wal-Mart has the third largest market capitalization of any American company.

Figure 4 demonstrates that in 1992, the family was worth approximately \$8 billion. Today, it is worth \$102.5 billion. Upon these assets, the Waltons earn—mostly from stock dividends—half a billion dollars a year. This money was accumulated from the process of destroying the world economy and its labor force.

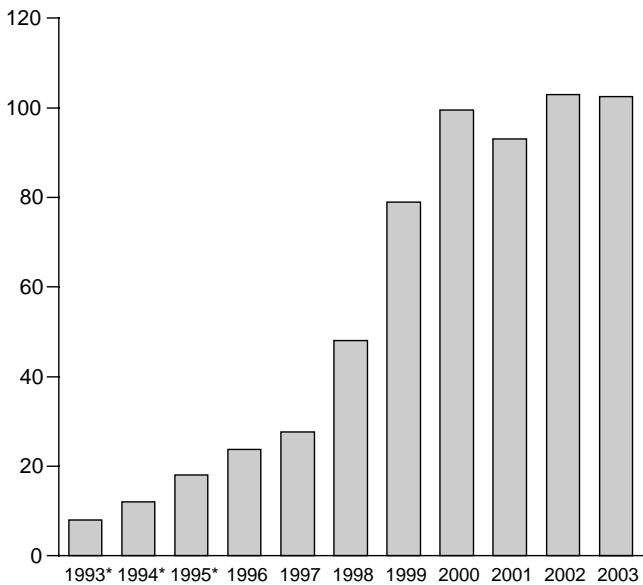
Having a bigger fortune than any family in the history of mankind, the Waltons are deploying it for evil purposes. First, of course, through their controlling share of stocks in Wal-Mart, the family plans to continue and enlarge upon Sam Walton’s murderous policy for the company itself. But there is more.

According to the Walton Family Foundation, Inc.’s annual tax returns (form 990-PF), it funds some of the leading forces of the neo-conservative movement, which are part and parcel of Vice President Dick Cheney’s Synarchist apparatus: the Cato Institute, the Heritage Foundation, the Hudson Institute (a Cheney base of operations), the Manhattan Institute, the Landmark Legal Foundation, the National Right to Work Legal Defense & Education Foundation, and others. It also funds environmental groups, which, though identified as lib-

FIGURE 4

Worth of Walton Family Fortune

(\$ Billions)



* estimated

Source: *Forbes* magazine; *EIR*.

eral, seek to tear down modern industrial society, such as the National Wildlife Foundation and the Nature Conservancy of Arkansas and of California.

Further, the Walton family, particularly John Walton, who runs the family's Arvest bank, has functioned as a money pump for neo-conservative causes. Exemplary is its backing of Jeb Bush, the Republican governor of Florida and brother of President George Bush, who is a cog in Attorney General John Ashcroft's domestic fascist program. Jeb also heavily interfaces with right-wing Cuban networks based in Florida, who are involved in the drug trade. In 2002, when Democrat Bill McBride made a stiff challenge to Bush in Florida's gubernatorial race, the California-domiciled John Walton sent \$325,000 to the Florida Republican Party, which money was whisked into Jeb Bush's campaign account. Bush won the election. Though not a Floridian, Walton was the largest single individual contributor to Bush during the Florida election. Florida is also a key state for the Republicans in the 2004 Presidential election.

The Waltons are using their money to build up a banking empire, which apparently would give them one of the largest banks in the United States and the world. They have anchored this quest, which is two decades in the making, upon Arvest Bank, which is family owned, and secondarily, through Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.

The Walton family has carefully shepherded its Arvest Bank Holding Company—which owns its Arvest Bank—into a bank with \$6.6 billion in assets, and \$5.4 billion in deposits.

It is already one of America's 75 biggest banks, but that is not good enough for the Waltons. The bank is chaired by John Walton, and has grown through gobbling up other banks. For example, on Dec. 11, 2003, Arvest put the finishing touches on its acquisition of Superior Financial Corp, which has 22 locations in the state of Arkansas. Arvest now operates more than 200 branches in four states, and has the second highest bank market share in Arkansas and the sixth largest bank market share in Oklahoma. It is building on the same rapacious principles by which it built Wal-Mart, starting in Arkansas and neighboring states, and spreading out from there.

In addition, the Waltons' Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. has made attempts to buy banks in its own name.

The Walton Family Foundation is also the largest funder for the school privatization movement in America, which would dismantle the public education system (more on this in a forthcoming *EIR*).

The Walton family is a predatory bunch; the best way to eliminate their devastating effect on the United States and the world, would be to dismantle their Wal-Mart corporate empire, as LaRouche has demanded.

Parmalat

'The Banks Aimed Their Gun at Our Head'

by Claudio Celani

On Jan. 9, police raided the Milan offices of the Bank of America, in the most spectacular development of the ongoing investigation into the Parmalat bankruptcy case. As *EIR* wrote last week, the Italian food firm Parmalat, whose insolvency revealed a hole of 8-plus billion euros, had become a vehicle for derivatives-backed financial operations led by national and international banks, in schemes used to support the expansion of the global financial bubble.

Bank of America (BA) became Parmalat's main bond placer in 2001, displacing J.P. Morgan which, with 25% of the overall issue, estimated at Eu8 billion, is still the largest owner of Parmalat bonds. Investigators believe that BA, like other banks, knew that Parmalat was bankrupt and its bonds were junk, but sold them at high value nevertheless. Complicity in covering up Parmalat's state of bankruptcy include the fact that Parmalat could write in its books a nonexistent \$4 billion account, in order to cover its losses and back up bond issues. When the situation became unsustainable, in mid-December, BA dropped Parmalat by announcing that the account was nonexistent, thus declaring Parmalat insolvent.

Bank of America's murky role in the corporate bond sec-

tor in general has been recently exposed by one of its executives. On Nov. 13, 2003, just before the Parmalat scandal broke out, Duncan Goldie-Morrison, who was driven out of the bank in March 2003, submitted a complaint to the National Association of Securities Dealers, charging that the bank used “creative accounting” in regard to investments and junk bond portfolios. But BA is in no way the only bank involved in the Parmalat fraud scheme, nor the only one using such “creative accounting” in its activity. Along with BA, prosecutors in Milan and Parma are investigating J.P. Morgan Chase, Morgan Stanley, Citicorp, ABN, Banco Santander, Deutsche Bank, as well as all the largest Italian banks. “The banks put their gun at our head,” declared Parmalat founder Calisto Tanzi, now under arrest.

One episode out of Tanzi’s interrogation records, reported to the press, involves Morgan Stanley, for example, and it is paradigmatic for showing how the banks blackmailed Parmalat into issuing bonds and, sometimes, into buying them back on short notice when the banks needed liquidity. Tanzi reported that Parmalat’s financial manager, Ferraris, “had been contacted, last June, by a Morgan Stanley Italia manager, who had said that there was an institutional investor wanting to invest Eu300 million in corporate bonds, and he asked us if we had interest in the deal. Ferraris then contacted Nextra, the firm indicated by Morgan Stanley. The agreement was that the bond should be bought by the investor and, he added, conditions for us were not favorable but, given the situation (i.e., Parmalat’s bankruptcy), it was profitable for us to issue those bonds even if their rates would be at the highest values.” A few months later, the scenario changes radically. “Ferraris came to me and told me: ‘Nextra wants us to buy the bonds back.’ On my request for explanation, he answered: ‘They aimed a gun at my head.’ ” Nextra’s request, Tanzi explained, “was accompanied with threats that the real financial condition of the firm would be revealed to the markets.”

Why were the banks blackmailing Parmalat into issuing bonds? The answer is simple: The corporate bond sector has been used, together with the real estate sector, as a milk-cow for generating paper money in order to support the financial bubble in its terminal stage. The instruments used for this purpose are called Collateralized Debt Obligations (CDO), a form of credit derivatives. A CDO is bank-issued paper representing a collection of corporate bonds, issued by bank-owned entities, such as their securities operations, and then sold to investment funds or private customers. Since the single bond risk is spread out over the different corporate bonds contained in the CDO, banks can place the CDO at a higher price. It has been estimated that the overall value of CDOs is more than \$500 billion. Now, as the world recession has produced casualties in the corporate sector, the CDO pyramid has been shaken, but CDOs holders have failed to show those losses on their books. To the contrary, more bonds have been placed in the effort to generate more profits. And more junk has been added to paper, according to the principle that the higher the risk, the higher the yield. Countless Parmalats are

out there to be discovered, functioning as milk-cows for the bond magicians.

The research units of the banks’ securities operations, such as the Banc of America Securities Research Unit, led by one David Goldman, have provided mathematical models aiming at both forecasting the trend in the corporate bond market, and at manipulating it into the desired direction, i.e., the one offering the largest profit opportunities at alleged minimal risk. CDOs promised to offer the minimal risk, since in the case of defaults, losses would be spread on as many private investors as possible throughout the globe. In reality, as usual, it does not work as the magicians and their models promise. Some corporate bonds have even been concentrated in CDO issues, as was the case for the telecom sector. And it could be the same in the case of Parmalat bonds. Fitch Ratings says that 69 CDOs it rates had a total exposure of about Eu700 million to Parmalat, and this figure does not include CDOs which Fitch does not rate.

This is why Lyndon LaRouche correctly compares the Parmalat default not with the Enron, but with the LTCM default in 1998, for the similarity in the systemic risk represented by the interconnection of the derivatives pyramid.

As for Parmalat’s productive entities, they are currently protected by law, after the firm filed for bankruptcy reorganization. Enrico Bondi, current bankruptcy administrator, must present his reorganization plans to the government before Jan. 20. Only then, will it be known whether Parmalat will be chopped up and sold to its creditors or not. Bondi’s credentials, as well as the fact that he has appointed Lazard and Mediobanca investment banks as financial advisors, is not a good omen for the 36,000 workers employed by Parmalat, as well as for the thousand of farmers who represent Parmalat’s vendors.

The other front is represented by 100,000 Italian citizens who have been manipulated by their banks into buying Parmalat bonds, and now have lost their savings. This issue has boosted the role of Finance Minister Giulio Tremonti, who had already opened hostilities against the central bank and the Italian banking system for a similar case, the 2002 default of the Cirio food company. Tremonti is now emerging as the leader of a bipartisan coalition converging on the necessity to reform the current national regulatory system. Tremonti is also indicated as a possible successor to Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi as the latter’s legal problems threaten to jeopardize his premiership in the coming months.

However, for a financial reform to be really effective, it has to give back the national government actual sovereignty over credit and currency, toward a national bank-type of policy as advocated by Lyndon LaRouche. Italy has to start back where the Italian Parliament stopped, namely, at the 2002 resolution calling on the government to organize internationally for “a new financial system able to promote the real economy and punish financial speculation.” Only by implementing that policy, can any government or leader survive the financial and other kinds of turbulence of the coming months.

Rubin, IMF Warn of U.S. Economic Catastrophe

by John Hoefle

Former Treasury Secretaries rarely make the news, but Paul O'Neill's revelations about a dysfunctional Presidency and Robert Rubin's revelations about that Presidency's dysfunctional economic policy, have sent shockwaves through political and financial circles.

The backdrop for both Rubin's and O'Neill's actions is the growing realization among certain Establishment institutional layers, that the combination of incompetence and arrogance of the Cheney-Bush Administration is a strategic threat to the United States and the world as a whole.

While many of these Establishment types would probably rather cut out their tongues than admit it publicly, their actions are heavily influenced by economist and Democratic Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche, whose diagnosis of the diseased state of U.S. society and the economy have proved painfully accurate. Agreeing with the diagnosis, however, is not the same as being able to see the cure.

As LaRouche has said repeatedly, the global financial system is hopelessly bankrupt, overloaded with far more debt than can ever be paid back, and must be put through the equivalent of a bankruptcy proceeding. The system cannot be saved through minor adjustments in policies and procedures, nor through hyperinflation. The system is bankrupt, now, and the solution begins with that admission. That is the standard to measure all policies.

'Unsustainable Path'

This global bankruptcy is the context for the refined brawl which broke out at the conference of the American Economic Association (AEA) in San Diego the first week of January. The meeting was attended by a host of economic notables, including Rubin, Federal Reserve Chairman Sir Alan Greenspan, and Fed Governor Ben "Benny Bubbles" Bernanke. The politically astute Rubin, who is careful with his public statements because he knows they can move markets, startled the group with a sharp public criticism of the Bush-Cheney Administration's disastrous fiscal policy. "The U.S. Federal budget is on an unsustainable path," Rubin observed, warning that the "scale of the nation's projected budgetary imbalances is now so large that the risk of severe adverse consequences must be taken very seriously." These consequences "may well be far larger and occur more suddenly" than analysts expect.

The growing deficits, and the fear that "the government would resort to high inflation to reduce the real value of government debt," could lead to a loss of confidence in the gov-

ernment, and "create a mutually reinforcing cycle" which would "substantially magnify" the nation's economic problem, Rubin said. "Indeed, the potential costs and fallout from such fiscal and financial disarray provide perhaps the strongest motivation for avoiding substantial, ongoing budget deficits," he added. Rubin's comments were contained in a study he co-authored with economists Alan Sinai and Peter Orszag.

The dire warning got people's attention, as Rubin knew it would. "Mr. Rubin has formally joined the coalition of the shrill," wrote Paul Krugman in a column in the Jan. 6 *New York Times*. When the "legendary" Rubin, known for his calm in the face of crisis, warns of looming catastrophe, it's time to pay attention, Krugman suggested.

Rubin continued his assault on Administration policy at a Jan. 13 forum on "restoring fiscal sanity" at the Brookings Institution in Washington, where he warned that the growing deficit could trigger both a rise in interest rates and a sharp fall in the dollar. "Substantial ongoing deficits may severely and adversely affect expectations and confidence, which in turn can generate a self-reinforcing negative cycle among the underlying fiscal deficit, the financial markets, and the real economy," he warned. As a former Treasury Secretary, a head of the powerful Goldman Sachs investment bank, and now a member of the Office of the Chairman of Citigroup, America's largest bank, Rubin is in a position to know a great deal about the precarious state of the financial system, including the inner workings of both Wall Street and Washington. If Rubin is worried enough to speak so openly, everyone should be.

The International Monetary Fund also issued a warning about the "long-run sustainability" of U.S. fiscal policies. "Deficits are projected as far as the eye can see," the IMF said in a paper released Jan. 7. "The emergence of twin fiscal and current account deficits has given rise to renewed concern." The paper noted that the United States "is on course to increase its net external liabilities to around 40% of gross domestic product within the next few years—an unprecedented level of external debt for a large industrial country." That could, in turn, lead to "adverse circumstances" arising from a "disorderly" drop in the dollar.

While no one in their right mind should take economic advice from the IMF, it is informed enough to worry about the economic incompetence of the Cheney-Bush crowd.

Economic Stupidity

Would that one could make such a statement about the leadership of the Federal Reserve. In presentations to the AEA conference, both Lord Greenspan and Governor Bernanke insisted that inflation was not a problem; Bernanke claimed that "core inflation rates" in the United States are "as low today as they have been in 40 years, and they have been trending downward." This "no inflation here" mantra is a crucial component of the Fed's offensive propaganda. The dramatic understatement of the true level of inflation allows the Fed to pretend that its liquidity pumping policies are not hyperinfla-

tionary, and also distorts a host of economic metrics, such as GDP. This has the effect of turning collapse into apparent statistical growth.

A little over a year ago, Sir Alan publicly stated that the Fed would act as the lender of last resort to the financial markets, and that the American public would be called on to bail out the derivatives banks, if necessary; Bernanke echoed that by stating that the Fed could print unlimited amounts of money as needed. "If we choose to enjoy the advantages of a system of leveraged financial intermediaries, the burden of managing risk in the financial system will not lie with the private sector alone," Greenspan said in a Nov. 19, 2002, speech to the New York Council on Foreign Relations. "Leveraging always carries with it the remote possibility of a chain reaction, a cascading sequence of defaults that will culminate in a financial implosion if it proceeds unchecked. Only a central bank, with its unlimited power to create money, can with a high probability thwart such a process before it becomes destructive. Hence, central banks have, of necessity, been drawn into becoming lenders of last resort. . . . Thus, central banks are led to provide what essentially amounts to catastrophic financial insurance coverage."

That bailout policy still stands, as evidenced by a paper submitted to the AEA in 2004 by Bernanke and Fed Monetary Affairs director Vincent Reinhart. In that document, the pair said that even with interest rates at or near zero, the Fed still has plenty of room to intervene through such measures as an "unlimited commitment" to buy Treasury securities at a guaranteed price. The Fed could also "consider purchasing assets other than Treasury securities, such as corporate bonds or stocks or foreign government bonds." The prospect of the Fed using its "unlimited" supply of money to bail out the derivatives markets, the bond markets, and the stock markets at the same time—at an ultimate cost of hundreds of trillions of dollars—is perhaps the craziest economic scheme ever proposed. No amount of academic gloss can cover up the reality that these guys are truly nuts!

Out of Control

During LaRouche's Jan. 10 webcast, a former member of the President's Council of Economic Advisors commented to LaRouche that Rubin "clearly echoed what you've been saying," and cited Rubin's warning that the Administration's policy of driving down the dollar is not only incompetent, but catastrophic in a dollarized world. LaRouche responded that the Administration was driving down the dollar, but only in the sense that its policies are so bad that the world is losing confidence in America and its currency. Discovering the dollar is falling, the Administration attempted to claim it was instigating, rather than reacting to, that drop. LaRouche compared the White House policy on the dollar to a fellow driving a dilapidated car down the street, with one wheel after another falling off. The fellow insists that the car is actually cheaper to operate without wheels!

Reflect on the sharp discrepancy between those claims of

"recovery," the warnings of people like Robert Rubin, and the desperation of the Fed. If the economy is growing, why the warnings of catastrophe from people clearly in a position to know? If no catastrophe looms, why is the Fed openly promising a bailout?

Those are not the hard questions, however. Why do the American people tolerate this duplicity, and support elected officials and political candidates who refuse to touch this economic crisis? Has, as Schiller observed about an earlier period, a great time found a little people? If the American voters chose one of the nine dwarves over LaRouche, we shall have the answer.

Greenspan Confronted in Berlin

Before an elite gathering at the Bundesbank Lecture in Berlin on Jan. 13, Fed Chairman Alan Greenspan was confronted by LaRouche representative Dr. Jonathan Tennenbaum, who chided him for ignoring and abetting "the collapse of the greatest financial bubble in history." Said Tennenbaum: "You, Mr. Greenspan, will be the last chairman of an independent central bank in the United States. What do you say about that?" Sir Alan, taken aback, vehemently defended financial derivatives, but nevertheless was compelled to admit that he could not deny the possibility of a collapse.

Greenspan insisted that the use of credit derivatives "defuse[d] the makings of what could have been a very major financial crisis" in the meltdown of the telecommunications sector. Without them, he said, "we would have had a very major collapse in banking. In the event, however, because credit derivatives moved the risks from banks who initiated the credits, to those far less leveraged institutions—which were insurance companies, reinsurance, pension funds, etc.—not a single major international financial institution was in trouble. These have been very major instruments for *smoothing out the system*. . . .

"And you presume that as a consequence of all of these issues, that we are sitting on some massive financial bubble, which is going to blow up in our faces?" Greenspan said. "You are not the only one who says that. . . . How do we know that the total system will not collapse? Well . . . no one has the omniscience and certainty to say, without qualification, that you are wrong. I shall merely say that . . . most of us who evaluate the data with respect to trying to answer that question, have overwhelmingly come to the conclusion, that that is extraordinarily unlikely to happen."

‘Evangelize the Economy!’ The World Needs a New Bretton Woods System

Il Mondo Capovolto (The World Upside-Down) is the title of a small book recently published in Italy by the Einaudi Publishing House. The book is creating a successful intervention in religious and political networks of what in Italy is known as the *società civile* (civil society), a name for all the differently organized associations and communities involved in all aspects of the country’s social life. The author is Father Giulio Albanese, born in Rome in 1959, a Catholic missionary of the Order of Saint Comboni, recently beatified by John Paul II for his religious and social activity in Africa and Third World regions.

Father Giulio is also a journalist and has studied theology in Uganda where he spent several years as a missionary, a vocation which also took him to Sudan, Sierra Leone, and other countries. As a missionary journalist, he collaborated with the Catholic daily *Avvenire*, Vatican Radio, and the Italian national TV network RAI. He served as director of the New People Media Centre of Nairobi, Kenya.

In 1997 Father Giulio created the Misna (Missionary Service News Agency), the international press agency of the Catholic missionary congregations around the world. The book’s intention is to present the reasons and initiatives which led to the founding of Misna. The press agency puts on the Internet all the main developments in the South of the World in English, French, and Italian. One of the main goals is to fill the gaps in the mass media reporting regarding Africa, Asia, and Latin America, and thus provide information and counterinformation on behalf of the “forgotten men and women.” In every region of Africa, for example, the missionaries are in the field every day and witness all sorts of events and dramas. The idea is to make use of this information to truly inform the rest of the world, and mobilize people on behalf of justice and cooperation. At the same time, through use of Internet technologies, Misna can keep many missionary centers informed and connected to each other.

Behind the decision of Father Giulio and his collaborators is a very simple but courageous philosophy: “The true problem is how we intend to make use of our life: if we prefer to direct the course of history in favor of the triumph of justice and peace or if, instead, we are willing to trade the value of a person for a bowl of beans.” One of the results that he intends to achieve is the promotion of a governance inspired by “the good government, *buongoverno* of humanistic and

*Renaissance memory.” He approaches missionary work and missionary communication work from the standpoint of the Encyclical *Redemptoris Mission* of Pope John Paul II, which says, “The testimony of Christian life is the first irreplaceable form of mission.”*

In his book, Father Giulio reports with courage about situations in Africa, where the combination of dirty agreements between local leaders and aggressive multinational corporations produces poverty and devastation, such as in the Great Lakes Region, in Uganda, or in Equatorial Guinea. In the latter, for example, the Texas company Halliburton, Inc. is making a lot of money with oil exploration, with the blessing of a dictatorship in power since 1968. The book dedicates a chapter to exposing the mercenary operations of the British-based “security” firm Executive Outcomes in Africa.

In the first few days of December, Father Giulio was a guest on several national television programs where he began to develop what he calls the need for an “evangelization of the economy.” In March 2003, Albanese wrote an analysis, later carried by Misna, in which he endorsed Lyndon LaRouche’s proposal for a New Bretton Woods monetary conference and system. He was interviewed on these subjects by Paolo Raimondi, head of LaRouche’s Civil Rights Movement/Solidarity in Italy, in the Misna central office in Rome on Dec. 15, 2003.

EIR: Could you develop your ideas about the evangelization of the economy that you are presenting in conferences and interviews in Italian cities and to the press?

Fr. Albanese: The fundamental concept is this: unfortunately the world of information today is in a situation where a political authority capable of promoting the common good, the *res publica*, no longer exists, and we can see this in the situation of many nations internationally; it happens that the economy dictates the rules of the game. From our standpoint, the economy must be evangelized. . . . I am the first to say that we must remain realistic, and say that the economy must serve the common good, must have the common good as its goal.

When I talk with people who are proposing pauperizing arguments, I say that we should remember that the development of peoples is also due to the economy. But it is important



*Father Giulio Albanese in his office in Rome. His new book, *The World Upside-Down*, is an economic policy polemic based on the experience of a missionary in Africa, and on his encounter with Lyndon LaRouche's New Bretton Woods idea. The book is making an influential intervention in Italy.*

that this economy be organized according to specific rules. I believe that one of the mortal sins of our times is deregulation: Deregulation means imposing on the world community an economy without rules, which has created the troubles and the disasters of our times.

I want to explain myself better by quoting from a document I wrote, and which I used in a recent speech I gave to a group of industrialists in the city of Novara, a few dozen kilometers away from Milan. "On the one hand, it is true that, faced with the unsustainability of the divergence between the speculative bubble and the real economy, it increasingly seems that the White House merely uses the war on terrorism as a pretext to hide geopolitical and geo-economic interests—oil *in primis*; the superpower would like to protect these interests by playing hardball, and possibly prolonging the Pentagon's costly crusades against an enemy to be destroyed at all costs. On the other hand though, a global financial reorganization which would breathe new life into the real economy and the markets, which have been dominated by usurers for too long, has never been more necessary. In reality we must all admit that the present structure of the world economy represents a destabilizing factor for peace on our planet. Intelligent economists demand the convocation of a new Bretton Woods conference, an international conference where all forms of speculation would be penalized in order to establish new currency exchange rates that could support healthy, long-term development of trade, and further development for all peoples."

(This is a key concept for me.) "In other words, this will allow the sovereign nation-states to re-establish economic controls against the free trade and liberalism of a small group

of financial lobbies.

"I believe that a little history can be of some help here. In July 1944, while the war was coming to an end in Europe, in New Hampshire (U.S.A.) some of the best economic and financial minds in the world at that time met at a conference which, through its programs and indications, marked the destiny of the world economy for the following decades: Bretton Woods. Representatives of 45 nations gathered there, and the IMF and the World Bank were created. For those who inspired the Bretton Woods agreements, John Maynard Keynes and Harry Dexter White, the world needed a system of stable exchange rates which could be modified in case of necessity, with the aim of preventing a situation where some nations, guided by nationalistic tendencies, could deliberately proceed with systematic devaluations of their currencies. Without any doubt, the system allowed for sustained and regular economic growth for thirty years, in a situation where, we must admit it, the U.S. detained two-thirds of the entire stock of gold worldwide (about \$20 billion).

"But during the following years, with the reconstruction of the European economies and the increase of the reserves in the old continent, the system, based on the convertibility of dollars into gold (\$35 per ounce), became more and more unsustainable for Washington, as the United States' gold reserves decreased year after year. In 1971 Richard Nixon decided to cancel the convertibility of the dollar into gold, marking the end of the system of the 'gold-exchange standard' and initiating—two years later with the beginning of the present system of flexible exchange rates—a monetary 'non system' . . . in which the extreme volatility of currencies prevents the world from moving further along the path of stable growth.

“Authoritative economists are convinced that to overcome this crisis which punished everybody—families and both small and big investors—it is necessary to propose a new financial architecture.”

Industrial Countries Cure Yourselves

In other words, what I want to emphasize is that this is not an issue that one can face with just a “solidaristic” approach. Many times—and this sometimes is true also with the missionary world—people address the deep feeling of the donors. They say, “Look, there are many starving children that need help.” I believe that this is a noble sentiment—like Mother Teresa who demanded charity and help for the poor because they have great human dignity which is sacred in front of God. All this is very good and positive. I do not make these kinds of speeches, because if I use this language, there is a risk I will be misunderstood. I believe that if we look at today’s globalization process, we must teach the entrepreneurs, and the important subjects of the economic and financial world, that one must not help the South of the world, the so-called weak economies, just for Christian charity; we have to do so in the interest of the economy and of the market.

In other words, I say that if the number of poor increases exponentially month by month, year by year, then to whom will we sell our goods? What we have to understand is that when we increase the level of sustainability of the countries, and increase the living standards, including through a process of redistribution of wealth, certain mechanisms inevitably come into play which allow producers to sell and expand their economic activities. What we have instead, is that when poverty and misery increase, the economy and the markets also collapse.

And we have to recognize that poverty is growing more and more not only in the South of the world, but also in the North. In Italy, we speak of about 17-18 million poor, of people under the poverty level and some who live in real misery. I heard these figures a few days ago during a conference. In the U.S.A., we have 60-70 million Americans who live beneath the poverty level, in a country of 250 million people. They are many, and one should ask why the premier power in the world is facing such a phenomenon.

I think that the solution lies in overcoming deregulation. We need to re-affirm the rules in economy and in the markets.

Here a phrase of Lyndon LaRouche comes to mind, which I fully agree with—referring to the greatly missed Enrico Mattei, the president of [Italy’s state oil company] ENI, deceased in a mysterious plane accident: “If I were President I would sign agreements directly with the producer countries (of oil and other materials), bypassing the oil companies, which in this case would not have the possibility of unloading the margins of indebtedness, due to speculation and to the processes of mergers and acquisitions that have increased the indebtedness itself, onto the buyer. . . .”

What is important is to re-impose certain rules, and to

reaffirm the primacy of politics over economy. Today, if we want to talk about peace, we must speak along these lines, or we are just playing games. This is my fundamental concept.

EIR: Africa needs to free herself from underdevelopment through a policy of economic development and infrastructure. The human and other resources are immense. You have a direct personal experience of Africa. Can you share with us some of your thoughts on these matters?

Fr. Albanese: What worries me, from a political standpoint, is the weakness of the African political class. The leadership of Africa and of the South of the world in general, is facing—in my view—a sort of disorientation. Yes, in comparison with the past, there has been a certain maturation. The fact that in Africa there is a leader like Mbeki is a positive fact. Whether you like him or not, people like him, and there are enlightened minds who say: Let *us* do the governance. I am referring to NEPAD [New Partnership for African Development]; but a governance where we all are really sitting around a table of decision with the donors, civil society, governments, etc. This is where the program for large-scale infrastructure can be debated. Otherwise, we will still be in the logic of what I might call “Big Brother”; because even if some have difficulty believing it, we still have to deal with certain occult powers which in one way or another are still dictating the rules of the game, and are causing many disasters—disasters which, in the final analysis, involve all of us directly, because all of humanity has a common destiny.

When I say that politics has to affirm the concept of the common good, it is because the phenomenon of immigration we are experiencing in our countries, such as in Italy, is just the tip of the iceberg of a phenomenon that shows us how the South of the world comes to us, and can end up in front of our house. I always say that the Roman Empire fell because of invasions. Invasions and migration flows are very difficult to control, unless we initiate intelligent policies of development.

One more thing. I am annoyed to see that often policies are not dealing with the substance of things, particularly when we speak about the South of the world. We always stop at secondary, palliative aspects. A concrete example: I write in my book that at the beginning of the 1960s, there was a blackout in New York, and the citizens stayed home for about three days. No electricity in the Winter, no transportation. Nine months later, there was a baby boom in this area; many mothers were sent to hospitals in nearby states because there were not enough beds. I always say, if the Americans experienced a baby boom because there was no electricity for a few days, then what can one say about Africa, where there is no electricity and other things, and not only for three days?

The reasoning I follow is this: If we seriously want to face the question of underdevelopment, then let us create wealth, let us create investments, and allow the South of the world to live well and in dignity. And we will see that the so-called demographic question will be solved, along with all the prob-

lems of the black continent, including the phenomenon of the child soldiers, the forgotten wars. These things will die out, and will be solved when there are just, intelligent policies. But if the logic is only one of looting and exploitation, then poverty will increase, degradation will increase exponentially. And sooner or later, these problems will be paid for by all, not only by the South of the world. Chronologically, the South is paying first, but later all of us are going to pay for this.

EIR: As you know I am with the International Civil Rights Movement/Solidarity, the organization of Lyndon LaRouche in Italy. We are promoting the fight for civil rights and creation of an international movement, including in Africa, in order to change the deadly axioms of the political and economic system of today. A fight for civil rights which is also inspired by the teachings of Dr. Martin Luther King.

Fr. Albanese: When I think of Martin Luther King, one of his most beautiful speeches comes to my mind: "I am worried about the silence of the honest people. I am not afraid of the voice of the evil and the powerful, but of the silence of the honest people." This is the key.

I believe that Martin Luther King was the true father of what we today call "civil society." I believe that the great discovery of Martin Luther King is to have understood that politics alone cannot succeed. And this is true for European politics, but even more for America. For two fundamental reasons: We say that democracy is based on a dialectic between a majority and the opposition. The representatives of the people are those who vote the laws and there is always a majority on one side and the opposition on the other side. Sometimes the scenarios can shift.

But I ask myself: Regarding this democracy of which we speak so much and which is based on noble values, to what point it is able to defend itself against the interference of what are called the "occult powers"? When we know that the elections of the Presidents, and of the representatives of the people, are financed by large economic groups, by global financial lobbies, how can we think that these representatives of the people are really free? It is clear that before responding to their voters, they have to respond to the demands and needs of those who allowed them to gain their position, their seat.

The second point is linked to the question of participation. I am aware that today there is a crisis, above all, among the youth that are disillusioned with politics. The youth are afraid of politics, and are sometimes disgusted by it. This is evident in Europe, where there is a decrease in voter participation. Many have a total lack of confidence in the candidates. This is a very evident phenomenon in the U.S.A., which I believe is a great democracy. But today, I am disturbed by the motto: "You are with me or you are against me"; and if you express some criticism, you are immediately identified as an enemy.

I have a great deal of respect for what American culture represented and continues to represent for the world. It is a nation which succeeded in reaching gigantic results. But now



A child-soldier in southern Sudan. "The reasoning I follow is this: if we seriously want to face the question of underdevelopment, then let us create wealth, let us create investments, and allow the South of the world to live well and in dignity. And we will see that the so-called demographic question will be solved, along with all the problems of the black continent, including the phenomenon of the child soldiers, the forgotten wars."

it is facing a profound crisis, an internal crisis, even before an international crisis. When I know that less than 35% of the Americans went to vote in the Presidential elections, then I say to myself that something does not function. When I know that the young American university students do not go to vote, this is a serious problem. A President of the U.S.A., Democratic or Republican, cannot ignore this. Whom does he represent? Those who did not go to vote? With what courage can he consider himself the President of those who did not go to vote?

Clearly, the masses can be easily manipulated, and thus it is sufficient to buy the means of communication. But I believe that inevitably, some mechanisms of reaction are set into motion in people's minds. People are fed up with this media bombardment. If the media bombardment were to succeed as hoped, then people would go to vote in some manner. But the reality is that people do not go to vote. The mass media has a narcotizing effect on the masses, but the phenomenon goes on for a certain amount of time and then goes back to the previous situation: The disgust of the people with all of the leaders is there all the time.

At this point, I think serious thought is needed. It would be welcome and positive if enlightened political minds could have the courage to put the entire system into discussion—in the U.S.A., and also outside the U.S.A., in the rest of the world.

EIR: In your book, you denounce the domination of neo-colonialism and of neo-colonial forces that are behind all the wars and destabilization of Africa, with consequences

of famine and genocide.

Fr. Albanese: It is an enormous problem because, leaving the propaganda aside, the continent of Africa is seen as a cow to be milked. All the forgotten wars to which the missionary world is a witness, show us that, despite other explanations, the wars are not fought over ethnic questions—even though these problems do exist—or over religious conflicts. These problems are manipulated; they are used to cover other reasons which are more relevant questions: first of all, the control over raw materials, the immense mineral resources of the continent.

If the war which began in the Democratic Republic of Congo on Aug. 2, 1998—contrary to many reports—is still going on; if today, in the Presidential Palace in Kinshasa, the losers and the winners sit together, because the warlords have divided power; if 3.5 million people have died in the Democratic Republic of Congo since Aug. 2, 1998; it is because this war has been fought in the name of the god of money. This is neo-colonialism, even if somebody denies it. It is because of this that the *super partes* role of the UNO has to be given more power and responsibility to become the real liaison for the demands and needs of the international community.

Never before have we needed to give more power to the UNO, never as much as today. And above all, the United Nations cannot go on with the present system, where we still have the winners of World War II at the table of the Security Council. On this point, we are outside of time and history. Here the ones with money rule. The world community cannot be represented by this system. And the the game of vetoes.

I am the first one to say that the UNO has a sacred vocation, and the UNO as an organism must be defended, always. Even if it has defects, it is important that it exist. But now, it has to be modified. The issue is not to be supporters of the Third World. The only issue is to be part of the party of good sense.

EIR: You have intervened clearly several times on the preventive war in Iraq.

Fr. Albanese: This has been a flagrant violation of international law. Let me read some remarks I wrote for a recent conference.

“In these months, much far-sighted work has been done by Vatican diplomacy. The action of the Holy See in favor of peace, as stated by Cardinal Jean Louis Tauran, until recently Vatican Secretary of Relations with States (Foreign Minister), can be located on two reference points. The first one is ‘Christ is our peace’ (*Ephesians 2:14*) and the second one is the text of *Gaudium et Spes*: ‘Human beings as sinners will be always under the threat of war until the coming of Christ; but, if united in love, they can defeat sin and violence’ (no. 78,6).

“Guided by these beliefs, John Paul II has tried to indicate to the international community, in the years of his Pontificate, the road to peace on many occasions; particularly during the first Gulf War, and then 10 years later, regarding the ongoing second war in Iraq—which is still going on, despite the fact

Bush says it is over. Regarding this second crisis, the Pope demanded that all the resources of international law be exploited in order to prevent a new war, keeping in mind the dramatic consequences military intervention has on civilian populations, as well as the effects and foreseeable reactions of the other nations of the region. For Vatican diplomacy, it was also important that the leaders of Iraq locate their actions in the context of their membership in the community of nations.

“At that time, Cardinal Tauran said that international law ‘does not know the concept of a “New World Order,” as is said today, which would allow for the use of unilateral force by some nations in order to guarantee it is respected.’ International law has outlawed war, in particular due to the Charter of the United Nations. Article 2.4, which nobody except Vatican diplomacy has quoted in this period, is very important, because it states that nations renounce war as a method of solving their conflicts. For the Vatican, everything has to be done in the framework defined by international law, with the UN Security Council having the main responsibility in maintaining peace and international security.

“No article of international law authorizes one or more states to make unilateral use of force to change a regime or the form of government of another State because, for example, it might possess weapons of mass destruction. Only the Security Council could have, in particular circumstances, decided that such acts constitute a threat to peace; but this does not imply that for the UN Security Council, the use of force would be the only adequate response.

“The Holy See has never taken murky positions, because it has been profoundly worried about the presence of weapons of mass destruction, not only in the Middle East but also in other parts of the world. ‘Their dismantling,’ declared Cardinal Tauran, ‘is clearly a peremptory necessity, because they represent a threat to peace. This is why, in the case of Iraq, the Holy See believes that the process of inspections, even if slow, could create a consensus that, if shared by States, would make it almost impossible for a government to act in a different way, without the risk of international isolation.’

“The difference regarding the legal dimension of international relations, is one of the most worrying elements of the military option of Washington and its allies. The United States chose the law of force, the Pope chose the force of the law.”

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Business Briefs

U.S. States

Connecticut Deficit Up to \$84.8 Million

State Comptroller Nancy Wyman announced in a Jan. 2 statement, that the estimated 2004 state budget deficit has grown by about \$33 million just in the past month—with about 70% of the jump attributed to declining revenues from corporate taxes. December was the fifth consecutive month that corporate tax revenues fell short of projections. Moreover, January's corporate tax forecast has been lowered by \$50 million. "If this trend continues," she warned, "the total shortfall on the corporation tax could exceed \$75 million by the end of the fiscal year," on June 30.

Despite this, Wyman babbled about a "rebounding" economy, as official statistics show Connecticut has gained merely 700 jobs per month since July 1.

California

Schwarzenegger Declares War on Poor, Elderly

California Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger, in his State of the State address on Jan. 6 and his budget presentation on Jan. 9, showed his commitment to destroy both the economy of the state, and its tradition of representative government.

Ignoring the combined \$28 billion shortfall for this fiscal year and the next, he said the state does not have a budget crisis, but a "spending crisis." His solution: stop the "unacceptable" level of spending by shutting down programs which he claims the state can no longer afford, especially those aimed at protecting those least able to pay. Schwarzenegger has already initiated budget cuts in education, despite earlier promises that cuts in education spending would occur "over my dead body." Further, tuition and fees in the state colleges and universities will nearly double, with even steeper hikes for graduate school tuition. The Governor has also double-crossed municipal and county governments, seizing funds which had been pledged for local police and fire protection, and parks and libraries.

Manufacturing

Machine-Tool Purchases In U.S. Continue to Drop

American machine-tool purchases in January through November 2003 fell by 8.5% from the already depressed level of the same period in 2002. U.S. industry consumed \$210.25 million worth of machine tools in November, up 34.8% from October's paltry level, according to a joint report by the American Machine Tool Distributors' Association and the Association of Manufacturing Technology. Consumption in January-November 2002 was fully 63% below the level of 1997.

Machine tools, representing the discovery and application of new physical principles, are the means by which mankind alters nature to improve his physical existence. The crisis underlines the need for Lyndon LaRouche's infrastructure-pivoted recovery policy.

In Michigan, demolition crews in December tore down the building that housed Western Machine Tool Works—a manufacturer key to the development of the U.S. "arsenal of democracy" in World War II, and which had shut down in 1989 after 87 years in business.

Currencies

European Officials Fear Dollar Plunge

European Central Bank (ECB) President Jean-Claude Trichet gave a press conference on Jan. 12, warning of the dollar crisis, after a meeting in Basel, Switzerland, of the central bankers of the G-10 (France, Germany, Italy, Britain, U.S., Canada, Japan, the European Central Bank, Sweden, and Switzerland). He presented very different views than he had the previous week. No longer playing down the effects of the 22% rise of the euro versus the dollar in 2003 (and a slightly more than 50% rise since October 2000), Trichet now emphasized: "We're certainly not indifferent." He said "brutal moves" in the foreign exchange rate of the euro are unwelcome. The dollar fall, as well as the implications of the Parmalat collapse, had been at the top of

the agenda of the closed-door central bankers meeting, which takes place in Basel every month. During the Jan. 12 meeting, the dollar fell to a new historic low against the euro (\$1.289).

French Prime Minister Jean-Pierre Raffarin on the same day expressed concern about "instability" in the euro exchange rate. At a public appearance in Paris he noted: "Unstable exchange rates are in the interests of neither the U.S. nor Europe. Together and quickly, we need to find the means to have an exchange rate that reflects economic realities."

Deutsche Bank chief economist Norbert Walter, in an interview with the German daily *Die Welt* on Jan. 11, called for an immediate rate cut by the ECB, in order to push down the euro versus the dollar. Otherwise, the dollar would soon plunge to \$1.40 to the euro, Walter said.

Debt and Deficits

Russian Media Warn Of Dollar Collapse

"The ruble has overcome another psychological barrier," Russian state-owned RTR television announced on Jan. 9, reporting on the fall of the dollar/ruble rate to below 29, the previous day. The TV report cited the "huge budget deficit and immense foreign debt." The business paper *Kommersant*, meanwhile, carried a front-page analysis by its economics columnist Sergei Minayev, who predicted a new wave of panic on currency markets resulting from the ugly picture of the U.S. economy, presented in the just-issued report by the International Monetary Fund.

Izvestia's headlines on Jan. 9 and 10, were "The Dollar Will Collapse," and "The Dollar Has Collapsed." The first of the two articles summarized the IMF's warnings about a precipitous collapse of the dollar. The paper also pointed out that the main investors in U.S. government securities are Asian central banks. Russia used to start the New Year by purchasing dollars, but this practice is disappearing, *Izvestia* said. "The [Russian] Central Bank is unlikely to hurry to print new rubles in order to exchange them for U.S. dollars, thus financing the U.S. Federal Treasury."

Spirit Rover Gets Ready To Follow the Water on Mars

The Mars Exploration Rovers begin the intensive study of the planet Mars, which can lay the basis for its human exploration in the future. Marsha Freeman reports.

A highly complex and extraordinary representative of man's intelligence is sitting now in Gusev Crater on the surface of Mars, preparing to begin a geological study of the history of water on the red planet. From its full stand-up height of nearly five feet, *Spirit* is transmitting back to Earth full-color, three-dimensional photographs of Mars, which are comparable in resolution to what you would see with your own eyes, were you standing there. Its journey will be the first step in a planned multi-decade NASA Mars exploration program.

The success of the *Spirit* landing and its initial operation have placed on the agenda, once again, Lyndon LaRouche's 40-year program, developed in the 1980s, for the establishment of a science city on Mars. (See below).

The primary task of the Mars Exploration Rovers, named *Spirit* and *Opportunity*, is to deploy a suite of scientific instruments, in order to peer into the past, and help answer the question: At some time in its history, did Mars have a climate and environment that would have supported life?

The rovers will not be searching for fossils or direct evidence of life. Experiments aboard the two Viking landers in 1976 attempted to do that, returning ambiguous results that are still being debated in the scientific community. The complex soil chemistry on the Martian surface convinced scientists that the level of robotic technology available today, would best be deployed to search for indirect evidence of possible life on Mars.

Since the 1970s Viking missions, field research in extreme environments on Earth has revealed not only that liquid water is a prerequisite for life, but that everywhere there is

water, and some source of energy, there *is* life. Such environments have included hot steam vents under the ocean, lakes under the ice of Antarctica, and the inside of radioactive nuclear power plants. Where there is water and energy, there is life.

There is no evidence of liquid water currently on the surface of Mars. There is frozen water at the poles, and, as recently discovered from orbital measurements, significant caches of ice co-mingled with soil under the surface of much of the planet. There is gaseous water vapor in the atmosphere, whose concentration waxes and wanes with the change of seasons on Mars, when polar ice sublimates into the atmosphere, or freezes onto its surface.

But could there be liquid water under the surface, as ice locked in the soil is heated by interior activity on the planet? Intriguing features captured by NASA's orbiting Mars *Global Surveyor* and *Odyssey* spacecraft, such as gullies carved into the sides of craters by what appear to be geologically-recent flows of water, have led geologists to wonder.

Confirming there is a substantial amount of subsurface water or ice at mid-latitudes would also be an enabling factor in establishing a permanent human presence on Mars, for the life we will bring there.

NASA is carrying out an intensive study of the current and past history of water on Mars, over the next decade, through a series of unmanned scientific missions, to be launched every 26 months. The Mars Exploration Rovers will provide the first in this series of breakthroughs in our understanding of this remarkable world.



This artist's rendering of the Spirit rover on Mars shows the five-foot-tall vehicle ready to explore the red planet. Atop the mast are the two color panoramic cameras, and two black and white navigational cameras. The arm, protruding in front, houses the scientific instruments that will reveal the geologic history of Mars, by investigating the chemical, mineral, and elemental composition of Mars' soil and rocks.



The rover's three-dimensional color panorama of its landing site revealed these gently sloping hills on the horizon, less than two miles away. Even if the spacecraft cannot travel that distance, as it gets closer it will reveal more of the detail of these intriguing features.

Hitting the 'Sweet Spot'

Choosing the landing sites for the two Mars rovers was a long and arduous task. More than one hundred sites were considered over a period of two years by more than 100 scientists and engineers, using orbital imaging and other data from Mars *Odyssey* and *Global Surveyor*. While the site had to be scientifically interesting, the most important criteria, as science team member Dr. Matt Golembek stated, were "safety, safety, and safety."

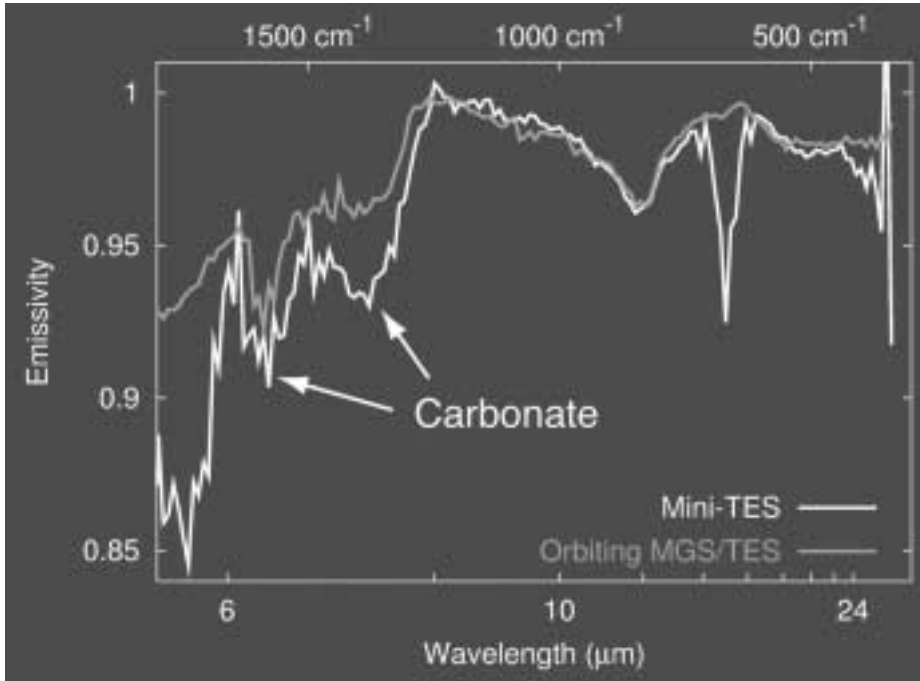
Gusev Crater was the chosen target for *Spirit* because there is evidence that this depression—the size of the State of Connecticut—once was home to a lake, or some standing body of water. An asteroid or comet impact created Gusev Crater as long ago as 4 billion years, and on its 95-mile diameter floor, there are younger impact craters. There is a branching valley, called Ma'adim Vallis, probably carved by

flowing water, which leads directly into Gusev Crater, through a breach in its southern rim.

Water flowing down the valley could have pooled in Gusev Crater, leaving behind sediments from the highlands from whence it came, and from the river's trip into Gusev, before it exited through a gap in the crater's northern rim. The surface of Gusev Crater, which appeared relatively smooth from orbit, and confirmed to be so by photographs taken by *Spirit* on the ground, may be covered with wind-blown dust deposits, or material from volcanic eruptions. The samples of layered sedimentary rocks that would tell the history of the site, therefore, may be found in the material from the bottom of the original crater that was ejected to the surface, when secondary impacts took place.

Placing *Spirit* in a portion of Gusev Crater that was not too rocky, relatively flat, and not too dusty, required the most

Spirit Finds Carbonates



Measurements from the Miniature Thermal Emission Spectrometer aboard the Mars rover indicate the presence of carbonates, which are organic molecules that form only in the presence of water, on Earth. The bright line is Spirit's data; the fainter line indicates measurements from NASA's orbiting spacecraft.

intricate trajectory planning, and the analysis of real-time data of the changing conditions in the Martian atmosphere, in order to allow last-minute adjustments.

The parameters for entry into Mars' atmosphere, descent, and landing were carefully calculated using models based on imaging and thermal data from the two orbiters. But even the best models can be bested by the red planet. In early December, a dust storm was observed on the opposite side of Mars as the *Spirit* landing site. Scientists were aware that the increased dust in the atmosphere would increase its temperature, but thought that effect would be limited to the vicinity of the storm.

But they discovered shortly before *Spirit* landed that the effects were global, and that higher temperatures than expected would have an impact on *Spirit's* landing. Small adjustments were made in the last few minutes before descent and landing, to account for the change in the weather. Images and data, including the dust deposits on the rover's solar arrays, lead scientists to conclude that visibility at Gusev Crater now is similar to a smoggy day on a big city on Earth.

Mission managers warned before landing that even a large gust of wind could end the mission. To increase the likelihood of success, a set of systems was placed on the lander to help guide its descent. These included downward-looking cameras on the lander to take three images on the way down; three small rockets to compensate for any wind gusts that might give the lander a horizontal velocity; radar on the lander to send pulses toward the ground to measure its altitude; and the

ability for *Spirit* to communicate with Mars *Odyssey* during its entire descent to the surface, in order to record each step of the process.

The result was that the engineers succeeded in placing *Spirit* in "the sweet spot," as scientist Dr. Steve Squyres described it. From the first black-and-white images the rover transmitted to Earth, three hours after it landed, it was clear that its neighborhood on Gusev Crater is made to order.

A Different Mars

Unlike the 1970s Viking and 1997 Pathfinder landing sites, this site has only 3% of its surface covered with rocks, versus 20%. There are no large boulders visible—nothing so tall that the rover will have to drive around it. Nature has saved the scientists time, Dr. Squyres has noted, by scouring the surfaces of many of the rocks through the periodic transit of dust devils, swirling through the windy crater.

The site contains the diversity of rocks and soil the scientists had hoped for. There are rounded and angular rocks, dark-surfaced and brighter rocks, soil that appears dusty, soil that appears compacted, and insets of small craters, where ejecta may expose primary material from the past of Gusev Crater.

While the egress of the rover from its landing platform was delayed by a couple of days—in order to turn it in place so it could roll off in the safest direction—scientists have been studying the data collected by *Spirit* to make their short- and long-term exploration plans. At a briefing from NASA's Jet

Propulsion Laboratory on Jan. 13, Dr. Squyres outlined the primary objectives of each of the working science teams.

The atmospheric science team, he reported, is studying the observations of the sky taken by the rover's thermal emission spectrometer, to refine their understanding of Mars' dynamic atmosphere and weather. The team is aiming for high-fidelity temperature profiles of the atmosphere on Mars. This data will be important in fine-tuning the landing of the *Opportunity* rover on Jan. 25, as well as generally improving weather forecasting on Mars.

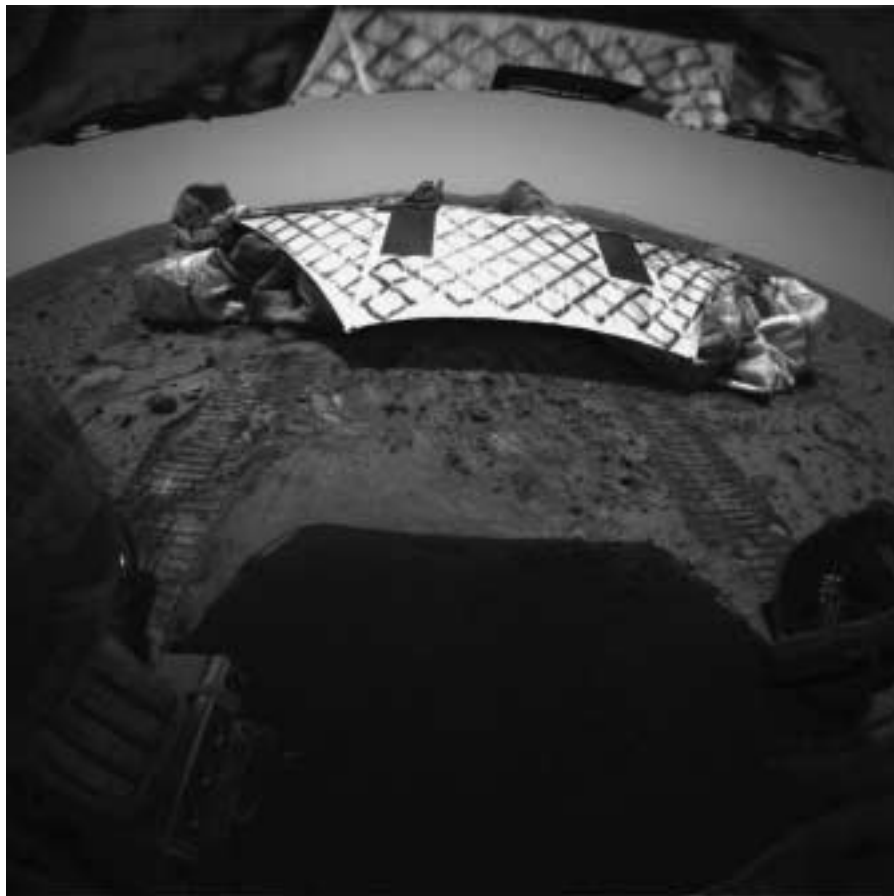
"There is almost an embarrassment of rocks" to study, Squyres said, in regard to the work of the geology and long-term planning science team. The first order of business will be to study the different rock and soil types in the immediate vicinity of the rover, and the team will be choosing the best targets. Visual images, as well as infrared measurements, already indicate the variety the scientists had hoped for.

The group interested in studying the physical properties of the rocks and soil, is most immediately anxious to gain access to the images of the tracks that the rover's wheels will leave in the soil, as it exits the lander ramp. They will study the soil's compressibility, and do little wheel maneuvers—such as holding five fixed and rotating the sixth—to provide a look at material at some depth. Later, the rover will do trenching, digging deeper down in the soil.

Following that, an intriguing piece of real estate near the lander—now dubbed the "magic carpet"—where *Spirit's* airbags apparently dragged against the soil, will be a point of interest. From the visual images, the darker, subsurface soil that was uncovered, looks like mud. Scientists caution that it is unlikely the soil is actually wet, but are anxious to discern its differences from the surrounding area.

The mineralogy and geochemistry group is deciding in which direction the rover should go, after it studies its immediate surroundings. The first order of business is to provide a map of the diversity of the site. Their job is to use the rover's suite of spectrographic instruments, which will provide the compositional data on the rocks, to do a thorough characterization of the neighborhood.

By Jan. 13, the scientists had assembled the entire 360°



The Spirit rover took this photograph in the early morning of Jan. 15th, after it had rolled off its lander, to start its exploration of Mars. Scientists will be studying the tracks of the rover's wheels, seen here, to help characterize the Martian soil.

color 3-D panorama of photographs from the rover, seeing details that were invisible in the first, black-and-white, lower-resolution navigation images. On the horizon, in an easterly direction from *Spirit*, is a cluster of eight rolling hills. The nearest, however, is almost two miles from the landing spot, or about five times the distance the rover was designed to travel. Dr. Squyres stressed that even if the rover could not make the traverse all the way to the hills, the view and detail of the hills will "get better and better," as the rover is sent closer and closer.

One "extremely attractive target," according to Dr. Squyres, is a small crater only about 800 feet in the distance. It appears to be an impact crater that has excavated subsurface material. Once the rover is on the move, scientists and engineers will decide if it should drive over and peek over the ridge of the crater's rim.

Meet the Field Geologists

The Mars Exploration Rovers are the most complex robotic devices for planetary study ever deployed. Each is designed to wander the red planet for at least 90 Mars days, or

sols (equivalent to 92 Earth days), and cover a distance of up to 300 feet per day. Unlike the diminutive 22-pound *Sojourner* rover, which depended upon a lander for communications, the 384-pound, golf cart-sized *Spirit* and *Opportunity* rovers communicate directly with the two overhead Mars orbiters, and with the Earth. Thus, they have no limit on distance they can travel from the landing site. The amount of data, including images, that *Spirit* can send back in a day, using all three communication links, is more than ten times what was retrieved from *Sojourner* in 1997.

How far each rover will travel will depend upon how long it is operational. As Mars goes from Summer to Fall in its northern hemisphere over the next three months, and the days shorten and temperatures decline, the rovers will have to use more energy to keep their instruments and electronics warm. At the same time, there will be less solar energy available for their panels to convert into electricity. So for this mission, time is of the essence.

During the time they are functioning on the surface of Mars, the rovers have their prime objectives. These were chosen to carry out the studies that would indicate whether or not water was persistent on Mars. For *Spirit*, this means a thorough characterization of the diversity of the rocks and soil; the search for minerals that could have been deposited by water flow or precipitation; the search for minerals created in the presence of water; and the extraction of clues from its geologic investigation that relate to the environmental conditions when liquid water was present on the surface, such as erosion, or rock fracturing.

To meet these objectives, *Spirit* has a scientific payload, called *Athena*. It includes two instruments that survey the general site. The first is a pair of high-resolution color stereo cameras, whose photographs have already produced images with a clarity never before seen. The second is a miniature Thermal Emission Spectrometer, or Mini-TES, which sees objects in the infrared. From afar, Mini-TES is determining the mineral composition of Martian features, peering through the dust that coats some of the rocks, to see their spectral signature. It has already identified higher-than-expected concentrations of carbonates, which form in the presence of water on Earth.

Mini-TES also measures the gross heat emitted by objects, and will help characterize the texture of the soil (fluffy or compacted), by obtaining a profile of its absorption of heat during the day, and its release at night.

The rover has an arm (and hand, and fingers), which can reach out and deploy three instruments for *in situ* measurements. These are the Microscopic Imager—a combined microscope and camera, which will produce extremely closeup view of rocks and soils; the Mossbauer Spectrometer, to determine the composition and abundance of iron-bearing minerals, and magnetic properties of surface materials; and the Alpha Particle X-Ray Spectrometer, to determine the individ-

ual elements that make up the rocks and soil.

To clear the way for looking behind the surface and into the interior, the Rock Abrasion Tool will grind away the top layer of rocks, and expose fresh material underneath for the arm's instruments to investigate up close.

By the end of its mission, scientists hope that *Spirit* will provide them with the quantity and quality of data to come to a definitive answer to the question of whether there was a lake of some sort at Gusev Crater, and, if so, how long the water persisted there.

Next Rover About To Arrive

Opportunity is scheduled to land on the opposite side of Mars, at Meridiani Planum, on Jan. 25, Eastern Standard Time; late night the previous day, at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in California.

Like Gusev Crater, Meridiani is near the Martian equator, but halfway around the planet. The site is one of the smoothest, flattest plains on Mars, and is of particular interest due to its mineral composition. From orbit, the Mars Global Surveyor Thermal Emission Spectrometer has observed that Meridiani Planum is rich in an iron oxide mineral called gray hematite, which on Earth is usually formed in the presence of water. *Opportunity* will take a closer look.

These two complementary rover missions are taking important steps in NASA's effort to "follow the water" on Mars. Throughout the rest of this decade, future missions will extend the scope and depth of this intensive exploration of Mars, and put in place the infrastructure for the decade to follow.

In 2005, NASA plans to launch the Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter, to carry out a remote sensing study of the planet, comparable to what is carried out continuously to study the Earth. It is designed to combine the big-picture perspective of an orbiter with the level of local detail previously only obtainable from landing a spacecraft on the surface.

The Phoenix Mars Scout, scheduled for the next launch opportunity in 2007, will send a spacecraft, for the first time, to a non-equatorial landing spot, at the icy northern, arctic part of the planet.

After the Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter conducts its high-resolution examination of thousands of Mars locales, the nuclear-powered, precision-landed Mars Science Laboratory will be deployed in 2009, to intensively study the surface for a full Martian year or longer; it will be able to cover a distance on the ground an order of magnitude larger than the current set of rovers.

During the same 2009 launch window, the Mars Telecommunications Orbiter will be sent to Mars. It will be the first interplanetary spacecraft whose primary mission will be to provide a communications link for other missions. Its first task will be to provide the capability to dramatically increase the amount of data that the Science Laboratory can send back to Earth.

Bush's Moon-Mars Mission: Will It Fly?

by Marsha Freeman

President George W. Bush followed in his father's footsteps, and announced on Jan. 15 a vision for NASA to return men to the Moon and build a base there, enabling a later manned mission to Mars.

Unquestionably, the agency has long been without a visionary plan for space exploration. Not only have space advocates and Congressmen pointed this out, but the Columbia Accident Investigation Board concluded that NASA's lack of a long-term plan contributed to the policies that led to the loss of the Shuttle one year ago.

On Jan. 14, President Bush stated four goals and objectives for his space exploration plan:

- to return the Space Shuttle fleet to flight as soon as possible, in order to complete construction of the International Space Station;
- to develop and test, by 2008, a new manned vehicle, to conduct its first mission of taking astronauts to the station by 2014; this Crew Exploration Vehicle would then evolve into the transportation for astronauts to the Moon;
- to begin, no later than 2008, a series of robotic missions to the lunar surface, with the start of extended human presence on the Moon as early as 2015;
- to use the experience and knowledge gained on the Moon, to "take the next steps of space exploration: human missions to Mars, and to worlds beyond."

The progression is right, to spread human civilization throughout the Solar System. The multi-decade plans formulated as early as the 1950s, and most eloquently described by Lyndon LaRouche beginning 1985, rested on a foundation of Earth-orbital infrastructure for transportation, research, and logistics; and the progression of manned missions from the nearby Moon, to distant Mars. The problem with the President's approach is that he is trying to fit a Solar System-sized vision for NASA, into a budget that does not even adequately support the infrastructure we already have in Earth orbit. Neither Bush, nor the people who advise him on economic policy, have the slightest idea of the seriousness of the current economic crisis, nor how to solve it. Their approach, if well-intentioned, is the wrong one.

'Retire' the Infrastructure?

The President has proposed that over the next five years, \$1 billion be added to NASA's budget, above the \$86 billion



An idea whose time is overdue: In June 1985, Lyndon LaRouche first presented a comprehensive 40-year space exploration mission, in which re-exploration and industrialization of the Moon, is the springboard for human occupation of Mars orbit and travel to Mars' surface. LaRouche spoke (here with Helga Zepp-LaRouche) at a memorial conference for space pioneer Krafft Ehricke, whose ideas fertilized the vision LaRouche presented.

projected. This is about a 1% increase! Rather than increase the space budget, he suggests that \$11 billion of that projected \$86 billion should be "reprogrammed" from existing programs that are not part of the new "exploration" effort. This will require terminating some science and other programs, as well as some research aboard the International Space Station, and who knows what else. On Feb. 2, the Administration's FY05 budget request for NASA will spell out the details.

To provide the bulk of the funding that would be required to actually carry out this program—*after* this first five years (and after George Bush is out of the White House, even should he win a second term)—the plan is to "save money" by retiring the Shuttle and "backing away" from the space station. This is the antithesis of what it should be. These transportation and laboratory capabilities are the very foundation that will enable us to go back to the Moon. Although the Space Shuttle should be replaced by a more modern crew-transportation system, its function as cargo carrier is critical to take the freight needed on the Moon, to Earth orbit first.

Nor can the space station be seen as an expensive albatross around NASA's neck, and "backed away" from, but expanded to serve the multiplicity of purposes for which it was intended. Among these, it is a fuel and cargo depot, to service craft on their way elsewhere; an assembly and check-out facility for interplanetary spacecraft; a basic research facility to study the effects of weightlessness on physiology; and, a test bed for new technologies needed in the partial-gravity environments on the Moon and Mars.

There is no way to have a Moon/Mars mission "on the cheap." Space infrastructure is the key.

'The Woman on Mars'

This dramatic presentation was Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche's 1987 bold proposal of a mission to colonize Mars, and to envision how such a 40-year mission would transform the United States.¹

What I am about to present to you are the highlights of present U.S. plans for establishing a permanent colony on Mars by approximately the year 2027 A.D. The plans to be outlined here are based on the two somewhat similar, but slightly differing versions of the plan as developed by various U.S. specialists. One plan is that first presented at a June 1985 conference in honor of the space pioneer, Krafft Ehrlicke, who died at the end of 1984. The second plan, is one drafted by the National Commission on Space, and presented approximately a year after the Krafft Ehrlicke conference. This presentation will emphasize the approach laid out at the Krafft Ehrlicke memorial conference, but it will also make use of important features of the proposals by the Commission on Space.

For this purpose, I ask you to come with me, in your imagination, to a Wednesday in September, in the year 2036 A.D., nine years after the Mars colony has been founded. Starting from an imaginary television broadcast to Earth at 1800 hours London time, that day, let us look from that day and year, back to the time of the United States' adoption of the Mars colonization project, and trace each major step of the project from the year 1989, up to the year 2027, the year the first permanent colony on Mars is finally established.

Those who have worked to prepare this presentation, have thought that we must use our powers of imagination in this way. It is thought, that we must focus attention on our destination as we outline each step of a journey. It seems to us, that that is the only way this project, and its importance for all mankind, can be properly understood.

To present the project in this way, it is necessary to include some imaginary political figures and political events, so that we might present this as a story. However, the technical facts we use here represent the scientific and related facts of the Mars colonization plan as those facts exist today.

The BBC television studio's clock says that it is 1800 hours

1. LaRouche's script was intended for film and slide-show presentation. It was the basis for a still-remembered half-hour television broadcast of that name, during LaRouche's 1988 campaign for the Democratic Presidential nomination. Illustrations here were originally published in 21st Century Science and Technology, *Winter 1996-97*.

in London, on Wednesday, September 3, 2036 A.D. From 55 million miles away, on Mars, a televised image travels nearly 5 minutes across space, to be picked up by the giant geostationary receiver hovering over the South Atlantic, from where the signal is relayed to other satellites, reaching waiting disk-antennas around the world. A woman's face appears on the BBC screen.

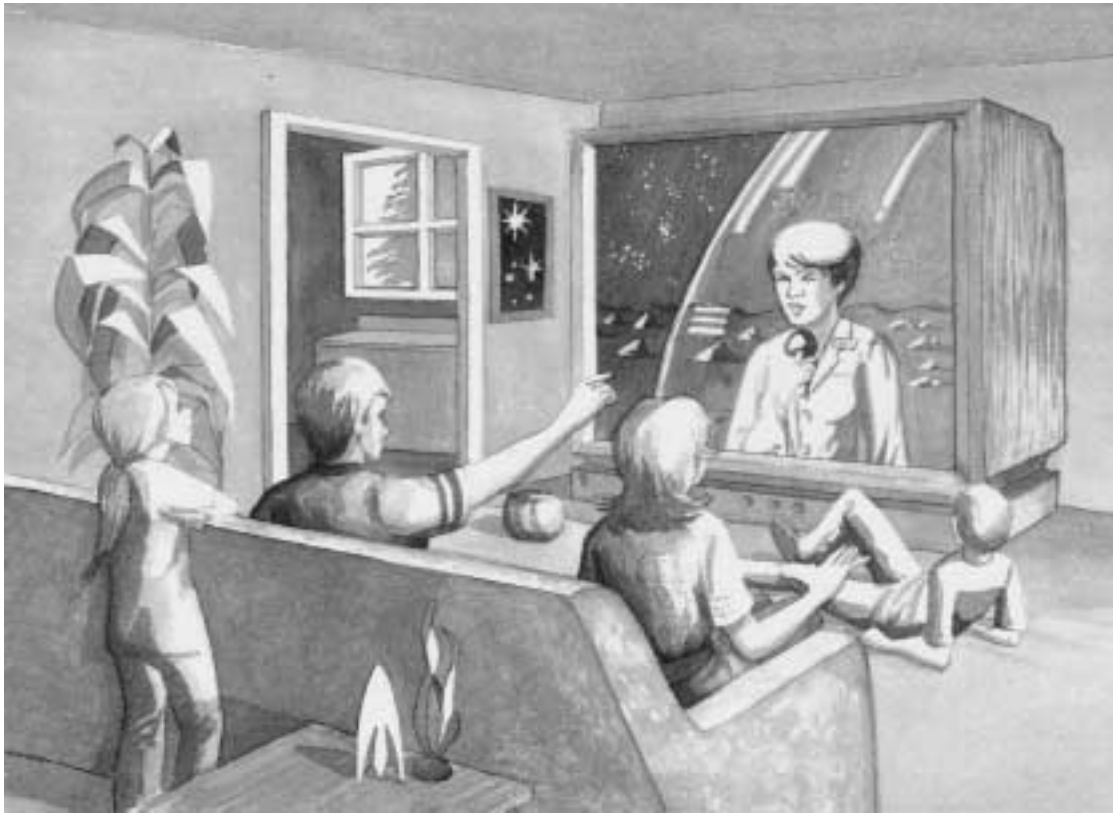
The woman on the screen is in her late thirties. The sight of her familiar features brings expressions of admiration to the viewing audiences now receiving this live broadcast around most of the world. She is Dr. Ellen Jones, chief executive of the Mars colony, and the daughter of the famous space pioneer, Dr. Walter Jones, who headed the U.S.A.'s Mars-colonization program from 2008 until his retirement in 2027.

"I bring you greetings from your 683,648 relatives and friends living here on Mars, and some very good news," she begins. "Our astrophysicists agree, that with our latest series of observations at our Cyclops III radiotelescope, we have solved at least a good part of the mystery of what you know as black holes. We are convinced that we are at the verge of fundamentally new ideas about how our universe works."

The TV audience followed her 5-minute televised report with a scientific interest which would have been unimaginable when the Mars-colonization mission was first launched by the U.S., back in March 1989.

The 1990s flights of transatmospheric craft up to stations in low-Earth orbit, had revived the spirit of the popularity of space-exploration from the Apollo-project period of the 1960s. After Earth's first geostationary space-terminal had been completed near the end of the 1990s, manned flights to the Moon had soon become routine. Over the 1990s, the point was reached that every schoolchild, not only in the U.S., Europe, and Japan, but throughout the world, demanded to know everything possible about space.

Beginning the 1990s, fewer and fewer university students attended courses in the social sciences, as the physical sciences, including space biology, took over the classrooms almost completely. Even at preschool ages, more and more children, asked what gift they wished for Christmas, would answer, "a telescope." As the industrialization of the Moon began near the end of the 21st century's first decade, to look up was to express optimism about the human race's future.



Everyone tuned in to the science update broadcast live from Mars.

Space and the spirit of adventure became one and the same.

There had been a deeper quality of changes in attitudes. What had been the most popular competitive sports of the 20th century became less popular, and achievement in swimming, track and field, and mountain-climbing, the most popular features of physical education programs. “Keeping in shape for space travel,” was the value which more and more attached to physical education.

Twentieth-century man would be astonished to know the new way in which “spirit of adventure” was translated during the early decades of the 21st. Some things 20th-century man would have recognized. Being the first to set foot on some planetary body, was of course a commonplace fantasy among children and youth. The difference was, most teenagers, and some much younger, already knew the real purpose of space exploration. That purpose was, to acquire knowledge which the human race needed, and could not gain without scientific exploration of our universe in a way which could not be done without traveling far beyond Earth’s orbit. The idea of adventure, was not a matter of simply getting to some strange place out there. Exciting adventure, was to participate in making some exciting new discovery in space, which would be useful to the majority of the human race remaining back here on Earth.

So, those children and youth gobbled up every bit of information they could, with the purpose being to understand what

kind of knowledge mankind was seeking out there.

The last two years, 2025-2026, just before the building of the first permanent colony on Mars, had seen the most rapid transformation in popular values here on Earth.

The TV screens had been filled often with images of those giant spacecraft, each much larger than a 20th century ocean liner, taking off from the vicinity of Earth’s geostationary space-terminal, in flotillas of five or more, each seeming to thunder silently in the near-vacuum under 1-gravity acceleration. By then, a permanent space-terminal was being constantly manned in Mars orbit. The televised broadcasts from that terminal showed the monstrous spacecraft arriving. Earth’s television screens showed the gradual accumulation of that vast amount of material in Mars orbit, waiting for the day it would descend to Mars’s surface. TV viewers on Earth saw the first craft, designed to descend and rise through the thin atmosphere of Mars, and saw views of the approaching Mars surface from the cockpit, through the eyes of the cameras.

A great anticipation built up throughout Earth’s population during those last two preparatory years. Then, Earth went through what was afterward described as the “sleepless year,” as the first city was assembled on Mars, during 2027. Audiences on Earth demanded to see every step of the construction relayed back here. Nearly everyone on Earth became thus a “sidewalk superintendent” for as many available hours as his



Over the 1990s, every schoolchild demanded to know everything possible about space. Children tracked the positions of the space flotillas and reconstructed the spacecraft and Mars colony.



Schoolchildren in Tampa, Fla. outfitted for a mission on their "Space Shuttle" bus, which is designed inside like a Shuttle orbiter.

or her sleep-starved eyes could be kept open. On waking, it was the same. The daily successes reported from Mars were discussed as widely and in as much detail as 20th century sports fans debated the details of a weekend's football play.

By then, holographic projections had become as economical and commonplace as personal computers had been during the 1980s. Building a synthetic holographic model of the solar system, and constructing a powered-flight trajectory, such as one between Earth and Mars, became quite literally child's play. A child's parent could purchase a packaged program at a local store, and the child often insisted that this be done. Turning on one's system, and updating the positions of the planets and the course of a space-flotilla flight in progress, became a habit with many. The same was done with various stages of the construction of the first permanent colony. Whatever was seen on the TV screen, was something one wished to reconstruct. The passive TV watching of the 20th century had come to an end.

The first large-aperture radiotelescopes had been constructed a million or so miles from Mars, as soon as the manned orbiting space-terminal had been completed. The system of observatories and space-laboratories associated with them, was expanded rapidly, once the first 100,000 permanent colonists had begun to settle in. Popular fascination here on Earth, shifted its focus somewhat from the Mars colony itself, to these new projects.

It was such a worldwide audience which sat or stood, absorbed with every sentence of Dr. Jones's 5-minute report, either as it was being broadcast, or when morning reached them a few hours later. Throughout the planet, over the course of that Wednesday and Thursday, there was the eerily joyful sense that humanity had reached a major milestone in the existence of our species. It would be said, in later decades, that on that day in 2036, the Age of Reason had truly begun.

At the beginning of the 1950s, space pioneers such as Wernher von Braun had begun working out the specifications for manned flights to Mars. One leading Peenemünde veteran, Krafft Ehrlicke, had been certain that the U.S. could have sent a manned exploratory flight to Mars as early as the 1980s. Unfortunately, near the end of 1966, the United States had cut back massively on its aerospace programs. Presidents Johnson and Nixon did not eliminate President Kennedy's popular commitment to a manned landing on the Moon from the NASA program, but most of the other aerospace projects, such as nuclear-powered propulsion development, were cut back, and cut back savagely as soon as the program of initial Moon landings had been completed. Krafft Ehrlicke continued toward his completion of the design for industrialization of the Moon, but he died in 1984, his work nearly completed on paper, with no visible prospect that the U.S. would resume such a commitment during the foreseeable future.

It was not until shortly after Ehrlicke's death that a renewed U.S. commitment to colonization of Mars appeared.

The proposal for a permanent colony on Mars as early as the middle 2020s, was a featured presentation at a Virginia conference held in honor of Krafft's memory, in June 1985. Nearly a year after that, the National Commission on Space adopted the same target date, and its proposal was endorsed, although without significant funding, by President Ronald Reagan. However, the Mars colonization project was a featured part of the January 1989 State of the Union address of the new President. During March of 1989 a U.S. Moon-Mars Colonization Commission was established. During that month, the Congress rushed through approval of treaty agreements which the President negotiated with Japan and Western European governments, establishing these allies as partners in the U.S.-sponsored Moon-Mars Colonization Project, following on similar international agreements which had led to the construction of the space stations of the 1990s.

Popular enthusiasm for the project was so great, that the President was able to secure a \$5 billion initial budgetary allotment for the new project. Japan matched this with a sizably increased allotment to its own aerospace program shortly after that. Confident that changes in U.S. policies were going to bring the world out of what threatened to become a major depression, Western European governments came close, in total, to matching Japan's budgetary allotment.

The successive phases of the Moon-Mars colonization project were agreed upon that same year.

It was quickly understood, that planting a permanent colony on Mars is a far different sort of undertaking than sending a manned exploratory vessel to visit Mars. Leaders recognized, that to establish a colony of even a few hundred members of scientific parties on Mars would require a very large complex of production workers, agriculturalists, and so forth.

Back at the end of the 1980s, most citizens and politicians did not yet understand the significance of the fact that Mars is an average 55 million miles distance from Earth during the period one might ordinarily think of making such a flight. To sustain just a few hundreds persons there, required, by late 20th century standards, a tremendous number of ton-miles of freight to be shipped from Earth annually. The scientists understood this immediately, of course, but it required a lot of effort to make this clear to most of the politicians, and to popular opinion.

The scientists realized very soon, that we should plan to put not just hundreds of scientists, engineers, and technicians, on Mars. The purpose for going to Mars in the first place was scientific investigations. The main purpose was to build a system of enormous radio telescopes in the region of space near Mars, and to conduct the construction, maintenance, and improvements of these observatories from bases both in Mars orbit and on the surface of the planet. Using U.S. experience in demonstration tests of trained human individuals' efficiency working in low-gravity Earth-orbit gained from the 1980s Space Shuttle and the 1990s space stations, it was estimated, that to construct as many observatories as Earth would need



In the "sleepless year," 2027, Earth audiences watched every step of the construction of the first Mars city.

to explore the universe in as fine detail as must be done from Mars orbit, would require hundreds of thousands of man-hours each year. This figure included estimates on the number of days a year a human being could safely work in a very low-gravity field.

The scientists estimated, that the cost of keeping a research worker alive on Mars adds up to a total amount of equipment more than 10 times that required to sustain a scientist in the middle of the Sahara or Antarctica. This did not include the estimated costs of transporting all that tonnage from Earth to Mars. The scientists explained to the politicians, "Mars is a very cold place by Earth standards, with a very thin atmosphere, a shortage of known water-supplies, and a lower gravity than Earth. People living on Mars must live in man-made environments under protective domes. The costs of maintaining those domes, of maintaining water supplies, of maintaining the atmosphere, and maintaining an acceptable temperature within the artificial climate, are enormous by Earth standards." The biggest factor of cost those scientists had to consider was the cost of energy; they estimated that more than 10 times the amount of energy must be available, per person, on Mars, than the energy directly consumed by research teams in the Sahara or Antarctica.

They decided that the basic source of energy used on Mars would have to be thermonuclear fusion, as it already was on the Moon. They pointed out, that the Mars colony would need very concentrated sources of industrial energy, to enable the colony to produce food and to sustain itself with the largest part of its requirements in materials.

So, it was agreed that the way to sustain our teams of research workers on Mars, was to build a local supporting economy on Mars. They estimated that between a quarter and a half million total population would be the minimum size for a successful colony. They thought that this might be sufficient, if we gave Mars the new generation of industrial technologies

which were in the initial development stages on Earth back during the 1980s.

They saw, that to get that number of people to Mars, together with all that was needed to start up a colony of this size, was plainly impossible using the methods worked out for sending a manned exploratory flight to Mars. To lift that amount of weight from Earth's surface, up into high-Earth-

orbit, by conventional rocket methods in use in the 1980s, was beyond possible limits of cost. Even if the cost were greatly reduced by improved methods of liftoff, the amount of weight which would have to be lifted to deliver the requirements of a quarter to half a million Mars colonists from Earth, was still so costly as to be out of the question.

The politicians had imagined, wrongly, that starting a colony on Mars was like establishing a research base-station in the Antarctic. The politicians imagined, that the technologies developed for sending a manned team of explorers could be expanded to transport a much larger number of colonists. The scientists had to make clear why this idea was badly mistaken.

First of all, human bodies are designed to function under one Earth gravity, or at least something near to that. The human body might be able to adapt to gravities a large fraction of those on Earth, but long flights at nearly zero-gravity are very risky, and were thought to be quite possibly fatal. So, the idea of sending people to Mars in the way we sent astronauts to the Moon, was ruled out. The best way they knew to create the effect of one Earth gravity in spacecraft was to have that spacecraft constantly powered by one Earth gravity's worth of acceleration, or at least a large fraction of one Earth gravity, creating an effect very much like the way a person's weight increases when being accelerated upward in a 20th century elevator. The scientists pointed out, that powered flight at one-Earth-gravity acceleration, made possible new kinds of trajectory-paths be-



Astronauts are collecting Mars samples and conducting scientific observations, while a dust storm is approaching the cratered area near the landing site. In the background is Olympus Mons.



Children spent their time building models of everything to do with space—from spacecraft to fusion power plants.

tween Mars and Earth, and reduced the travel time enormously.

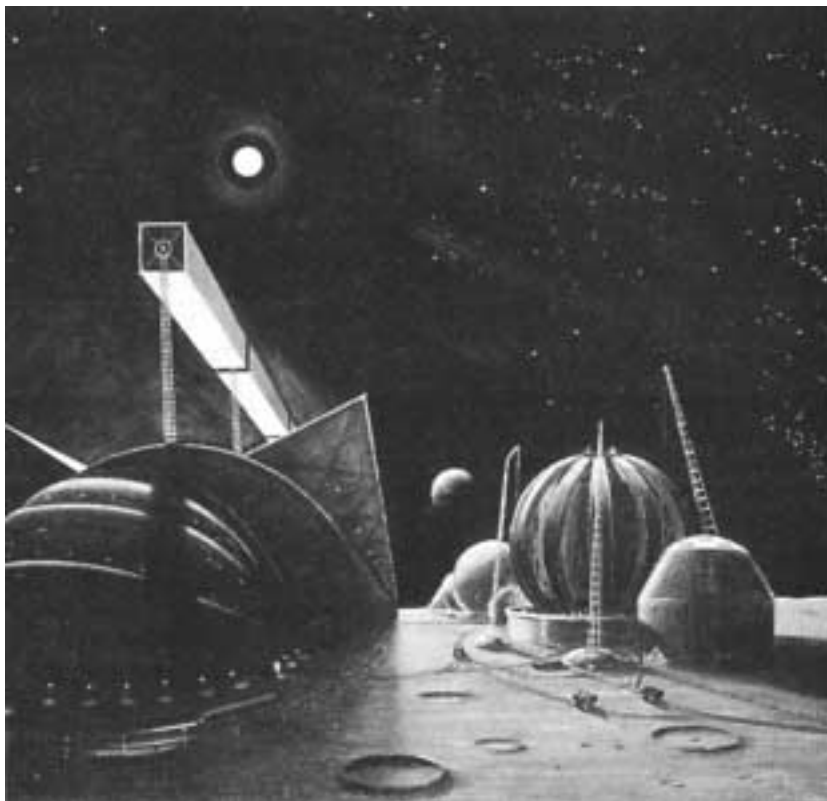
Some pointed out that this might be possible with ion engines powered by fission reactors. It was agreed that thermonuclear fusion would be far superior in several ways. They explained that fusion energy was the form of energy production which would be needed on Mars, in any case, and that fission-powered ion engines would still take too long to make the trip to Mars. The problem they tackled was convincing the politicians that the needed development of fusion energy had to be completed before the Mars trips began.

It was decided, at the beginning, that the main part of solving the problem of lifting weight into geostationary Earth orbit from Earth's surface, would be industrializing the Moon. Provided fusion power could be established on the Moon, they guessed that more than 90 percent of the total weight of large space-vessels, could be produced on the Moon, and lifted into Moon orbit at a small fraction of the cost of producing these materials on Earth. The same thing would apply to most of the materials sent to Mars to construct the first stages of a permanent colony. Space vessels to Mars, could be assembled in either Moon-orbit or Earth-orbit, and launched from either place.

The scientists decided, that using a rocket to get beyond the Earth's atmosphere is like designing an aircraft to fly under water. The idea of using a transatmospheric aircraft to get above the atmosphere, had been under discussion for decades, and preliminary designs were fairly well advanced during the course of the 1980s. It was decided to push the development of transatmospheric craft, to build up a network of low-orbiting space-terminals. This would provide the cheapest possible way of moving large numbers of people, and large amounts of freight, up beyond the atmosphere. It would also be the cheapest and safest way to bring people down from orbit to airports on the Earth.

By that time, there were already designs for what were then called "space ferries." These "space ferries" would carry people and materials over the distance from the low-orbiting terminals, to the locations of the main space terminals, in Earth's geostationary orbit. These geostationary terminals became the locations at which technicians assembled the craft used for regular travel between Earth and Moon.

So, on August 30, 2000, the first routine travel between Earth and the Moon was begun. Some of the astronauts grumbled, complaining that they had become high-paid airline pilots. It was pretty much routine. It was policy, that the pilot

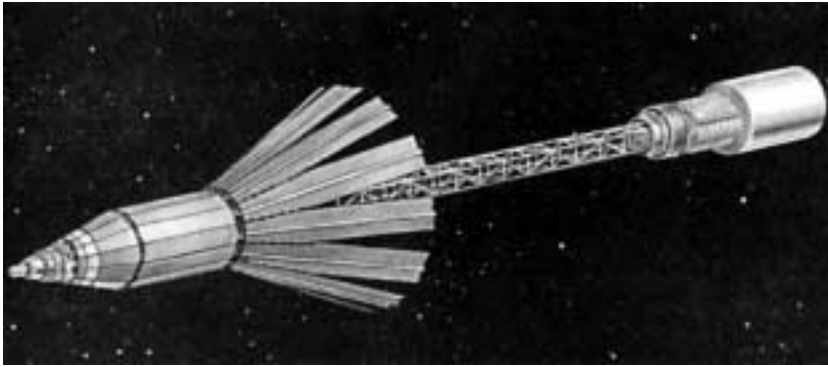


It was decided that only thermonuclear fusion could provide enough energy to economically power industry and maintain the necessary artificial climate for large colonies. Here, fusion tokamak plants are lined up on the Moon, as conceived by space scientist Krafft Ehrlicke. A lunar monorail transportation system can be seen above the lunar city that he named Selenopolis.

made only a few round-trips between the Moon and Earth-orbit, before being sent back to Earth for rest and rehabilitation, although the main Earth space terminals already had a one-Earth-gravity artificial environment at that time. After a few trips, the space-pilots would board a regular bus-run of the space ferry at the space-station, get off at a low-orbiting terminal, and catch the next transatmospheric flight back to Earth.

Few people living in 2036 remember this obscure event, but back in 1986, the United States sent two pilots to prove that a propeller aircraft could make a nonstop trip around the world. Most scientists thought the trip was a silly way to waste money for no useful purpose. The only reason one would mention that obscure flight in 2036, would be to show the kinds of problems the scientists faced in explaining space-colonization to the politicians and voters.

Imagine a propeller aircraft, the combined weight of whose engines, fuselage, and pilots are nearly zero. In other words, how far can a pound of gasoline fly itself, given the efficiencies of propeller aircraft? So, this obscure flight was designed, making the weights of engines, fuselage, and pilots, as small a percentage of the weight of the plane's maximum fuel load as possible. What did the flight prove? Nothing that



One early design for a space nuclear power system that would provide sufficient power for Earth-orbiting spacecraft, a lunar colony, or a piloted Mars mission.



Lunar industrialization was necessary to produce and send materials to Mars, for its first permanent colony. Here, a lunar resource processing plant, with two space nuclear power units in the background.

a qualified aeronautics engineer could not have proven with an electronic hand calculator.

The problem, back in 1989, was to explain to the politicians and public how this same problem, of total weight to fuel weight, limited the possibilities for getting into space, and affected the costs of getting a pound of weight into space. As everyone knows today, the farther a vessel moves from a planet's strongest gravitational pull, the less fuel it costs to accelerate a pound of weight.

The politicians got the point. The system of getting into space, from the Earth's surface to the geostationary space terminal, and to the Moon's orbit, was a kind of pyramid. The distance from Earth's geostationary terminal to Moon-orbit, was the tip of the pyramid. The transatmospheric system, between the Earth's surface and the low-orbiting terminals,

was the broadest strip of the pyramid. The space ferries, moving back and forth between the low-orbiting terminals and the geostationary terminal, were the middle section of the pyramid.

One of the biggest obstacles the space program had to overcome, was the massive prejudice most of the politicians and public had built up against nuclear fission over nearly 20 years, between 1970 and the time the project began, in 1989. The political factor, of fear of nuclear radiation, was far more important than the engineering problems involved in using nuclear fission safely as a power source for aircraft and space vehicles. This prejudice was a major engineering difficulty, since nuclear fission gives much more power per unit of weight than chemical fuels. In all travel, the ratio of total weight to weight of the maximum fuel load, is the most important of the economic limits to be faced.

However, by that time, thermonuclear fusion as a power source was nearly a reality. Fusion is vastly more efficient as a fuel user, than nuclear fission. So, nuclear fission was the power source for regular flights between Earth-orbit and Moon-orbit during those early years after 2000, but its uses for other modes of flight was avoided.

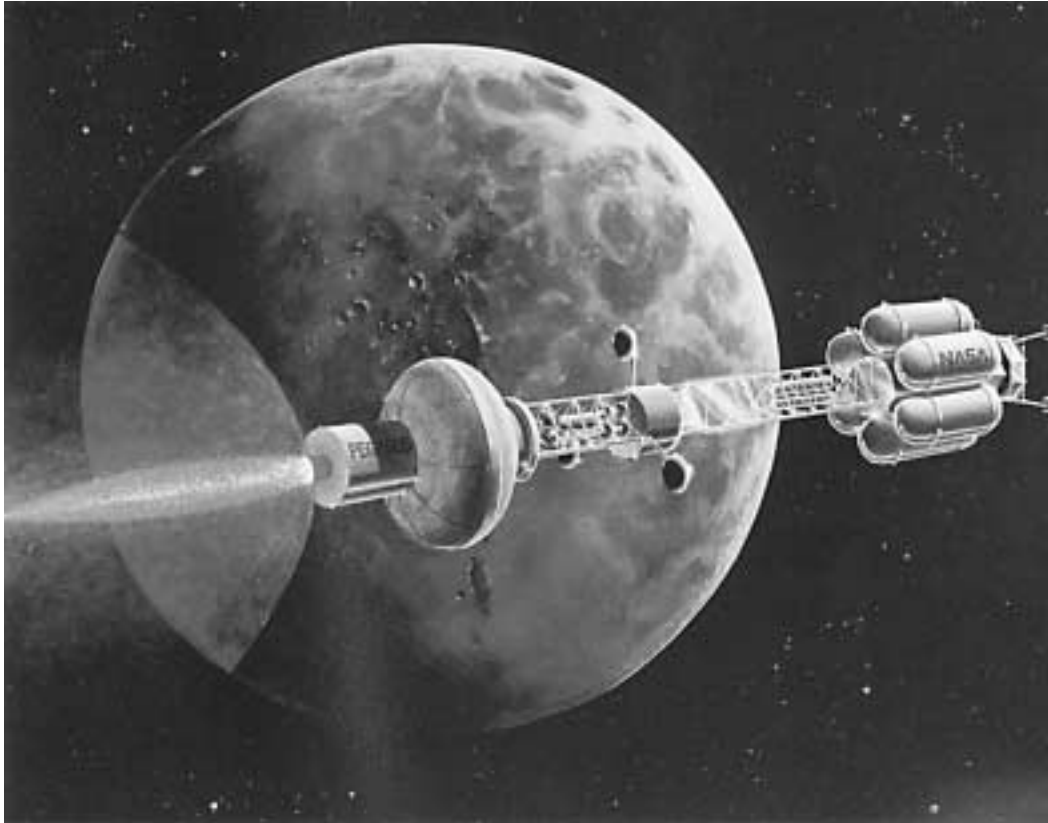
To get from Earth-Moon to Mars, required us to develop another pyramid, with the base of the pyramid running from Earth's geostationary orbit to the Moon's production facilities, the tip of the pyramid reaching Mars surface, and the distance between the base-line and Mars-orbit the lower portion of the pyramid's volume.

A third pyramid was designed. The base of this pyramid was on Mars's surface. Just as on Earth, we must move passengers and some freight from Mars's surface into Mars-orbit. From there, in Mars-orbit, the pyramid branches in two directions. One direction leads back to Earth-orbit. The other direction was powered travel, as from Earth-orbit to Moon-orbit, to and from the radio telescopes and space laboratories constructed in the general vicinity of Mars.

Those three pyramids became the fundamental design of the system of transportation as a whole.

Once the first of the two pyramids had been designed, the key bottleneck next to be mastered, was production on the Moon.

Quite clearly, the scientists could not think of building a 19th-century-style metals industry on the Moon. The combustion of oxygen, which had been the basis for metalworking



One of the new plasma applications is magnetoplasmadynamic thrusters for use in cargo vehicle propulsion. This artist's drawing shows a high performance electric propulsion cargo vehicle approaching Mars.

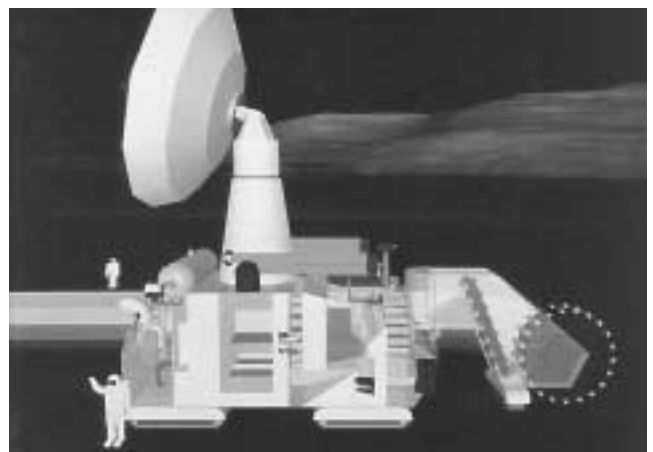
on Earth deep into the 20th century, was not a workable proposition on the Moon, even if a combustible fuel could be found. Only three sources of industrial energy could be found. Electricity could be generated in various ways, or nuclear fission or thermonuclear fusion could be used. Just past the turn of the century, the fusionable isotope, helium-3 was being mined on the Moon.

Krafft Ehrlicke had worked out a nuclear-fission economy for the Moon, but it was realized that a thermonuclear-fusion economy would be far better. For the rest, the standard handbooks of physics and chemistry already existing in the 1980s were most helpful.

The policy decided upon was this. As every schoolchild knows his ABCs in 2036, production of inorganic materials is a matter of what most back in the 1980s still referred to as the available temperatures of production processes. If the highest industrial temperatures then in general use, could be increased by an absolute factor of slightly less than 10 times existing modes, there was no material in the solar system which cannot be reduced to a plasma form under such conditions. Back in the 1980s, we had only two ways in sight for doing this efficiently, thermonuclear fusion and coherent electromagnetic pulses of high frequency, and very high energy-density cross-section of impact upon targeted materials.

The problem which the project's leaders faced then, was that if we reduce material to its plasma state, how do we

handle it? The answer is familiar to every schoolchild in 2036, but it was a major problem for the scientists back in 1989. The key to the solution was obviously lessons learned in experimental efforts to develop thermonuclear fusion as a



There are about 1 million tons of helium-3—a rare isotope of helium, which can be used as fusion fuel—trapped on and near the surface of the Moon. This Lunar Mark-II is a mobile robotic miner designed to process the soil, extract the helium, redeposit the processed soil, and move on. The University of Wisconsin device has a soil processing rate of 556 tons per hour.



The process of lunar industrialization prepared the way for colonizing Mars. Here, a lunar resource processing pilot plant, designed to develop the technologies used for collection, analysis, and both mechanical and electrochemical separation of lunar surface resources. It produces materials needed for life support and propulsion (such as oxygen); and fabrication and construction of structural elements.



Christmas 2031 in Selenopolis—the Moon city envisioned by space scientist Krafft Ehrlicke. At left is the “Hall of the Astronauts.” At right, an elevated monorail train. Behind the transparent insulation is a nodal dome with supplies and life support and climatizing equipment. At the rear is a domed tropical habitat sector.

source of power.

If was clear from the beginning of the project, that if the schedules set for Mars colonization were to be realized, it was indispensable to accelerate thermonuclear fusion development and development of techniques associated with high-frequency lasers and particle beams. The development of the gamma-ray laser was given much higher priority through these decisions. The decision was made, to achieve what were

called then “second generation” thermonuclear fusion technologies by the middle of the 21st century’s first decade, and to put accelerated efforts behind mastery of techniques for production of materials using electromagnetically confined plasmas.

The fact that we were obliged to force the development of advanced technologies then on the horizon, in order that we might solve the materials-production problems we faced on the Moon, greatly accelerated our civilization’s development of newer types of ceramics. We did not have the development of ceramic materials of anomalous crystalline structures on the list of project requirements at the start, but once we recognized the advantages of materials so novel to us at that time, we added the forced development of these technologies to our project.

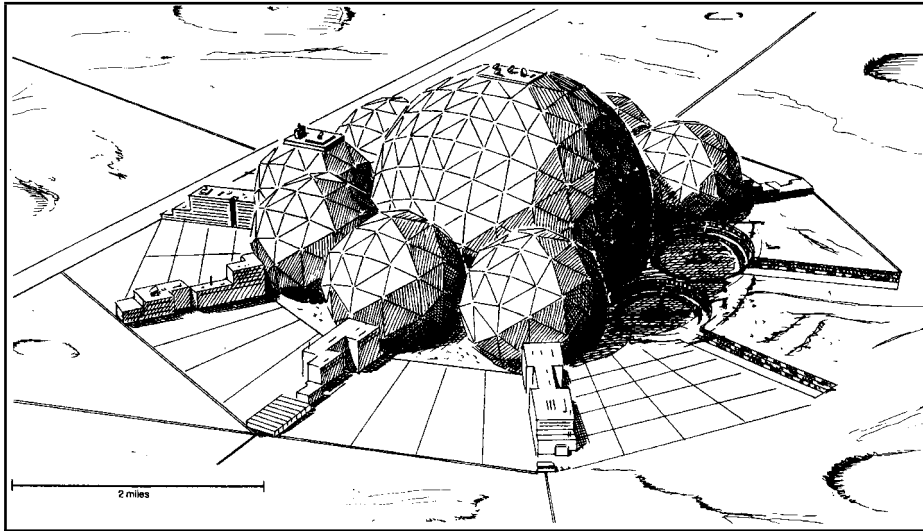
In the same way, we were forced to develop the early varieties of laser machine-tools in general use in 2036, to be able to machine these new materials. Our project brought the techniques of electromagnetic isotope separation up to a level of refinement still considered modern today.

It was the success of these breakthroughs in fusion, lasers, and very high energy-density production processes, which made the industrialization of the Moon such a brilliant success. It was by perfecting these methods and processes for the industrialization of the Moon that we solved in advance the major problems we would have otherwise faced during the initial colonization of Mars. The building up of the Moon’s industrialization was the major factor forcing us to delay the beginning of Mars colonization until 2027. Had we not developed the technologies needed for industrialization of the Moon, as we did, the colonization of Mars would have been delayed by a decade or more.

Some of the 1985-1986 plans included a heavy emphasis on new directions in biology, but without the desperate fight Earth had to mobilize against the AIDS pandemic, it is doubtful that many supporters of our Mars colonization project would have been won over to supporting this line of research to the degree which later proved necessary, once the Mars colonization had begun. So, today, we are able to incorporate the benefits of this research into designs of systems for manned deep-space explorations, and have overcome most of the fears of possible strange diseases which might be encountered, or might develop, in our further explorations and colonizations of space.

It was not until the late 1990s, that the last significant political opposition to the costliness of the Mars-colonization project was overcome.

We began the project in 1989, under what might seem to have been the worst economic conditions for such an undertaking. Over the preceding 25 years, most of the world had been caught in a long process of economic decline, which we described then as a drift into a “postindustrial society.” In many of the then-industrialized nations, the average income of households had fallen to about 70 percent of the real



Kepleropolis, the first Mars colony, is depicted here in the construction phase. Its main dome, 1 mile in diameter, is built in a crater. Surrounding the main dome are 10 smaller domes, each able to support neighborhoods of 50,000 individuals. The ecliptic of the dome is at ground level. On the surface level is a large educational and recreational park. Immediately below are administrative offices, and on levels below that are transportation and storage facilities and a central fusion power plant. An astronomical observatory and communications station is on top of the main dome.

purchasing power of 1966 and 1967. Entire industries which had existed during the 1960s, had either been wiped out, or nearly so, in many of these nations. The basic economic infrastructure, such things as water management and sanitation systems, general transportation of freight, energy systems, and educational and health care systems, were in a state of advanced decay. To cover over the collapse of incomes, a massive spiral of borrowing had occurred in all sectors of government, production, and households; a terrible financial crisis had built up.

Those who pushed the Mars colonization project the most, including the President of the United States, did not view the project as a way of spending a large surplus of wealth. It was seen by them as a way of helping to revive a decaying economy, and also a way of showing all mankind that our species has meaningful opportunities for present and future generations, opportunities as limitless as the universe itself.

At first, many grumbled political objections against the large sums of money spent. As the citizens saw new industries and employment opportunities opening up as a result of the Mars project, the political support for the project grew. Over the course of the first 10 years, the project grew in importance as a technological stimulant to the growth of economies. Then, the first decade of the 21st century, there were waves of revolutionary improvements in methods of production; many of these benefits were the direct result of using the new space technologies in everyday production back on Earth. The political opposition to the project's cost vanished.

One of the first of the developing nations to join Japan, the U.S., and Western Europe, in the project, was India. The

next were Argentina and Brazil. The project's leaders and sponsors showed wisdom in encouraging participation in their own programs by young scientists from many nations. The fact that we may be so confident that general war has disappeared from Earth in 2036, can be credited to the Mars colonization project to a large degree. The rate of technological advancement and increase of wealth in the nations which undertook the project from the start, has been such that no potential adversary would think of attacking them.

As it became clearer to everyone that there were going to be large permanent colonies in Mars during the middle of the 21st century, the general idea of developing the worst deserts of Earth worked its way into policies of

governments. Africa, whose population-level collapsed by more than 100 million during the course of the AIDS pandemic, is growing again, and not only the Sahel region, but large stretches of the Sahara are blooming areas with new, modern cities.

No one talks of overpopulation any more. The idea of transforming the Earth-sized moon of Saturn, Titan, into a new colony, beginning 40 to 50 years from now, is already more popular than the colonization of Mars was, back during the late 1980s. Titan's atmosphere is poisonous, but we can foresee ourselves gaining the kinds of technologies needed to Earth-form a planetary body of that sort. The strongest voice for this is coming from the Mars colonists, who now say that they find everything delightful on Mars but its uncomfortably low gravity. There is also big pressure for such new major space projects from circles tied closely to the Moon industrialization program; they say that Moon industries are ripe for a major new challenge.

The Mars colony will be almost self-sustaining within another 10 years. No one on Earth worries any more about Earth's continued subsidy of the colony; who doubts today, that the economic benefits are already vastly greater than the amounts we have spent. There are now over 200 spacecraft traveling back and forth between the orbits of Earth and Mars, and with each journey, more going to Mars than returning. We expect the population to reach over a million within a few years. We wonder if more than a handful living back in the late 1980s dreamed how much their decisions would change not only the world, but the solar system, for the better, within two generations.

The Crisis in The Democratic National Committee

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche gave this webcast speech in Washington, D.C. on Jan. 10, 2004.

What I shall address today, before you get at me, which will come in due course, and also people out there, through the media, who will be calling in, as usual—including my wife, who will be watching very closely, and supervising me implicitly, from a distance: three themes.

First of all, the crisis, in the formal sense, which the Democratic National Committee leadership is facing. And also the nine others—I wouldn't call them "candidates"; I'll call them "the others."

And secondly, the nature of the crisis, which is going to be a crisis for them, all of them, including "the others."

And then, to get also to a tougher point, for the audience: Is, what is wrong with the people of the United States, and also the people of Europe, particularly Western Europe, that this that has happened to us, could have happened? What must they do, not merely to change their preference in voting, but to change their way of thinking? Because, despite the fact, that most of our political leaders, in Europe and in the United States, have been incompetent over the past 40 years, have failed miserably; yet, those were the people who were chosen to be leaders, implicitly, by the voters, either by voting or by not voting. So therefore, the American people, in particular, have to look inside themselves. It was their negligence, which created the monster which I shall describe to you today. And, unless the American people are willing to *change the way they think, the United States is not going to survive*. Make that clear.

Terry McAuliffe and 'the Others'

All right, now, what we have is, to start with, we have the case of a gentleman whom I'll come to in a moment: Terry McAuliffe, the Democratic National mis-



Lyndon LaRouche told his Washington, D.C. audience, "We're marching to create a force to deal with this crisis, which the Democratic National Committee leadership, and the 'others,' pretend not to exist. Every word coming out of the mouths of these 'others,' is an exercise in futility!"

leader—official misleader. McAuliffe typifies a problem of both himself, the Democratic National leadership at present, and “the others.” Common problem.

First of all, Terry McAuliffe knows he’s a liar. He sent out letters all over the place, messages all over the place, saying I’m an anti-Semite and a racist. He’s a liar. The man is morally unfit to hold any public office in the United States. He’s a public liar, on an issue as important as the selection of the President. He is not fit to be seen in public. He should wear a mask, from henceforth.

Now, all of those “others,” who have consented to go along with him, also know that he’s a liar. And yet, their behavior toward me and toward my campaign, is based on what they know to be a lie! They are unfit to be candidates for the President of the United States. We can’t have a man, who’s soft on lying, as a President of the United States; nor a candidate of the Democratic Party. They should resign *in shame*, and purge themselves of this guilt. Because none of them are morally fit, to be President of the United States at this time. Particularly on the question of their behavior *toward me*. That is, they have adopted a *lie*, as a basis for their behavior.

The whole campaign, as run by “the others,” is one vast lie. They have said absolutely nothing, of any substantive relevance, to the issues that face the nation now. And they have talked at some length, in many fora, and over many media—and they have said less than nothing, about the reality of the situation.

So, that’s the creature.

Now, there’s a story, which my wife likes very much. It’s a story which is written out, by one of the greatest poets and playwrights of human existence: Friedrich Schiller. It’s a poem, which has been referenced often by us, at her instigation, in organizational forums: *Ibykus*. Now, Ibykus was a real-life character of ancient Greece. He was a famous poet. He was not a great poet, but he was a famous and popular poet. And the story about him goes essentially as follows, as it’s relevant to the case of the Degenerating National Committee, as it’s called today.

He was on the way to participate in a conference at Corinth, where he was to be featured as a poet. And on the way, he was overtaken by two robbers, who robbed him, and murdered him. And, dying of the wounds inflicted upon him, in his death agony, he looked up, and there were two cranes flying overhead. And he cried out, “Let these two cranes be witness to the murder which is being done to me here!” And he died.

And then events proceeded, including the two murderers, who went to Corinth, and sat in the crowd. In the course of this event, the Erinyes—the monsters who take vengeance on the wrongdoers, sort of a spiritual force who suddenly appear, as apparitions, and destroy and tear apart those who have been the wrongdoers—appeared. And the appearance of these monsters was so frightening to the guilt-ridden criminals, the murderers, that they revealed their identity—and were so judged, because they exposed themselves for the murderers, the criminals, they were.

And that is this—we have a picture of him: Terry McAuliffe [displayed on video screen]. He sees them coming! They're coming to get him! He's about to confess!

In any case. So, what is going to happen is this, in the election campaign: Right now, the important thing for me, and for my campaign, is to get as many votes as possible, as many delegates as possible, as much impact as possible, and to build a larger and larger movement, centered on a youth movement. That's the mission-orientation of the moment. Because we're marching toward a point of crisis, which will settle accounts with the "murderers," in a sense—the "others" and Terry McAuliffe—and their crimes will be called to account rather soon. The date on which this will occur is not yet certain. But the arrival of that date, is inevitable.

Whatever happens, in terms of scores and reports, about progress in the election, during the interval until this moment arrives, is essentially irrelevant, except as we do our job. Except as I do my job, except as we build the movement, except as we win delegates wherever possible, get as much of the vote as possible. And mobilize especially among the "forgotten men and women" of the nation. Because those are the ones, who can be called upon to make the change. That when they stand up on their hind legs and say, "We're no longer going to be treated the way we're being treated, we're going to demand our rights," that's going to be the crucial thing that decides the future of this nation. As it did in the time that the Democratic National Committee, in 1931 and 1932, did everything possible, to prevent the winning candidate, Franklin Roosevelt, from winning. Just as Beast-Man McAuliffe is trying to stop me from winning. There is going to come a time, soon, in which all the good that we do in the meantime, is going to come to a point of crisis, for those who are committing the abuse.

Create a Force to Deal With the Crisis

What is in process now, which is merely typified by the collapse of the value of the dollar, relative to the euro—I guess, the last I heard, the euro was worth \$1.28; not so long ago, a euro was worth 83 to 84 cents. What this represents is a collapse of the U.S. dollar. It's a collapse, relative, now, by one-third. You measure it the other way, in terms of the 83 to 84 cents, it's a collapse by one-half since that time.

If you look at the prices of groceries in the store over the past six months or so, you see a similar thing. The United States is going through a vast, accelerating rate of inflation. The inflation is being driven, partly by the collapse of the value of the dollar. It's being driven by the fact that a great amount of money, is being poured in, to keep the Wall Street figures up—the official ones. The ones that don't look so good, they don't report. In other words, the figures that get into the averages, which are reported on the day's results, on betting on the Wall Street lottery, only the good cases are reported. The majority of cases, that are moribund and are dying firms, are not reported.

They don't report unemployment! They only report employment, while the unemployment increases more rapidly than the gains of employment. And they call it "a growth of employment."

These are the things that are happening!

Now, in the meantime, the current account deficit of the United States is piling up. *The United States as a nation is bankrupt.* Ah! But that's not the story. The world output is now estimated at \$40-plus trillion a year, of which the United States' output has been reported in the range of \$11 trillion a year. *But*, the medium- to short-term debt of the world is measured in *hundreds of trillions of dollars.* Now, how do you pay those figures off? You don't. You don't.

So therefore, what happens at the point that the breaking point, in the U.S. dollar, means a *general collapse of the system?* This general collapse can come from any number of sources: It can come from a collapse of the mortgage-based securities bubble, the favorite bubble of "Bubbles" Alan Greenspan. The man who could never become clean, no matter how many years he sat in his bathtub. But he should try: He should get out of politics, and get into his bathtub. And hope that grace will strike him, and get him clean again.

So, we're on the verge of something. And this something, whatever it is, is going to happen soon. It's going to happen this year. So, soon, you're going to see a crisis hitting the United States and the world, much bigger than anything from the 1928-1933 interval. It's going to be an existential crisis. Not a crisis of, "I'm poor," or "I've lost my job." An existential crisis. That's the time that the Erinyes appear in the arena. That's the time, that every delegate, and every vote, and every word of praise that one of the "others" has accrued, becomes worthless currency, becomes trash.

So therefore, you're in a period of crisis. A period in which—it is in the short term ahead—this system is dead, *without any way of escaping in its own terms.*

So therefore, we're marching to create a force to deal with this crisis, which the Democratic National Committee leadership, and the "others," pretend not to exist. Every word coming out of the mouths of these "others," is an exercise in futility!

The Candidates Are Babbling

What are they talking about? They're talking about essentially nothing. One says, "I am going to have a plan—." Let me give you one of the worst ones; I heard it about three days ago. Gen. "Screwup" Wesley Clark: He was being interviewed—I don't know what day the interview was; it appeared on the television set, about three days ago (four days ago, perhaps, now—yes). And he was asked how he stands on this and that. And, he said, "Well," he said, "we've got to get more money to the lower income brackets." Fine. Noble sentiment? Not at all! Hear the words that followed! You see, his argument was as follows: That people spend money; they have to have it to spend it. Now, the reason we've got to

Dr. Alim Muhammad Endorses LaRouche

Dr. Abdul Alim Muhammad, a well-known Washington, D.C. political leader, issued this statement on Jan. 9, endorsing Lyndon LaRouche for President. Dr. Alim has served as the national spokesman of National of Islam leader Louis Farrakhan; was a leader in the fight to save



Dr. Abdul Alim Muhammad

D.C. General Hospital; and is the director and founder of the Abundant Life Clinic in the city's Anacostia district.

While it is always important to have a good President for the United States of America, there have been times when we've had one that wasn't all that good. But, there have been other times in the past, when the soundness of the individual who is the President has been absolutely crucial. The American republic either would have not existed at all, or would have been destroyed, had it not been for the extraordinary leadership of Abraham Lincoln, during the time of the War Between the States. Or Franklin Delano Roosevelt, at the time of the Great Depression and the great war against fascism.

In both those instances, the light of the American Revolution, and its bright promise for humanity, might have been extinguished by its traditional enemies, who are still its enemies at present.

Today, even fools recognize that we have entered into a period of great global and national crisis, which threatens not only the survival of this nation, but even the concept of the sovereign nation-state itself, and all of the constituent governing structures that serve the essential social, economic, political, and cultural needs of Americans, and humanity in general, and that protect the inalienable rights of man.

As Lincoln conceptualized that no nation could survive half-free and half-slave, so too today, the world cannot survive, with a divided humanity, one part developed and seemingly prosperous, another underdeveloped and impoverished. The solution to this great problem for the nation, is the same solution for the whole world. Only a man of great vision and morality, firmly rooted in the best civilized traditions of mankind, is capable of formulating the kind of far-reaching and sufficient programs needed, for the renewal of America, and humanity as a whole.

For these reasons, and others not mentioned here, I offer my endorsement for President of the United States of America to Democratic candidate Lyndon LaRouche, as the only candidate available to us, who has the experience, the knowledge, and the moral courage to do what must be done from the Office of President, that will meet the challenge of this crucial moment, in which the fate of all human civilization as we have known it, is to be determined.

increase their income, is because our economy needs people to spend more money! For, the strength of our economy depends upon their ability to buy! Not on their ability to consume what they need—but their ability to spend money, to buy! That's the strength of our economy.

I mean, the man is a blasted fool! No wonder they didn't give him that other star. They should have deducted about three or four! On the basis of his performance in the Balkans.

Now, Kerry—Kucinich does say a few things once in a while which are right. But that's—he doesn't have much impact. Kerry, who is probably the only one of the "others" who has much substance to him, as a candidate, has carefully concealed that substance, as much as possible. I passed a piece of property in Boston just the other day, on Beacon Hill, where he has a house, which I understand has been mortgaged out for about \$7 million. I mean, that probably puts him in a lower income bracket up there.

But, in any case, he's said nothing, about anything of any importance. He said a little bit about this; a little bit about

this. He refuses to get off the edge, on the question of his being sucked in, to support the Iraq War! He ducks the issue! He's now got questions about it. He did say something, once, in the Congress about this thing. He knows that this was a fraud! He knows he was taken in! He is not *man enough* to say he was taken in, even though the evidence has been presented.

Corruption in America: 'Go Along To Get Along'

This is the case, with all of them! They double-talk. They have a "plan" for this, a "plan" for that, a "plan" for this. All these "plans" mean nothing! The question is, where's the money going to come from? There is no source of money for this thing.

Now, this is typical—and this is where I get to the hard part: It's typical of Americans, and not only Americans, but also Europeans. Very few people have much acquaintance with reality. Very few people know the difference between man and a monkey: That's why we vote for some of the

candidates we vote for.

Now, what does it mean? Concentrate—some of you have been concentrating on this subject, some not—but, concentrate: What’s wrong? We in the post-war period came out, under Roosevelt, and despite that fascist Truman—and I say that advisedly, I can prove it if contested—despite that, we still represented, into the middle of the 1960s, a producer society, which is the world’s leading productive economy. Then that changed, about 40 years ago. It changed after the Missile Crisis. It changed after the assassination of Kennedy. It changed as we entered the Indo-China War.

People went crazy. The Baby Boomers went crazy. They were then in their late teens, or entering university. They went crazy. They were frightened. They were frightened because they’d been raised by their parents, of my generation, who had become cowards when the right-wing turn came under Truman; who raised their children not to tell the truth, but to be careful about what they said, where they might be overheard by the FBI, or something like that. So, the parents of the Baby Boomers taught their children, the Baby Boomers, to lie. “Don’t get caught looking as if you might be FBI bait.” The great right-wing turn, which later became known as McCarthyism.

So then, when these children had been told never to quite tell the truth, because it might get their parents into trouble, with the FBI—hmm?—we were faced with a crisis. The crisis was, no longer [was there] the charm—it was no longer Dr. Spock, and I don’t mean that creep in outer space. I mean the one who was in the nursery, back here on Earth. No longer this Howdy Doody culture! Now things began to get nasty.

Eisenhower, who had been their blessing and protector from the evil worms of Trumanism—and he did, he did a good job of that. But he brought in Arthur Burns, and that was bad. But then, when he left and Kennedy was elected, Kennedy was not yet prepared, intellectually or otherwise, to deal with what was hitting him. Nor did he have the influence and understanding of the U.S. military which he needed to have, in that situation.

And so therefore, the funny-funny people, whom Truman had brought into power—the fascists, the nuclear war freaks, “preventive nuclear war,” that Truman represented—these freaks came out of the woodwork, and they launched the Bay of Pigs; and they and their types internationally launched the 1962 Missile Crisis, where everyone was running into a bar, calling for God. They were scared for several days.

Then Kennedy was shot. And other things like that happened. They were terrified. And they said, “I’m getting off this planet, now! I’ve got a ticket. It’s called LSD.”

So, the world shifted, with orchestration, into a counterculture, the rock-drug-sex counterculture; which became the keystone for the culture as a whole of the Baby Boomers. Now, some people said, “Well, I never took LSD.” What’s the matter—you couldn’t find it? But, whether they took LSD, whether they had sex with five rabbits or not—to the degree

they were gregarious, *they learned to fit in with their generation*. Which, for some people, was called, their *degeneration*. And therefore, they became responsive to what their neighbors thought. And the standard of culture, within the entire generation, the standard of being accepted, if you were applying for promotion in a firm: You had to say the right things, or you didn’t get there. So, even if you weren’t an LSD freak, you had to be careful about the sensitivity of the LSD freak next to you.

So, the whole generation became, in the main, *corrupted*. Running from reality, into learning “*to go along, to get along*.” And this was as much true in Europe, as in the United States. So we have a generation, now in their fifties and in their sixties, who culturally, as a generation, were sucked into “going along to get along.” If you want to survive, if you don’t want your relative to send poison to you, or something. “Go along to get along.” Listen to what the press says, what the news media tells you, what the mass media tells you. These are the things—“If you’re not accepted by the mass media, nobody is going to accept you!” Whether you like it or not, you have to learn “to go along and get along and adapt to the mass media.” That’s the culture! So, everybody is corrupt! Or, nearly everybody, in that generation, in Europe and in the United States. They are equally corrupt, in that way.

Because, a society is not just a collection of individuals. It’s a social process. If you don’t *resist* the social process which is corrupt, *you become part of the corruption*. If you are a typical citizen, who looks like a typical citizen in everything you do, you are as corrupt as the rest—because you went along with the operation.

Just like these nine “others,” who went along, with what the DNC said. They didn’t *care* if it was a lie! They went along with economic policies which are a lie. “To go along, to get along.” The motto hanging over the U.S. Congress is: “Go along, to get along.” The first thing they tell you, when you go into the Congress, you’re newly elected: You learn “to go along, to get along”! When you go into a corporation, for employment: “Go along, to get along”! When you’re walking down the street, “Go along to get along—who knows what else will happen to you? Be careful how you look.” “You’re walking in that neighborhood! Go along, to get along!” Don’t tell me you were individually different, when you “go along to get along.” You’re not different—you’re just as corrupt as the guy walking down there, wandering through Never-Neverland on LSD, because you decided “to go along, to get along.”

Goldfish in a Bowl

Now, what happens? It means that what you do, strictly for your own self-defense, you don’t raise certain questions. You don’t pose certain doubts. You don’t resist certain things.

Give an example: When I was 12 years old, I was exposed to a high school course in mathematics. And in this period, I made a remark about geometry. And I was told this was silly.



“Right now, the important thing for me, and for my campaign, is to get as many votes as possible, as many delegates as possible, as much impact as possible, and to build a larger and larger movement, centered on a youth movement. That’s the mission-orientation of the moment.”

But I happened to be right. Because what they were teaching, they were teaching a geometry, with these so-called basic definitions, axioms, and postulates, which is based on arbitrary assumptions, called *a priori* assumptions. And, in this, they try to fit everything, and explain everything, that is deductively consistent with this geometry. And say, “That is reality. That is geometry.”

Now, you have, particularly since the introduction of the New Math, especially in every mathematics course, and in all teaching—about economics, about statistics, and so forth—the same nonsense is there! You’re told that if you believe this, if you believe in these definitions, axioms, and postulates, you can prove something is true or not, by using that kind of mathematics—if it’s deductively consistent!

But it’s always wrong.

The same thing has happened in society. You’re told that free trade is good. You’re told that this practice is good. That we’re moving away from industry, into post-industrial society. “We’re into the information age!” You’re told these things! And someone gives you a mathematical proof, or statistics to prove that that’s the way things are going. But, it is *that* which is destroying this country, its economy. The submission to arbitrary doctrine, arbitrary definitions, axioms, and postulates of behavior. And I described this the other day in Germany, at a cadre school.

The result is, mentally, because the population accepts ideas like this elementary notion of geometry—definitions, axioms, and postulates, based on pure deduction—that the population becomes like a bunch of goldfish in a bowl. And the bowl is the axioms, definitions, and postulates. And, the

bowl is being carried to dump the fish in the toilet. But the fish, swimming in the bowl, decide that the future of their civilization, depends upon staying in the bowl. That’s what’s happened to this society: We have accepted assumptions about economy, about behavior, about policy, which are assumptions like those made by a goldfish, being carried to the toilet where he’s about to be dumped.

That’s what the situation of humanity is: We assume that certain things work. They don’t work. But time catches up with us. We’ve reached the point that they cease to work, as they always will.

Now, you look at this process, in the history of mankind—we’ve referred to things like the Peloponnesian War. We’ve referred to other crises of that type, where societies have gone along for an extended period—multiple generations. And a once-successful society adopts certain policies, and, two or three generations later, it’s collapsed—as ancient Greece.

Ancient Greek society, which was a product largely of Egypt—in point of fact, the best features of it came in the shadows of the Great Pyramids of Egypt. And this is the birth of modern European civilization, or European civilization in general. So, this civilization rose, as the most successful civilization of its time, from that time to the present—modern European civilization. But then, with the Peloponnesian War, it destroyed itself.

Then, after that, came a lower form of society than Classical Greek culture, called Roman society, Italian society—which was inferior to Greek, morally and otherwise. And mankind did not recover, from the effect of the degeneration that Roman imperial culture represented, until the 15th-Cen-

tury Renaissance, when, for the first time, Europe returned to Classical Greek culture, and created the modern nation-state. All during this period, the assumptions of law, the assumptions of behavior, of all of humanity up to the present, up until the 15th Century, was that some people—who are beasts—treat the rest of the people as beasts. Beasts that rule, rule by subjecting other beasts to the status of hunted, or herded beasts. Most of humanity is treated, most of the time, like animals, like cattle, like human cattle!

This is what we mean, in the United States today, when we talk about the lower 80% of the family-income brackets. In an earlier time, prior to the change, especially prior to the change that occurred from the middle of the 1960s on, we still believed in the notion that the development of the individual, to their fuller potential as a thinking human being, was a goal, even if it weren't reached in practice. That that was the obligation, to get to the point that *all* human beings were treated as truly human beings, not as cattle. That they developed around ideas—discoveries of principle; science was an idea; Classical culture was an idea, because it represented the achievement of the recognition of the difference between man and a beast, in the development of the individual.

They stopped that.

What has happened is, *we are beasts, ruled over by people who have become beasts*. The people who run the society, run it in a beastly way.

Look at HMO, for example—1973: The Nixon Administration destroyed the Hill-Burton policy, which was the health-care policy of the nation; and the security policy, the health security policy of the nation. What have we done? We've said, "Well, some lives are not worthy to be lived." Just like slaughtering the old cow! And we do that, by pulling the plug, in a hospital. We do that, by denying care that would keep people alive, because we say, "Their lives are not really that worth living. They've had their run. *It's time for them to go.*" "Look, they're too sick. They're suffering. We should relieve their suffering. *Let them go!*" "Deprive them of care. They're not worth it any more. It's not economically sound!"

"Don't educate people above their class!" For example, go back in the history of the United States, in terms of the post-Civil War period, in Reconstruction. Prior to the end of the Civil War, the leading edge of U.S. policy *against* slavery, was that the first step toward freedom was to elevate the mind. The policy of Frederick Douglass—whose homestead is not far from here. That a person who is free in their mind, who knows the culture of the human race, who knows the best—the best in music, the best in that—that this person is *free*, in their own mind. And people who are free, in their own mind, in that sense, can be made free, as people.

The first step to freedom is knowledge, the power of knowledge. And knowing what the difference is, between a human being, and a beast.

We took that away! We took it away, right after, even under the period of Reconstruction. We said, of the slaves,

"Are we going to educate these slaves in schools, with *our* knowledge? No!! We are not going to make them dissatisfied, by educating them to the point, that they will be dissatisfied with *lives of menial labor*. Therefore, we will create an educational system, which will *keep them in their place*. We will tell them it's their culture, that it's good for them." Telling a person, that it's good to be a cow. To be milked as a cow.

The same thing happened in health policy, under the HMO system. We no longer have a health policy based on the assumption that a human being is a human being, and that that life is sacred and important. We now say, "Well, the private corporations, that invested, yesterday, in taking over a health plan, have a right to their share of profit. And, if they're not getting enough *profit*, then they're going to have to cut down on the care given to the patients, the recipients." Which is what they do! Look at the increase in the cost of health care, under all kinds of plans, now. Look at the cuts in health care. Look at the number of hospitals that are closed. Look at all these things that we go through here.

Human beings are being treated as human cattle. And they're told, that that's the best they can get, if they're in the lower 80% of the family-income brackets. They *vote* that way! Citizens don't vote for what's good for the nation. They vote, for a little thing they think they can get. They say, "Well, this candidate's going to give us this. And we think we ought to unite, and get it." They don't say, "What's good for the country?" They say, "Well, maybe, this guy will give us this." So, they sell themselves; they sell their birthright for a piece of pottage. And turn themselves, thus, into virtual slaves again.

This is what has happened to us, this kind of thing. We have people who think of themselves as people in power. And we think of ourselves as people who are under the thumb of those in power. We think of ourselves as predatory animals, who are the guys on top, and the victims, the animals on the bottom. And we begin to think like animals. We begin to react like animals. And, out of that, you get some fascists, and things like that.

So, what's happened is this, is, when you discuss issues in campaigns, what do you get? Look at what "the others" are doing? Are they talking about the great crisis, the worst crisis, in modern history, coming down, now? Are they talking about the changes in policy *needed*? The changes in axioms and definitions and postulates, needed to get this nation through the crisis? No. They're talking a "plan," within the framework of existing policies, and doctrines, to make a slight adjustment in the coefficients. A little more for this bracket of income. A little less for this one. You'll have to sacrifice for this. Fiscal austerity.

The Challenge of Space Exploration

Now, let's look at the economics of this, just to make this clear: There is a *Washington Post*. And if there's one this worse than the Democratic National Committee in Washington, D.C., it's the *Washington Post*. Their capacity for telling



LaRouche Youth Movement members confront DNC Chairman Terry McAuliffe, Nov. 4, 2003. Like the murderers of the poet Ibykus in Schiller's poem, McAuliffe will be subject to the judgment of the Erinyes. "He sees them coming! They're coming to get him! He's about to confess!"

the truth is at a minimum. Today, they demonstrated how bad they are, by an attack on the President, of all people: You would think he's bad enough, that they would approve him. But they attacked him on his proposal to do something about space exploration. Hmm?

Now, the argument, of course, is the following. Let's look at the history of the space program; this gives you a typical idea, of what the *Post* thinks they can sell, demonstrates what they think the state of mind of the population of their readers is. And the state of mind of their readers, if it's what the *Post* estimates, is *very, very low*. I'll explain to you.

What about the space program? What about Bush's—he says we're going to have a space program. Well, Bush, in his own stumbling way, has done *one thing right*. It must come as a sweet relief to all of us, that this President, so ill-chosen, could do one thing right. Maybe he might even be able to do *two things right!* Like walking the dog, or something.

All right, what's the point? We had a space program, which was announced by President Kennedy, who was not exactly a dummy. Now, what did this space program do? This space program unleashed a technological revolution in the United States, such that for every penny we spent on the space program, we got at least a dime back, in terms of benefits. Benefits, which were produced by scientific discoveries and technological progress, generated within the space program, which then spilled over into other parts of the economy, to increase the quality of life and the productive power of our people.

So, the space program was not money thrown into outer space. The space program was money invested, in increasing the productive powers of the American people *by a factor of up to 10!* For every bit spent on it. The same thing would be true now.

Now, here's where Bush, of course, fails. I've been at the space program, and I've been attacked for it over a long period of time. What's the point of the space program? We go into outer space, because we're in search of something called "power." We on Earth, are searching for *power* on Earth, through space exploration! Why? This comes to the hard part I promised you.

In ancient Greece, and before ancient Greece, a concept existed, called "spherics." Now, spherics is rather elementary. If you don't have any definitions, axioms, and postulates, or other such trash hanging around, and you look up to try to understand what's going in the nighttime sky, or by special methods, by looking at the nighttime sky in daylight, then you realize that you're looking out, and you're seeing these objects, these illuminated objects in space—stars and planets. And there's a process of motion going on, in the whole system, and there's motion within the system of motion. Now, you don't know how far these objects are away from Earth. You just know the angular distance between them, as you observe them; and the changes in angular distance. This was called spherics.

And all mathematics, and all mathematical physics, of the early Greeks, was based on the Egyptian conception of

spherics, which you can find expressed in the Pyramids of Giza, about 2700 B.C. The Pyramids contain exhibitions of elementary principles of spherics. This was the work of Thales of Ionia. This was the work of the Pythagoreans. This was the basis for the mathematics of people such as Plato.

So therefore, looking up, you find these anomalies. And you could come up with a definition, when you discover certain physical principles by making these kinds of observations. First of all, you say, “How is the universe run?” The universe. We are here in the universe; how is this universe run, from the standpoint of spherics? There are certain principles we call “universal physical principles.”

From that beginning in ancient Egypt and Greece, through the Platonic process, the pathway charted by Plato, we came to a more general understanding, of universal physical principles, including microphysics—nuclear physics, and below. So, we discovered these universal physical principles. What are we looking for? We’re always going back to this standpoint of spherics, of looking at the universe, in which we’re located, and trying to discover *what principles are universal*, in all parts of the universe.

How do we do that? We do that by astronomy. We do that the way Kepler discovered the principle of gravity, uniquely. We do it by taking the same approach to *microphysics*. We find a relationship between the microphysical and the astrophysical—these kinds of things: universal physical principles. What happens in space exploration? We are looking out *to the universe!* To do what? *To discover new physical principles.* Universal physical principles, which, once discovered, will be applicable to our life on Earth. And that’s exactly what the Kennedy space program demonstrated.

If you look out at the challenge of exploring space, you’re forcing yourself to see problems and opportunities, which show you principles you otherwise would not discover.

Now, let’s take where Bush missed the point; where the space program now misses the point. Mars-Moon exploration: Von Braun earlier, back in the 1950s, said that if we’re going to send someone to Mars in the future, we would never send one ship. And he used as his example, the fact that Columbus had three ships, when he crossed the Atlantic. Why? Because you’re going into the unknown. And you can never build into an exploration of the unknown, a pre-certainty of what you’re going to find. Therefore, when you go to the unknown, *you are going into the area of the unexpected.* And

what is going to happen, if it’s important, is going to be unexpected. You’re not going to prove something you already know. You’re going to find something you *didn’t know!* And you’re going to run into an *encounter* with it. And your life may depend upon your ability to deal with that encounter. So, you don’t send one lonely ship out there.

You don’t take a model of the shuttle, and send it on a trip to Mars! That would be idiocy! You wouldn’t even send a shuttle-type model to the Moon, regularly. We did it once. We did it to demonstrate a point. But there is a larger risk involved. Going to Mars is a tremendous risk. Now, travelling that distance as a human being, over the months it would take over a gravity inertial flight, or a low-powered flight, is also a high risk. You’re going out, and subjecting human bodies into conditions which are unknown. You don’t know what the effect of this kind of environment is on the human body. You’re taking a very long trip, if you’re using an inertial flight, or a low-power flight. When you get there, you don’t know what you’re going to be running into, for human beings.

Therefore, what you do, is you have to carry a logistical capability, for adapting to problems—first beforehand: We need a more powerful form of flight. We need a higher order of power. We need at least *nuclear propulsion*. You would never send anybody to Mars, that’s a human being, with any less capable system, than nuclear propulsion. What is recommended, is thermonuclear fusion propulsion. Which has already been worked on, that problem. Because if you had a 1g rate of acceleration, by propulsion, guess how long it would take you to get to Mars? You go up to mid-point at a certain speed; then you decelerate down into Mars. How about a weekend flight? Or, how about a few days’ flight, or a week flight?

So therefore, what you require, then, is a logistical system, extending from Earth, by way of the Moon, into space, to make these kinds of explorations, into the known, into the *unexpected!* What’s the result? What do we discover? We discover new things about the Solar System we didn’t know. And these things will reflect our understanding of what is going on on the planet Earth itself.

This will give us new technologies, for example, for developing the Sahara Desert, for managing this planet. So, this is not some kind of a joy-ride. It is not a weekend excursion, to an entertainment park. This is very serious business. And, it’s from this sort of thing, that we get the scientific technology, which enables man to increase the productive power of mankind on this planet; to find better ways of managing relatively scarce natural resources, and things of that sort.

So, what Kennedy had in mind, or what he proposed, was not some joy-ride into space. What he proposed was a thrust into the unknown, which would open up to us new knowledge of what goes on in the universe, including what goes on on Earth itself. And what we can do on Earth.

So, just as in the first phase of the Kennedy space program, crash program, so now a space program would function as

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a *science-driver*, to give us the new technologies, the new principles, to increase the productive powers of man on Earth.

A Mission for Global Development

Look at what we have in China, for example: We have a country of over 1.3 billion people. It's crowded largely into a coastal region, and they're very poor people, for the most part. Some are fairly rich, but most are very, very poor. The inland regions are poorly developed. Therefore, for the future of a Chinese population, which is growing, you need to build vast infrastructural systems in China: water systems, of the type that are being developed; power systems, especially nuclear power, absolutely indispensable; large-scale mass transit systems, like rail systems and magnetic levitation; new urban centers; the transformation of land, of relatively arid, poor land, into richer land, by these kinds of processes. These things are all necessary for humanity.

But we have limited resources on this planet. To the north of China, in Central Asia and North Asia, you have vast resources under desert and under tundra. But these minerals themselves, which were deposited largely by living processes, billions of years ago—a chalk cliff: how many trillion dead bodies of animals are in a chalk cliff? We find minerals. We find them, how? They're deposited by the bodies of animals, or plants, in the Earth, in the fossil areas of the Earth. We go down there; we dig them out. How do we replace them, if we use them up? These are the kinds of questions that have to be faced, if we're looking at two or three generations ahead.

We're trying to give an orientation to the meaning of life, if we care, not about just going along to get along, in our generation, but we think about the future of humanity. These are also *morally* important. Because we're all going to die. But, what assures us of immortality? Certainly not Tom DeLay. Certainly not John Ashcroft. What assures us of a sense of immortality, is a demonstration that we, as human beings, do have in practice an immortality, which we express by scientific and other progress: When we transmit cultural knowledge and so forth, and scientific knowledge, from the work of our generation into future generations, we are expressing the immortality of human beings. An immortality which does not exist in animals. The immortality of those *ideas*, which represent these discoveries.

So, when you look back, today, toward Archimedes, or Eratosthenes, or other great names known to us from science, we are reliving what went on in their minds, to make these original discoveries, on which we continue to depend today. We see that kind of connection of ourselves to those who went before us. And we wish that we would be that kind of people, who had a similar relationship to those who come after us. The idea that our dying is not for nothing. That our dying is a point at which we cease to be living people, but what we have represented *lives on, after us*, as a benefit and improvement for coming generations. That is our sense of immortality, in our practice in life.

When we go into space, to explore space, to make discoveries, which will improve the condition of life of future generations of humanity, we know that our coming and going, between birth and death, is not a mere existentialist exercise of being thrown on a mud-heap. That life means something. That life is a mission. And for people to sense themselves as human, and to treat others among them as human, they must have some sense of *mission* in life. You must have a *mission* in life, *a purpose for living!* Something that is counterposed to the rate of adolescent and older generations' suicides, which is increasing in the world today.

What will save this planet, what gives you the courage to face whatever you have to face, for humanity, is a sense of mission: That your life is a penny, and that you're spending it wisely. And that expenditure of your penny, means something which honors your ancestors and is a benefit to those who come after you.

This sense is lost in the population today. It's lost, especially with the Baby-Boomer generation. And you have this conflict, between the youth generation, the young people, the 18 to 25 group; and their parents' generation. The parents' generation *have no sense of immortality*. They seek it in places like Tom DeLay's barroom (or whatever else he has there, in place of the barroom he used to attend). They don't seek it within the meaning and practice of their own lives. They don't see society as having a mission. They think of what they're getting out of life. They're like Hamlets, who was willing to go out and die, and be killed; but he lacked the courage to save his nation, because he had no faith in there being a meaning for his having lived, after he's dead.

And that's the typical problem of politicians today. What you're looking at with this group, of "others," at their very best, they are Hamlets. They are futile existence, with no sense of the future, with no mission, no purpose. And, because they have no sense of mission themselves, when a nation like our own *needs a mission—it is not from them, you'll get one!*

My job is to give the people of the United States, in particular, a sense of mission, our mission, as a nation in the world. What we have to do, among nations, to lead other nations—by leadership, not by rule; not by domination; not by giving orders. But by being a factor of leadership on this planet, which gets this planet out of this horrible danger before us now.

And those who don't have that, shouldn't be President. Roosevelt had something of that. Lincoln certainly did. Franklin certainly did. All of our best national leaders had a sense of mission, of their life, as a penny spent for the advantage of coming humanity, and for honor of previous generations. That is lacking in our politics today.

And my job, above all else, above what I must do as President: My job is to bring that sense of mission, and that sense of immortality, of each individual back into our politics again.

Thank you.

Dialogue with LaRouche

Here is a small selection of the open discussion, which lasted nearly three hours. The full transcript and webcast are archived at www.larouchein2004.net. Debra Freeman, LaRouche's national spokeswoman, was the moderator.

Congress and Overtime Pay

Freeman: I'd like to go to some of the questions that have been submitted via the Internet, and also to entertain a couple of questions that came in from institutional representatives. We have one question from a sitting member of Congress. He said: "Mr. LaRouche, there's been very heavy criticism of the U.S. Congress for not standing up to Bush, when he has pursued various bad policies. But during the last session, Congress enacted what was much-needed legislation, to ensure that some 18 million lower-income workers in the United States would be entitled to overtime pay. Last week, the Department of Labor—I assume under the instruction of the President—put out guidelines instructing employers how to legally avoid paying those 18 million, that overtime.

"My question to you, is what do you do, in a situation like that, if you're a member of Congress?"

LaRouche:: This is where the party system breaks down. The function of a political party, particularly the members of the party in the Congress, is to deal precisely with an issue like this. This is a legitimate campaign issue, as opposed to the garbage you've been getting from some of these "others," in the campaign so far.

This is a scandal! It's a scandal. It's a fraud. It's an obvious attempt to defeat a law, which has been enacted by Congress, a resolution. And, it's an immoral decision that was made to try to defeat that. They're trying to cheat people, at a time that people are getting poorer—and cheating poorer people. They can spend \$87 billion on a fund for Iraq, to bail out Halliburton and Bechtel, and they can't spend for people.

The other side of the thing, is the whole character of this kind of legislation, and this kind of behavior from the administration, is totally immoral and incompetent. You do not use—everyone should know: You don't use Schwarzenegger methods! You don't *terminate* the population! To deal with a crisis.

What you do, is the opposite of fiscal austerity. Under depression, the way to deal with a depression, is to put people to work! By putting people to useful work, you increase the total product. You increase the income, of a state, of the nation. You increase the income and the product, you're increasing the national output, and you're increasing the national income, you're increasing the national tax-revenue base. So, *cuts*, particularly cuts in productive employment, are the

worst thing you can do.

Now, the overtime thing is typical of this. We're laying people off, and now people are demanding that those who remain employed increase their hours of work! In the case of Wal-Mart, you don't get paid for the extra hours you work—at all! And, if you need the job, you stay and you eat it—eat the loss; it's real slavery.

The problem is, here's the failure of the Democratic Party, in particular. The Democratic Party is supposed to be the champion of the people. It's supposed to deal with the forgotten man and woman. It's supposed to help take care of those, who can not take care of themselves. To represent them—this is a citizen! A citizen has rights. We are here *to protect the rights of the citizen*, when the citizen, as an individual, can't do it, or a small group. We are to give justice to the people.

And when these fools, these "others," get up there and babble about their plans that don't mean anything, and *don't take on the issues* of that type, the so-called "bread and butter issues," which are routine, you clamor! A real party, would create a clamor—Bush would stop that in the morning! You build up several issues like that—Bush would lose the election, in advance! You build up a number of scandals about what they're doing to people, and make it clear. He's lost! Right then and there.

But, this bunch of guys are going to throw the election to him, given a chance. A re-election to him. And he won't even know he's President.

So, that's the problem in this thing. When the party system fails as a party, to take this on, then the individual member of the legislature realizes, that he needs, or she needs, a party. Because, as an individual, he does not have the clout, unless he's a very exceptional person, to have that kind of influence. But, a significant number of members of the Congress, united, *can* change the situation, in a case like this.

The problem is, the Democratic National Committee doesn't want it to happen. This happened with Schwarzenegger in California: The reason the Democratic Party *lost the state of California to a Beast-Man*, to a Schwarzenegger, a son of a Hitler-lover—huh?—who doesn't seem to lack any of those parental qualities himself: Because the Democratic National Committee put the lid on the Democratic Party's *fight* against Schwarzenegger. And Lieberman led the charge, one of the candidates.

And that's why the Democratic Party lost California. And that's why people in California are going to suffer now, because the Democratic Party told the governor *not* to fight; not to fight seriously. If he had fought seriously, we'd have won—as we proved with the youth movement in Los Angeles County, and we proved in the Bay Area. That what we were doing as the youth movement there, *could win*. And would win. But, in the rest of the state, we lost, because the ever-loving Democratic Party, and a strain of candidates, including Wesley "No-Good" Clark, came out there, to put the lid on the issue.

So therefore, the importance of having a fighting party, which will deal with these things, when there is no other forum to deal with them, is the difference. And that's what we've got to create. We've got to get rid of this DNC crowd now. We've got to shake the thing up. And I think nothing is going to work, until we do shake them up.

Or, until the Erinyes come, and scare the pants off them.

Behind the Dollar Collapse

Freeman: The next question comes from somebody who sat on the Council of Economic Advisors, during the first Clinton Administration. He says: "Mr. LaRouche, on questions of economics and global finance, I'm sure you're aware of the fact that sometimes you are criticized as being an alarmist. But, last week, I was very surprised to hear to a speech by Robert Rubin, in which he clearly echoed what you've been saying. One of the points that Robert Rubin made, is that the current policy of driving down the dollar, and of supporting the low dollar, which is clearly the policy of this administration, would be incompetent, and a bad policy under any circumstances. But, he said that in a dollarized world, it is catastrophic. I don't think that people understand exactly what he meant, and I think it would be useful, if you would please explain."

LaRouche:: In a certain way, a certain sense, the statement is true that the administration is driving down the dollar. But, it's driving down the dollar, by existing. And then, after discovering that it's driving down the dollar, it comes up with an explanation, and gives an excuse, saying it's a good thing to drive down the dollar. It's like a fellow, you know, driving a car down the street, and he hasn't repaired it very well. And one wheel after another is falling off the automobile. He says, "Look, that's the way to drive an automobile." The car was coming apart, and now he's tried to make a virtue out of it—"without wheels, it's cheaper."

The point here, is, that people believe in money!

Money has no intrinsic value. Money is a promissory note, by somebody, sometimes a government, which is worth something, if the government's any good and controls its money. Value does not lie in money! Value lies in *physical production*, physical effects; such as, food, clothing, shelter, basic economic infrastructure, mass transit. Technologies that improve the productive powers of mankind. The education that enlivens the productive powers of the individual mind of the student, and so forth. Cultural activities, which give people the insight into the forms of cooperation which increase man's welfare in society. *These* are economic values.

When you start to measure things in money terms, it's fraud.

The thing that has to be pointed out on this, and I'm sure the questioner would understand this: Look, take one set of figures. What is the magnitude, or the estimable magnitude, of the outstanding short-term claims, in financial derivatives, sitting on top—in terms of hundreds of trillions of dollars—

sitting on top of a world which has little more than \$40 trillion of annual output? What is the value of a dollar, in which the current account deficit is over \$1 trillion? Where the national debt is soaring to \$1 trillion? Where the amount of debt in the system is beyond the actual value of the whole system?

So, the point is, that what is wrong, is that 40 years of policy has been wrong, especially since the 1971-72 period. We are now at a point that there *is* no solution, except to put the whole international monetary system through financial bankruptcy reorganization.

We must, *now*, put every central banking system—and the Federal Reserve System—of the world, into bankruptcy, into receivership, for bankruptcy reorganization. The government of the United States, as part of this, must put the Federal Reserve System into receivership, for bankruptcy reorganization.

The receivership operation will wipe out much of the paper, but the receivership will actually function, *as a national bank*, in Alexander Hamilton's sense of national banking. We will then freeze what we have to freeze. We will ensure that essentially production and services continue, that pensions are paid, that banks keep their doors open, and things of that sort. And we will launch growth on a large scale: We're talking about tens of millions of people being put back to work. It means large-scale infrastructure; it means large projects, power projects, power distribution and production; it means water management projects; it means mass-transit projects; it means rebuilding our school system; it means rebuilding our health-care system.

We put people back to work, in useful work, and increase the amount of wealth, and we can manage our way through. It will take us a quarter of a century, to work our way out of this bankruptcy. But, we will be working our way out, successfully.

So therefore, all these discussions break down, precisely at that point, when you consider the magnitude of what's out there.

Let's take, for example, the case of Parmalat. Now, Parmalat is not an Italian problem, as I think the questioner understands. Parmalat is an example of the way an international parasite, including leading U.S. banking institutions, have groped around the world, like Super-Schwarzeneggers, groping here, groping there, groping here, groping there—to try to find operations from which they can steal; or which they can leverage a process of theft. Enron-style, or worse.

Now, some new form, different than what happened in 1998, has emerged. This form reached out to entities like Parmalat, and said, "Hey! Here's a nice juicy thing. This processes food! It's a highly successful, most successful food processor in Europe. Let's move in on it! Let's show them how to make more money—by going into the market, into the financial market!" So, who stole the money? Parmalat? No—it was not Parmalat that stole the money: It was their bankers! Including certain well-known U.S. bankers—

largely through operations run through, not Italy—but the Cayman Islands. Paradise! The Cayman Islands.

So therefore, the problem lies in not facing the fact, that the dominant U.S. bankers—or a large part of them—are the thieves who caused the problem, who are depreciating the dollar. The dollar has been sucking on the rest of the world. Japan has reached the limit on bailing out the dollar. Europe is not going to bail out the dollar any more. So therefore, the dollar is bankrupt. *It has no adequate flow of funds from outside the United States, to continue to pump up the Wall Street bubble.*

Therefore, the whole thing has reached the point, the asymptotic point, at which the whole thing is coming down. And *all* discussion is unclear, until you raise this issue. And what people *don't* understand; the reason they don't understand the gobbledygook, is because people don't take them to the real issue. And so, very simply, look: Here's the debt out there. Here's the world's debt, short-term debt—hundreds of trillions, against a world whose annual output is estimated at \$40-odd trillion. Now, how are you going to manage that debt? You can't! The world is bankrupt! It's financially bankrupt! And you're going to have to wipe out most of that debt, through a financial reorganization, through *receivership* in bankruptcy, conducted by governments, a concert of governments. There is no other solution.

Once you say that, then people will be able to understand what we're talking about, about this dollar depreciation. But, unless you're willing to explain to people that we have to *bankrupt* the system, in order to save the economy, until you tell them that, they don't understand what you're talking about. That's the problem.

'Lift Every Voice and Sing. . .'

Freeman: Next question comes from someone in Alabama, who is a fairly well-known former civil rights leader in that area. He says, "Mr. LaRouche, I was just a boy in Birmingham, Alabama, when I got involved in Dr. King's movement. I did it because I wanted to be part of what he was doing, and I did it against my parents' wishes at the time. And I can tell you I was scared. I was so scared, that I can still remember the taste of that fear when we were loaded into the wagons, to be carted off to Governor Wallace's jails.

"On the way, I have a very distinct memory of one of the older boys, who I believe had been trained by SNCC, who started to sing. He had a good voice, but not a remarkable voice. But before long, we were all singing, too. And we kept singing the whole time we were there. The more we sang, the more we annoyed the guys who were running the prison. And that was certainly good. But, it's also the case that the more we sang, the less scared I felt, and to this day, I don't really know why that was.

"But one of your organizers told me that your youth movement in Washington, D.C., has been marching through the ghetto singing. Is it to alleviate people's fear because of the

crisis? Or is there something more involved? I'd really be interested to hear what you say about this. And I hope to see you in Alabama soon."

LaRouche: No, it's the positive thing that's important. It does have this ameliorative effect, but the positive thing is what's important. It's why I've emphasized this business, in our organization all along. I've been hammering people, on the issue of the Florentine *bel canto* model of the human singing voice, and of Classical composition.

For example, let's take one background, in general history. Let's take something like Sanskrit, and the Vedic before it. Now, what we have, as was emphasized by Tilak in his *Orion* and later *Arctic Home*, is that, Vedic transcripts, Vedic poems, which by internal evidence refer to astronomical citings, positions, dating from between 400 and 600 B.C., show a certain level of culture at that time, and so forth. But they also show something else: that during this period, this interval of approximately 6,000 to 8,000 years ago, during this interval, or the greater part of it, the transmission of these poems which contain this astronomical data, so to speak, were transmitted by word of mouth, by chanters; chanters, who, to this day, as Sanskrit chanters, often did not know the language they're singing in!

But nonetheless, as a study at Poona was done, by the experts there, which showed that the degree of variation, of disagreement, among the chanters, is minimal. That the chanting form, the poetic form, preserves the intention, as the loose spoken word does not, or written word does not. Thus, it shows that the quality of musicality, which is biologically built into the design of the human being, is a device by which we are able to maintain *memory*, and to reconstruct memory. And therefore, the singing of certain types, which conforms to these principles, becomes a way of sharing the communication of ideas, among people, and effects a sense of unity among people who participate in it, which is not otherwise achievable.

This is demonstrated by good choral training, and *bel canto* voice training, and so forth. These qualities which are shown by more and more sophisticated types of song, that these qualities actually bring to the surface effective use of powers of the mind, which are otherwise lacking. To give you an example, you often see on television, for example, or radio, announcers who speak, and they speak like ticker-tape. And you find it extremely difficult to find out what the meaning is of what they were saying, if there was any meaning, indeed, there! You find that, actually, cultivated speech is a reflection of the same principles as singing, as Classical singing. That the mind responds to this. You can not express irony or metaphor effectively in ticker-tape speech. You can not do just run-on words. You can not level out. You have to have musicality, you have to have articulation, you have to pause. All of these kinds of characteristics, which are in poetry. You must have them.

And so, therefore, when people are sharing—disunited, a bunch of people, on the streets—a common purpose, but



With Classical bel canto singing, LaRouche said, “you bring about a sense of unity, coherence, and mission orientation, which is otherwise lacking. You take an amorphous mass of people, and suddenly they become a force. And when you sense you are a force, you feel much more powerful.” Here, LaRouche campaign organizers in Washington, D.C. in December.

disunited—how do you have them come to the point, that they’re able to speak as if with one voice, with one purpose? To not only express that outwardly, but to know they’re expressing a common intention outwardly, to an audience, but also to themselves? So, therefore, you bring about a sense of unity, coherence, and mission orientation, which is otherwise lacking. You take an amorphous mass of people, and suddenly they become a force. And when you sense you are a force, you feel much more powerful.

I can tell you, and I guarantee that our youth will tell you this about Washington, D.C. too, that the singing gives you a sense of yourself as a force. And it creates a sense of response in the people you’re singing to, who sense that you represent a force. And they want to be part of that force. They want to participate in that force. And therefore, this is a positive feature, essentially. Even though it does tend to ameliorate *negative* effects, it is not primarily negative, it is not a fear reaction. It’s saying, in an emergency, make yourself a force.

DNC Committing a Crime vs. the Constitution

Q: Hi there, Lyn. We’ve had a lot of fun this week, meeting with our chairman of the Utah Democratic Party, Mr. Donald Dunn. We talked to Dunn, and one of the ideas we wanted to get across, was the sacredness of the institution of the Presidency. And why is it, that the Democratic Party is shutting you out of this process. And Dunn’s response was, “Well, Mr. LaRouche can run as an independent. That’s fine. But, this is a private party.”

What’s your response to that?

LaRouche:: Ha-ha. Okay. Well, let’s put it in a cage and lock the doors. Let’s call it a “private party.” And you can go there on weekends to get drunk all you want to.

But—you’re not going to do that, to run this nation. You’re not going to exclude, *do anything* which is exclusionary, which injures the right of any other part of the population. This is a totally voluntary procedure.

Besides, on top of this, the more important thing is, that the accusations against LaRouche are a lie. They’re known to be a lie to the Democratic Party leadership. Anybody who condones a crime like that, of lying to defraud the people of access to a candidate, is criminal. If you support them, you are committing a crime: that you are giving to McAuliffe, who is a person of doubtful morals himself, an authority over you, which you shouldn’t accept. By accepting that, you degrade yourself, and betray your nation, and betray the Constitution.

This thing was put into effect through the influence of a section of the Justice Department, which is the most corrupt and evil right-wing bunch of bastards, the Justice Department has; that it was the son of that bastard, who did this with the Democratic Party. It was a violation of the Constitution, in support of a doctrine espoused by a *fascist* member of the Supreme Court, Antonin Scalia. That’s the fact of the matter.

Therefore, this is a crime. It’s a crime against the Constitution. I don’t care what the judge says: It’s a crime against the Constitution. And if *you* support it, you are an accomplice to that crime. You’ve got to decide whether you’re a man, or a mouse.

Bremer's 'Transition': Shotgun Wedding Will Not Work In Iraq

by Muriel Mirak-Weissbach

The American plan to effect a “transition” to a new Quisling government in Iraq, reminds one of the attempt to organize a shotgun wedding at which the bridegroom does not appear. U.S. proconsul Paul Bremer finds himself in the embarrassing role of the father of the bride. If Ayatollah Ali al-Husseini al-Sistani, the highest authority of the Shi'ites, does not agree to the plan, what Bremer wishes to impose, will not happen. And this is exactly the way events are unfolding.

The plan revolves around an agreement struck on Nov. 15 between Bremer's Coalition Provisional Authority (CPA) and the Iraqi Governing Council (IGC), an *ersatz* government made up of Iraqis handpicked by the CPA. According to the deal, an interim government is to be selected by regional caucuses, and to take power on July 1. Elections are promised for next year, 2005.

Al-Sistani, who is based in Najaf, has repeatedly made clear that he will not accept such a procedure, as it violates international law; and demands that orderly elections be held both for a parliament, and for a constituent assembly to write a constitution. What al-Sistani says, goes, for the majority Shi'ite population in Iraq (and elsewhere). On Jan. 15, thirty-five thousand people demonstrated in Basra in favor of al-Sistani, demanding elections. Abdel Aziz al-Hakim, leader of the Supreme Council for the Islamic Revolution in Iraq (SCIRI), and a member of the Iraqi Governing Council, has been in constant contact with al-Sistani, whose outlook he shares. According to high-level Iranian sources in discussion with *EIR*, al-Hakim supports al-Sistani unconditionally. “There is no way that a foreign occupying force will be able to elect (even directly) a government,” the source said. “Political and religious leaders do not accept any ‘American’ government.”

Following extensive discussions, al-Hakim appealed to UN Secretary General Kofi Annan at the end of the year, asking that the UN intervene, in order to introduce legitimacy into the drafting of a constitution and holding of elections. International law gives the UN this authority. Annan replied on Jan. 8, according to a UN spokesman, but no details were released. Annan's overall position has been that, if one wants to meet the June 30 deadline for transfer of power, there is not adequate time to organize elections, which would require a census and the issuance of voter registration or other identification documents. This is the U.S. position as well, and Washington has been putting pressure on the Secretary General to stand firm. According to *Al Watan* in Saudi Arabia on Jan. 10, Annan planned to send a special delegate to al-Sistani, to explain that elections would take too much time, and that therefore, the Bremer plan should be accepted. An AP wire at the time quoted a “senior British official” who “said on condition of anonymity that Annan could play a key role in convincing al-Sistani that holding direct elections so soon is impossible. That could lead to a greater acceptance within Iraq for the transition process formulated by the United States.”

‘Halfway to the Resistance’

That proved an illusion. The Shi'ite leader maintained his principled stand. Bremer met with IGC officials—who in turn were meeting al-Sistani—in early January. The cited Iranian source told *EIR* on Jan. 8, that al-Sistani would not capitulate. A statement from his office said the U.S. plan for a transitional government in June, and elections next year, “does not ensure in any way the fair representation of the Iraqi people.” Sistani insisted that elections be held before June, and, if that is not

feasible, that there must be “another solution that is honest to the Iraqi people’s demands.”

On January 11, Adnan Pachachi, a leading figure of the IGC and former diplomat in Iraq, met with al-Sistani, in an effort to break the deadlock. In a declaration issued through a spokesman, al-Sistani reiterated his demand that elections be held. His spokesman said, that any constitution or government put together by persons not elected by the Iraqi population, would not be legitimate. Al-Sistani’s office reported that he had told the IGC the following: “The ideal mechanism for this [transfer of power] is elections, which a number of experts confirm can be held within coming months with an acceptable degree of credibility and transparency. If the transitional assembly is formed by a mechanism that doesn’t have the necessary legitimacy, then it wouldn’t be possible for the government to perform a useful function. . . . New problems will arise as a result of this that will only worsen the tensions in the political and security situation.”

At the same time, an advertisement had been placed in an Iraqi newspaper, *al-Zaman*, quoting al-Sistani as telling a delegation of tribal leaders that power must rest with Iraqis and “not outsiders” (Bremer and Co.). The ad had reportedly been placed by tribal leaders.

The new statement proved to be embarrassing to Washington. As an AP wire put it: “Drafting a new plan to accommodate al-Sistani’s views would make Washington look like it is allowing its Iraq policies to be held hostage to the wishes of one man.”

Most important in this recent statement by the Shi’ite leader, is his hint that “new problems will arise,” if there are no elections, and “will only worsen the tensions in the political and security situation.” As one Lebanese strategist put it in discussion with *EIR*, the current situation in Iraq bears an eerie resemblance to that which obtained in the 1920s resistance against the British: At that time, the Shi’ites also adopted a negotiating posture; but, when it failed, they shifted to join the resistance. Today, al-Sistani is “halfway to joining the resistance. He and the rest of the Iraqis will not accept American rule of Iraq. There is no room for any compromise whatsoever,” he said.

Bremer et al. find themselves running into a stone wall, a fact they appear to have grasped; yet, they have no comprehension of the underlying reasons why they cannot simply dictate their solution. What they must have figured out by now, is that if they do not satisfy al-Sistani’s requirements, the Shi’ites could be mobilized into the resistance. One *fatwa* would do it.

A meeting among Annan, three IGC leaders, and representatives of the British and U.S. occupying forces in Iraq, is scheduled for Jan. 19. Following preparatory talks between Annan, U.S. Ambassador to the UN John Negroponte, and British Ambassador Emyr Jones-Parry on Jan. 9, UN spokesman Fred Eckard told the press: “Everyone wants to see a successful transition to sovereignty in Iraq, and everyone has

their thinking caps on as to the best way to do that. We are maintaining an open mind while we listen to whatever the Brits and Americans put forward to us. and we’re also listening to what the Iraqis are saying.”

Separatism in the North

On the northern front, the United States is finding that its Kurdish “partners” are driving a hard bargain. The two leading Kurdish parties—the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK) and the Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP)—who supported the U.S.-led invasion, are demanding that the autonomy they had enjoyed under Saddam Hussein, including a hefty share of the oil revenues, be maintained. Not only that: They have presented, through their five IGC members, a resolution calling for the city of Kirkuk to be included in a “historic Kurdistan” autonomous region of a federated Iraq. Both the Turkmen organizations inside and outside Iraq, as well as the Turkish government, have adamantly refused any such arrangement, threatening that, were a Kurdish entity to be proclaimed, a “Turkmen” entity would then emerge.

Syria also rejects any step towards Kurdish independence; this topic was high on the agenda of the talks which Syrian President Bashar al-Assad held with Turkish government leaders during his visit in early January. Referring to those talks, Assad told *CNN-Turk* on Jan. 5, “We are opposed, not only to a Kurdish state, but also to any action against the territorial integrity of Iraq. Iraq’s future is bound to the future of all of us. For that reason, the break-up of Iraq would be a red line, not only as far as Syria and Turkey are concerned, but for all the countries in the region.” He could have added, “emphatically Iran.”

That any concession to Kurdish ambitions will unleash ethnic strife, even civil war, is implied in the bloody clashes that have occurred in Kirkuk, between Arabs and Turkmen on the one side, and Kurds on the other. On New Year’s Eve, Kurdish militiamen from the *peshmergas* opened fire on a crowd of 3,000 demonstrators in Kirkuk, who were protesting the Kurdish parties’ resolution to take over the city, whose population is divided mainly between Arabs and Turkmen. On Jan. 2, Arab gunmen killed one Kurd and wounded another, after which there was a shoot-out with police, who killed two and wounded three. A statement from the Iraqi Turkmen Front denounced Kurdish ambitions, while a Eurasian Turkmen party threatened to proclaim an autonomous Turkmen entity.

IGC rotating chairman Pachachi advised the Kurds to cool down the situation, to prevent chaos. “We have accepted federalism in principle,” he said on Iraqi television Jan. 5, “but there are different forms of federalism in the world, and I cannot tell you for the moment what the final form will be in Iraq.” Pachachi’s legal advisor, Feisal Istrabadi, was more specific: “There is a substantial agreement that the status quo in the Kurdish region would be maintained during the transition period,” but “no one is conceding any ethnic or confes-

sional grounds as the basis for any future federal state.” Istrabadi explained the insanity of any such approach, by showing that ethnic and religious communities are not separated in Iraq. “You know what the largest Kurdish city in Iraq is?,” he asked provocatively. “It’s Baghdad. It isn’t like you could draw a line in Iraq and say the Kurds live here or the Assyrians, the Chaldeans, or the Turkomans or the Shi’ites or the Sunnis live there. In the supposedly Shi’ite south, there are a million Sunnis in Basra,” he said.

The ambitions of the PUK and KDP do not rest on any historical or ethnic fact; they are merely the expression of raw political-economic interests that the two parties’ leaderships, not known for their moral integrity, are pursuing. While some in the United States believed they could use the Kurds as their pawns in the war, then put them in their place in an American-controlled Iraq, the PUK and KDP leaders are threatening to turn into Frankenstein monsters, not only eluding the control of their creators, but turning against them.

Cheney’s New ‘Operation Phoenix’

The problems encountered with both the Shi’ites and the Kurds may help explain why Bremer shifted his position regarding the militias of the two groups. Whereas he had earlier cultivated the idea of merging the armed groups into an “anti-terrorist” force, in early January he reversed himself, and called for their disarmament. “In a unified Iraq there is no place for political parties having armed groups,” Bremer told reporters on Jan. 11. “We have never announced that the coalition was in favor of militia. We believe it is important for those militias that exist to be phased out as Iraq moves toward sovereignty,” Bremer said.

Instead of merging the militias, a new plan—this time concocted by Vice President Dick Cheney—was floated on Jan. 4, for an Iraqi secret police force. According to the London *Daily Telegraph*, the force would cost up to \$3 billion over the next three years, in money allocated from the same part of the Federal budget that finances the CIA. For recruits, it is to draw on elements in Iraqi exile groups, Kurdish and Shi’ite forces—in addition to former Mukhabarat agents who are now working for the Americans. The Mukhabarat was the notorious secret police organization under Saddam Hussein. CIA officers in Baghdad are expected to play a leading role in directing their operations.

A former United States intelligence officer familiar with the plan told the *Telegraph*, “If successfully set up, the group would work in tandem with American forces but would have its own structure and relative independence. It could be expected to be fairly ruthless in dealing with the remnants of Saddam.” The single force would be made up of 10,000 agents; its salaries would be paid by the CIA, which has 275 officers on the ground in Iraq. Vincent Cannistraro, a former chief of CIA counterterrorism, commented that the program looked like a new version of Operation Phoenix in Vietnam. “They’re clearly cooking up joint teams to do Phoenix-like

things, like they did in Vietnam.” Cannistraro said this would involve joint units of Iraqis and U.S. special forces, in covert operations.

John Pike, an anti-war critic associated with networks of the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, added, “The presence of a powerful secret police, loyal to the Americans, will mean that the new Iraqi political regime will not stray outside the parameters that the U.S. wants to set. To begin with, the new Iraqi government will reign but not rule.”

That sums up quite accurately the overall aim of those in America and Britain who are struggling to appear to have an “exit strategy.” As British Defense Secretary Geoff Hoon made clear on Jan. 2, the plan is that *the troops will stay*. Hoon refused to “speculate about numbers,” and said he expected to see “the role of British forces change, subtly perhaps.” The British would, he went on, continue to provide security, but “instead of, in a sense, being legally an occupying power, we will be there in support of a transitional government, assisting that government on the way, we hope, towards democracy.” Foreign Secretary Jack Straw, while in Amman on Jan. 5, was more blunt, saying he “could not give an exact timetable” for troop withdrawal; “I can’t say whether it’s going to be 2006-2007,” Straw said, and suggested that a “status of forces agreement” would come into being with the Iraqis. It is “a fact,” he acknowledged, that the troops would stay, not for months, but “years.”

The same has been stated repeatedly by U.S. figures, who say that, following the elections projected for 2005, the new Iraqi “sovereign” government will “invite” the occupying forces to alter their status and name, but stay on to ensure security. Plans announced to build the biggest U.S. embassy in the world, a monstrous edifice in Baghdad to house 3,000 employees, speaks volumes. As Pike aptly put it, the Iraqis will “reign but not rule.”

No matter what new labels one tries to stick onto it, the Iraqi mess remains, and is getting messier, with casualties mounting as the resistance grows in size and capabilities. But were there any serious intention of a stable Iraq having a sovereign and legitimate government, the blueprint for doing so exists, and has been in discussion among Iraqis, and others, over the past months.

U.S. Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche’s Nov. 28, 2003 outline for an effective exit strategy, calls for the United States to announce its intention to withdraw and bring in the United Nations, as the only legitimate mediating agency by international law. He proposed that the 1958 republican Constitution of Iraq be restored, as the basis for a new Constitution, to be amended as required by a duly elected constituent assembly. Significantly, that historic document was based on the commitment to an independent sovereign nation, unifying all components. It stated: “Arabs and Kurds are considered partners in this Nation, and their national rights within the unity of Iraq are recognized by this Constitution.”

New Year's Political Shocks Strike Britain

by Mark Burdman

An expression of the international political volatility of a time of fast-growing financial-economic crisis, is the turbulence in the British Establishment as the new year begins. The first days of 2004 have seen elements of the British monarchy, Prime Minister Tony Blair, and the Bank of England facing dramatic challenges. This reflects intra-Establishment warfare, on a scale perhaps unprecedented, at a time when well-connected British figures have told *EIR* that they concur with LaRouche, that the global financial system is unsustainable, and faces upheavals in the period ahead.

The first two weeks of January have seen major tremors. First, Michael Burgess, Coroner of the Queen's Household, announced on Jan. 4 that he would be conducting a new inquest into the death of Princess Diana on the night of Aug. 31-Sept. 1, 1997. This was soon followed by leaks from British police sources, that the official French magistrate's investigation into the case had been fatally flawed. Prince Charles, the heir to the throne, is being most immediately damaged by this unexpected development, although the shock effects of the new investigation may not be containable to him alone.

At the same time, Prime Minister Tony Blair was being hit on three flanks simultaneously. First, Lord Hutton, who conducted the official inquiry into the July 17 apparent suicide death of British weapons expert David Kelly, announced he was delaying release of his final report—originally anticipated in November-December of last year—in response to a panicked new submission from Blair's 10 Downing Street. Second, and linked to this, Blair is facing a growing backlash over his lies and distortions about alleged Iraqi weapons of mass destruction (WMD) in the period leading up to the Iraq war. Third, he is facing an inner-Labour Party revolt over his Higher Education bill, which would impose draconian tuition fees on university students. The Parliament vote on this is scheduled for Jan. 27; as of mid-month, over 100 Labour Party rebels were in opposition.

The three threats in combination could spell Blair's downfall. One London insider affirmed that there is "a battle at the highest levels here in Britain" over Blair's fate. Harold Brooks-Baker, publishing director of the *Burke's Peerage* publication that profiles the British "upper crust," told *EIR* on Jan. 12 that a parliamentary vote of no-confidence in Blair is likely "within three months."

The Bank of England, the institution that is the bedrock of the Venice-modelled Anglo-Dutch central banking system that has prevailed in Britain since the days of the 1688 "Glorious Revolution," is also being shaken. For the first time in its history, the Bank is the defendant in a legal case, accused of lying for nearly 20 years about its regulation of the notorious Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI). The case, which began on Jan. 13, is being held in the same Court 73 which housed the Hutton inquiry into the death of David Kelly. It is brought by depositors, who accuse the Bank of England of misrepresenting the state of BCCI, which collapsed in 1991. The failure was the largest in British history, leaving 80,000 depositors, most in Britain, owed more than £5 billion. The charge now being levelled is "public misfeasance"—that the Bank of England acted dishonestly and recklessly. Evidence includes an internal Bank memo from 1982, labelling the hapless BCCI the "*SS Titanic*." Three former Governors of the Bank will have to testify.

The case may move into uncomfortable domains. BCCI had been involved in all sorts of illicit activities, including being a central funder of the "Afghansi" terrorist operations in Afghanistan, and being a key player in the Iran-Contra complex. BCCI was nicknamed the Bank of Corruption and Criminal Incompetence.

The Case of Diana: 'Sinister Questions'

The 1997 death of Diana is a highly emotive issue in Britain: It triggered unprecedented public memorials and protests against the House of Windsor at the time, and millions of Britons today—nearly half the population, according to most recent polls—don't believe that the car crash was an accident. For years, *EIR* has compiled investigative leads to buttress that view (see article following).

Coroner Michael Burgess announced that the new investigation would be conducted by Sir John Stevens, Britain's top police officer, as head of the London Metropolitan Police. One of Sir John's recent activities was to investigate the murky ties of the British secret services, and the Royal Ulster Constabulary, to Protestant—"Loyalist" paramilitary organizations in Northern Ireland.

According to the London *Times* on Jan. 10, the heads of MI5 and MI6 (and the Secret Intelligence Service, SIS), as well as Prince Charles, may be interrogated in the re-opened Diana inquiry. Charles' name has come to the fore because, on Jan. 6, the *Daily Mirror* tabloid published the text of what purported to be a 1996 letter by Diana, warning that "my husband" planned to arrange her death in a car accident. Informed sources in London and Washington stress that the key consequence of the renewed Diana focus, is a concerted campaign to prevent Charles from assuming the succession.

One source sees the move against Charles as of a piece with the thrust to dump Blair, with the aim being to set up a

new leadership arrangement that can protect Britain from the worsening global monetary instability. Interesting in this light, is that Blair held a private meeting with Charles on Christmas Eve, and Blair's main political "attack dog," Health Secretary John Reid, on Jan. 9 called on Britons to rally behind the beleaguered Charles.

But even bigger matters may be at stake, affecting the wider monarchical structure, and linked elements in France. The Jan. 10 London *Times* revealed, in a front-page lead article which cited British police sources, that they doubt the authenticity of the French investigation's blood sample of Henri Paul, the driver of the car on the night that Princess Diana died. The French investigators reportedly failed to carry out the required DNA test, on the blood sample. This casts doubt on French magistrate's Serge Stephan's claim, that the death was the result of Paul being drunk. The "drunken driver" angle has been the centerpiece of the cover-up of what happened that night.

Paul's family told the paper that it is gratified that the truth about their son is coming to the surface, and that an "Establishment cover-up" has prevailed until now. The irony now, though, is that the impetus for the new investigation is coming from certain Establishment circles. Royal biographer Anthony Holden was quoted: "There is no doubt that the French inquiry was in many ways unsatisfactory. There are several legitimate, not to say sinister, questions that need to be answered."

'He Ought To Stand Aside'

On Jan. 4, Blair had tried to outflank his domestic problems with a well-publicized "surprise" visit to Basra in southern Iraq, to boost troop morale. Back home, however, this was being lampooned in leading British press as a cheap publicity stunt and a diversionary move.

Blair's 10 Downing Street's first move in the New Year, was to dispatch a legal brief to Lord Hutton, trying to counter claims made back in mid-October 2003, on the last day of the inquiry. The claims were made by Sir Kevin Tebbit, Permanent Undersecretary of the Ministry of Defence, who revealed that he had attended the crucial July 8, 2003 meeting, *chaired by Blair*, where the government decided to make Kelly's name public. This is of vital importance: first, because the public naming of Kelly triggered the circumstances leading to his death; and second, because his naming was central to the Blair apparatus' fanatical intent to discredit critics of its lying claims about Iraqi weapons of mass destruction. Back on July 22, 2003, Blair had stated that he "emphatically" had nothing to do with Kelly's being named. But now, an estimated one-half of the British population believes Blair is lying.

When vigorously challenged on the Tebbit matter, during the first House of Commons session this year, by Conservative Party leader Michael Howard, Blair proclaimed that "of

course" he would have to resign, should it be shown that he misled the Parliamentarians (MPs). His aim in saying this, was to "prove" he could not have deceived MPs, because had he done so, he would have resigned!

Certain MPs believe otherwise, especially as the closely interlinked issue, Iraqi WMD, is proving to be Blair's Achilles' Heel. Whatever the final verdict of Lord Hutton, the whole edifice of propaganda that brought Britain into the war, "the imminent Iraqi threat," is dissolving, a process greatly abetted by the rapidly growing, LaRouche-instigated anti-Dick Cheney revelations in the United States, such as the Paul O'Neill book (see article in *National*). Harold Brooks-Baker called the O'Neill dismissal of the Iraqi WMD "the last straw for Tony Blair." On BBC's "Breakfast with David Frost" interview show, Blair admitted that "I do not know" whether or not there are WMDs in Iraq. In response, Tam Dalyell, longest-serving member ("Father") of the House of Commons, proclaimed: "My view is that Parliament has been deceived"—implicitly taking Blair at his word on resigning.

No-Confidence Vote Coming

David Clark, a former Labour government advisor, has asserted, in a Jan. 9 London *Guardian* feature reprinted in the July 11 *Sunday Telegraph*, that Blair is "unfit to govern" whatever the final conclusions of the Hutton inquiry, because the testimony, including from Blair's own Chief of Staff Jonathan Powell, has revealed "a pattern of misrepresentation and selective disclosure" by the government about Iraqi WMD. "The plain truth is that had we known then what we know now (and, more to the point, what the government has known all along), the [September 2002 Blair dossier on Iraqi WMD] would have been laughed out of town."

On the third front, Blair is running into serious inner-Party opposition to his tuition ("top-up") fees policy, a policy that—modelled on the "free market" methods of his predecessor Margaret Thatcher, and on the more nefarious aspects deregulation economics in the United States—seeks to shift the burden for funding higher education away from government grants, and on to families and individuals, who thereby incur big debts. Should Blair be defeated on this when it comes up for a vote on Jan. 27, it would be tantamount to a Parliamentary declaration of no-confidence.

While Blair has tried to cajole opponents with various concessions, he has also alienated many by charging them with "betrayal," as he stated to the BBC's Frost. This brought some most frosty reactions from his Labour opponents, most vocally from MP Eric Illsley, who exclaimed Jan. 12: "Who the hell is he to tell me I am betraying the country? It's crap." He attacked the top-up fees measure as "elitist," charged that Blair himself "has betrayed the country," and advised, "He ought to stand aside, and let somebody else have a go."

An Official Inquest Has British Royals Frantic

by Jeffrey Steinberg

After a delay of more than six years, the British Royal Coroner has initiated a formal inquest into the deaths of Princess Diana and Dodi Fayed, in an Aug. 31, 1997 Paris car crash. The mere launching of the probe could spell political disaster for Prince Charles and also for Prime Minister Tony Blair.

On Jan. 5, Royal Coroner Michael Burgess briefly convened and adjourned the inquest, to allow investigators from Scotland Yard to launch the first British probe of the Paris car crash. By law, that probe should have been launched within days of the burial of the Princess of Wales and Dodi Fayed, the son of billionaire Mohamed al-Fayed, back in September 1997. But the British authorities chose to wait until the French investigation was completed, and all appeals exhausted. For the British Royal Family, the hope was that, with time, the issue would quietly disappear and the “official” inquest would be an after-thought, grabbing little public attention.

Instead, Royal Coroner Burgess sent shockwaves through Buckingham Palace when he asked London Metropolitan Police Commissioner Sir John Stevens to oversee the probe. Stevens has a reputation as a top-notch serious, professional investigator, who does not shy away from controversy. He led the 14-year probe into the role of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, the British Army, MI5, and MI6 in the assassinations of republican activists in Northern Ireland, resulting in the arrests of 144 people and the prosecutions and convictions of 94 people, as of April 2003.

A Jan. 7, 2004 London *Times* article reported that Stevens would model his Diana probe on the Ulster investigation: “Last night police sources said that Sir John had decided the case was so important and sensitive that the police operations should be modelled on investigations he carried out in Northern Ireland into links between the security forces and loyalist terrorists. Sir John oversaw the lengthy investigations and appointed a senior officer to run the inquiry day to day in Belfast.”

Indeed, as soon as he was appointed to head up the Diana-Dodi probe, Stevens named Deputy Assistant Commissioner Alan Brown to take charge of the investigation. Scotland Yard Commander David Armond, a leading member of its anti-terrorism branch, is also going to play a working role in the probe, which is expected to last 12-15 months. A senior British law enforcement source close to the Diana-Dodi case confirmed that the investigative team is of the

highest caliber, and the appointment clearly reflects a British institutional move that is not under the control of the House of Windsor.

A senior American intelligence source, with long-standing ties into the City of London, described the Diana-Dodi probe as a move “to settle the Royal succession once and for all—and Prince Charles is likely to be dumped, in favor of his son, Prince William.” He added, “This is a strategic move of the highest order, on the part of the Club of the Isles. It has more to do with the global policy conflicts and crises. The British institutions are giving themselves maximum maneuvering room between continental Europe and the United States.”

Royals ‘Devastated’

The *Times* also reported on Jan. 7 that “senior members of the Royal Family reacted with incredulity” to the announcement of the probe by the Royal Coroner. Prince Charles has become a central figure in the probe, following the release of a 1996 letter written by Princess Diana to her butler Paul Burrell, charging that her ex-husband was scheming to kill or severely injure her in a car crash. Charles “was devastated” by the probe announcement, a friend told the *Times*.

Three days later, the *Times*, in front-page stories, revealed that Diana’s letter “claiming that her husband planned to kill her in a car crash is likely to leave detectives with little choice but to interview the Prince of Wales, too. . . . Police sources say that the letter has a clear allegation, no matter how extraordinary, that there was a plan to harm” Diana.

Even more alarming, from the Royals’ standpoint, the *Times* reported, “In the political establishment, there are those who believe that we don’t know the whole truth about how that crash happened. People want to know why it has taken six-and-one-half years and why the Coroner has chosen this precise moment to open the inquest. There must be some compelling reason we don’t know about.”

Anthony Holden, a Royals biographer, told the *Times*, “There is no doubt that the French inquiry was in many ways unsatisfactory. There are several legitimate, not to say sinister, questions that need to be answered.” *Times* reporter Ben MacIntyre added his own, blunter comment: “The French investigators stonewalled, hiding behind the rules and creating an atmosphere in which errors or omissions begin to look like something more sinister. . . . The Diana stonewall has become a grassy knoll,” a reference to the 1963 assassination of President John F. Kennedy, which was also the subject a malicious cover-up, the Warren Commission report.

Of course the Warren Commission publicly released a final report, with a 26-volume appendix, containing many of the “raw” investigative reports and evidence. At the close of the two-year probe into the deaths of Princess Diana, Dodi Fayed, and driver Henri Paul, investigative magistrate Hervé



The new, official British investigation into the death of Diana Princess of Wales in 1997, could have greater political impact even than the demonstrations against the Royals just after her death.

Stephan issued a terse, one-page statement, concluding that the Paris crash had been a garden variety case of drunk driving on the part of Henri Paul. Judge Stephan refused to even indict any of the paparazzi for violating France's strict "good samaritan" law, which demands that passersby stop and aid accident victims.

Henri Paul's Blood

Indeed, one of the most controversial features of the French cover-up has already exploded in the British press. The Jan. 10 *Times* revealed that British investigators are already convinced that the French bungled the probe into chauffeur Henri Paul's allegedly drunken condition at the time of the crash. The only "evidence" pointing to alcohol as a factor in the crash was the purported Paul blood sample. However, as the *Times* noted, British police are concerned that the French authorities never conducted a DNA test on the blood, to confirm it actually came from Henri Paul!

This issue is of vital importance because the same blood sample showed near-fatal levels of carbon monoxide. Henri Paul would have been incapable of driving a car with such

high levels of carbon monoxide in his bloodstream. Further challenging the blood sample evidence, video footage from the security cameras at the Ritz Hotel, where Paul, Princess Diana, and Dodi Fayed were, just prior to the fatal car ride, showed no evidence that Paul was suffering either drunkenness or carbon monoxide poisoning. Someone suffering from acute carbon monoxide poisoning would be in excruciating pain, and would be suffering from loss of balance. Paul, in contrast, was seen in the security videos, just moments before he took the wheel of the Mercedes, fully in control, and appearing as sober as a church mouse.

Other Points of Inquiry

A London source close to the inquest reports that Sir Stevens and his Scotland Yard team will dissect the entire French probe, reviewing the more than 6,000 pages of evidence gathered by the French police. Among the other anomalies that are certain to come up in the British probe:

- The nearly two-hour lag, from when French emergency medical teams arrived on the scene of the crash in the Place d'Alma Tunnel, and when Princess Diana was finally brought into a hospital emergency room. In the intervening time, the Princess bled to death. A leading French doctor, who helped establish the Paris emergency response procedures, told *EIR* shortly after the crash that Princess Diana was showing obvious signs of internal bleeding, and needed to be rushed into surgery. Under the French emergency response procedures, which are run by the Army, this doctor reported that Princess Diana should have been in surgery in less than 30 minutes from the time the rescue team arrived—and she would have survived.

- The missing white Fiat Uno. A number of eyewitnesses, including an off-duty senior French police official, all saw a white Fiat Uno collide with the Mercedes carrying Diana and Dodi at the tunnel entrance. The car fled the scene and, despite a nationwide hunt, was never found by the French authorities. One year after the crash, Judge Stephan had written an interim report, in which he declared that the probe could not be concluded without solving the mystery of who was behind the wheel of the Fiat. One suspect, James Andanson, a paparazzi who owned a white Fiat Uno (which he repaired and sold months after the Paris crash), died in a mysterious fire several years after the August 1997 crash, in what French authorities arbitrarily called "a suicide."

These are but the most egregious of the unanswered questions surrounding the deaths of Princess Diana and Dodi Fayed. The key question goes back to Princess Diana's own words to Paul Burrell: Did the British Royal Family and elements of British and/or French intelligence assassinate the "People's Princess"? Whether the Stevens team ever gets around to that question or not, the next 12 or so months promise to be another "Annus Horibilus" for the House of Windsor.

India's BJP Can't Wait, Wants Elections Now

by Ramtanu Maitra

At the National Executive meeting of the ruling Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) on Jan. 12, India's Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee called for early parliamentary elections, expressing hope that the resulting government will be in place before the end of April. The scheduled five-year tenure of Vajpayee's coalition government, the National Democratic Alliance (NDA)—which consists of more than 20 parties but is dominated by the BJP—is scheduled to expire next September.

Analysts point out that the call for early elections was based on some recent successes enjoyed by the government. The BJP, and Prime Minister Vajpayee in particular, believe that these successes can be translated into votes, and that this should be done before the electorate forgets. The rush also betrays a certain uneasiness about the future.

But beyond that, as the leading English-language news daily the *Hindu* pointed out in an editorial on Jan. 14, the unmistakable refrain at the Hyderabad party conclave was that under Vajpayee, India has come close to achieving its national dreams of glory and prosperity, and that voters should allow him to continue the good work. In other words, the BJP will market itself as Vajpayee's political instrument, rather than the other way round.

Recent Successes

The most prominent achievement being cited is the spurt of growth exhibited by the economy during the last two quarters. India, Asia's third-largest economy, achieved 9% growth in the second quarter of Fiscal 2003—a significant jump from the 7.4% in the first quarter. The economists contend that overall growth for the current fiscal year, which ends on March 31, will be as high as 8.2%—a little more than what the Prime Minister had been demanding from his colleagues.

In addition, Vajpayee's government has done well in formulating and directing foreign policy during the past few years. His crowning achievement was his highly successful visit to China last June. Subsequently, both India and China have deployed high-level special representatives to work out a framework for talks to resolve the non-demarcated Sino-Indian borders along the Himalayas. This border of almost 4,000 kilometers was left non-demarcated, despite some efforts by the British Raj during its occupation of India (1857-

1947). In 1962, India and China were involved in a military conflict over the issue.

It is to the credit of two earlier Indian Prime Ministers, the late Rajiv Gandhi and P.V. Narasimha Rao, that Sino-Indian relations have shown significant improvement. The 1998 nuclear explosive tests by India under the premiership of Vajpayee, had suddenly soured relations between New Delhi and Beijing; but that situation began to change around 2000. Constructive efforts by the Chinese leadership and Prime Minister Vajpayee have now created a favorable environment, in which the two countries are expected to be able to work out a solution in the near future. There are many signals in that direction, including Beijing's virtual recognition of the former Himalayan Kingdom of Sikkim as part of India. Sikkim joined the Republic of India in 1975, but China did not recognize this development. Another indication is Prime Minister Vajpayee's categorical acceptance that Tibet is a part of China, while he was visiting Beijing last June. These moves indicate that the two are getting ready to resolve the border dispute.

India-Pakistan Talks

Vajpayee, during his recent Jan. 4-6 trip to Pakistan, achieved broad agreements with Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf. Both leaders have shown eagerness to resolve the five-decades-old enmities and start anew. Both sides seem agreeable to address not only various economic and trade issues, but also the vexatious question of the state of Jammu and Kashmir. Both India and Pakistan continue to lay territorial claim to the state, and they have fought two wars over it. In 2002, the two countries assembled close to 1 million soldiers along the borders, armed to the teeth.

It is expected that Vajpayee, in order to woo the electorate, will also cite his government's initiatives to expedite trade and economic integration in Southeast and Central Asia. India is seeking to become an economic partner of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)—a powerful ten-member economic grouping. In Central Asia, India is looking for energy cooperation with Kazakstan, and opened an air base recently in Tajikistan, to ensure protection of Indian interests in the region.

In Afghanistan, following the ouster of the Taliban militia by the U.S. special forces and the pro-India, pro-Russia Northern Alliance, India has found a political (but not yet an economic) foothold in that country. According to available reports, Indian initiatives in Afghanistan have been welcomed by the U.S.-backed interim government led by President Hamid Karzai.

It is also to the credit of the BJP-led government that India has succeeded in maintaining a balanced relationship with Russia, the European Union, and the United States. When the improved Sino-Indian relationship starts to bear fruit, it is expected that India will grow faster economically. While In-

dian-U.S. relations have flourished in almost every sphere, New Delhi had no problem in turning down the U.S. request to send troops to Iraq. At the same time, India has further strengthened its economic and strategic relations with Iran, a nation considered by the neo-conservatives in the Bush Administration as a key part of the "axis of evil."

Why the Rush?

While it seems that these achievements of the BJP-led government will not vanish even if the elections are held in September, one may question: Why the rush?

One possible explanation is that the BJP fears the fickle Indian economy, particularly the rural sector. Due to plentiful rainfall last year, the agricultural sector, which had shown very slow growth over the last five years or so, got a boost this fiscal year. It is the agricultural sector's success that would help India to attain the unexpected 8.2% growth. New Delhi does not want to tie up its electoral future with another monsoon season (June-August) which may turn out to be unsatisfactory.

In fact, the BJP has done little for rural India during its tenure. Rural voters are finicky and they have developed a habit of remaining focussed on economic issues pertaining to them. Despite regular efforts of India's poll analysts, who pull out briefs full of caste, religious, and ethnic equations to summarize the outcome of electoral results, New Delhi at the bottom of its heart knows that unless rural India, where almost 70% of the billion-plus population lives, is convinced that the government cares about them, votes will evaporate like camphor from an uncorked bottle.

This is also why the main political opposition to the BJP, the Indian National Congress party, lost three of the four state assembly elections last November. The Congress party was ruling these states, and if one believed what party members were saying before the election results came out, it would have seemed that the party would win all the contests. The Congress party partisans were busy telling each other that the secular politics of their party is loved by a vast majority of the electorate, and the "Hindu fanaticism" of the BJP is hated by one and all. What they hid, or never wanted to believe, is that a majority of the rural population did not like the policy of spreading poverty around, implemented by some of the Congress chief ministers under the pretext of achieving social equality.

Now that the BJP has scored unexpected successes in the state level polls in November, its leaders do not want to allow the Congress to regroup. It is evident that the Congress party, which is in disarray at the leadership level, will not be able to mobilize itself to take on the BJP if the elections are held earlier.

From the look of things, then, it seems that the BJP will be able to remain the single largest party (it had won 182 of the 540 parliamentary seats) in the coming elections. A few months ago, very few analysts in India would have projected

more than 110 seats for the BJP. But most of the analysts, who come from the middle or upper-middle class, have little contact with the rural poor. To these analysts, the Vajpayee administration's recent successes with Pakistan, China, Southeast Asia, and Central Asia, and India's refusal to send troops to Iraq, are valid enough reasons for the BJP to get re-elected. However, while the BJP will not lose votes because of its foreign policy, it may not gain any because of its success either.

Short-Term Economic Gains

Economic policy is yet another matter. Most of India's growth and employment, prior to the boost in the agricultural sector due to good rains, remained centered around outsourcing of jobs by other countries to India, and the phenomenal success of India's IT sector. Most, if not all, of these jobs helped the educated urban population, and did little for the rural poor. A few months ago, when Indian analysts were predicting a poor showing of the BJP in the coming parliamentary elections, they were eager to point out that the BJP's failure was its inability to create employment for the rural people.

On that score, beside the effect of the good monsoon, the BJP has little to show. There is no doubt that the Prime Minister's personal initiative to connect India's four corners with four-lane highways has generated some direct, as well as indirect jobs. According to industry estimates, of the 5,800 kilometer project, half had been completed by the end of 2003, and the project is slated for completion by December 2004. Despite delays, market players are hopeful the project will provide a big boost to companies in the steel, cement, and construction businesses, while indirect demand will help automobile sales, housing, retailing, and tourism.

Some of these effects were also visible in the economic growth reports for the first two quarters of this fiscal year. The Center for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE), a Mumbai-based independent economic think-tank, pointed out in its recent report that the industrial sector would expand at a faster rate than previously estimated, boosted by healthy demand for automobiles and steel, on the back of a consumer-driven recovery after the farm-dependent economy's best monsoon in a decade. The CMIE expects industry to expand at 6.5%, higher than the 5.5% forecast earlier. Services, mostly located in the urban areas, are seen growing at 8.3%, compared with the previous estimate of 7.3%.

It is evident that the BJP will project this very short-term economic success to gather people around. However, the hollowness of their economic policy was its failure to make serious efforts to improve India's physical infrastructure and in the areas of education and health care. Growth based on overloaded, weak infrastructure peters out in no time. (One may cite the problems China's rapid growth is facing now, because of its massive power shortages.) The BJP just cannot wait.

IMF's Paul Martin Now Canada's Prime Minister

by Gilles Gervais

Upon Prime Minister Jean Chrétien's pre-scheduled retirement on Dec. 12 of last year, Paul Martin became Canada's 21st Prime Minister. Under his leadership, the Liberal Party is expected to be re-elected with a majority in late Spring 2004, during the course of a general election in Canada. How will a changing of the guard in Canada affect the United States' relation with its most important trading partner and its former closest ally?

During his last year in power Prime Minister Chrétien had sided with President Jacques Chirac of France, German Chancellor Gerhard Schröder, and Russia's President Vladimir Putin in refusing to be drawn into the United States' recent neo-conservatives' war against Iraq. Subsequent to that sovereign decision, Canada's relations with the Bush Administration hit a record low.

To forecast what Paul Martin will now do to mend this special relation, requires that we first examine what his role was as Finance Minister in the Chrétien government, in transforming Canada from a once-prosperous social democratic state into an ailing victim of neo-liberal economics.

In June 1995, Chrétien hosted the Halifax G7 heads of state summit. At that summit, President Chirac described the world financial crisis as full-blown "financial AIDS." Chrétien bitterly asked, "Who is ruling Canada? Yuppies with red suspenders from the bond rating agencies, or the elected government of Canada?" The Prime Minister was referring to a well orchestrated top-down press operation that was demanding his government deal urgently with the large "unsustainable" debt of Canada—which, at the time, amounted to 70% of GDP (Gross Domestic Product)—through a policy of massive cuts to social programs in order to reduce the current budget deficit, at least, to zero.

As Murray Dobbin recounts these events in his *Paul Martin: CEO for Canada*: "In the Fall of 1994, the IMF [International Monetary Fund] delivered its latest prescription for 'economic efficiency' to Paul Martin and his finance department. Article IV in the IMF's statement advised Martin 'to consolidate the Federal fiscal position by cutting government spending. It is critical that fiscal policy take the lead.' While the report arrived too late to have impacted Martin's first budget, it would end up looking like the blueprint for the budget Martin would present in 1995.

Prime Minister Chrétien, at one point, caved in and let his

Finance Minister proceed with the deep cuts that were decided for the period 1995-98. Fifty thousand Federal employees were laid off. The IMF demands were met, as Canada brought down its 1995 budget deficit of \$42 billion to zero by 1997, one year earlier than it had pledged. Canada became the IMF's showcase for the industrialized countries: the first of the G7 countries to attain a zero budget deficit.

Given Prime Minister Martin's IMF background, is there any hope for a renewed Canada-United States relation that would be based on some real physical economic growth; that would reflect a commitment to the common good of the citizens of both nations? Could a new era of joint great projects, similar to that historical collaboration that existed between U.S. President Dwight Eisenhower and Prime Minister Louis St-Laurent, be revived today?

Those Canadian critics that have had Martin under a microscope for a long period of time, argue that the new Prime Minister is now heading in the direction of the policy that the Canadian Council of Chief Executives (CCCE) calls "deep integration" with the United States.

The CCCE is the organization that traveled to Washington on April 10, with Canada's top 100 CEOs, to talk to Homeland Security Czar Tom Ridge, and the infamous neo-con Richard Perle of the Defense Policy Board, on how best to bring Canada back into sync with the Bush Administration. The CCCE had already established a 30-member CEO Action Group on North American Security and Prosperity back in January 2003, whose mandate was to launch "a new initiative for action on five fronts: reinventing borders, maximizing economic efficiencies, negotiation of a comprehensive resource security pact, sharing the burden of defense and security, and creating a new institutional framework." This is the organization that Paul Martin has looked to in the past for policy direction as Finance Minister.

According to Murray Dobbin, "The deep integration plan was launched in the Spring of 2002 with an article for the C.D. Howe Institute written by economist Wendy Dobson, a former finance department official under Paul Martin." She presented her blueprint as a 'Big Idea'; but far from being something new, imaginative, or visionary, it was designed, said Dobson, to get the attention of the Americans, who would otherwise continue to ignore us. She wrote, 'Canada should anticipate change and initiate a Big Idea that serves the major interests of its partner, while channeling action in ways that best serve its own interests.' Dobson claimed a key component of the Big Idea should be the handing over of Canada's energy resources as a sort of initial sacrifice: 'Instead of waiting to be told what's expected of us, Canadian governments and industry should prepare for this possibility in a proactive way. The plan to ensure American energy security could also provide a model for dealing with demand pressures on other natural resources such as water.' Other sacrifices would include joint continental defence, aligned immigration policies, and border security."

LaRouche Blast Exposes Synarchist Pro-Terrorist Operation

by Dennis Small

In the Vol. I, No. 1 issue of *MSIa Página Iberoamericana* (MSIa Ibero-American Page), dated November 2003 and now being circulated in Mexico, a small group of former associates of U.S. Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche have repeated their earlier lies regarding the nature of their August 2003 break with LaRouche. Their new publication insists that their split with LaRouche “was not the result of disagreements regarding international Synarchism,” and that they “still today support the ideas of Lyndon H. LaRouche on matters” of the International Monetary Fund, free trade, and so on.

They are lying on both points.

As the Editors of *EIR* stated at the time, in an Aug. 5 note, Marivilia Carrasco and Angel Palacios in Mexico, Lorenzo Carrasco and Silvia Palacios in Brazil, and Gerardo Terán and Diana Olaya de Terán in Argentina broke with LaRouche “politically and philosophically over the substantive issue of LaRouche’s continuing public exposure, since 1984, of *Synarchism*, the formal name for universal fascism.”

Their continuing cover-up of the true nature of those disagreements—and the fact that they have associated themselves with the views expressed by a Synarchist cabal gathered around the person of the Spanish fascist Blas Piñar and an Argentine Carlist magazine called *Maritornes*—points to an issue which may be a significant international security problem within the Americas.

Normally, when groups or factions leave an organization, they state the reasons for their departure—and often loudly so. But in the case at hand, the anti-LaRouche Carrasco grouplet is denying and lying about the actual reason for the split—which they themselves had previously stated was their support for Synarchism. The obvious immediate questions are: Why are they running under cover? Why don’t they admit the

real reasons for the split? Who or what is trying to conceal a behind-the-scenes role in this operation? And, given the documented terrorist connections of the Synarchist networks in question, and the fact that terrorism is being cranked up internationally, what is the game being played here?

EIR is now investigating the answers to these and related questions, for which the following update is urgently relevant.

Smoking Out the Enemy

On Aug. 22, 2003, *EIR* published a feature headlined “LaRouche Warns: Cheney Gang Needs Another 9/11.” In his introductory piece for that package, LaRouche stated: “Think of the effect of a terrorist attack on the U.S.A., comparable in psychological effect to 9/11, but blamed this time on Hispanic, rather than Arab populations!” Another article in that package documented that a revamped fascist international apparatus in continental Europe—with prominent extensions into Argentina, Mexico, and Venezuela, as beachheads for the Americas—had been set into motion at a Nov. 16-17, 2002 meeting in Madrid. That meeting was hosted by Blas Piñar, Spain’s leading fascist figure today, and also prominently featured the Italian neo-Fascist Roberto Fiore, of Forza Nuova.

And a third article reported that the Argentine magazine *Maritornes* had been founded in November 2001 as an ideological vehicle to promote that same fascist international apparatus in Spain and the Spanish-speaking Americas.

The LaRouche blast worked: It forced the enemy out into the open, just at the time that the politically wounded Dick Cheney is most urgently seeking another 9/11 terror incident.

In the closing weeks of 2003, the named guilty parties began howling in protest against LaRouche and his associ-



Doré's famous cartoon, "Sancho watches Don Quixote perform some penitential tumbles," might get a new caption: "Antonio Caponnetto's response to LaRouche."

ates. On Dec. 10, *Maritornes* founding director Víctor Eduardo Ordóñez wrote that it was "a lie and a slander" to call him a fascist, since he is a "Roman Catholic who in no way could commune with a totalitarian philosophy such as the system and doctrine elaborated by Mussolini." (See *EIR*, Jan. 9 for the full text of the Ordóñez letter, and LaRouche's personal response.)

But Ordóñez *is* a fascist. Like the individuals of the recent anti-LaRouche Carrasco split, he is trying to cover up what he himself has otherwise made evident. For example, as Managing Editor of the Argentine magazine *Cabildo*, Ordóñez prominently featured on the publication's masthead citations from Corneliu Codreanu, the pro-Nazi founder in 1927 of Romania's notorious Iron Guard, which fought alongside Hitler's troops in World War II. Significantly, Codreanu is also intensely worshipped by the Mexican Synarchist organizations that the Carrasco group explicitly defended against LaRouche's attacks. Fascism, anyone?

Then on Dec. 17, 2003, *Maritornes* editorial board member Antonio Caponnetto also weighed in, with a semi-psychotic, rambling diatribe against LaRouche and Gretchen Small, the author of the Aug. 22, 2003 *EIR* article on *Maritornes* that so offended him. Refusing directly to answer the evidence presented about the November 2002 fascist interna-

tional meeting in Madrid, Caponnetto tried to hide behind sarcasm: The author of the *EIR* article calls "all those who don't agree with her ideological swindles, Nazi-fascists. So Nazi-fascists are we all, from Blas Piñar and Lefebvre, to Chesterton ('British fascist', sic) and Don Sixto, without forgetting Widow, and Wilhelmsen's daughter—accused of bearing a surname."

Caponnetto—who is the editor of the same *Cabildo* magazine which features quotes from the Nazi Codreanu—was reduced to spewing the following revealing anti-American venom: "It's pitiful to see her [Gretchen Small] flap her little gringa hands trying to harm the honor of Hispanidad; or to babble Anglo-Saxon resentments against Catholicism; or to scrub her brain to argue mistreatments against the worthy Middle Ages; or to immodestly assert the 'non-existent glories of the Spanish Empire.' It's pitiful, but not surprising. . . . Here lies the greatest sin of small Gretchen: her

crude, uncouth, Calvinist, grotesquely North American pro-fascism."

Caponnetto's rant against LaRouche was published in the most recent edition (#76) of *Arbil* magazine, a Spanish publication whose ideological bent is best shown by its regular promotion of the work of the 19th-Century Spanish Catholic counter-revolutionary ideologue, Juan Donoso Cortés. Donoso Cortés, whose work was revived and used extensively by Carl Schmitt, the Crown Jurist of the Nazi regime, argued that "the institution of bloody sacrifices" is "the most universal" of all human dogmas and institutions. The most civilized nations and the most savage tribes, he wrote, believe in "a pure victim offered as a perfect holocaust." Fascism, anyone?

And in mid-December in Italy, Roberto Fiore, a prominent figure in the new fascist international being organized out of Madrid, showed his true colors as well. He announced that his Forza Nuova grouping had joined two other splinter groups to form an electoral alliance for the upcoming European elections, with none other than Alessandra Mussolini, the grand-daughter of Il Duce. Ms. Mussolini will be the lead candidate for the slate, and the coalition's poster portrays her alongside Fiore and the two other neo-Fascist leaders, under the slogan: "Together for a Social Movement." In Italy, the name "Social Movement" clearly brings to mind the old Mov-

imento Sociale Italiano (MSI), founded by former members of Mussolini's separatist Salò Republic.

When Ms. Mussolini, who is a member of Parliament, ran into internal opposition to this alliance from within her current party, she reportedly was supported by Princess Pallavicini, representing Italy's and Europe's old Black Nobility. Fascism, anyone?

Mussolini, Fiore, Caponnetto, and Ordóñez are all part of a broader Synarchist operation now under way, and which LaRouche has begun to smoke out. It is Spanish Carlist in roots, fascist in outlook, and terrorist-linked in current political strategic deployment. It is usefully viewed by looking into the case of the Argentine magazine *Maritornes*.

The Whore's Lineage

The tavern wench *Maritornes*, from which the Argentine magazine takes its name, is a character in Miguel de Cervantes' great book, *Don Quixote de la Mancha*. But even a whore has a lineage—and in this case it is quite revealing.

Maritornes magazine was founded in Buenos Aires, Argentina in November 2001 as a direct project of Spanish Carlist networks dedicated, explicitly, to reversing the independence of the Ibero-American nations and restoring the Spanish Empire there. It is more than likely that Spanish money also played—and probably still plays—a central role in this operation.

Spain's National Monarchical Brotherhood of the *Maestrazgo*, one of that country's significant Carlist redoubts, begat a branch in Argentina in 1996, which they called the Charles VII Traditionalist Brotherhood—named after the Venetian-based Spanish pretender to the throne who headed up the third Carlist war in the 1870s.

The Argentine Brotherhood's *raison d'être* is to “study and promote Carlist thought”; and their motto is that of the Spanish Carlists that begat them: “God, Fatherland, *Fueros* [feudal privileges], and King!” They frequently describe themselves as “Catholic knights,” defending Tradition against “Jewish Revolutionary masonry”; they denounce the “nefarious” American Revolution; and they hold up the Carlist “martyrs” of the 1800s, Mexico's Synarchist-run *Cristeros* of the late 1920s, and Franco's fascist “Crusade” in Spain, as the highpoints of defense of their “Tradition.”

Within five years of the Argentine Brotherhood's formation, its top leaders had deployed to establish *Maritornes*, which it begat in 2001:

- **Rubén Calderón Bouchet**, the Honorary President of the Brotherhood's board of directors, is on the editorial board of *Maritornes*.

- **Elena María Calderón de Cuervo**, the daughter of Rubén Calderón Bouchet and member of the Brotherhood's board of directors, is the current editor-in-chief of *Maritornes*.

- **Rafael Gamba**, a Spaniard who is intensely involved with the Spanish branch of the Brotherhood, and who is the personal secretary of H.R.H. Don Sixto de Borbón, the current

Carlist pretender to the Spanish throne, is also on the editorial board of *Maritornes*.

- **Miguel Ayuso**, also a Spaniard and one of the “great thinkers” behind the Spanish Brotherhood, is likewise on the editorial board of *Maritornes*.

- **Víctor Eduardo Ordóñez**, the founding editor-in-chief of *Maritornes* who rushed to the magazine's defense against LaRouche, was a prominent contributor to the Argentine Brotherhood's publications.

There are, of course, other members of the *Maritornes* board who may not be card-carrying members of the aforesaid Carlist Brotherhoods of Spain and Argentina, but who share their fascist outlook, and bring an important international dimension to the operation. There is the case of the notorious **Blas Piñar**, the Franco protégé who hosted the November 2002 international fascist meeting in Madrid, mentioned above. Also crucial is the case of the American board member **Alexandra Wilhelmsen**, daughter and political heir of Frederick Wilhelmsen, the founder of Northern Virginia's Christendom College, a William Buckley-linked center of Carlism and Catholic Synarchism. And the Italian **Francesco Maurizio Di Giovine**, also on the *Maritornes* board, was a black-shirt neo-fascist militant in his youth, and was arrested in the 1970s as part of a judicial investigation into a wave of right-wing terror massacres. Di Giovine today is an historian and leading promoter of a paradigmatic counter-revolutionary event for Italy's fascist and traditionalist swamp: the “Sanfedista” restoration of the Bourbon monarchy in 1799 through Cardinal Fabrizio Ruffo.

Another September 11?

The broader Synarchist terrorist potential that was already represented at the Madrid gathering, comes into sharper focus with these new elements of *EIR*'s ongoing investigation. In this light, consider the significance of an article published in the bulletin of the Argentine Charles VII Traditionalist Brotherhood, on Oct. 26, 2001—barely six weeks after 9/11—which chillingly celebrates that terror attack.

The article, written by the Uruguayan Alvaro Pacheco Seré, who is President of the Uruguayan branch of the Brotherhood and also sits on the advisory board of the Argentine Brotherhood's publishing house, cites Juan Donoso Cortés' infamous 1849 speech calling for dictatorship, as a leading example of how the Carlists have been the force which has stood firm for centuries against “the Enemy,” and which recognizes that this is a continuous religious war, against the “anti-natural and anti-legal world system . . . based on the Satanic substitution of God by an unrepentant ‘Man.’ ”

He continues: “The historic 11th of September of 2001 altered the march of world events.” The United States—which “never was a Nation in the classic sense. They were children of an idea: Liberty, as conceived by the Revolution”—felt the blows of the revolutionary groups which it itself had fomented against others. Citing some Spaniard's

assertion, back in 1981, that the building of the World Trade Center towers represented the re-establishment of the columns of the Masonic temples, Pacheco proclaimed: “Seen from traditionalist thought, Sept. 11, 2001 appears as ‘The Day that the Columns Were Brought Down.’ . . . The destruction of the columns and the wounding of the . . . Pentagon appear to mean that some high-level circles, secret and unrecognizable, decided that, there, the Revolution would now be disowned.”

“Anarchy reigns,” Pacheco goes on, which is a situation positive law cannot resolve. “The anguishing generalized disorientation raises the appearance and the desire for the fulfillment of the supranatural promises, made by Our Lady of Fatima on the conversion of Russia, and by St. Paul in his Letter to the Romans on the conversion of the Jewish people,” he feverishly continues. “The false premises of pacificism, ecumenicism, and the civilization of love preached by the modern masonized world, and with it, by the Church since Vatican II, have been questioned. Of course, theological studies on the Apocalypse and the Marian messages will intensify. God has His Designs. They must be adhered to, and we ask

Him humbly for Faith, Hope and Charity.”

As chilling as this “right-wing” Synarchist endorsement of 9/11 is, its strategic significance only comes into focus when set next to a “left-wing” Synarchist celebration of the same, which came from Argentina’s most notorious “human rights leader” and terrorist proponent, Hebe de Bonafini, the head of the Mothers of Plaza de Mayo. Bonafini et al. and the *Maritornes* Carlist crowd each continue to promote bloody religious warfare against the other—as they did throughout the 1970s “Dirty War” in Argentina. And yet they couldn’t agree more about 9/11.

Asked about 9/11 terror attacks in an Oct. 9, 2001 interview with Radio 10 in Argentina, Bonafini answered: “What should I say: that I am not going to be happy because, for once, blood is going to be avenged? Yes, it made me happy, and I will repeat it again. For the first time, the United States was made to pay for what it has done for all its existence. . . . It made me happy that, for once, the barrier of the world, this filthy barrier, full of food, this barrier of gold, of wealth, fell down upon them.”

Fascism, anyone?

Instruments of a Spanish Imperial Project

Like vultures circling to feed upon Ibero-America’s disintegrating nations—even as Spanish companies and banks seized control over vital public services and economic activities in Ibero-America in the great privatization wave of the 1990s—the nest of South American Carlists clinging to these Spanish oligarchic coattails launched their campaign to restore the Spanish Empire. No one less than Uruguay’s former President Juan María Bordaberry (who imposed military rule in 1973, against terrorist rampages of the synarchist left), published repeated articles in the bulletin of the Traditionalist Brotherhood of Carlos VII, lamenting that the Ibero-American nations had ever become independent, and calling for “the reunification, first of awareness, and then in deeds, of Hispanic America and the King, as a return to the natural institutions of government.”

So, too, the Argentine president of the Brotherhood, Federico J. Ezcurra Ortiz, lambasts the “bastard, lying, and tiresome liberal and Marxist harangues, which since the dawn of May 1810 [when Argentina’s independence was proclaimed] furiously attempt to cut the umbilical cord which ties us to our true traditions. . . . We are part of that great Spanish empire as much as any of the regions of the Peninsula,” he proclaims.

Alvaro Pacheco Seré, fresh from celebrating the 9/11

attacks, cackles, “In the face of the unheard of economic, political, social, philosophical, religious abyss which marks the situation as insoluble for the first time in history, the national republican States find not only their identity questioned, but their very existence, their independence, the legitimacy of their origin. The fracture of America could only be overcome by the convoking voice of that Crown which gave it being and life.”

Is it not eerie, then, to read the laudatory profile published in the August 2000 issue (No. 11) of the Brotherhood’s bulletin, of a pro-monarchical 19th-Century Indian uprising in Ayacucho, Peru—the very area in which the Shining Path terrorists began? The piece was authored by the Peruvian member of the *Maritornes* editorial board, Fernán Altuve-Febres.

“The Republic was considered by the Andeans as an enemy of its people and its Faith,” Altuve wrote. Ostensibly writing of the past, he continued: “The monarchical banner had been raised again in the highlands. . . . Their plans were of the greatest moment: to take Huanta; to free Huamanga and Huancavelica; and, at last, the ‘Restoration of the Reign,’ extirpating the republicans, proclaiming their counter-revolutionary and anti-liberal ideas, the which were supported by clerics such as Father Pacheco . . . and the priest Navarro, who, accustomed to inflaming spirits and convincing masses from the pulpit, changed their clerical habits for the jackets of guerrillas to lead the battles, with sable in hand and firearm in their belt.”

—Gretchen Small

Donoso Cortes’ ‘Immense Sea of Blood’

by Gretchen Small

Reprinted from the LaRouche in 2004 Presidential campaign pamphlet, Children of Satan II: The Beast-Men.

Lust for the spilling of human blood is a touchstone of the Synarchist mindset. Take the case of the 19th-Century Spanish Catholic counter-revolutionary ideologue, Juan Donoso Cortes (1809-53), who argued that human sacrifice is the most universal of all human institutions.

Whatever his importance in the leadership of the post-1848 reaction in Europe in his lifetime, Donoso Cortes posthumously played a central role in the creation of fascism in Europe in the first half of the 20th Century through the work of his admirer Carl Schmitt, the Crown Jurist of the Nazi regime. As early as 1922, at least, Schmitt set out to revive the work of Donoso Cortes as one of three thinkers necessary “For a Political Philosophy of the Counter-Revolution,” as Schmitt titled an essay published that year. Schmitt credited Donoso with reaching conclusions more profound than his philosophical predecessor, Synarchist ideologue Joseph de Maistre, the other “thinker,” along with the purported father of traditionalism, Louis de Bonald, whom Schmitt identified as key for the counter-revolution.

Schmitt held up Donoso Cortes as the principal “theoretician of dictatorship and decisionism.” Spanish fascist legal authorities, who collaborated with Schmitt, used Schmitt’s reworking of Donoso Cortes to give legitimacy to Francisco Franco’s regime. Indeed, speaking in Franco’s Madrid in May 1944, Hitler’s Schmitt hailed Donoso Cortes as the Cassandra who had forecast that the whole planet would be submerged in just such a “universal civil war” as was then occurring, if “the discussing class” were left in power. Victory in this civil war requires that Donoso’s importance be understood, Schmitt argued.

Man, the Most Despicable of Creatures

Donoso Cortes is most famous for his Jan. 4, 1849 speech before the Spanish parliament in which he cried: “Let us have dictatorship!”

“I say, Gentlemen, that dictatorship, in certain circumstances, in given circumstances, such as those in which we find ourselves, for example, is a legitimate form of government, as good and as profitable as any other, a rational system of government which can be defended in theory as well as in



Juan Donoso Cortés, the 19th-Century Carlist apostle of “bloody violence and human sacrifice,” now much quoted by the regrouped Synarchist fascists.

practice,” proclaimed Donoso. “So wise are the English” that in England, “dictatorship is not an exception in law, but is part of common law.” Dictatorship, indeed, is part of the divine order—God reserves the right to arbitrarily break his own laws, he asserted. Thus, folly awaits “the party which imagines that it can govern with less means of doing so than God, and refuses to use the means of dictatorship, which is sometimes necessary.”

Donoso hated humanity. “The meanest reptile which I trample under my feet would seem less despicable to me than Man,” Donoso wrote in his philosophical piece, *Essay on Catholicism, Liberalism and Socialism*. “The point of faith which most oppresses and weighs upon my reason is that of the nobility and dignity of the human species; a dignity and nobility which I wish to grasp and understand, and cannot. . . . Before I can believe in the nobleness of this stupid multitude, I must receive the fact as a revelation from God.”

A typical fundamentalist, Donoso argued that revealed religion (in his case, the Roman Catholic Church), must impose dictatorship, as human beings are incapable of inde-

pendent reason. “The doctrinal intolerance of the Church has saved the world from chaos,” he wrote, because the moment discussion of the sacred political, domestic, social and religious truths is permitted, “that moment the mind becomes unsettled, being lost between truth and error, and the clear mirror of human reason is obscured.”

“Reason has not been given to man to enable him to discover the truth, but only that he might comprehend it when it is explained, and perceive it when it is pointed out to him,” he wrote. “The misery of man is so great, and his intellectual indigence so lamentable, that he could not understand the first thing with certainty which he ought to comprehend, if the divine plan permitted that he should discover anything by himself. I would ask, if there exist any man who can exactly define what reason is; or who can tell why he is endowed with it; or in what way it is useful to him, and what are its limits.”

‘God Told Me To Kill!’

Donoso’s view is, in fact, strictly Satanic, for he argues that God granted Man the faculty of free will only to do evil. His liberty is only “to draw evil out of good, disorder out of order, and to disturb, even though it be accidentally, the perfect adjustment with which God has arranged all things. . . . Evil exists, because without it we cannot imagine human liberty. . . . Evil comes from man, and is in man, and, coming from and dwelling in him, there is in it a great agreement, and no contradiction whatever,” Donoso argued.

The culmination of Donoso’s philosophical treatise, is that “the institution of bloody sacrifices” is “the most universal” of all human dogmas and institutions. The most civilized nations and the most savage tribes believe in “a pure victim offered as a perfect holocaust,” he wrote. Without the death penalty, without “the purifying efficacy of blood,” all societal bonds would collapse. He even asserted that “the dogma of solidarity” between men is embodied in “the institution of bloody sacrifices”!

Donoso Cortes virtually bathes in blood:

“Since the day of the first effusion of blood, it has never ceased to flow, and it has never been shed in vain. . . . Mankind . . . has always believed these three things with an unconquerable faith: that the effusion of blood is necessary, that there is a manner of shedding blood which is purifying, and another mode which is condemnatory. History clearly attests these truths. It presents to us the narrative of cruel acts, of bloody conquests, of the overthrow and destruction of famous cities, of atrocious murders committed, of pure victims offered on blood-stained altars, of brothers warring against brothers, of the rich oppressing the poor, and of fathers tyrannizing over their children, until the Earth appears to us like an immense sea of blood, which neither the piercing breath of the winds can dry up, nor the scorching rays of the sun can absorb.”

‘Maritornes’ in Italy: Blackshirts and Bourbons

by Claudio Celani

A blackshirt neo-fascist militant in his youth, arrested and investigated in the context of right-wing terror activities in 1974, Francesco Maurizio Di Giovine is an Italian member of the *Maritornes* editorial board. He is today a historian of a paradigmatic counterrevolutionary event for Italy’s fascist and traditionalist swamp: the “Sanfedista” restoration of the Bourbon monarchy’s rule in Italy in 1799, through Cardinal Fabrizio Ruffo.

In a book published in 1998 (*Rivoluzione Contro Napoli*), Di Giovine celebrated Ruffo’s counterrevolutionary campaign, led in the name of the Holy Faith (“Santa Fede”), and took sides against the great Italian patriot Vincenzo Cuoco, a historian and a supporter of the American Revolution. Di Giovine slandered Cuoco, accusing him of misrepresenting the 1799 events from a pro-Jacobin standpoint. In reality, Cuoco, an eye-witness of that revolution, scientifically exposed the synarchist plot led by the Hapsburg monarchs and the British, first to ruin the Kingdom of Naples economically, and then provoke a revolution and a counterrevolution in order to crush the reformist party.

Hatred of American Revolution

Di Giovine’s intent is to promote Synarchist propaganda, aiming to conceal the truth about a key historical period, when the forces of the Hapsburg and British monarchies allied to crush networks of the European “pro-American” revolution. Those networks in Naples had flourished under King Charles VII, who ruled from 1735 to 1759, when he became king of Spain under the name of Charles III—the king who supported the American Revolution.

Under Charles, the reformist party in Naples took over the government and waged a successful fight against feudal and church privileges; started a land reform; introduced protectionism; and initiated manufactures. As a tangible result of these policies, the Kingdom of Naples experienced a great demographic development.

The recognized leader of the reform movement was Antonio Genovesi, who, in 1754, established in Naples the first professorship of Political Economy in all of Europe. Genovesi, the Italian economist most praised by the famous American System economist Friedrich List, thought that the

real source of wealth for the nation is manufactures, and the development of the productive powers of the labor force. Therefore, he pushed for education reforms, centralized government, the rule of law against feudalism, and protectionist measures.

Genovesi saw in the young America, the nation that would overcome old feudal Europe, and he forecast the French Revolution. He was able to hold his lessons for ten years, and he taught for the first time in Italian, as opposed to Latin commonly used in universities at that time—thus educating two generations of scholars.

Under Charles III, Naples became the cultural capital of Europe, especially famous for its music school, which produced geniuses such as Scarlatti, Porpora, Pergolesi, Paisiello, and Cimarosa. It was clear for the British and the Hapsburgs—as they also decided concerning France—that those networks had to be crushed.

They exploited the fact that Charles III's son Ferdinand was an ignorant fool, to give him Caroline, daughter of the Austrian Empress Maria Theresa and sister of Marie Antoinette, as a bride. Caroline became queen of Naples and started to plot to exclude the reformers from the government. She called in as prime minister, Sir John Francis Edward Acton, the grandfather of Lord John Emerich Edward Dalberg Acton, the founder of modern Catholic liberalism after whom the notorious Acton Institute is named. Acton started to dismantle all the reforms. He introduced free trade, issued debt titles, and launched useless expenses. He finally bankrupted the nation. Then, in 1799, the diabolical royal couple decided to wage war against France, whose army had invaded Italy and occupied the Papal states, but had no hostile intentions against Naples.

Cuoco described this action as if Ferdinand and Caroline wanted, from the beginning, to lose the war. They called in an Austrian general, Mack, who foolishly conducted a numerically superior army to ruinous defeat by Napoleon's forces. Then, Acton, Caroline, and the court, instead of organizing the defense of Naples, abandoned it to the enemy and fled to Sicily, under protection of Admiral Nelson's British fleet. The French entered Naples, established a revolutionary government, and raised taxes. The mob, the famous "Lazzaroni," had free hand to kill and rape, under the pretext of fighting the monarchical party.

Cuoco, describing those events, said: 1) that rumors are that the Queen's agents were inciting the Lazzaroni with the order of fomenting chaos and anarchy; and 2) that the revolution was a foolish idea, born out of Jacobin dogmas. Cuoco compared the American Declaration of Independence to the French Declaration of the Rights of Man, and praised the American one against the French. In no way did Cuoco take sides with the revolutionaries; rather, repeatedly quoting Machiavelli, he discussed how the revolutionary government should have proceeded in order to establish a real republic.

Admiral Nelson and Clerical Counterrevolution

One of Cuoco's concepts is that a revolution, in order to succeed, must be "active," i.e., must reflect a real national movement; instead, the Neapolitan revolution was a "passive" one, imposed from the outside, with foreign troops, abstract foreign ideas, and foreign institutions.

This is the point which today's *Maritornes* blackshirt Di Giovine attacks, ostensibly because his loyalty is towards the feudalist *ancien régime* which no type of revolution is allowed to overthrow.

In 1799, when the Bourbons betrayed their nation by abandoning Naples to the invading French army, Neapolitan patriots felt their responsibility to help in the government, to the extent that the French allowed it. However, Cuoco hints that his own suggestions and proposals were rejected.

Since the new government was just a tax collector for the French, it became immediately unpopular in the country side, where agents of Acton and Caroline stirred rebellion. It was easy to organize a counterrevolution. The man who did the job was Cardinal Ruffo of Calabria, who led a growing army of peasants from the southern tip of Calabria upwards towards Naples, under the slogan "La Santa Fede." It was a bloody civil war, because several cities had joined the new government and opposed fierce resistance.

At the end, the Neapolitan government, abandoned by the French army which was recalled into France, offered capitulation. Cardinal Ruffo accepted and granted conditions, such as exile for the leaders of the republican movement. But Admiral Nelson, coming in from the sea with king, queen, and Acton, after having promised he would respect conditions, tore up the paper and executed all prisoners. This is one of the gravest pages of infamy ever written by a military leader in history.

Cuoco was among those not executed, because he did not participate in the government, but was sent into exile. The revolution was crushed, but, more importantly, the reform movement started in Spain and Italy under Charles III, was extinct for many generations to come. Cuoco moved to Milan, where he was part of the republican government, founded a newspaper and wrote his report on the *Repubblica Partenopea*. He met France's scientist and "organizer of victory" Lazare Carnot, and gave him a copy. Cuoco then wrote a two-volume book, entitled *Plato in Italy*, which is a narration of a fictive travel by Plato in Southern Italy (Magna Graecia), aimed at identifying the origin of the Italian population with Classical Greece, as opposed to Rome.

Vincenzo Cuoco became one of the leading figures of the Risorgimento, the movement for Italian national liberation and sovereignty, which culminated in 1860 with the overthrow of the Bourbons and the national unification of Italy.

Synarchists Target Argentina's Kirchner

by Cynthia R. Rush

In the midst of Argentina's highly publicized brawl with the International Monetary Fund, the Synarchist networks which Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche has identified as part of a new fascist international, are openly calling for a coup against President Néstor Kirchner, on the grounds that his alleged Godless atheism will destroy the country.

In an open letter entitled "In defense of God and the Fatherland," published in early January on the letterhead of the pro-fascist *Cabildo* magazine, Argentine Synarchist Antonio Caponnetto issued a call for religious warfare against Kirchner, charging that his Supreme Court nominee, Judge Carmen Argibay, is a "lying Marxist" atheist. All true "Soldiers of Christ" should mobilize against this "new provocation by President Kirchner," Caponnetto said. "We repudiate the entirety of this government, and its constant trampling on the rights of God," he warned. There is only one way to combat "militant atheism," he concluded: with "militant [i.e., violent] Catholicism."

Antonio Caponnetto is no mere religious fanatic. He is a leading figure in the fascist *Maritornes* project, coordinated with like-minded Spanish and Italian networks, whose links to right-wing terrorism have been the subject of a hard-hitting exposé by LaRouche in this publication. In response, Caponnetto and his fellow *Maritornes* collaborator, Víctor Eduardo Ordóñez, have each authored threatening letters to LaRouche, hysterically denying his charges that the new fascist international to which they belong—and which includes both "left" and "right" elements—is prepared to unleash bloody warfare throughout Ibero-America, posing a grave security threat to all of the Americas.

Yet LaRouche's charges were almost immediately borne out by the fact that members of Venezuela's political opposition, who share Caponnetto's ideology, promptly began circulating in their country his call to arms against Kirchner. A central figure in this opposition apparatus is Alejandro Peña Esclusa, who fled LaRouche's political movement in the mid-1990s to embrace Spanish fascist Blas Piñar, a leader of the recently reactivated Synarchist international. For months, Peña has been publicly calling for a military coup against "left" Synarchist Hugo Chávez.

'Axis of Evil?'

Nor can Caponnetto's attack be divorced from the fact that the oligarchical banking and financial interests backing

the policies of Vice President Dick Cheney's faction in the United States, are bludgeoning Argentina on the issue of the \$88 billion in foreign debt on which it defaulted in December 2001. The International Monetary Fund (IMF), Wall Street vulture funds, and allied European oligarchical interests threaten that unless Kirchner satisfies their demands for expanded looting rights, requiring deeper levels of austerity in this already-decimated nation, he, and Argentina, will be destroyed.

Kirchner has resisted IMF demands, thus far. But he also invites synarchist attacks by foolishly embracing the nation-wrecking policies of Transparency International, which seeks to dismantle such national institutions as the Armed Forces. At the same time, Kirchner flaunts his good relationship with left-wing Synarchists Hugo Chávez and Bolivia's Evo Morales. In response to the Argentine President's actions against the military, and favorable remarks toward such terrorist supporters as the Mothers of Plaza de Mayo, Víctor Eduardo Ordóñez penned an open letter also calling for Kirchner's overthrow.

All of this will only fuel the left-right warfare scenario which Cheney's synarchist friends envision for the entire continent. For over a year, the neo-conservative Hudson Institute in Washington has been churning out propaganda about an emerging Ibero-American "axis of evil," whose purported members include Venezuela, Cuba, and Brazil. The Center for Security Policy, led by Frank Gaffney, charged in a Jan. 6 article that Brazilian President Lula da Silva's Marxist Workers' Party "is moving his country toward the manufacture and export of nuclear-weapons material." The Brazilians obviously want to hide something, wildman Gaffney charged, because they won't let the International Atomic Energy Commission (IAEA) conduct unannounced spot inspections of its program.

Now, Cheney's allies in and around the Bush Administration are starting to include Kirchner as the latest member of the so-called axis of evil which Hudson's Constantine Menges has constantly shrieked about. During a Jan. 6 press conference in New York, Assistant Secretary of State for Western Hemisphere Affairs Roger Noriega implied that Argentina had joined the radicals, because its foreign policy had taken a "tilt to the left." As evidence, he cited the fact that Foreign Minister Rafael Bielsa had failed to meet Cuban dissidents when he recently visited that island. Noriega's remarks provoked a diplomatic incident, and a warning from Kirchner that Argentina "is no longer a doormat."

On Jan. 13, the same day that Kirchner met with George Bush at the Americas Summit in Monterrey, Mexico, Sun Myung Moon's *Washington Times* escalated the rhetoric, describing Kirchner as the most "virulent" of "left-leaning" Ibero-American leaders who are "challenging U.S. dominance in the region." He is the "brash new leader of what U.S. Rep. Henry J. Hyde, Illinois Republican, once dubbed an emerging Latin American 'axis of evil,'" claimed the Moonie *Times*.

Cheney and His Policies Now Under Bipartisan Attack

by Edward Spannaus

Vice President Dick Cheney has made himself such an inviting target, that he is now under attack from both Democrats and Republicans. Sen. Ted Kennedy (D-Mass.) delivered an extremely thoughtful speech on Jan. 14, which avoided the usual Democratic “blame-it-all-on-Bush” rhetoric in favor of a precise analysis of *who* in the Administration actually led Bush down the path to war against Iraq. Kennedy described what he called “an extraordinary policy coup,” carried out by “Cheney, Rumsfeld, and Wolfowitz, the axis of war” (see *Documentation*).

Kennedy traced the war party’s origins back to the office Cheney held in the first Bush Administration, when he was Secretary of Defense and Paul Wolfowitz was one of his top advisors. Kennedy quoted from the 1997 book by George H.W. Bush and his national security advisor, Brent Scowcroft, in which they explained why they resisted pressures to eliminate Saddam in the first Gulf War: “We would have been forced to occupy Baghdad and, in effect, rule Iraq. The coalition would instantly have collapsed. . . . The United States could conceivably still be an occupying power in a bitterly hostile land.” Kennedy also referenced two other major developments which are feeding the clamor against Cheney: the publication of the new book based on the experiences of former Treasury Secretary Paul O’Neill in the Bush-Cheney Administration, and the devastating report on Iraqi Weapons of Mass Destruction issued on Jan. 8 by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Kennedy noted that he knows Paul O’Neill from having worked with him on issues of job safety and health care, when O’Neill headed Alcoa in the 1990s. Describing O’Neill as “a person of great integrity, and intelligence and vision,” Kennedy said, “it’s easy to understand why he was so concerned about what he heard about Iraq in the Bush Administration”—namely, that overthrowing Saddam Hussein had been on the

agenda from the very beginning.

It is also clear that O’Neill viewed Cheney as the real power and the key policymaker in the Administration; he describes the President as shallow and superficial, disengaged and uninterested in the complexities of policy. In the book, *The Price of Loyalty*, O’Neill is cited portraying Cheney as driving the Administration’s key domestic and foreign policies—always putting his political priorities above the national interest. Author Ron Suskind describes how O’Neill implored his old friend Cheney to open up a more rigorous debate and policymaking process in the White House—and finally realized that it is Cheney himself who is the problem.

As a columnist in the *International Herald Tribune* put it: “These scenes are reminiscent of a spy thriller in which the protagonist warns the head of counterintelligence that there is an enemy mole in their midst, only to discover that his confidant is actually the mole.”

O’Neill is not an off-the-reservation renegade, as White House flacks are trying to portray him. Knowledgeable sources have advised *EIR* that O’Neill is speaking for many mainstream Republicans who are horrified at the drift of Administration policy and the role of Dick Cheney. Top White House advisor Karl Rove and other insiders are aware that polls show that many Republicans would be happy to see Cheney dumped from the ticket this year—but they still believe, mistakenly, that to let Cheney go would constitute an admission that the President had been misled, which they are not yet ready to make.

Cheney was prominently featured in the presentation of the new Carnegie report entitled “WMD in Iraq: Evidence and Implications.” The report has received extensive domestic and worldwide coverage. Throughout it, there are many quotations from statements by Cheney expressing certainty that Saddam Hussein was on the verge of developing nuclear

Cheney Promotes Use Of Illegal Leak

Vice President Dick Cheney came close to declaring himself an accessory to the illegal disclosure of a Defense Department memorandum, with statements he made to the Jan. 9 *Rocky Mountain News*. When Cheney was asked about links between Saddam Hussein and al-Qaeda, he responded: "There are several places you can go. One place you ought to look is an article that Stephen Hayes did in the *Weekly Standard* here a few weeks ago, that goes through and lays out these links in some detail, based on an assessment that was done by the Department of Defense and forwarded to the Senate Intelligence Committee some weeks ago. That's your best source of information."

What Cheney was recommending, was a classified Defense Department memo, "Al-Qaeda and Iraq Connec-

tions"—a shoddy collection of raw "intelligence" submitted by Undersecretary of Defense Doug Feith to the Senate Intelligence Committee—which was leaked to Stephen Hayes of Rupert Murdoch's *Weekly Standard*, which published substantial excerpts on Nov. 15. On that same day, in a highly unusual action, the Department of Defense immediately posted a disavowal of the memo on its website, which warned: "Individuals who leak or purport to leak classified information are doing serious harm to national security; such activity is deplorable and may be illegal."

Senator Pat Roberts (R-Kans.), the chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, described the disclosure of the Feith memo as "an egregious leak of highly classified material." Both the Senate Intelligence Committee and the CIA asked the Department of Justice to investigate the leak. A Defense Department counterintelligence unit also launched an investigation, which includes identifying everyone who handled the Feith memo at any point.

—Edward Spannaus

weapons; claiming that Saddam was linked to terrorists; and falsely asserting that he had provided training to al-Qaeda.

The Carnegie report zeroes in especially on the shift in official intelligence assessments which took place during 2002, and culminated in the October 2002 National Intelligence Estimate (NIE). The report says that this shift suggests "that the intelligence community began to be unduly influenced by policymakers' views sometime in 2002." It then notes, "In this case, the pressure appears to have been unusually intense," and it then gives as the example of this pressure, "the Vice President's repeated visits to CIA headquarters."

In presenting the report to a Washington press conference, the project director for the report, Joseph Cirincione, focussed almost exclusively on Cheney when demonstrating how the Bush Administration had misrepresented the findings in the October 2002 NIE on Iraq. Cirincione quoted statements by Cheney in August of 2002 ("We now know that Saddam has resumed his efforts to acquire nuclear weapons. Many of us are convinced that Saddam will acquire nuclear weapons fairly soon."), to illustrate how the Administration mischaracterized the certainty and the immediacy of the threat.

Cirincione then quoted Cheney in September 2002 ("We know with absolute certainty that he is using his procurement system to acquire the equipment he needs in order to enrich uranium to build a nuclear weapon."), and cited Cheney's attacks on the International Atomic Energy Agency in March 2002—after the IAEA had reported that its inspectors had found no indication of resumed nuclear activity in Iraq, and that the documents purporting to show Iraqi attempts to import uranium, were forgeries. "They [the IAEA] have consis-

tently underestimated or missed what Saddam Hussein was doing," Cheney asserted. "I don't have any reason to believe they're any more valid this time."

Adding fuel to the fire under Cheney's pot, the Strategic Studies Institute of the U.S. Army War College has released a report which is highly critical of both the Iraq War and the Administration's global war on terrorism (the "GWOT"). Called "Bounding the Global War on Terrorism," and written by Dr. Jeffrey Record, a professor at the Air Force's Air War College, the report says the global war on terrorism has been "dangerously indiscriminate and ambitious" and "strategically unfocussed"; while the Iraq War was "unnecessary and unrealistic." The result is that the Army is "near the breaking point."

The Record study is a scathing attack on the Bush Administration for bungling the war on terrorism, with grave potential strategic consequences: "The administration has postulated a multiplicity of enemies, including rogue states; weapons of mass destruction (WMD) proliferators; terrorist organizations of global, regional and national scope; and terrorism itself. It also seems to have conflated them into a monolithic threat, and in so doing has subordinated strategic clarity to the moral clarity it strives for in foreign policy, and may have set the United States on a course of open-ended and gratuitous conflict with states and non-state entities that pose no serious threat to the United States."

Record also zeroes in on one of Dick Cheney's obsessions, the claims that Saddam Hussein was linked to al-Qaeda: "Of particular concern has been the conflation of al-Qaeda and Saddam Hussein's Iraq as a single, undifferentiated terrorist

threat. This was a strategic error of the first order because it ignored critical differences between the two in character, threat level and susceptibility to U.S. deterrence and military action. The result has been an unnecessary preventive war of choice against a deterred Iraq, that has created a new front in the Middle East for Islamic terrorism and diverted attention and resources away from securing the American homeland against further assault by an undeterrable al-Qaeda. The war against Iraq was not integral to the GWOT, but rather a detour from it.”

Military Lawyers Dissent

A further indication of dissatisfaction within the military over the Administration’s policies steered by Cheney, is the extraordinary legal brief filed with the U.S. Supreme Court on Jan. 14, by uniformed military lawyers who have been assigned by the Pentagon to defend Guantanamo prisoners before military tribunals. In their *amicus curiae* brief, filed in the case of a number of Middle Eastern men being detained at the Guantanamo military prison, the lawyers charge that the system of military tribunals (or commissions) created by the Defense Department after Sept. 11, 2001, has created “a legal black hole” and a “monarchical regime.”

The military lawyers are not challenging the President’s right, as Commander-in-Chief, to wage war and to take enemy combatants into custody. But they strongly challenge the President’s right to try and punish such prisoners, and they call this a usurpation of the power of the judiciary. “If there is no right to civilian review, the government is free to conduct sham trials and condemn to death those who do nothing more than pray to Allah,” the brief states.

Sources have told *EIR* that the military tribunal scheme, in its original form, did not come out of the uniformed military, but was dreamed up by civilian lawyers in the Pentagon, and by the Counsel to the Vice President, David Addington, himself another veteran of the Office of Secretary of Defense during Cheney’s tenure in the early 1990s.

Documentation

‘Cheney Axis of War Had Prevailed’

Excerpts from remarks by Sen. Edward Kennedy to the Center for American Progress in Washington, D.C., on Jan. 14, 2004. Subheads have been added.

The enduring accomplishments of our nation’s leaders are those that are grounded in the fundamental values that gave birth to this great country. As our founders so eloquently

stated in the Preamble to our Constitution, this nation was founded by “We, the people—in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.” . . . In these uncertain times, it is imperative that our leaders hold true to those founding ideals and protect the fundamental trust between the government and the people. . . .

Nowhere is the danger to our country and to our founding ideals more evident than in the decision to go to war in Iraq. Former Treasury Secretary Paul O’Neill has now revealed what many of us have long suspected: that despite protestations to the contrary, the President and his senior aides began the march to war in Iraq in the earliest days of the administration, long before the terrorists struck this nation on 9/11.

The examination of the public record and of the statements of President Bush and his aides reveals that the debate about overthrowing Saddam began long before the beginning of this administration. Its roots began 13 years ago, during the first Gulf War, when the first President Bush decided not to push on to Baghdad and oust Saddam. President Bush and his national security adviser, Brent Scowcroft, explained the reason for that decision in their 1997 book, *A World Transformed*: “Trying to eliminate Saddam, extending the ground war into an occupation of Iraq, would have violated our guideline about not changing our objectives in midstream, and would have incurred incalculable human and political costs. We would have been forced to occupy Baghdad and, in effect, rule Iraq. The coalition would instantly have collapsed, the Arabs deserting it in anger, and other allies pulling out as well. And under those circumstances, there was no viable exit strategy we could see. . . . The United States could conceivably still be an occupying power in a bitterly hostile land.” Those words are eerily descriptive of our current situation in Iraq.

Who Made the Decision

During the first Gulf War Paul Wolfowitz was a top adviser to then Secretary of Defense Cheney. And he disagreed strongly with the decision by the first President Bush to stop the war. . . . And after that war ended, Wolfowitz convened a Pentagon working group to make the case that regime change in Iraq could easily be achieved by military force. The Wolfowitz group concluded that the U.S. forces could win unilaterally, or with the aid of a small group of coalition forces, within 54 days of mid- to very high-intensity combat. . . .

As soon as the current President Bush took office in 2001, he brought a group of conservatives with him, including Wolfowitz, Rumsfeld and others, who had been outspoken advocates for most of the previous decade for the forcible removal of Saddam Hussein. At first, President Bush was publicly silent on the issue. But as Paul O’Neill has told us, the debate was alive and well.

I happen to know Paul O’Neill, and I have great respect

for him. I worked with him on key issues of job safety and health care when he was at Alcoa in the 1990s. He's a person of great integrity, and intelligence and vision, and he had impressive ideas for improving the quality of health care in the Pittsburgh area. And it's easy to understand why he was so concerned by what he heard about Iraq in the Bush Administration. . . .

But there was resistance to military intervention by those who felt that the existing sanctions on Iraq should be strengthened. Saddam had been contained and his military capabilities had been degraded by the Gulf War and years of UN sanctions and inspections. At a press conference a month after the inauguration, Secretary of State Colin Powell said: "We have kept him contained, kept him in his box." The next day, Secretary Powell very clearly stated that Saddam "has not developed any significant capabilities with respect to weapons of mass destruction."

Then, on Sept. 11, 2001, terrorists attacked us, and everything changed. Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld immediately began to link Saddam Hussein to al-Qaeda and the attacks. . . .

The advocates of war in Iraq desperately sought to make the case that Saddam was linked to 9/11 and al-Qaeda, and that he was on the verge of acquiring a nuclear capability. They created an Office of Special Projects [Plans] in the Pentagon to analyze the intelligence for war. They bypassed the traditional screening process and put pressure on the intelligence offices to produce the desired intelligence and analysis. . . .

In the immediate aftermath of 9/11, President Bush himself made clear that his highest priority was finding Osama bin Laden. . . .

Soon after the war began in Afghanistan, however, the President started laying the groundwork in public to shift attention to Iraq. . . .

In his State of the Union address, President Bush broadened his policy on Afghanistan to other terrorist regimes. He unveiled the "axis of evil"—Iraq, Iran and North Korea. Those three words forged the lockstep linkage between the Bush Administration's top political advisers and the "big three" of Cheney, Rumsfeld and Wolfowitz. We lost our previous clear focus on the most imminent threat to our national security—Osama bin Laden and the al-Qaeda terrorist network. . . .

President Bush devoted 12 paragraphs in his State of the Union address to Afghanistan, and 29 paragraphs to the global war on terrorism. But he had nothing to say about bin Laden, and only a single fleeting mention of al-Qaeda. Why not more? Because of an extraordinary policy coup. Cheney, Rumsfeld and Wolfowitz, the axis of war, had prevailed. The President was changing the subject to Iraq. . . .

'Those Were Cheney's Words'

It was Vice President Cheney who outlined to the country the case against Iraq that he had undoubtedly been making to President Bush all along. On Aug. 26, 2002 in an address

to the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Vice President argued against UN inspections in Iraq and announced that Saddam had weapons of mass destruction, meaning chemical and biological weapons. He also said: "We now know that Saddam has resumed his efforts to acquire nuclear weapons. . . . Many of us are convinced that Saddam will acquire nuclear weapons fairly soon." Those were Cheney's words. It is now plain what was happening. The drumbeat for war was sounding. It drowned out those who believed that Iraq posed no imminent threat. On Aug. 29, just two days after Cheney's speech, President Bush signed off on the plan. . . .

As 2003 began, many in the military and foreign policy communities urged against a rush to war. United Nations weapons inspectors were in Iraq searching for weapons of mass destruction. Saddam appeared to be contained. There was no evidence that Iraq had been involved in the attacks on Sept. 11. Many insisted that bin Laden and al-Qaeda and North Korea were greater threats. But their concerns were dismissed out of hand. Cheney, Rumsfeld and Wolfowitz insisted that Iraq was the issue, and that war against Iraq was the only option, with or without international support. They convinced the President that the war would be brief; that American forces would be welcomed as liberators, not occupiers; and that ample intelligence was available to justify going to war.

The gross abuse of intelligence was on full display in the President's State of the Union address last January, when he spoke the now infamous 16 words: "The British government has learned that Saddam Hussein recently sought significant quantities [sic] of uranium from Africa." The President did not say that U.S. intelligence agencies agreed with this assessment; he simply and deviously said "The British government has learned. . ." And as we all know now, that allegation was false. It had already been debunked a year earlier by the U.S. intelligence community. Yet it was included in the President's State of the Union address. . . .

The administration is vindictive and mean-spirited. When Ambassador Joe Wilson publicly challenged the administration for wrongly claiming that Iraq had purchased uranium from Niger for its nuclear weapons program, the administration retaliated against his wife, potentially endangering her life and her career.

[T]he war in Iraq itself has not made America safer. . . . It has made the war on terrorism harder to win.

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D.C. Primary 'Vote' Was a Whiff of Hell

by Lonnie Wolfe and Nancy Spannaus

The blatant rigging of the results of Washington, D.C.'s Democratic primary of Jan. 13, gives the American population a whiff of the hell which it will face, if it continues to try to ignore the realities facing the United States strategically and economically. Democratic candidate Lyndon LaRouche, whose youth movement had the dominating presence in the streets of Washington over the weeks going into the election, had warned—in his webcast three days before the election (see *Feature*, p. 34)—that the D.C. vote would not be decisive in the Presidential election process. Rather, he emphasized, the “Erinyes Principle” will expose those who commit great evil, and act to bring them to justice. This will come about in the United States as new great shocks in the financial and strategic realm hit the population—or the United States will die as a nation.

The results in the primary confirmed LaRouche's warning. The announced outcome, of Howard Dean and Al Sharpton coming out far in the lead, with LaRouche's vote coming in far below the so-called major candidates, simply defied political reality.

Asked to comment about the primary during his Jan. 14 interview on the Jack Stockwell radio show, LaRouche put it this way: “We had polls which were run before the day of election, which showed both Sharpton and I running about 20%. He was suddenly getting a boost from the Moonies and

so forth, and being played up by the *Washington Post*. So, he suddenly came out of nothing. He had an office there, with just scrap paper in it, and no sign of him. And then three days before the election, and so forth, he appears with a big boost from that crowd.

“Now, at that point, we had a 20-20% ratio between him and me. Then comes yesterday—I'm down to 1%! And, obviously, something happened. Now, our assessment is, this was not the Democratic National Committee that did it—though the Democratic National Committee was all over the case. The Democratic National Committee did not do what was done, yesterday. It came from a different source—and there's only one source in the nation that fits that schedule: That's the Vice President.”

LaRouche has reserved any further comment on what happened in the primary pending more extensive investigation. We may never know what happened, the candidate said election night. “The Erinyes will settle this question.”

A Revolution in Process

LaRouche and his youth movement had, over the last month, made the ouster of Cheney the central issue of the primary campaign. It had been a major theme of LaRouche's two half-hour TV broadcasts, including one in prime time, and of his hundreds of radio spots. And in the last days of the campaign, several tens of thousands of copies of a new campaign pamphlet targeting Cheney, *The Children of Satan II—The Beast-Men*, were distributed by LaRouche's mostly young campaign organizers.

And it was the message of the aggressive street-organizing campaign by more than four-score LaRouche Youth, which brought politics back to the streets of this city in a way no one had seen before. LaRouche's message on Cheney, as well as his message on the ongoing economic collapse and what needs to be done about it, were brought to the forgotten men and women of the District's poor wards, and those

LaRouche Backs DC Vote Investigation Call

This release was issued on Jan. 15 by the LaRouche in 2004 political campaign committee.

Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche today endorsed the calls for an investigation of the vote tabulation in the primary election of Jan 13. Members of the District City Council, and Congressional Delegate Eleanor Holmes Norton, are calling for an investigation of widespread problems with the newly-introduced touch-screen

voting machines, which reportedly resulted in a sharp jump in the total turnout figures early Wednesday morning, Jan. 14. LaRouche said that he is endorsing the calls for an investigation in light of the fraudulent character of the reported voting results, which, he stated, have no correlation to polls conducted in the 24-hour period prior to the primary, which had shown LaRouche to be running neck-and-neck with Al Sharpton.

LaRouche noted the known peculiarities of the touch-screen voting system, reports of problems with the vendor who operated the machines, and irregularities in the delivery of the touch-screen tallies to election headquarters.

The chairman of the D.C. Board of Elections and Ethics, Benjamin F. Wilson, has said that he would welcome an investigation of the vote tabulation.

people responded to this organizing, in many cases, by joining in the campaign's rallies, marches, and literature distribution. More than 50 people were recruited to this effort for primary day alone, while other people helped round up their neighbors to bring out the LaRouche vote. No other campaign had anywhere near the numbers of active supporters, as was reported to the LYM by many envious backers of those other campaigns; in fact, their campaigns, including Sharpton's, were mostly invisible save for some signs on street lamps.

What was being organized was not merely a "vote," but a political revolution in Washington, whose full effects have yet to be felt.

Fighting for Victory

During the last week before the election, the LaRouche Youth Movement (LYM) had travelled with a flat-bed truck, full of organizers and signs, throughout Washington, but particularly in the poorer neighborhoods. On top of the intensive door-to-door organizing and rallying, which they had carried out before, this deployment created tremendous excitement, as the "forgotten men and women" of Washington saw that there was a candidate, and a movement, which cared about them and their future. Many commented that the youths' constant singing of spirituals and Classical music, brought back the days of hope of the Civil Rights movement, before Dr. Martin Luther King was assassinated.

In a meeting the night before the election, the LaRouche Youth made an all-out commitment to win, vowing to do whatever was necessary. They worked into the night, planning routes for sound-cars and literature distribution, working in four-hour shifts to collate thousands of get-out-the-vote packets that were dropped on doorsteps in targeted wards.

The following report from LYM leader David Nance describes the Election Day organizing: "The street organizing day for the LaRouche Youth Movement began at 4:30 a.m. with plans to ensure that everyone registered to vote in the city came out to vote. In the darkness of the Winter morning, we drove or rode metros to the buses, where we hopped on with our 'Vote for LaRouche—the Real Democrat' capes and challenged each and all to come out to their polling places and cast their vote for the only Democrat who can beat Bush!

"While that was going on, up and down the major bus routes, some LYM members were strategically located across from every voting place in the District, putting up LaRouche for President signs on every street light, pole, and fence. And, one cannot forget the flatbed truck blaring the Handel *Messiah's* 'Hallelujah Chorus,' loudly invading every corridor. Neighborhoods across the city saw swarms of youth members knocking on their doors, convincing them to be citizens.

"No predicates can describe the spirit with which we deployed over the last two weeks. On the last day of this election,



LaRouche Youth Movement "freedom truck" as they organized around one of his half-hour televised campaign broadcasts. Does this look like 1% of the vote?

we did it all. We marched. . . . We sang. We did impromptu intersection deployments. We lifted people on top of our flat-bed truck: 'Get on the freedom truck!!!' the youth shouted across the city, tossing literature from the truck as bystanders ran to grab it, and ask what all that noise was about.

"Back in the office, our small staff was inundated with calls from our constituents asking for help, advice on voting, polling places, possible vote fraud, etc. One of our youth phone organizers personally got over 50 calls from people informing him that they had just voted LaRouche. On this night, we showed our people how to get to heaven. . . ."

Aware of this activity, LaRouche said on the Stockwell show: "What I've been doing, of course, is to take a youth movement, which I helped craft, based on an understanding of what we have to do: To get a generation that can turn the United States back to the best that it used to be. And youth of this type, have shown they can do that.

"So, we have a big fight. We have a fight with a Democratic National Committee which is brain-dead, effectively. They are, as I've described them, currently, politically 'dead meat.' They could not win an election—any of them, or all of them combined—could not win an election against George Bush, and George Bush's machine."

The Last Chairman

“You will be the last chairman of an independent central bank in the United States,” prophesied LaRouche advisor Jonathan Tennenbaum on Jan. 14, as he confronted Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan during an event at Berlin, Germany’s Historical Museum. “What do you say about that?”

Instead of answering the question, the incoherent Greenspan blathered on at some length about the “extraordinary” role which the financial side-bets called derivatives have played in defusing the financial system, and about the necessity of deregulation in preventing “a very major collapse in banking.” To Tennenbaum’s demand that he prove that the world is not in the midst of the greatest financial bubble in modern history, Greenspan demurred. He and his experts have decided that there is no real estate bubble (!), and that the likelihood of some massive financial bubble blowing up in our faces, is “extraordinarily unlikely to happen.”

At other times, the Fed Chairman would have felt he could have dismissed a detailed question from a declared LaRouche representative, especially one who announced that LaRouche had pledged to put an end to the system of independent central banking, which Greenspan represents. Instead, he felt compelled to answer it at great, if unsatisfactory, length.

It should not be surprising as to why this is the case. For one thing, as Greenspan said to Tennenbaum on the question of the existence of the bubble, “you are not the only one who says that.” That’s quite an understatement. As we report elsewhere in this issue, there is a veritable chorus of Establishment figures coming forward to warn about an impending catastrophe on the financial front, due to the hyperinflationary policies of the Fed Chairman. These figures are far from happy about Greenspan’s attempt to further pump up the bubble, in order to try to save the behinds of those who created the disaster that nearly destroyed the world financial system in the late 1990s. Greenspan feels their pressure, but he is sticking to his approach.

Nor is the opposition to Greenspan’s approach simply a matter of voicing opinions. The Chairman has felt

compelled to point out on numerous occasions lately, that he sees the threat of a rising tide of “protectionism,” coming from governments around the world. Another word for “protectionism” would be re-regulation, and indeed this perspective is being adopted, or is under serious discussion, throughout the nations of Eurasia. At the same time, Brazil and Argentina are refusing to kow-tow to the International Monetary Fund-Fed demands for more measures of deregulation and free trade, which would open additional looting grounds for the international financial institutions which are desperate to keep from having to acknowledge their bankruptcy.

Ultimately, Greenspan thinks he holds the trump card, given the fact that the world financial system depends entirely upon the dollar which his policies control. But, should nations adopt the LaRouche approach, and actually move to establish new national banking systems, and agreements among them in the tradition of Franklin D. Roosevelt’s Bretton Woods, Greenspan’s power disappears. It is only the reluctance of other nations to call Greenspan’s bluff, and set up a new global monetary system, that keeps his system intact.

Yet, there are unmistakable signs that nations are moving in that direction. The bankruptcy of the IMF, and all the industrialized nations, is leading to increasingly crazy schemes, and is going to result, almost certainly within the coming year, in a financial shock. Such a shock, be it through the total collapse of the dollar, or a hyperinflationary explosion in the United States, or the actual freezing-up of the world banking system, will drive nations to move toward LaRouche’s alternative, strictly as a matter of survival.

Under LaRouche’s system, the predatory independent central banking system will once more be scrapped, in the interest of governments taking control of their own credit systems, for the sake of guaranteeing their nations’ future. In LaRouche’s view, when it comes to a question of the bankers versus the population, it is the bankers who have to be sacrificed.

At that point, Chairman Greenspan won’t be able to talk his way into keeping his job.

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ARIZONA

• PHOENIX—Ch. 98
Fridays—6 pm
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Fridays—6 pm

CALIFORNIA

• BEVERLY HILLS
Adelphia Ch. 37
Thursdays—4:30 pm
• BREA—Ch. 17
Mon-Fri: 9 am-4 pm
• BUENA PARK
Adelphia Ch. 55
Tuesdays—6:30 pm
• CARLSBAD
Adelphia Ch. 3
1st/3rd Wed: 10 pm
• CLAYTON/CONCORD
AT&T-Comcast Ch.25
2nd Fri.—9 pm
Astound Ch.31
Tuesdays—7:30 pm
• CONTRA COSTA
AT&T Ch.26
2nd Fri.—9 pm
• COSTAMESSA Ch.61
Wednesdays—10 pm
• CULVER CITY
MediaOne Ch.43
Wednesdays—7 pm
• E.LOS ANGELES
Adelphia Ch. 6
Mondays—2:30 pm
• FULLERTON
Adelphia Ch.65
Tuesdays—6:30 pm
• HOLLYWOOD
Comcast—Ch.43
Tuesdays—4 pm
• LANC./PALM.
Adelphia Ch.16
Sundays—9 pm
• LAVERNE—Ch.3
2nd Mondays—8 pm
• LONG BEACH
Analog Ch.65
Digital Ch.69
CableReady Ch.95
Alt. Fridays—1:30 pm
• MARINA DEL REY
Adelphia Ch.3
Thursdays—4:30 pm
MediaOne Ch.43
Wednesdays—7 pm
• MID-WILSHIRE
MediaOne Ch.43
Wednesdays—7 pm
• MODESTO—Ch.2
Thursdays—3 pm
• OXNARD
Adelphia Ch.19
Americast Ch.8
Tuesdays—7 pm
• PLACENTIA
Adelphia Ch.65
Tuesdays—6:30 pm

• SANDIEGO Ch.19
Wednesdays—6 pm
• SANTA ANA
Adelphia Ch.53
Tuesdays—6:30 pm
• STA.CLAR.VLY
T/W & AT&T Ch.20
Fridays—1:30 pm
• SANTA MONICA
Adelphia Ch. 77
Thursdays—4:30 pm
• TULUINGA—Ch.19
Mondays—8 pm
• VENICE—Ch.43
Wednesdays—7 pm
• VENTURA—Ch.6
Adelphia/Avenue
Mon & Fri—10 am
• WALNUT CREEK
AT&T Ch.6
2nd Fridays—9 pm
Astound Ch.31
Tuesdays—7:30 pm
• W.HOLLYWOOD
Adelphia Ch.3
Thursdays—4:30 pm
• W.SAN FDO.VLY.
Time Warner Ch.34
Wed.—5:30 pm

CONNECTICUT

• GROTON—Ch.12
Mondays—5 pm
• MANCHESTER Ch.15
Mondays—10 pm
• MIDDLETOWN—Ch.3
Thursdays—5 pm
• NEW HAVEN—Ch.29
Sundays—5 pm
Wednesdays—7 pm
• NEWTOWN/NEW MIL.
Cablevision Ch.21
Mondays—9:30 pm
Thursdays—11:30 am

ILLINOIS

• QUAD CITIES
Mediacom Ch.19
Thursdays—11 pm
• PEORIA COUNTY
Insight Ch.22
Sundays—7:30 pm
• SPRINGFIELD Ch.4
Mon-Fri: 5-9 pm
Sat-Sun: 1-30 pm

INDIANA

• BLOOMINGTON
Insight Ch.3
Tuesdays—8 pm
• DELAWARE COUNTY
Comcast Ch.42
Mondays—11 pm
• GARY
AT&T Ch.21
Monday-Thursday
8 am - 12 Noon

KENTUCKY

• BOONE/KENTON
Insight Ch.21
Mon: 4 pm; Sat: 5 pm
• JEFFERSON Ch.98
Fridays—2 pm

LOUISIANA

• ORLEANS PARISH
Cox Ch.78
Tuesdays & Saturdays
4 am & 4 pm

MARYLAND

• ANNE ARUNDEL
Annapolis Ch.20
Milleneum Ch.99
Sat & Sun: 7:30 am

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• BRAINTREE
AT&T Ch.31
BELD Ch.16
Tuesdays—8 pm
• CAMBRIDGE
MediaOne Ch.10
Mondays—4 pm
• WORCESTER—Ch.13
Tue—8:30 pm

MICHIGAN

• GALHOON
ATT Ch.11
Mondays—4 pm
• CANTON TWP.
Comcast Ch.18
Zajak Presents
Mondays: 6-8 pm
• DEARBORN
MediaOne Ch.16
Zajak Presents
Mondays: 6-8 pm
• DEARBORN HTS.
Comcast Ch.18
Zajak Presents
Mondays: 6-8 pm
• GRAND RAPIDS
AT&T Ch.25
Fridays—1:30 pm
Sat: 10 pm (Ch.22)

CONNECTICUT

• KENT COUNTY
Charter Ch.7
Tue—12 Noon,
7:30 pm, 11 pm
• LAKE ORION
Comcast Ch.65
Mondays & Tuesdays
2 pm & 9 pm
• LIVONIA
Brighthouse Ch.12
Thursdays—4:30 pm
• MT.PLEASANT
Charter Ch. 3
Tuesdays—5:30 pm
Wednesdays—7 am
• PLYMOUTH
Comcast Ch.18
Zajak Presents
Mondays: 6-8 pm
• SHELBY TWP.
Comcast Ch.20
WOW Ch.18
Mon/Wed: 6:30 pm
• WAYNE COUNTY
Comcast Ch.68
Unscheduled pop-ins
• WYOMING
AT&T Ch.25
Wednesdays—10 am

MINNESOTA

• ANOKA
Comcast Ch.15
Thu: 3 pm & 9 pm
• BURNSVILLE/EVAN
ATT Ch.14,57,96
Tuesdays—5:30 pm
Saturdays—9 pm
• CAMBRIDGE
US Cable Ch.10
Wednesdays—2 pm

• COLD SPRING
US Cable Ch.10
Wednesdays—5 pm
• COLUMBIA HTS.
MediaOne Ch.15
Wednesdays—8 pm
• DULUTH—Ch.20
Mondays—9 pm
Wednesdays—12 pm
Fridays 1 pm
• FRIDLEY—Ch.5
Thursdays—5:30 pm
Saturdays—8:30 pm
• MINNEAPOLIS
PARAGON Ch.67
Saturdays—7 pm
• NEW ULM—Ch.14
Fridays—5 pm
• PROCTOR/
HERMANTOWN—Ch.12
Tue: Btw. 5 pm-1 am
• ST.CLOUD AREA
Charter Ch.10
Astound Ch.12
Thursdays—8 pm
• ST.CROIX VLY.
Valley Access Ch.14
Thursdays: 4 & 10 pm
Fridays—8 am
• ST.LOUIS PARK
Paragon Ch.15
Wed, Thu, Fri:
12 am, 8 am, 4 pm
• ST.PAUL (city)
SPNN Ch.15
Saturdays—10 pm
• ST.PAUL (NE Burbs)
Thu: -6 pm & Midnite
Fri: -6 am & Noon
• ST.PAUL (NE burbs)*
Suburban Ch.15
• ST.PAUL (S&W burbs)
AT&T-Comcast Ch.15
Tue & Fri: -8 pm
Wednesdays—10:30 pm
SOUTH WASHINGTON
ATT Ch.14—1:30 pm
Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu

MISSISSIPPI

• MARSHALL COUNTY
Galaxy Ch. 2
Mondays—7 pm
• MISSOURI
• ST.LOUIS
AT&T Ch.22
Wednesdays—5 pm
Thursdays—12 Noon

NEBRASKA

• LINCOLN
T/W Ch.80
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

NEW JERSEY

• MERCER COUNTY
Comcast*
TRENTON Ch.81
WINDSOR Ch.27

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

NEW MEXICO

• ALBUQUERQUE
Comcast Ch.27
Mondays—3 pm
• ANTHONY/SUNLAND
T/W Ch.15
Wednesdays 5:05 pm
• LOS ALAMOS
Comcast Ch.8
Mondays—10 pm
• SANTA FE
Comcast—Ch.8
Saturdays—6:30 pm
• TAOS—Ch.2
Thursdays—7 pm

NEW YORK

• AMSTERDAM
Time Warner Ch.16
Wednesdays—7 pm
• PORTLAND
Tue—6 pm (Ch.22)
Thu—3 pm (Ch.23)
• BRONX
Cablevision Ch.70
Fridays—4:30 pm
Thursdays 8 pm
• BROOKLYN
T/W Ch.34
Cablevision Ch.67
Charter Ch.10
Mon, Tue, Thu, Fri:
Betw. 5 pm - 9 am
• WASHINGTON
Comcast Ch. 23
Wed:7 pm; Fri:10 pm
Sun:6 am; Mon:11 pm

RHODE ISLAND

• E.PROV.—Ch.18
Tuesdays—6:30 pm
• STATEWIDE
RI Interconnect
Cox Ch.13
Full Ch.49
Tuesdays—10 am

TEXAS

• AUSTIN Ch.10
T/W & Grande
Wednesdays—7 pm
• DALLAS Ch.13-B
Tuesdays—10:30 pm
• EL PASO COUNTY
Adelphia Ch.4
Tuesdays—8 pm
Thursdays—11 am
• HOUSTON
Time Warner Ch.17
Saturdays—9 am
Mon, 12/29: 4 pm
Wed, 12/31: 4 pm
Tue, 1/6: 4 pm
Wed, 1/14: 8 pm
• KINGWOOD Ch.98
Kingwood Cablevision
Saturdays—9 am
Mon, 12/29: 4 pm
Wed, 12/31: 4 pm
Tue, 1/6: 4 pm
Wed, 1/14: 8 pm
• RICHARDSON
AT&T Ch.10-A
Thursdays—6 pm

• 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

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
Thursdays 12 Noon
Saturdays 8 pm
• SILVERTON
Charter Ch.10
Mon, Tue, Thu, Fri:
Betw. 5 pm - 9 am
• WASHINGTON
Comcast Ch. 23
Wed:7 pm; Fri:10 pm
Sun:6 am; Mon:11 pm

UTAH

• E.MILLARD
Precis Ch.10
Fridays—5 pm
• SEVERE/SAN PETE
Precis Ch.10
Sundays & Mondays
6 pm & 9 pm

VERMONT

• GREATER FALLS
Adelphia Ch.8
Tuesdays—1 pm

VIRGINIA

• ALBERMARLE
Adelphia Ch.13
Fridays—3 pm
• ARLINGTON
ACT Ch.33
Mondays—4 pm
Tuesdays—9 am
• BLACKSBURG
WOB Ch.2
Mondays—6 pm
• CHESTERFIELD
Comcast Ch.6
Tuesdays—5 pm
• FAIRFAX—Ch.10
Thursdays—12 Noon
Thursdays—7 pm
• LOUDOUN
Adelphia Ch. 23/24
Thursdays—7 pm
• ROANOKE—Ch.19
Tuesdays—7 pm
Thursdays—2 pm

WASHINGTON

• KING COUNTY
AT&T Ch.29/77
Mondays—7 pm
• KENNEWICK
Charter Ch.12
Mondays—12 Noon
Thursdays—8:30 pm
• PASCO
Charter Ch.12
Mondays—12 Noon
Thursdays—8:30 pm
• RICHLAND
Charter Ch.12
Mondays—12 Noon
Thursdays—8:30 pm
• SPOKANE—Ch.14
Wednesdays—6 pm
• WENATCHEE
Charter Ch.98
Thu: 10 am & 5 pm

WISCONSIN

• MADISON—Ch.4
Tuesdays—3 PM
Wednesdays—12 Noon
• MARATHON COUNTY
Charter Ch.10
Thursdays—9:30 pm
Fridays—12 Noon
• SUPERIOR
Charter Ch.20
Mondays—7:30 pm
Wednesdays—11 pm
Fridays 1 pm

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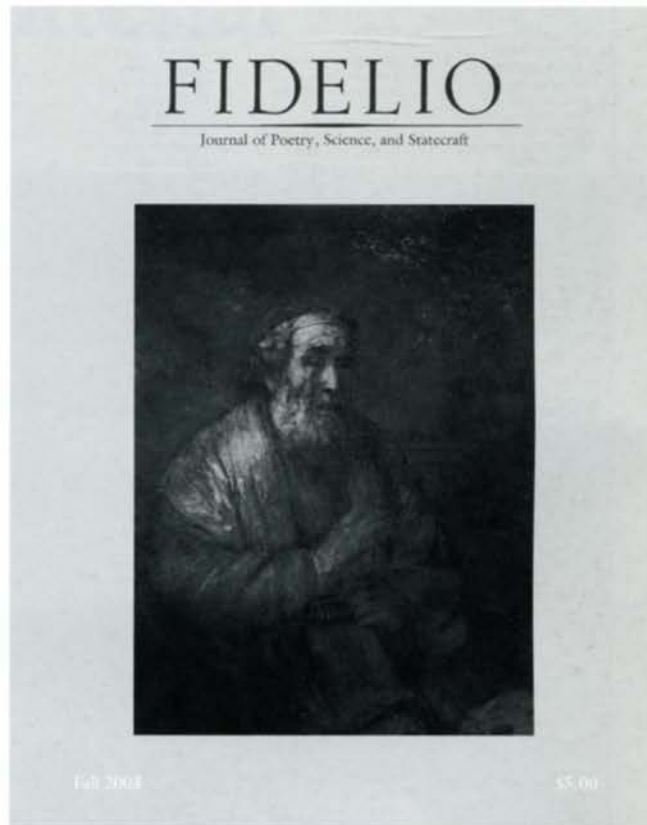
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