

# EIR

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Ghosts of Ghettos Past: Israelis Fight for Nation's Soul  
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**LaRouche: 'New Turning-Point  
In World History'**



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## From the Associate Editor

**A**LaRouche Youth Movement organizer from Philadelphia filed a clinical report on Feb. 26, on the state of mind of Americans met at the city's Liberty Plaza. "How are you going to fix the economic collapse?" an organizer asked people. Baby-Boomer reply: "Let me tell you something, young man: I am gonna die soon, so I don't care." An older student who had been reading *Ishmael*: "We have to reduce the population by 5 billion. Please don't hate me! The reason apes haven't surpassed humans is because we have kept them in slavery."

Shocking? Almost as shocking as Fed Chairman Alan Greenspan's order to Congress on Feb. 25, that it should cut Social Security and Medicare "as much as you can" and "as soon as possible."

This is the backdrop for reading Lyndon LaRouche's *Special Report*. Yes, we are certainly at a "new turning point in world history." Which way is it going to go? That remains to be determined—very likely between now and the Democratic National Convention in July. LaRouche outlines the problem and the solutions, laying out the true science of economics, whose starting point is human creative mentation: that which differentiates man from the apes. He sums up the only way that there can be a positive outcome, at this crucial turning point in history: "To avoid decadence and even ultimate ruin, society must always be engaged in discovering universal principles of which we had been ignorant until now. We avoid ruin by searching out the paradoxes which reveal a principled kind of flaw in what we presently believe."

It's because LaRouche represents that profoundly optimistic idea, that young people who see themselves as the "no-future generation," are being drawn to him in growing numbers, as he campaigns coast-to-coast (see *National*).

Our international reports show the toll that the financial crisis is taking, with case studies of Argentina and Peru. We also have an interview with City Councilman Eddie Tucker of Talladega, Alabama, who provides an in-depth picture of the economic devastation of his state. This is the first in a series of reports on the physical economy of selected regions of the United States.

LaRouche's battle against Dick Cheney and his neo-conservative gang has scored some important victories: See Jeffrey Steinberg's report in *National*, and the *Editorial* on Richard Perle.

*Susan Welsh*

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*Lyndon LaRouche questioned by youth in visit to Mississippi's state capitol.*



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By Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. “We have now come to the end of that empire, the British Empire, which has reigned, whether more richly or more poorly on this planet, for one-quarter of a millennium. Every nook and cranny of the world, each field and hamlet of the United States included, will be shaken by the presently onrushing effects of the currently onrushing, final fall of that colossus.” The challenge which this presents to the world at large, “is the urgency of a new process of collaboration among nations, a collaboration consistent with the need to establish a new world economic order of long-term cooperation among perfectly sovereign nation-states.”

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With Argentine President Kirchner under pressure from the IMF to gouge the living standards of his nation’s suffering citizenry even further, the LaRouche Youth Movement invokes the memory of the late Mexican President José López Portillo, as the appropriate banner under which to rally in defense of Argentina.

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**Correction:** In our issue of Feb. 13, in the article on Joseph Stiglitz, the year of Stiglitz' Nobel Prize was mis-stated; it was 2001.

## New Bretton Woods Advances As Dollar Faces ‘The Coming Storm’

by EIR Staff

In his webcasts and public addresses during February, Lyndon LaRouche emphasized in the strongest terms that the American and world political situation is now dominated by a systemic economic-financial crisis, and due to suffer outright collapse of financial institutions in the time-frame leading to the Presidential elections in the United States. As LaRouche described it in detail in his major Feb. 14 speech (“I Stand at the Bedside of a Doomed Empire,” *EIR*, Feb. 27), an intense power struggle is now underway over who will control the inevitably necessary reorganization of the disintegrating financial system. Will international bankers prevail and refuse to “eat” their worthless debt paper mountains, making populations pay to salvage that debt with catastrophic consequences for nations and the world economy? Or will LaRouche’s New Bretton Woods policy, in the tradition of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, gain the upper hand?

*EIR* reported on Feb. 27 that a motion was introduced by 50 representatives into Italy’s Chamber of Deputies on Feb. 18, calling on the government to promote a reform of the international financial and monetary system along the New Bretton Woods model. The same motion, co-authored by LaRouche representative in Italy, Paolo Raimondi, has been introduced into the Italian Senate by Senator Oskar Peterlini, with 17 Senators from various parties co-sponsoring. The opening paragraph of the motion states that “after the collapse of LTCM, Enron, and the Argentina bonds; as well as Cirio, Parmalat, and Finmatica [three large Italian companies which have crashed over the past year]; . . . it should be clear to everyone that we are faced with a global systemic crisis.”

And the LaRouche policy for a new monetary system may soon be introduced into the European Parliament. On Feb. 11, Cristiana Muscardini, an Italian member of the European Parliament, cited the same evidence of financial bubbles

blowing out, and called on the European Union “to face seriously all the possible and new disastrous consequences which could be provoked by the enormous divide between the real and the financial economy. Until we take measures to reduce this divide, the risks will always be threatening.”

### Waiting for the Other Dollar To Drop

LaRouche’s assessment of the current conjuncture—he called it “the moment of silence before the storm hits” on Feb. 18—was echoed repeatedly from within the international financial elite during the third week of February.

In a Feb. 17 article headlined “The Coming Storm,” the London *Economist* warned that the world’s financial markets are now in a condition like that before the 1998 collapse of Long Term Capital Management (LTCM) nearly melted down the whole banking system. The article noted that, as in 1998, top banks around the world have again massively exposed themselves to hedge funds and high-risk bets, trying to raise profits in times when traditional investments, like government bonds, generate low yields. “Have they learned nothing?” In Autumn 1998, “Bets went spectacularly wrong after Russia defaulted; financial markets went berserk, and LTCM, a very large hedge fund, had to be rescued by its bankers at the behest of the Federal Reserve. Afterwards, top bankers stood up at dinner parties and delivered a breathtaking *mea culpa*.” They’re likely to do the same again “before the year is out. The reason is simple: the size of banks’ bets is rising rapidly the world over.”

The *Economist* quoted Michael Thompson of RiskMetrics that the present situation “is not dissimilar” to the one that preceded the collapse of LTCM. Like LTCM, banks are building up huge high-risk positions, in the expectation that markets will remain stable—“walking themselves to the edge

of the cliff.” One indicator is the so-called value-at-risk (VAR) parameter, which the banks calculate to determine the amount of capital they must set aside against their trading positions. In the case of Goldman Sachs, as an example, the VAR figure has more than doubled in the recent period. But of course, all the models to determine the VAR parameter are fraudulent, because they vastly “underestimate the savage effects of big shocks, when everybody is trying to wriggle out of their positions at the same time.”

The *Economist* named several examples at top banks—including Goldman Sachs, UBS, Citigroup, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. (HSBC), Credit Suisse First Boston, JP Morgan Chase, Deutsche Bank, Lehman Brothers, and BNP Paribas—documenting the recent rush into high-risk bets. But, the crash is coming: “There are any number of potential flashpoints: a rout in the dollar, say, or a huge spike in the oil price, or a big emerging market getting into trouble again. If it does happen, the chain reaction could be particularly devastating this time.”

“The whole financial system could go bust very easily; it is one gigantic Ponzi scheme,” a London fund manager told *EIR* on Feb. 23, calling the *Economist* warning “obviously right. The banks are doubly and triply leveraged, and involved so massively in leveraged hedge funds, that they are in for a lot of trouble.” He and another informed London financial source cited sharp swings in the value of the U.S. dollar on Feb. 20, after a week of apparently strong interventions by both the Japanese and European central banks to try to drive the dollar up. “There were a panicky 1-2 hours on [Feb. 20],” said one, “which showed how sensitive the markets are to a shift in exchange rate of the dollar. The derivatives market is very much at stake if the dollar suddenly rises, because there has been such a massive move to ‘short’ the dollar, that all the assumptions are thrown off if the dollar rises; and there would be a big move for the derivative holders, to cover themselves. I think the derivatives market is very volatile, and that makes more LTCMs likely.

“That same day, JP Morgan Chase started massively buying Brazilian bonds and equities. They have a lot at stake in Brazil. It reminded me, what J.P. Morgan did right after the Wall Street crash of 1929, when it started buying up stocks. But this time, something else is involved. JP Morgan Chase is the most heavily involved in derivatives, and the situation with derivatives could rapidly become very dramatic, and it’s all very much interconnected with the derivatives crisis.”

On Feb. 17, the German daily *Financial Times Deutschland* ran an article headlined “Preventing Catastrophes” by



*Fears of a crash: Some central bankers, including Fed. Chairman Greenspan in his Congressional appearances Feb. 24-25, are talking nervously about having to try to prick the hyperinflated bubble of asset prices. In Greenspan’s case, the focus of apprehension was the huge mortgage companies known as Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac.*

Josef Ackermann, chairman of the huge Deutsche Bank and also of the International Institute of Finances in Washington. Ackermann expressed great nervousness concerning the fallout from the Argentina default, the various financial bubbles which are ready to burst, and the prospect of very ugly surprises in the near-term future. He called, uncertainly, for “strengthening the international financial architecture.”

Ackermann, like the other observers of the tense financial markets, noted that due to the extremely low yields on G-7 government bonds, much of the “ample liquidity” on worldwide capital markets was invested last year in risky, and therefore high-yield bonds, including “emerging market” bonds, and in so-called risk management through hedge funds. “Here, there is reason to worry,” Ackermann wrote, “that a tightening of U.S. money and credit policy, or an unexpected event on world markets could lead to a reversal. Every market participant—whether creditor or debtor—should be warned.” Investors, creditors, and sovereign debtors should hurry up and put together new “voluntary agreements for emerging markets in order to minimize the risk that negative events escalate into crises, or that regional crises lead to a global problem due to snowball effects.” as happened in 1997 in Asia.

Concerning the special case of Argentina, Ackermann called for a “truthful and systematic dialogue”—whatever that is supposed to mean in the wild battle currently underway between Argentina’s bankrupt government, and desperate bankers and vulture funds ranged around the International

Monetary Fund. And the leading creditors of emerging market countries should urgently form a “voluntary partnership in their own interest and in the interest of everybody, in order to create a more flexible and more calculable global financial system.”

### Central Bankers’ Fears

Obviously, any concerted move to start raising interest rates, among major central banks, can unleash the storm that LaRouche—and now many others—has seen coming. That sore subject was raised by European Central Bank chief economist Otmar Issing in a Feb. 18 *Wall Street Journal* commentary, which tip-toed in the most fearful manner around the possibility that now is the time for central banks to try to “prick the bubble” of wild real estate and other asset inflation, by raising rates.

A week later, two British bankers issued a warning on Feb. 23 that British house prices—the world’s second-largest bubble after the monster of U.S. mortgage-based debt—are about to crash. In a report entitled “Bubble Trouble,” David Pannell at the London-based investment bank Durlacher said that house prices in Britain will crash by 30% from their peaks, and this crash will be “sharper but shorter than in the 1980s.” He added: “Our pessimism is based on international and historic experience—for example, the UK housing market has never experienced a soft landing. . . . Our analysis suggests a correction will take place even if interest and unemployment rates remain at their current levels.”

Capital Economics, an independent research company in London, came out the same day warning of a 30% fall of British house prices before the year ends.

And U.S. Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan pointed, very apprehensively, to an even bigger central bankers’ worry: the huge, Federally-backed mortgage corporations known as Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, sitting uneasily at the center of the vast American housing-price bubble which these corporations have deliberately blown up over the past decade. They are borrowing too much and they could fail, threatening the whole financial system, Sir Alan told the Senate Banking Committee on Feb. 24. He asked Congress to remove the mortgage giants’ Federal loan subsidies and thus curtail their borrowing; and to give greater regulatory powers to the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight, to take over Fannie or Freddie if they do fail. Such warnings about Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, blandly as Greenspan tried to express them, have nonetheless not been made before, outside the pages of *EIR*, and the mortgage giants immediately counterwarned that Greenspan would “alarm their investors.”

These are the triggers for the crash LaRouche has foreseen. His New Bretton Woods bankruptcy-reorganization of the international monetary system, will be the only response able to hold off chaotic collapse, and restart real economic growth driven by large, modern infrastructure investments.

# Defend Argentina— Honor López Portillo

by Cynthia R. Rush

Delegations of the international LaRouche Youth Movement (LYM) mobilized in several European nations on Feb. 26, in a Day of Action dedicated to defending Argentina in its battle with the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Armed with a leaflet entitled “We Are All Argentines; A New Bretton Woods—Support Néstor Kirchner,” teams of LYM members in France, Germany, Italy, and Sweden held rallies in front of Argentine embassies and consulates, and met with Argentine diplomats—both to voice support for Argentine President Kirchner, and to present the New Bretton Woods and Eurasian Land-Bridge proposals elaborated by U.S. Democratic Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche. In locations where no Argentine diplomatic representation existed, LYM organizers took their rallies to the next best target—the embassies and consulates of Argentina’s neighbor, debt-burdened Brazil.

The LYM is challenging governments and populations with the reality that Helga Zepp-LaRouche described in remarks to the Feb. 14-15 conference of the Schiller Institute in Reston, Virginia. Argentina’s survival “is a life and death issue,” she said. “If the countries of the world cannot show solidarity right now with Argentina, they will not survive, because it is the system which is about to go bankrupt.”

President Kirchner has proposed to restructure \$99 billion in defaulted debt with a 75% writedown. But the IMF’s demand that he back down from this plan, to satisfy the predatory vulture funds, is like the usurer in Shakespeare’s *Merchant of Venice*, Zepp-LaRouche said. “He demands that the debt be paid, even if it is with a pound of flesh.”

On Feb. 25 in Paris, LaRouche’s French associate Jacques Cheminade, leader of the Solidarity and Progress party and former Presidential candidate, was interviewed by the Argentine LYM on its weekly radio show, “The Power of Truth.” Cheminade, who was born and raised in Argentina, said that 5,000 copies of the leaflet were going out in Paris, and “We are telling people that we are all Argentines, and that will shock them, because we’re telling them . . . that what happens in Argentina, will happen tomorrow in France, Germany, and all of Europe, and the United States, unless we take the road LaRouche has indicated, which is the New Bretton Woods.”

For one who knows Argentina first hand, the country’s destruction is “heartbreaking,” Cheminade said. President Kirchner should know that “from France, we are a group of people offering you our absolute support. But you must keep



fighting, and take this fight to the international level.”

## Synarchists Fear Argentina

Across the Atlantic, LYM chapters in Washington, D.C., Mexico, Peru, and Colombia began coordinated deployments on Feb. 13, bringing to Argentine embassies a message of support, but also challenging President Kirchner to break with the IMF altogether. They met with embassy officials, to whom they gave copies of the open letter which the Argentine LYM had sent to Kirchner on Feb. 10, requesting a personal meeting, and urging him to continue his defense of the nation’s interests by adopting LaRouche’s proposals.

In a Feb. 23 discussion, six days after the death of former Mexican President José López Portillo, Lyndon LaRouche added a new dimension to the fight. He said that the slogan “Defend Argentina—Honor López Portillo” would be the appropriate banner under which to rally in defense of Argentina in its war with IMF and allied synarchist financial interests. LaRouche emphasized that the filthy lies spewed out by the Anglo-American media about López Portillo, his personal friend and longtime collaborator, reflects the synarchists’ hysteria over the potential that the Argentine fight represents today (see *EIR*, Feb. 27).

Under conditions of global financial collapse, these bankers are terrified about what might happen with Argentina. In a Feb. 23 press conference in Washington, Swedish Finance Minister Gunnar Lund warned that if Argentina weren’t forced to impose the austerity necessary to ensure larger debt payments, this would set a dangerous example for neighboring Brazil, whose President Lula da Silva is working “very hard” Lund said, to obey the IMF.

Hence the loud threats against Argentina that came from the Feb. 24 meeting of the newly formed Global Committee of Argentina Bondholders (GCAB), which claims to officially represent the majority of foreign bondholders, but in fact is a front for the most vicious of the vulture funds. The GCAB stated that it will get the IMF to force Argentina to make a better offer to them, or face the likelihood that the Fund won’t approve the second review of its loan accord, now under way. The Fund is wielding the threat that “good progress” in the restructuring negotiations is a conditionality for approving the review, and the subsequent disbursement of funds on which Argentina is counting in order to make a \$3.1 billion payment to the IMF on March 9.

On Feb. 18, German Finance Minister Hans Eichel visited Buenos Aires, to demand that Argentina “follow the rules of the international community” by offering a better deal on the debt restructuring. When called by *EIR* on Feb. 26, one official in Eichel’s office wouldn’t even discuss Argentina, for fear that anything he said on this “very sensitive” issue, might immediately influence international markets or trigger big international capital flows. Ask me about South Korea, or any other country, he told the caller, but “don’t ask me about Argentina.”

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## Interview: Eddie Tucker

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# Alabama Schools Might Not Even Open Next Year

*Eddie Tucker is a City Councilman of Talladega, Alabama. He gave this report on the current crisis, and the last 40 years’ shifts in the economy of his city, county and state, in an interview with Marcia Merry Baker of EIR on Feb. 14, 2004.*

**EIR:** We are all hearing the Big Lie, that nationally, new jobs are “just around the corner.” And the other Big Lie, that consumer prices are “under control.” But in fact, the problem is not just someone without a job, or someone facing a bit of inflation—people are expending their whole lives, trying to get medical treatment, or travel to a job, and so on.

Let’s talk about your own Alabama situation in those terms.

**Tucker:** Yes. In Talladega, we are facing very high unemployment; and in the state of Alabama, you know, it’s very high unemployment. And not only that, the state is bankrupt, and we don’t really have money to operate.

The Governor tried to pass a big tax plan, and it failed, because the people wouldn’t buy into it. And so, we’re at a point, we don’t know what we’re going to do for next year. Teachers have to be paid. Buses have to run. Roads have to be built. There a lot of things that have to be done, and there’s no real solution in sight. So the only other thing that we’re going to have to do, is to raise taxes; but if the people are out of work, and they can’t pay it, it’s a vicious cycle.

**EIR:** Your state was in the news last Fall, because you are one of the few in the country whose financial year ends Sept. 30, and without new taxes—which no one could pay anyway, you made all these drastic cuts in state and local government functions.

**Tucker:** Yes. We’ve had a lot of cuts. Everybody is cutting everything to the bone. We’ve closed schools.

**EIR:** For certain days?

**Tucker:** No. We closed buildings.

**EIR:** Shut them down?

**Tucker:** Shut the whole school down. Fired teachers. In other words, we didn’t let them come back for the next school year, because of not having enough money. We cut programs. There’s even talk about cutting athletics next.

**EIR:** How many buildings did the school district have, be-

fore they shut down some?

**Tucker:** We had eight buildings, and we shut down two, so now we only have six.

**EIR:** Just in the last eight months?

**Tucker:** Yes.

**EIR:** Let's look at this problem—since we get the Big Lie nationally, and since thinking about the problem is part of understanding what's involved in the solution. You're not one who has been in office for decades—you're not an older man. But could you characterize the downslide over recent decades? Compared to the 1960s, say, and the hope at the time of Dr. Martin Luther King?

**Tucker:** Yeah. Sure. In Talladega, and all throughout Alabama, we had the greatest textile mill operations going, anywhere. We stayed with the textiles. When all the other states stopped having textile mills, we kept on with them, because we didn't know anything else. As a result, we stayed in the textile business too long. And even as far as the 1998-99 period, still we had the textile mills as the major employers. But now, they shipped all the jobs overseas, and textiles are no more in America. And they're closing down.

We had Palm Beach; we had Crown; we had Weehakkee. We had just a whole bunch of factories—Mohawk.

**EIR:** Cloth, garments?

**Tucker:** Yes. We made the garment; we made the thread. We did the whole operation. We had everything going on in Talladega.

**EIR:** So, just in the last five years, it shut?

**Tucker:** Yes. Shut everything down. There are no more textile mills, except one, in Talladega now. And that one is about to close. They closed half of the operation; and we feel like, in the next two or three years, they're going to close the other half.

**EIR:** So, in thousands of jobs, what was the change?

**Tucker:** We had over 6,000 jobs in textiles. Now we have about 300. That's it.

**EIR:** Now, looking at the necessities of life. Naturally, you need a paycheck. So some of these 6,000 people might have got a job a county away or—

**Tucker:** Oh, yeah. They moved. In fact, our City population has gone down about 2,000 people, in somewhere between three to five years. And so this had a big economic impact on us, as far as tax revenues, and money and retail business. It's just had a real bad economic effect on us. And so we're scrambling trying to find tax dollars to meet our budget needs for the City.

**EIR:** Just to keep the services.

## Talladega City and County

Of Alabama's 67 counties, Talladega, located in the northeast quadrant of the state, had a population in 2002 of 81,440, rising only very slowly over the past few years, as the textile mills and other major workplaces shut down. In 1995, the County population was in the range of 76,300. Over the past decade, over 20% of its residents ranked below the official poverty level.

The population of the county seat, Talladega City, has fallen outright, dropping by more than 13% from 1990, when the census showed 17,432, down to 15,143 as of 2000, and falling even more since then, as people moved out looking for jobs.

In Talladega, these declines reflect the local impact of the shift of textile manufacturing abroad and shut-down of U.S.-based plants, under the past decades of so-called free trade. Other industries have been hit similarly in Alabama, from steel-making in Birmingham, to pulp and paper.

The graph shows the drastic fall in numbers of production workers nationwide employed in textile mills, from just 1998—when employment was in the range of 540,000—down to barely 350,000 last fall.

**Tucker:** Just to keep the services going. We can't afford sidewalks, or anything like that. We just have to do the bare necessities, like run our buildings, you know, pick up the garbage and the paper, and just keep the streets clean. We have recreation and all that.

**EIR:** What about the water system?

**Tucker:** The water system sort of pays for itself, because the people who use the water have to pay it, so we have water bills.

**EIR:** How have those bills gone up?

**Tucker:** Oh yes, they've gone up. They used to be—our systems are very old. You know, our infrastructure is real old there. We don't have sidewalks. We have big, open ditches that the water runs through. We don't have, you know, pipes covered, and a good drainage system. We don't have those. You know, in most places—we have very few.

But if you see Talladega, it looks like Rome. We have paved streets, we have some sidewalks, but in all cases, we don't have sidewalks. We don't have curbs and gutters and all that—things you take for granted when you come to a city.

**EIR:** Compared to 30 or 40 years ago, when the mills were running and people had jobs, they may have lived in walking



distance from the mill. Or they may have had a bus? What about transportation?

**Tucker:** We don't have any kind of mass transportation. We do have one cab company. About 10 years ago, we had six cab companies. Now we only have one. And that's it. That's the only kind of transportation. If you don't have your own car, then you don't go anywhere.

**EIR:** And if you're older, you're elderly, and you can't move, then?

**Tucker:** We do have a few things in place for that. If the person is elderly, or handicapped, or they are otherwise poor, they could call up a day in advance. They'll have a van come out from the city to take them to the grocery store or somewhere they need to go.

**EIR:** So, you're trying to help; meantime, what's happened in the way of the "Wal-Mart" effect in your part of the country?

**Tucker:** Oh, yeah, we had a lot of businesses close when Wal-Mart came, because the mom-and-pop operations

couldn't sustain Wal-Mart's low prices. See, Wal-Mart actually runs people out of business, in the sense that they have the prices real low for a long time, and then when the businesses close up, they'll raise prices back up a little bit.

**EIR:** When did Wal-Mart come into Alabama?

**Tucker:** Wal-Mart has been there for about 20 years now. They came in there early on.

**EIR:** So any kind of local stores that someone might have been able to walk to, that's gone?

**Tucker:** Yes, that's gone. We don't really have a lot of mom-and-pop stores. We do have gas stations—you know, those quick-stops where you can buy items. But, most people go to Wal-Mart to buy their major items—toilet tissue, bread, or whatever, they go to a super Wal-Mart. We have grocery stores too.

**EIR:** Some 30 years ago, as you described it, households would have a job, they would have transportation—not even having to keep a car—

**Tucker:** They lived in communities where they could just walk to work, if they wanted to.

**EIR:** Did you grow up there?

**Tucker:** No. I've been there for 20 years. I talk to people in the community all the time. And I remember, even in my hometown as a boy, everybody could walk to work, or they had a bus. That was in Roanoke, Virginia. They had the trains. But they don't have any trains anymore. They had a bus system, and it used to run every 15 minutes. You could catch a bus on any corner, every 15 minutes.

**EIR:** So you didn't have to pay for the gas and the car, and all.

**Tucker:** No. Because you could walk. And now, you have to pay for the gas, the car maintenance, the inspections on your car, you got to have all these tags, you have to have insurance. All of this is a tax.

**EIR:** And what about the hours it takes, if you are "lucky" enough to have a job that you have to drive far to keep?

**Tucker:** It takes a long time. They are driving farther to work to keep a job. In my city, people work in Birmingham, and they work in Atlanta.

**EIR:** How much driving is that, over and back?

**Tucker:** In Atlanta, it's about an hour and a half—maybe about 120 miles one way, and 120 miles back. They have to. And they work in Birmingham; some people might work in Montgomery.

**EIR:** So they might drive 3 hours in a day, 15 hours a week. Now, 30 years ago—

**Tucker:** That was unheard of. And back then, even if they



*Talladega City Councilman Eddie Tucker talks with Lyndon LaRouche during LaRouche's visit to Talladega on Martin Luther King Day, 2004, where LaRouche spoke on "The Immortality of Martin Luther King."*

had to work in another city, they could take a train. In the past they could get there in a matter of a few minutes, and get right back. No traffic lights, no traffic. Trains had to stop at a certain point sometimes, but they could be there pretty easily and pretty quickly. But now, it's not that way. And it was economical for them to do that. But not now.

**EIR:** So they might have taken a train as far as where, in the past?

**Tucker:** They had a train station, that you could go to—we still have a train station. It's still there, but we turned it into the Chamber of Commerce building. (Laughs). They took out the train about 30 years ago.

**EIR:** On the health care situation, likewise—whereas things were being built up, into the 1970s—with problems—but they were being built up, what's happened over the last 30 years? With hospitals, clinics and emergency rooms?

**Tucker:** We only have one hospital in the City of Talladega, and we have one in another city, called Sylacauga. So we have two hospitals. But at the same time, they cut their staff drastically. You know, the nurses are cut way down, and they are asked to do more and more.

Where they used to have a lot of help in hospitals, they don't have it anymore. And they're asking, not RNs, but LPNs to do things they used to ask the RNs to do. So they cut way down on the RNs to make sure that they don't have to pay them that much. And they make them work long hours. They do get some overtime, but they try to cut down to save money. Where they would let somebody work overtime, they don't have to pay those fringe benefits, so they kind of save money.

So they have nurses working too long, and they're too short-handed, and the hospitals are not as effective as they used to be.

And I think that health care, as a whole, a lot of people don't have insurance. They have to go to the emergency room, but they can't pay for it. Where they used to help them with the health care costs—you know, the hospitals would let them come in, a lot of them are being rejected now.

**EIR:** In both hospitals, they're being turned away?

**Tucker:** They're being turned away, because they don't have any kind of medical insurance.

**EIR:** Whereas, they used to be cared for?

**Tucker:** Yeah, right. I think it was called the Hill-Burton Bill, where they would let them be cared for. But they are cutting out all of that now. The hospitals themselves are saying, "Well, we don't care about that. We just don't want to deal with it," because it's going to cost them more than what the Hill-Burton Act is going to pay them.

There are so many doctors now that won't take Medicare, you know, or Medicaid. The dentists won't take them. And then the HMOs tell the doctors what they can treat you for, and what they can't. I have Blue Cross/Blue Shield, which is probably the best you can buy, and I told them I wanted to be checked for prostate cancer, because it's affecting blacks at an alarming rate; and I'm at the age of 50 now, and I should be checked. But I went there, and the doctor said, "Well, you don't want to do that right now, because they won't pay for it." This is my life, you know!

That's why so many African-Americans and poor people are dying from diseases that can be prevented.

**EIR:** We've talked about travel, food, health care, what about energy itself? Heating and cooling?

**Tucker:** Oh, yes, heating and lights have gone up drastically. You know, natural gas has really gone up.

I remember in Alabama, my light bill used to be about \$45, and sometimes, if it was a bad Winter, then it would go up to about \$75 or something. Two years ago, for one month, I had a \$600 bill, because it got extremely cold—

**EIR:** That's deregulation.

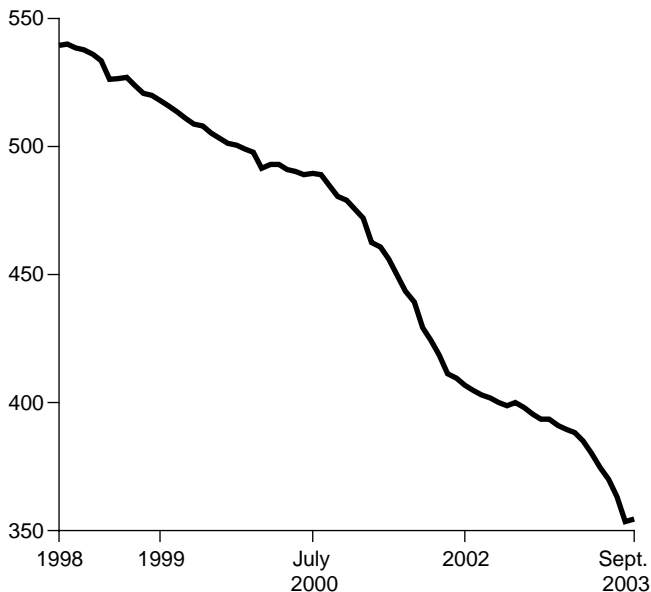
**Tucker:** That's exactly right. The demand for the gas went up, because California needed so much. And when we tried to buy gas—because of "demand" they said, it had to go up.

**EIR:** Sure, that's what they said after deregulation.

**Tucker:** And it caused power to go up, because a lot of power plants are run by—water, of course, but they run on gas too. Because they have these turbine engines they run.

## Production Workers in U.S. Mills for Textiles and Textile Products, 1998-2003

(Thousands)



Sources: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; *EIR*.

When you talk about gas, petroleum gas—gasoline—has gone up. Quite a bit, I mean too much. I remember when we used to pay—maybe in the last 15 years, we used to pay 75¢ a gallon. Now it's \$1.50, 1.60, 1.67; so it costs you a lot more.

So things have increased, but the jobs have gotten scarce. We don't have as many highway jobs as we used to. Because those textile mills, they paid a lot of money. They had pensions and health plans. You know, pay was a lot. Some of them paid people who didn't even graduate from high school, \$60,000 and \$70,000. Yeah, they took those jobs, and they paid a lot. But now, they are closing up. We have paper mills that are closing up too. All the jobs are being exported. We're seeing that those jobs that George Bush promised in his economic package did not come through. They said that last year, there weren't that many jobs created. And last month, they said there were only 100 jobs created.

America is going through a terrible time, and we can do better, but we have to have the right people in office to make it happen. We need somebody with ideas, like Mr. LaRouche. I think he has a great idea—we've already seen it work—his idea has already worked before with Roosevelt, and the Bretton Woods thing.

So, we know that putting people to work in the WWC, putting people to work, like in the TVA—all those things can work. We've seen it work. And it worked well, and we came out of our economic Depression. So, I'd like to see

somebody like Mr. LaRouche get in, and help turn this country around.

**EIR:** What you say is completely clear, but you still run into some people who block out that we need this?

**Tucker:** I found that.

Some people are still spending at the level they used to spend, and buy furniture for the house, and still have money in the bank. You know, people are not saving anymore. They are living from paycheck to paycheck. And everybody, just about, in America, is about three months from bankruptcy. If they didn't get paid for three months, they'd probably go broke.

**EIR:** And the money going to entertainment, the races and all?

**Tucker:** You know, at the track, you used to pay \$20, and go to a race. Now you have to pay \$65, or \$120, and sometimes they even have tickets for \$400 or 500 now. So, you can't go to the racetrack with \$20 anymore. Everything has gone up. And people are still spending at the level that they used to spend, 20 years ago, and you can't do that. Something's going to have to give.

**EIR:** So everything is breaking down.

**Tucker:** And all these governments, including Talladega, and the State of Alabama, are just basically bankrupt. We don't have the money to spend on infrastructure, you know, to build sidewalks, to build curbs, to build infrastructure, to do the kinds of things that cities do, to make the city attractive. We don't do those things, because we don't have the money.

We operate on a \$10 million budget in the City of Talladega, which is pathetic. Our school system—and they just have five little buildings, they operate on a \$30, or \$35 million budget.

So a City like ours ought to have more money, the state ought to have more money, and a lot of these big businesses that own a lot of land in Alabama, they don't pay any taxes, hardly. But the middle-income guys, and the slightly below-middle income folks, they're the ones who are paying all the taxes. And it's not right. And those big guys—they should be made to pay too, but they don't.

Nobody has the political clout to stand up to these guys, and make them pay. And if they do stand up to them, the Business Council of Alabama, and some of these other organizations, they'll get them run out of office, because they have that much power.

**EIR:** So that's what it's been like until now, at the breaking point.

**Tucker:** We're at a point now where we might not be able to deliver services next year. Schools might not even open next year.

# Germany and Turkey, For Once, Resist the IMF

by Rainer Apel

Whereas the domestic political future of Germany's Chancellor Gerhard Schröder remains uncertain, after his Feb. 6 surprise resignation as party chairman of the Social Democrats, there can be no doubt that he has intensified the foreign policy side of his activities. Since he is a pragmatist, not a man of real positive vision or mission, one cannot expect too much of him. But there are aspects in his present foreign policy that give an idea of what a really sovereign, non-monetarist policy could look like, what a German Chancellor could achieve in this crisis were he a politician capable of grand designs.

The Feb. 22-24 visit of Schröder to Turkey yielded some positive surprises: for example, the inauguration of a huge joint German-Turkish power project, the realization of which contrasts starkly with the overall pro-International Monetary Fund (IMF) orientation of the German government. Completed in only three years, at a cost of 1.5 billion euros, the project at Iskenderun on Turkey's southeast coast will provide 8% of the national power needs of Turkey—about the same amount as provided by Turkey's giant Ataturk Water Dam complex in eastern Anatolia. The two German power sector firms Steag and RWE built the modern Iskenderun coal-powered plant in cooperation with Germany's Babcock specialized power-tech firm and the Turkish construction firm Gama. It included the construction of what is said to be the world's "biggest floating crane" in Iskenderun's Mediterranean port, with the capacity to unload 30,000 tons of coal daily. The coal is shipped there from the big coal mining areas in northern Turkey.

The power plant itself, ISKEN (Iskenderun Enerji Uretim ve Ticaret A.S.) which actually began the first phase of its regular operation in November last year, will supply 1,200 megawatts of power. It resulted from the joint resistance of the governments of Germany and Turkey against the IMF. The Fund had opposed their plans to grant ISKEN a 16-year guarantee of power sales to the Turkish state-owned power giant Tetas—which makes the plant independent from the ups and downs of the speculative energy free markets. But Turkey and Germany insisted that it be done this way, and no other. The IMF had to back down, proving that one can prevail over the Fund if there is commitment to resist.

Granted, this is only one singular case, not representative yet of the Turkish or German policy in general; but it contains a message relevant also for the way the German and other governments should deal with the Argentine problem—

which side they should take in the conflict between Argentina and the IMF.

## Berlin-Baghdad Route To Be Rebuilt?

During Schröder's visit, a second highly interesting aspect of infrastructure development options came to the fore, when the chairmen of the German (DB) and Turkish (TCDD) state railway companies signed a cooperation agreement on railway projects. The conventional high-speed railway link from Istanbul to Ankara, Turkey's capital, is closest to realization; but the agreement stresses that "German Railways considers TCDD as an important strategic partner at the pivot between Europe and Asia. Cooperation with Turkey is an important step towards improvement of cooperation between both railways, and it will influence the quality of international transport by rail in the southeastern corridors positively."

The term "southeastern corridors" refers prominently to the railway connections between southeastern Turkey, northern Syria and northwestern Iraq—the old Baghdad Railway which the Germans started building for the then-existing Ottoman Empire from Istanbul to Baghdad, 100 years ago. The tracks and other railway equipment along that legendary route are a century old in many sections; they need complete overhaul and modernization to reach present-day standards of rail transport.

Whereas discussion about a revitalization of this route has been going on for some time, the discussion about the economic reconstruction of Iraq after the devastating Anglo-American military attack of March 2003, has contributed a lot to accelerate steps towards the realization of the Baghdad Railway project. Goods and materials for the reconstruction could be transferred from Europe to Iraq on that route, efficiently, and much faster than by sea. Turkey, Syria, the interim Iraqi Governing Council, and Germany have been in contact over the issue recently. The decisive precondition of the project, the existence of a sovereign, elected government in Baghdad, has not been met yet, because the agenda of the Anglo-American occupation administration has set other priorities that do not allow elections before 2005.

The Iraq issue also played a prominent role in the talks between Schröder and his host, Prime Minister Recep Erdogan, who accompanied Schröder to Iskenderun. The Chancellor stressed the concordance of German and Turkish views: Return to full sovereignty for Iraq at earliest possible date, with free elections, territorial integrity, and a United Nations umbrella. Schröder also explicitly praised Turkey's "reasonable position during the Iraq War," recalling that the Turkish government denied the use of military bases on Turkish soil for the Anglo-American invasion.

Thus Schröder reiterated his anti-war position only two days before he was scheduled to fly to the United States, for his first official meeting in almost 18 months with President George W. Bush on Feb. 27.

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# Business Briefs

## *New Parmalat's*

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### **Italy Central Banker Under Investigation**

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As of Feb. 25, prosecutors in Trani are investigating Antonio Fazio, governor of the Bank of Italy, for possible complicity of the central bank in a pyramid scheme. The scheme was run by Banca 121, a bank set up in 1995, which sold highly speculative products camouflaged as Italy's Treasury bonds. It is calculated that 100,000 customers lost almost 4 billion euros, especially in the Apulie region. Eventually, Banca 121 was bought by Monte dei Paschi di Siena.

In the aftermath of the Parmalat food conglomerate's failure and the ongoing Parliament hearings, it was clear that Fazio's head was set to roll. The reason is that the Italian banking and financial system is on the verge of bankruptcy, and one faction in the establishment has decided that the policies responsible for that, as well as the people associated with the policies, must be dumped. One faction in the financial establishment is pushing for 1936-style banking re-regulation, including bringing the central bank under government and parliament control.

The initiative of the LaRouche movement for a New Bretton Woods, intersecting this faction fight, aims at making sure that no fascist reorganization schemes are implemented. New Bretton Woods motions are active in both houses of Italy's Parliament.

## *Fascist Economics*

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### **Fed Wants Schachtian Cuts in Entitlements**

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Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan, testifying Feb. 25 about the ballooning Federal budget deficit, demanded reducing Social Security and Medicare benefits—which the government is required to pay—for workers at or near retirement age. Evoking echoes of Hitler's Economics Minister Hjalmar Schacht, for whom such cuts are since named, Greenspan said that “we will

eventually have no choice but to make significant structural adjustments in the major retirement programs.” He told Congress to cut “as much as you can,” and to do it “as soon as possible,” claiming that the government was overcommitted in spending on required benefits and health insurance for retirees, known as entitlements.

“I think it is terribly important to make certain that we communicate to the people who are about to retire, what it is they're going to have to live with,” Greenspan said.

Specifically, he urged Congress to push up the retirement age (currently 65) for Social Security and Medicare (the government's health-care program for seniors); and to reduce the cost-of-living increases, which are linked to official inflation, by using a new faked measure of inflation. Medicare, he added, was the “main fiscal problem.” Greenspan complained that advances in medical technology, by allowing people to live longer, had increased the level of spending required for retiree health care.

Worse, the Fed chairman mooted the elimination of the Federal trust funds, revenues set aside by law for Social Security, Medicare, and some other purposes, but which have already been “borrowed”—looted—under the sham “unified budgets” of recent years. “I think that the various trust funds we set up . . . don't really create anything with respect to decision-making. And if, frankly, they were all eliminated, I would find nothing would be lost.” Government programs “can be extraordinarily difficult to shut down,” he raged, “once constituencies for them develop.”

## *U.S. Unemployment*

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### **Third-Highest January On Record for Layoffs**

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There were 2,428 “mass layoff” actions in January in the American economy, affecting 239,454 workers, the U.S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported on Feb. 25. This marked the most layoff events ever recorded during the month of January, as well as the third-highest January level of workers affected. Each “mass lay-

off” action involved at least 50 workers from a single employer, as measured by new filings for unemployment benefits.

Manufacturing suffered 35% of all mass layoff events, and accounted for 37% of all initial claims for unemployment filed in January.

Geographically, four states accounted for 45% of both layoff events and number of workers: California, New York, Michigan, and Ohio. Michigan reported the largest over-the-year increase in the number of initial unemployment claims.

## *Telemarketing*

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### **Prison Labor Costs Less Than Outsourcing**

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Perry Johnson, Inc., a Southfield, Michigan-based consulting firm that engages in telemarketing, has “chosen to remain in the United States, rather than—as other telemarketing firms are doing—move its operations offshore; in this case, to India.” It chose to set up operations inside the Snake River Correctional Institution, a razor wire and cinderblock state penitentiary in Oregon, a few miles west of the Idaho state line. The *Times of India* reported the story on Feb. 26.

The Oregon Department of Corrections is pitching itself as the alternative to moving offshore. Robert Killgore, the director of Inside Oregon Enterprises, the quasi-state agency that recruits for-profit business to prisons, boasted, “I'm really excited about this. We keep the benefits here in the U.S. with companies where it's fruitless to compete on the outside. . . . This is a niche where the prison industry could really help the U.S. economy.”

Oregon is one of ten states that employs inmates in for-profit call centers. Chris Harry is an inmate at the Snake River Correctional Facility, serving a nearly 11-year prison term, who makes \$130 per month—which is \$40 per week, or less than \$2 per hour. He is never late or absent.

Globalization, within an economic breakdown, is driving the United States toward the choice between outsourcing, and captive prison labor.

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## Shortsighted Congress Blocks U.S. Vision of Space Frontiers

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*Micro-managing by Congress and timidity could delay the next Space Shuttle flight, and cripple Bush's Moon/Mars program. An interview with former Sen. Jake Garn.*

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*Former Sen. E.J. "Jake" Garn has been a Navy pilot, a Republican United States Senator representing Utah, and an astronaut. Senator Garn is a retired Brigadier General in the Utah Air National Guard, and has logged more than 10,000 hours of pilot flight time. He served in the Senate for 18 years. In April 1985, Senator Garn flew as a payload specialist aboard the Space Shuttle Discovery on a seven-day mission, and carried out medical tests. In 1992, he received the prestigious Wright Brothers Memorial Trophy. He is currently Managing Director of Summit Ventures LLC of Salt Lake City and Washington, D.C., and maintains his connection to the Shuttle program as a member of the board of United Space Alliance, the company that services and repairs the Shuttle orbiter fleet. Senator Garn was interviewed by Technology Editor Marsha Freeman on Feb. 5.*

**EIR:** I would like to start our discussion with President Bush's Jan. 14 announcement of his space exploration program. In December, when we spoke about this, you said, "I don't think Presidents should make policy decisions for campaign reasons, but it's overdue," meaning a mandate for a long-term space policy. Do you think President Bush's Jan. 14 speech was political?

**Garn:** No, I don't think it was political, because I don't think that, with the budget situation right now, the deficit and all the problems, and the Presidential election year, politically you would do it right now. Just the opposite. All it has done is stir up debate about the budget, and the usual response:

"Well, why do we waste money in space when we've got so many problems here on Earth."

My answer to that is that we never spend a dime in space. There are no stores out there, no factories, nothing to spend money on. Every dime is spent here on Earth, creating jobs, and so on.

The timing would be very bad, to think this was something that would help [President Bush] politically.

**EIR:** Many people thought there would be a lot of support for this, but to me it was clear that there would be criticism, especially on the funding.

But one of the programmatic aspects of concern is that this program is predicated on the retirement of the Space Shuttle by 2010. Is that necessary, in the sense of what we have invested in the system, and the fact that it is still operational?

**Garn:** The original plan was for the Shuttle to be retired, at the latest, by 2003, 2005—when I was still in the Senate. We were supposed to have a follow-on plan—George Senior's Space Exploration Initiative—which was talking about going to Mars. As soon as President Clinton came in, he cancelled it. It wasn't a large amount of money at the time, but nevertheless, George Senior's plan of exploring the possibilities of spending money on the Space Exploration Initiative was cancelled by Clinton. All we have done [since then] is go through a decreasing NASA budget. It is less this year in purchasing power than it was 11 years ago when I left the Senate.

Rather than having a replacement for the orbiter, all of the



funds were killed for the various programs. So during the last discussions that we were having about how long the orbiters would go, we were looking at about 2015 as an absolute maximum. That was predicated upon Congress being willing to appropriate the funds for up-grades. The monies that have been requested for up-grades, to keep the Shuttle flying longer, have been turned down.

So from that standpoint, the President talking about 2010 is not really, in my opinion, that different than what we've been talking about for years; in fact, it still extends it beyond the original intent of the orbiter being used, and is not too much shorter than the outside estimates, of 2015.

**EIR:** But when you set a date for retiring the Shuttle in a very constrained budget, in order to spend that money on other programs, are you increasing the risk in flying the Shuttle for another six years? You cannot justify making the investments in up-grades, that you would make were you not putting it into retirement.

**Garn:** No, that would not happen. You wouldn't carry out up-grades for longer life, but you would certainly do what is necessary in terms of maintenance and changes recommended by the Gehman [*Columbia* Accident Investigation Board] report, to keep it flying. They won't fly if they haven't made it as safe as possible.

The thing that people need to understand is that it will never be *safe*. It is impossible. There has never been a draftee in space. We are all volunteers. And you don't have to be too bright to figure out that you may not come back, because of the complexity of flying. We kill 42,000 people a year on the highways of this country and Congress and state legislatures sit there and say, "Ho, hum. Another 42,000 are gone."

I don't mean to minimize the tragedy for the families of those fellow astronauts who are gone, but my point is we knew what we were doing. I wrote a letter to my wife and each of my seven children, [before my Space Shuttle flight] in case I didn't come back, saying, "I'm sorry I'm not going to be with you. I love you. I wish you a good life. I hope you understand why Dad had to do this." But you have the cryers and the cry babies who are sitting there in Congress and whining, "We shouldn't do this. We shouldn't do that."

The Shuttle won't be flown if it isn't safe. I've been through all those safety and performance reviews of the Shuttle at United Space Alliance, in the detail that you go through. If it is something that is necessary to continue flight, and Congress doesn't fund it, it will stop shorter than 2010.

**EIR:** What the President has in the budget is an allocation of \$6.6 billion over five years to develop the crew exploration vehicle, to replace the crew-carrying capability of the Shuttle. But there is no money to start developing a replacement for the Space Shuttle *cargo-carrying* capability. Engineers have looked at a Shuttle-derived vehicle—replacing the orbiter with a payload carrier. Why not use the Shuttle technology in



Sen. E.J. "Jake" Garn.

an unmanned mode for cargo? In the President's budget there is no money at all for developing any cargo-carrying vehicle.

**Garn:** I hate to be so practical, or cynical, but at this point all that you have is a recommendation of what the President would like to accomplish. The details are not there. No one criticizes Kennedy for saying we're going to go to the Moon. He didn't have a clue at the time, how they would get there by the end of the decade, but it was a leadership concept and everybody rallied behind it, thought it was a great idea, and went through the science necessary, and what was needed to accomplish it.

Right now, you couldn't answer all of the questions you are asking, because the President is trying to motivate Congress and the American people that it's time that we move forward rather than continuing with old technologies. It would be like we haven't had any new cars developed in the last 20 years; we just keep improving, a little bit, my 1980 Chevy.

The questions you are asking are valid questions, but there are no answers to them yet; because you've got a Presidential announcement similar to Kennedy's—not as big and grandiose—and those are the questions that are going to have to be answered.

It isn't too much different than when we started the Shuttle. Nobody could answer all of the initial questions of how it was going to work, what the tiles were going to be like. But if you don't have the leadership to start that process of the

scientists and engineers working to answer your questions, you haven't got a chance.

**EIR:** There are, however, differences between the Kennedy Apollo initiative, and the Bush announcement. This Administration's request for next year's NASA budget was introduced by saying that the overall funding has to be modest, the program will be low cost, it will be "sustainable," and will help lower the deficit. Is this the way to motivate a visionary program for space exploration? The budget includes \$1 billion of new money over five years. It's trying to shoe-horn a visionary program into a very constrained budget.

**Garn:** I don't mean to be argumentative with you, but with the budget situation the way it is right now, if he tried the approach of big expenditures, he'd be laughed right out of the White House. You have to look at the reality of the economic and political situation with Congress. Sure, from an academic standpoint, I'd like him to stand up and say, "We're going to Mars by *this* year, we're going to keep the Shuttle going until we have the Mars and Moon vehicle," and all of that. But everyone would say, "Who is he kidding?" My trouble is, I know both sides—the nasty political side as well as the other side. I understand exactly what you're saying, and I would agree with you—that's the way I'd like to see it go—but he'd be laughed right out of the White House if he had that kind of grandiose scheme, and the amount of money it would take to do that in this budget situation.

The average person doesn't understand that two-thirds of the entire budget is uncontrollable, through entitlement programs. The Committees on Appropriations in both the House and Senate only have control over one-third of the budget. That's where the huge difference occurs. When John Kennedy was President, they were spending about 48% of the total budget on defense. You've had this tremendous shift in priorities, mostly to social entitlements programs, and that is what is driving these tremendous expenditure increases, because they're automatic, unless Congress will put some controls on them.

Look at what a C17 costs—more than NASA's whole budget—to produce it, in the military. People do not understand when I tell them that NASA's funding is seven-tenths of 1% of the entire national budget.

**EIR:** Yes, people think NASA spends as much as the Defense Department, because their programs are so much in the public view. It would take a lot of leadership for people to understand, as you've pointed out, that spending on the space program is spent in new factories, technology, and education. This should be the basis of an economic policy, as a real driver for economic growth.

**Garn:** If I had my way, and the President would do everything I would tell him to do, this announcement would have been made a couple of months after he became President. To me, that was the timing—you've got a new President, the

budget was in good shape at that time, and that's when you have this visionary, more grandiose scheme, like Kennedy's—when you're the new President. I admire him for the fact that he will do it now, but I wish he'd done it three years ago.

**EIR:** You mean, when he was at the beginning of the political momentum of a new Administration?

**Garn:** Right.

**EIR:** Another disturbing thing about the way this program has been presented, is that to "save the money" that you need, to start these new initiatives, they propose to "back out" of the International Space Station. For 15 years, people have not understood that the station is a multi-purpose facility, to do many tasks at the same time. The Administration is saying that everything that does not fit into its new vision will have no place in the station's research agenda. But it is a piece of infrastructure, that now we will not make full use of. This seems to me to be very shortsighted.

**Garn:** I agree, but you need to go back. The major problems with the space station, again, are in Congress. Go back to the debates in the 1980s; and I was there. All of the changes and limitations were imposed on the space station by Congress. Before I left, I thought we had a final agreement with the House—back in the Reagan years—but you got constantly-imposed changes by Congress, a bunch of non-experts, who think, "Well, we can change this, we can change that," and not get into all the details. I worked on that for years, fighting the changes that were going on, some because they thought it was a better idea—some scientist or engineer got to them and said, "You be my champion." Some were budget considerations: "We can do it cheaper." All they did was increase the cost, because of the delays from, originally, Space Station Freedom, before it became the International Space Station.

And then, while it looked good from a cooperation standpoint to say, "We're going to cooperate with the Russians," we could have had the space station up there a lot sooner, and cheaper, without the Russians involved. I'm sure you're aware of the delays in their module and how we could have retrofitted that old Navy module, and put it up there a lot sooner. We ended up paying for the Russian participation through the back door. They weren't even coming up with their money.

The major problem with our space program is politics. That's one of things that irritates me so much about the Gehman report. They blame everybody but the worst culprits, and that's the Congress.

**EIR:** But we do now have a research facility up there, and will have more research modules when it's finished, so I don't see the point in downgrading our participation. This is being proposed from a purely budgetary standpoint—that there have to be cut-backs somewhere. It seems to me like a penny-



*Servicing the Hubble: NASA Administrator O'Keefe has cancelled the next servicing mission to the Hubble Space Telescope, saying that it is unsafe. According to Senator Garn, this is highly debatable. Here, astronaut Richard Linneham carries out a repair of the telescope during the third of five space walks from the Space Shuttle, in March 2002.*

wise and pound-foolish approach.

**Garn:** I couldn't agree with you more. That's why my irritation with my former colleagues. I don't care who the President is or what party he belongs to, a President has never spent a dime that was not appropriated by Congress. Congress is an equal partner in that process, by the Constitution. They never get blamed. On the economy, whoever the current President is gets the credit or blame. It's ridiculous. The President doesn't have that much power. Alan Greenspan has more power over the economy than the President does.

You can tell how frustrated I am with the system.

**EIR:** It is also frustrating that people do not acquaint themselves with the history of the space program. This idea that Congress gave NASA a "blank check" for the Apollo program is just not the case. NASA Administrator Jim Webb had to fight for every nickel in that program, and Congress cut the budget only six months after President Kennedy made the Apollo announcement. I understand your frustration.

There was a report that was released in the last two weeks—that was overshadowed by the Bush speech and the Mars rovers—which was by the Space Shuttle Return to Flight Task Force. It said, not surprisingly, that NASA had made substantial progress in some of the Gehman Commission's recommendations, and less in others. As a pilot and Shuttle veteran yourself, what are your thoughts on the recommendations? What modifications are needed? What is it necessary to do to have the Shuttle fly again?

**Garn:** First of all, there is no doubt in my mind that if we're allowed to, politically, we can fly by September. Whatever needs to be done to improve safety can be done, and it could

successfully fly by then.

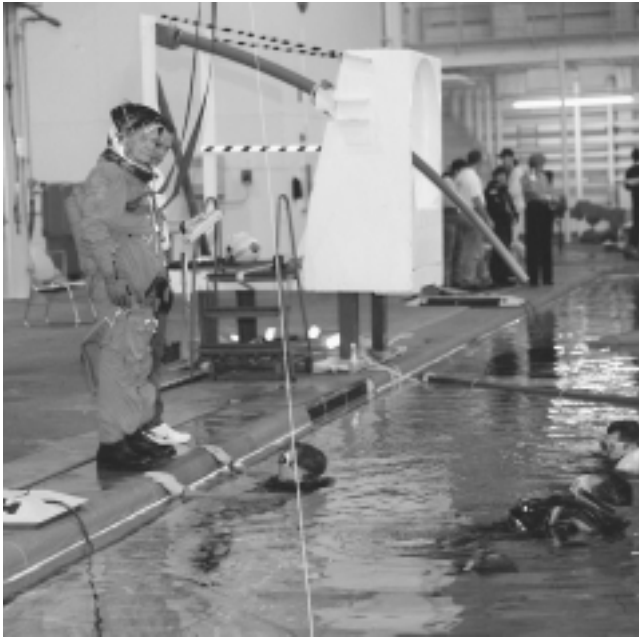
This gets back to my initial remarks in terms of it being absolutely safe—never. I don't care what kind of vehicle you produce, I don't care what kind of materials you change to; I don't care if you change all of the rocket motors. You're dealing with a very hostile environment. When you look at 500° temperature shifts every 45 minutes, from being in 45 minutes of daylight and 45 minutes of darkness—think of what that would do to your car, if it were sitting out in front of your house; the dissimilar metals, the expansion and contraction, and things like that. I look at the Shuttle as an absolutely amazing vehicle, having been there, to think that there was that technology many years ago—it's been 19 years since I flew, and 23 years since the first one flew—absolutely amazing.

There's all this criticism: "Well, it can't do this, and it can't do that." It's an amazing technological achievement. It still is, when you consider [it goes to] Mach 25, [through] re-entry, and 3-4,000° temperature changes.

So I don't care what we do to the Shuttle—and we should do everything we can to make it more safe—but I don't think you can ever say that it is safe.

**EIR:** And that will be true, then, for any other manned vehicle that we develop to replace it?

**Garn:** That's for sure. Absolutely. As a matter of fact, people have asked me, "What would you rather go on—the Shuttle, or the first flight on a new vehicle?" I'd pick the Shuttle. I've been a test pilot; even when I rebuilt my own airplane, I had an electrical failure on my first flight. On the second flight, the engine quit.



*Following the 1986 Challenger accident, Congress mandated that the remaining orbiters be outfitted with a crew escape pole (or flagpole), seen here in the background, being held in a white frame. John Glenn is training in the foreground. The question is whether this increases safety, or just “feels good.”*

**EIR:** You have to work out the bugs, I guess.

**Garn:** Yes, and you do the best you can.

**EIR:** Another question concerning risk—two days after President Bush’s speech at NASA, Administrator Sean O’Keefe made the announcement that he was cancelling the next Shuttle servicing mission to the Hubble Space Telescope. He said that this was due to the fact that the risk would be too high, because if there were a problem, the Shuttle could not go for repair to the space station.

In response to that, two points were made. First, if you were going to continue to fly the Shuttle on non-space station missions, and were not retiring it, you would spend the money to develop the technology to inspect and repair the Shuttle without the station. Secondly, if you think servicing the Hubble in Earth orbit is risky, do you really think you are going to go to the Moon, and send people to Mars?

**Garn:** I was pleased that Sean [O’Keefe] said that he would reconsider that decision. Obviously there are newer and better telescopes coming on, but I would think there should be at least one more servicing mission, because the Hubble has produced some magnificent and unbelievable results. I don’t think going to Hubble is any more risky than going to the space station, other than if you had a problem, you could leave some people on the space station. Other than that, I don’t see it as any more risky.

I’d go back to Hubble. I’ll go with them and help fix it!

**EIR:** I think there are astronauts who would volunteer.

**Garn:** Yep. It’s the politicians who don’t have the courage to go.

**EIR:** Only three politicians have flown in space so far—yourself, former Sen. John Glenn, and Sen. Bill Nelson.

**Garn:** I don’t know whether I ever told you the story, or not, of when I came back from my [Shuttle] flight. John Glenn and I were sworn in [to the Senate] side by side—Garn and Glenn in the class of ’74—so I spent 18 years of my life with him. When I came back from my Shuttle flight, Bob Dole—it was about 10:30 or 11:00 at night—was holding a vote, and he had prearranged it to have more than 90 Senators on the floor, so it was rather emotional. I walked on the floor, and the Senate stood up and gave me a standing ovation, and I thought, “little Jake Garn from Richfield, Utah is really arrived. The U.S. Senate is giving me a standing ovation.”

John walks down from his seat on the Democratic side, to the well of the Senate, gives me a big bear hug, and I thought, “Now I’ve *really* arrived. America’s first man to orbit the Earth is giving me a hug in front of the U.S. Senate.”

What nobody heard but me is what John whispered in my ear. He said, “You SOB. You had 110 orbits. I only had three.” I said, “John, I would have traded you the other 107 to have been first.” So after he flew [on the Shuttle] you can imagine what I said to him: “John, you had 140 orbits and I only had 110!”

After I was first sworn into the Senate, I said to my wife, “Am I going to clean that suit, or am I going to keep it forever?” Because during the swearing in ceremony, my right elbow touched John Glenn.

**EIR:** It would probably be good if more politicians had some experience with the space program. Senator Nelson is the only one left in the Senate who flew, and he is trying to hold up his end of the fight on this.

**Garn:** I agree with you. That would help, but the problem is more fundamental. The basic problem isn’t just NASA. It’s the National Science Foundation, the National Institutes of Health—basic research and development in general—that Congress doesn’t want to fund because they can’t get credit for it by the next election. That is your fundamental problem—shortsightedness. A lot of scientific achievements, whether in space or other areas, may not bear fruit for 10, 15, or 20 years, and the Congressman may or may not still be there to say, “Look how great I am.” They’re much more likely to fund things that they can take credit for by November of 2004.

That’s your fundamental problem. It’s across the board. We are short-changing the future of this country because of our unwillingness to fund basic research and development.

**EIR:** That’s why leadership from the White House is so important.



*To carry out George Bush's program for manned missions to the Moon and Mars, presidential leadership will be required, and Congress must be willing to fund long-term, visionary research and development efforts. In this artist's drawing, a geologist is collecting rock samples from the eastern cliff of the volcano Olympus Mons on Mars.*

**Garn:** That's why I wish the President had done it right after [he was inaugurated] and said, "In my Administration, we want to expand our horizons," not only in space, but in science in general.

**EIR:** The President has many opportunities to organize support for his programs. In that light, people were disappointed that he did not mention it in his State of the Union address. Some of these questions will start to be raised, when the budget hearings start.

**Garn:** If we can keep the Senate office buildings open!

**EIR:** Do you think NASA will be able to fly in September if they haven't met all the letters of the law, of the Gehman recommendations?

**Garn:** I think that's going to depend entirely upon whether they have met the basic requirements. There are a lot of details, that a year from now you could say, "Well, you haven't met this, and you haven't met that." It's really a matter of priorities and what is really safety; what will enhance the safety of this first flight—rather than listing things.

Let me give you an example, from after the [1986 Space Shuttle] *Challenger* accident. Talk to any astronaut about that stupid flagpole, that is supposed to get the crews out with a

parachute. We all died laughing when they came up with that, because it would be totally useless on launch. There is no way that it could help you. It would be totally useless in space; and after re-entry, when you come home, there would be only a very few minutes, where, if you had a problem, you would hope that seven astronauts could get their parachutes on, shinny out that flagpole one at a time, and get far enough from the orbiter not to hit it, and bail out.

All the astronauts just giggled and laughed; and yet that was imposed as a safety item, where, during a seven-day flight, you have just a very few minutes when it might get some [of the crew] out, to parachute back to Earth. It is absolutely useless in space, absolutely useless on launch, useless during re-entry. Only after you're through re-entry and well back into the atmosphere you might be able to use it. But it was installed because the politicians insisted. It made them feel better.

No, you can't meet all of the safety requirements that people will come up with by September. But are they really safety items, or are they just somebody trying to make themselves feel better?

**EIR:** There are things that could probably be put on a wish list that would improve safety, to try to save the crew, but they would take years to develop and cost billions of dollars.

**Garn:** Most people don't even know about the flagpole that they put on the current orbiters.

**EIR:** And people were aghast when the statement was made by Shuttle manager Ron Dittmore within 48 hours of the *Columbia* accident one year ago, when he said there was nothing that could have been done to save the crew. It sounded terrible, and Mr. O'Keefe responded that NASA would have done anything to try; we would have had every engineer working on this. Then, weeks later, statements were made by astronauts saying, in fact, there was nothing that could have been done to save the crew.

**Garn:** They would have just ruined the flight if the crew had known about the damage, because they didn't have enough fuel to get to the space station. Even if they did, they had no docking mechanism. They could have tried to push each other across [from the orbiter to the station], one suit at a time, and hope that they hit the station. Maybe somebody could have tried to grab them with a fish net, or something.

I agree completely with what Ron Dittmore said.

**EIR:** The astronauts have always stressed that you have to be willing to accept some level of risk, and losses, in manned space flight.

**Garn:** I would volunteer to go to Mars, even if it were only a one-way trip, and you knew you couldn't come back! How could you possibly turn down the opportunity to go to Mars! I can't even imagine anybody saying, "No!"

OPEN LETTER TO THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

## This New Turning-Point In World History<sup>1</sup>

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

*This document was released by the LaRouche in 2004 Presidential campaign committee.*

*The results of some recent U.S. elections, remind us, that that stupidity of a people by which they are led to their own destruction, may be, in large part, the result of what was done to them. This, however, does not mean that the people have a right to claim the fruits of that stupidity as a matter of political principle.*

—Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

*“...The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars, But, in ourselves, that we are underlings.”*

—Cassius, in Shakespeare, *Julius Caesar* Act I, ii

February 9, 2004

### Preface: The End of an Empire

The February 10, 1763 Treaty of Paris, defined the emergence of the British East India Company as a new imperialism, both as a matter of fact, and in the governing intention of that Company's then-emerging leading political figure. This figure was a then still youthful, but already powerful William Petty Fitzmaurice, the later Marquess of Lansdowne

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1. This and other reports by me on the same subject-area, are dedicated to the memory of my recently deceased collaborator, historian, and patriot H. Graham Lowry, who would have covered much of the period following the 1763 Treaty of Paris in the projected second volume of his 1987 *How The Nation Was Won* (Washington, D.C.: Executive Intelligence Review, 1987). That second work was prevented by the action of a turncoat turned Synarchist (i.e., avowed fascist) enemy of the U.S.A., one Fernando Quijano, who hated everything which Graham and I represented, and sought, with aid of corrupt elements of the U.S. Government, to destroy the life's work of both of us.

also notorious as Lord Shelburne.

We have now come to the end of that empire, the British Empire, which has reigned, whether more richly or more poorly on this planet, for one-quarter of a millennium. Every nook and cranny of the world, each field and hamlet of the United States included, will be shaken by the presently onrushing effects of the currently onrushing, final fall of that colossus.

That Shelburne was the one-time (1782-83) Prime Minister of Britain, the all-time monster, and the sponsor of the careers of those among his personal lackeys, such as Adam Smith, Edward Gibbon, and Jeremy Bentham, who played leading roles in the preparations and other features of Shelburne's organizing of the French Revolution of 1789. The latter feat he set into motion through his diplomacy of 1782-83, during the time he was British Prime Minister and co-creator of the modern British Foreign Office.<sup>2</sup> The revolution itself was orchestrated largely through his appointed Foreign Office “secret committee” chief Bentham, as an operation

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2. Henry A. Kissinger delivered the London Chatham House address of May 10, 1982 at the occasion celebrating the 200th anniversary of the birth of that Foreign Office. For the presently continuing relevance of (Sir) Kissinger's address for understanding the continuing crises of U.S. policy since the death of President John F. Kennedy, see the most indicative features of its content.

Shelburne, as Prime Minister, set into motion a program of separate peace negotiations with the U.S.A., Spain, and France, a divide-and-rule among the allied powers, during which the decadent Physiocrat faction of France, and Shelburne's Swiss asset Jacques Necker, were among the key assets used by Shelburne to impose the “free trade” agreements which led into what proved to be, later, the fatal bankruptcy of Louis XVI's monarchy. It was in that context that the London-sponsored Martinist freemasonic cult was deployed to orchestrate the French revolution.



*U.S. Vice President Dick Cheney follows in the footsteps of the Spanish Inquisition’s beast-man, the satanic Torquemada (center), and the British Empire’s Lord Shelburne (right). Do not give automatic weapons, or nuclear weapons, to dangerous lunatics such as these!*

designed to eliminate the British Empire’s most immediate source of danger to its lately won supremacy at that time. That danger to the empire, the danger which was Bentham’s assigned target, was the immediate threat of 1789, that a French monarchy might be reformed, as Bailly and Lafayette proposed, to reflect the signal achievement of the economic and related, “Hamiltonian” reforms incorporated in the U.S. Federal Constitution of 1787-89.<sup>3</sup>

This Shelburne initiation and orchestration of the French Revolution of 1789, was conducted largely through the instrumentality of the British-directed Martinist freemasonic lodge of Lyons and Savoy, the freemasonry of Mesmer, Cagliostro, and, the worst monster of them all, that Joseph de Maistre who proclaimed himself the apostle of that forerunner of Adolf Hitler also known as the Spanish Inquisition’s most notorious beast-man, the satanic Torquemada.<sup>4</sup> The Martinists were those who later spawned what became known as Synarchy and that Synarchist International which created the sundry fascist regimes and movements of the 1922-45 interval. Agents of Shelburne included the notorious Danton and the Swiss Marat, both of whom were trained in and deployed into France from London, under direction of Bentham’s “Secret

Committee,” where they delivered speeches which had been written for them by the London-based “Secret Committee.”<sup>5</sup>

The interval from the coup by Shelburne assets Philippe Egalité and Jacques Necker of July 14, 1789, through the 1815 Congress of Vienna, set into motion mechanisms which have been deployed, still, by the British Empire of 1763-2004, in that empire’s repeated efforts, such as World War I, and the so-called “Cold War” of 1946-89, both to prevent continental Eurasia from uniting to defeat the supremacy of London’s empire, and also to prevent the replacement of that empire by a global system of community of sovereign states consistent with the principles embodied in the American Revolution of 1776-89.

Although Shelburne et al. conceived that empire as an intended permanent successor to the empire of ancient Rome, the essential power of the British imperial system was not located essentially in the military power of its legions, but, rather in London’s role as the successor of Norman-allied

3. This U.S. threat to the British Empire did not end there. Under the title of the Cincinnatus Society, the officers of the Army of the U.S. War for Independence, and their heirs, created and maintained an intelligence service of continuing strategic significance as long as the head of the Society, U.S. Major-General the Marquis de Lafayette lived, and even beyond. Typical was the case of Edgar Allan Poe, a member of the Society whose diagnosed epilepsy caused his premature retirement from the West Point Corps of Cadets, who functioned, both inside the U.S. and abroad (e.g., in France) as a part of the same U.S. intelligence team, led by Lafayette, as naval intelligence specialist James Fenimore Cooper. John Quincy Adams was a key figure in these intelligence operations, and Adams’ one-time protégé, U.S. Representative Abraham Lincoln, was a product of the same circles. All informed U.S. patriots, still today, hark back, as if by instinct, to that political tradition, as I do.

4. See LaRouche in 2004, *Children of Satan II: The Beast-Men*.

5. Toward the close of his life, Simon Bolivar exposed Bentham’s true, continuing role as his British Foreign Office controller during most of Bolivar’s earlier role as a leading professional revolutionary in the Americas. Through Bentham’s principal protégé and successor in the Foreign Office, Lord Palmerston, Bentham, the controller of the U.S. traitor Aaron Burr, led the Foreign Office’s operations against the U.S.A., over an interval from his own adoption by Lord Shelburne through his posthumous defeat, the dashing of Britain’s and Napoleon III’s hopes of their Confederate puppets’ victory at Gettysburg. The Confederacy itself was the outcrop of a policy set into motion as the Essex Junto’s treasonous Hartford Convention project, and brought to fruition through Palmerston agent Giuseppe Mazzini’s Concord, Massachusetts and Charleston, South Carolina basing of the “Young America” project. The stink of Bentham’s personal influence permeated the socialist outcrops of the Mazzini “Young Europe” organization to the present day, including prominent Bolsheviks of the 1920s. Karl Marx himself was (hilariously) an unwitting Palmerston asset of Urquhart’s operations at the British Library, but a witting asset of Palmerston’s Mazzini, who personally, and publicly, conferred leadership of the “First International” upon Marx. Cf. Anton Chaitkin, *Treason in America*, 2nd ed. (New York: New Benjamin Franklin House, 1985).

medieval Venice's financier oligarchy, as the ruling (*ultramontane*) financier power of the world.<sup>6</sup> It is that financier oligarchy's system, including its U.S. financier branch, which has now brought its own inescapable doom upon itself.

Like the Venetian financier oligarchy which had created the Anglo-Dutch maritime financier oligarchy as its own bastard offspring, the so-called British Liberal system, known during the Eighteenth Century as "The Venetian Party," relied chiefly on luring other people to fight to bleed one another virtually to near-death, as a way of managing actual or potential rivals, especially Eurasian continental rivals.<sup>7</sup>

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6. The newly crowned Emperor Charlemagne was horrified to discover, at his coronation, that this title had been conferred upon him under a fraudulent legend known as "The Donation of Constantine." According to this mythical "Donation," the Byzantine Emperor Constantine had conferred the powers of a pagan Roman Emperor on his alleged representative, the Pope, in the West, all as part of a doctrine under which the old Roman Empire had been given a continued, post-Diocletian existence as a two-empire system, of respectively Eastern and Western divisions. Under this fraudulent dogma, only the Roman Emperor, or his imperial agent, had the power to define principles of law in any part of the empire, or the empire as a whole. Thus, sovereign nations were outlawed under what was known, therefore, as this *ultramontane* dogma. During the course of the 11th Century, an alliance of the Hildebrand known as Pope Gregory VII, Malthilde of Tuscany, and Cluny, created the alliance of Venice and the Normans of William the Conqueror, which ruled and ruined most of Europe during the period concluding with the New Dark Age of the mid-14th Century. Malthilde was the founder of the Welf (Este) faction which represented the *ultramontane* faction in Europe until the 15th-Century Renaissance establishment of the principle of the modern sovereign nation-state. It was Gottfried Leibniz's poking into the implications of the history of the d'Este family (the ruling house of Hanover) which stoked the Venetian hatred of Leibniz to a fever pitch. The mystical side of the British monarchy's imperial legendry, is traced from these and related origins. It was the efforts of Dante Alighieri, and others, to establish a law of national sovereignty which triumphed conditionally in the 1439 great ecumenical Council of Florence upon which the establishment of the first true nation-states, Louis XI's France and Henry VII's England, was premised. This Renaissance development, overturning the *ultramontane* hoax, was the birth of modern political-economy. The notion of an *ultramontane* principle is traced from the transformation of the role of the Zeus-Olympian tradition's pagan Pantheon, under Julius Caesar and his imperial successors; the Caesar was the Pontifex Maximus of that chiefly pagan Pantheon. The acceptance of Christian bishops approved by him, under the pagan Emperor Constantine, was, in brief, the issue of the Nicene conference which led to the emergence of that Augustinian current in the west of which Charlemagne himself was a product. The later cleavage between Eastern and Western churches had a different historical origin in the emergence of the Venetian-Norman-Cluny (e.g., "Welf") faction preceding the Norman Conquest.

7. The reintroduction of Venice's control into post-Henry VII England was done under the coordinated direction of Venice's Francesco Zorzi (known in England then as "Giorgi"), who operated under the cover of Henry VIII's marriage counsellor. Key Venice agents deployed under the direction of Zorzi included Cardinal Pole (a pretender to the British throne) and the notorious Thomas Cromwell. The judicial murder of Sir Thomas More was the crucial turn to Venice's advantage. This development played into Venice's control over Spain, through the Inquisition, in launching Spain against both England and France, and in setting into motion the Venice-directed religious and related wars of the 1511-1648 "little new dark age" interval. The consolidation of Venice's control over the English monarchy during the adulthood of Marlowe and Shakespeare, as conducted through the Cecils and their Sir Francis Bacon, was accomplished under the direction of the "new

Now, either way the world pivots during the remainder of global crisis-year 2004, two and a half centuries of world history,<sup>8</sup> which was dominated by the financier interests associated with the imperial Anglo-Dutch Liberal parliamentary system, is coming to its abrupt end. While pathetic fools such as President George W. Bush, Jr., prattle about an actually non-existent recovery, the greatest financial crash in all history is about to strike the world with a force beyond the imagination of most persons living at this moment. Whatever the outcome of that crash, the Anglo-Dutch Liberal form of parliamentary system will not outlive that financial holocaust.

There are only two alternatives before the U.S.A. for the short time still ahead. Either we shall resume the pathway charted by President Franklin Roosevelt's recovery from the deep depression brought upon us by Presidents Coolidge's and Hoover's administrations, or, the prolonged attempt to maintain the continuity of the presently hopelessly bankrupt floating-exchange-rate monetary-financial system, will plunge the planet as a whole, chain-reaction style, into a prolonged "new dark age," in which the world's population would probably fall to a miserable number less than one billion, from the more than six billions reported today. No hysterics' screaming denial of that consequence would prevent such a calamity from erupting at about this time.

For today's world at large, this inevitable collapse of that empire in that form, poses a challenge we dare not evade. We must choose, whether we will go virtually to a living Hell throughout this planet, in the fall of this imperial world-system, or whether we shall call forth the legacy of the 1776-1789 American Revolution, to bring forth on this planet the kind of community among respectively sovereign nation-states which our John Quincy Adams affirmed, and which the present circumstance urgently requires. That latter task defines the pivotal, crucial historical mission confronting the next President of the U.S.A.

Inevitably, I shall now be reporting, in many published locations, and on many occasions, on various of the categorical implications of this presently onrushing great change in the course of world history. These seismic events now bursting in upon an astonished world, are millennial in scope of their implications, and, therefore, could never be encompassed in even a mere single book.

On this present occasion, I focus our attention on one of the grandest of all issues of the policy-making by and among

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party" faction of Venice, that headed by the Paolo Sarpi who founded the neo-Ockhamite doctrine known as "empiricism." As Venice's power as a state was weakened during the course of the 17th Century, Venice's financier oligarchy developed the potential maritime powers of the Netherlands and British Isles as keystones for continuing the Venetian oligarchy's continued power in Europe generally. Typical of the result was the role of Paris-based Venice agent Antonio Conti, whose Europe-wide network of salons produced the anti-Leibniz cult of Isaac Newton, and gave the name of "The Venetian Party" to the 18th-Century "Enlightenment."

8. Since the 1755 beginning of the "Seven Years' War" of 1755-63.



nations. Look back, from the 1763-2004 rise and fall of the imperial Anglo-Dutch Liberal parliamentary system, to such exemplary, earlier great upheavals in European history as: the religious warfare of 1511-1648; the Fifteenth-Century Renaissance which launched modern European civilization; the New Dark Age of the Fourteenth Century which had been brought on by the Venice-Norman-Cluny cabal; the fall of the Roman Empire; the global impact of the mission of Jesus Christ; and the self-destruction of the Athens of Pericles by the Peloponnesian war. Looking backward through such crucial turning points in this history of Europe, since its birth in the shadows cast by the Great Pyramids of Giza, we must recognize that there is a persisting deep principle, which governs, and also supersedes the rise and fall of the cultures associated with the pulsation of such great, intervening intervals of history.

That principle is the special nature of man, as *Genesis* 1 defines man as set apart from, and absolutely above all other living creatures. It is only from the vantage-point of that principle, that anything significant about the history of mankind could ever have been understood. It is only from that standpoint, as I define it in the following pages, that the process of the rise and fall of the British Empire, up to the present time, could be competently understood.

The challenge which this collapse of the British Empire presents to the world at large, is the urgency of a new process of collaboration among nations, a collaboration consistent with the need to establish a new world economic order of long-term cooperation among perfectly sovereign nation-states. In such a process, the sovereign states of the British Isles would be among the obvious candidates for participation. As President James Monroe's great Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, defined the prospect for future relations among the sovereign states of the Americas, the new association among the states of the planet must find its ecumenical basis.

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## 1. The Theory of the Case: Man or Beast?

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To summarize the argument made in the preceding introductory remarks:

We have reached the verge of that collapse at which the survival of not only the U.S.A., but, most probably, also civilization in general is immediately threatened. This fact coincides with the IMF policy typified by its current, frantic progenocidal policies toward the nation of Argentina. That IMF policy in that case, must be taken as a warning of the prevalent disposition of a cabal of leading financier groupings which includes prominently relevant such interests operating in the effort to orchestrate the present Presidential campaigns inside the U.S.A.

The only alternative to the global fascist outrage which

the IMF's Argentina policy implies, would require immediate rejection and reversal of, with few exceptions, every new trend in economic and cultural policy, generally, which had been introduced since about the time of the launching of the official U.S. war in Indo-China.<sup>9</sup> Any attempt to save the presently reigning international financial system, would ensure the early disintegration of civilization as we have known it until now.

In the simplest aspect of this challenge, there is no possibility of the continued existence of the U.S.A., or most of the world outside that, unless it is the leading financial circles, not the indebted nations, not the people of those nations, who must be compelled to "eat" the losses which those financiers' hegemony in national and international monetary-financial policy-making has produced.

Hence, were a new U.S. Administration installed which had been chosen for its compliance with the avowed self-interest of the leading U.S. and other international financier circles of today, the U.S.A. would be quickly doomed to a mass-murderous, worse-than-Hoover-Mellon process of looting leading quickly to the extinction of the U.S.A. itself—and much else besides.

The problem is, that none of my current or recent rivals for nomination as the next U.S. President has shown even a minimal degree of the personal intellectual and emotional competence required to deal with a crisis of this magnitude, and of other, ominous, related implications.

Yet, even those observations do not go far enough, or deep enough.

Under the very special conditions of today's crisis, reorganizing the financial-monetary system, while indispensable and urgent in itself, would not be sufficient remedy. So much damage has been done, globally, to the physical capacity to produce, so much of the productive physical capital and productive labor-force skills has been destroyed during the recent 33 years since U.S. President Nixon's folly of August 15-16, 1971, that it were not sufficient merely to "set the clock" of monetary-financial policy back to something resembling the fixed-exchange-rate monetary system of the time of U.S. Presidents Dwight Eisenhower and John F. Kennedy. More profound reforms are required.

Implicitly, the actions taken by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in combatting the murderous follies which Presidents Coolidge and Hoover perpetrated in complicity with Andrew Mellon, typify the required effects of the immediate, sweeping changes to be made. However, much more has been destroyed than the ruined Americas' and Europe's physical ability to produce.

The minds of an entire generation which came into adulthood during the middle to late 1960s "cultural paradigm-shift," have been so corrupted with the knee-jerk reflexes of

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9. For example, except President Johnson's support for the Voting Rights Act which the present Democratic National Committee has repealed in fact.

a Roman-like, imperial “bread and circuses,” “life-style” cult, that virtually all of the presently hegemonic strata of senior ranking officials of government and economic life, have acquired a pre-programmed incompetence in the most elementary features of economic policy-shaping. The Pavlovian-reflex slogan, “You can not turn the clock back to those” former (e.g., pre-1965, pre-1972) “ways,” those before the mid-1960s rock-drug-sex counterculture and related species of cultural-paradigm shifts, is a typical symptom of a mind bereft of the most essential qualities of competent judgment in economic and related matters.

We have entered a time of crisis in which, especially in the Americas and Western and Central Europe, the reigning generation in power in government and economy, the so-called “Baby Boomer” generation, most emphatically, has largely mislaid essential parts of that quality fairly described as “the moral fitness to survive.” In such a state of affairs, the only hope for mankind in general, is that the shock of the manifest failure of “their system,” will prompt a significant part of that generation to reconsider certain profound changes from their presently habituated way of thinking.

Certainly, President John F. Kennedy’s principal enemies inside government at the time of his Presidency, were the right-wing, so-called “utopian” faction of war-makers which outgoing President Dwight Eisenhower had described as “a military-industrial complex” committed to Bertrand Russell’s 1940s “preventive nuclear warfare” doctrine, and to the modified “mutual and assured thermonuclear” standoff policy which Russell, Khrushchev, et al., crafted and launched over the course of the 1950s. Kennedy had fought against those utopian policies of Secretary of Defense McNamara, Henry A. Kissinger, and others over the too-short-lived course of his administration. The President’s consultations with General of the Armies Douglas MacArthur, and his orders to McNamara and McGeorge Bundy on the proposed Indo-China war, typify this. More notably, those specific anti-war policies of the President were promptly reversed by Bundy and McNamara after the President was dead.

However, as I have just stated, we can not simply “turn back the clock” to the days when Kennedy was President. We must not oversimplify history by dating the change to the mid-1960s war, and cultural-paradigm shift, simply to the aftermath of that President’s assassination.

We must uproot what had already been both the deep-rooted intellectual and emotional causes of those mistakes which caused our nation, then, at that time, to unleash, even to allow the dionysiac-existentialist cultural paradigm-shift of the 1964-81 interval, and beyond. Yes, our cultures of that time fell prey to a disease, but that disease erupted from where it had been already gestating, within us, during approximately a preceding generation of time. It was gestating within the so-called right-wing turn back to pre-Roosevelt impulses of our financier establishment, which were unleashed within our population and institutions, as we were then, during the mid-

dle to late, Truman 1940s. It is that disease, as it already infected our national culture, while Truman, Eisenhower, and Kennedy were U.S. Presidents, which we must uproot now, if our nations are to outlive the great monetary-financial-economic holocaust descending upon us during the time immediately ahead.

On that account, we must make a “reversed cultural-paradigm shift”; but we must do something more profound than that alone. That “something more” is the principal subject, and intention of this report.

The historical root of the feasible solution for that deeper source of danger, from within us then, and still today, is indicated by the long-standing, historic contrast between the leading American patriots of 1763-89 and our principal enemy of that time, the Anglo-Dutch Liberal system, as the latter was led then by Shelburne’s and Bentham’s British East India Company.

In our best features during that time, 1776-89, we American patriots were an integral part of a European Classical Greek tradition associated with the legacy of the Fifteenth-Century Renaissance, the role of the circles of Jean-Baptiste Colbert and Gottfried Leibniz in the wake of the Treaty of Westphalia, and the mid-to-late-Eighteenth-Century eruption of the Classical humanist Renaissance associated with names such as Abraham Kästner, his student Gotthold Lessing, and the great Moses Mendelssohn. At that time, the continuation of that Renaissance was expressed by the best of Goethe, Friedrich Schiller, the von Humboldt brothers, and Keats and Shelley in England. Our leading patriots’ traditions were predominantly those traced from Thales, Solon, the Pythagoreans, Plato’s Socrates, and the *New Testament*, all combined with the powerful influence of the work of Leibniz on the circles of our principal founder, the scientist Benjamin Franklin.

Across the Atlantic, excepting the initial period, approximately 1780-86, of the reign of Austria’s sometime reformer Joseph II, from his mother’s death until the Martinist plot of “the Queen’s Necklace” against his sister, French Queen Marie-Antoinette, the Habsburgs and the British monarchy were the Americas’ principal, and most impassioned adversaries; but, nonetheless, despite those enemies of ours, among the best of the contrary souls of Europe then, the success of our cause was the leading feature of their hope for similar reforms in Europe itself.

During that 1763-89 interval, our impulse, as informed by study of some relevant works of Leibniz, was to establish a nation self-governed by the principles of what Leibniz had defined as the science of physical economy. The influence of Leibniz’s work on our first Treasury Secretary, Alexander Hamilton, was only typical. When our foremost friend in Europe, France, was turned against us by Shelburne’s pack and Bonaparte, our young republic was isolated from, and chiefly imperilled by the hostile world around us; some of our best figures who had been protégés of Franklin, went half-mad

under those circumstances, as the cases of the Jefferson and Madison Presidencies attest. We were divided internally between those who considered our enemy France the lesser evil, and others who favored our acknowledged enemy, Britain. It was not until President Lincoln's victory over the synarchist-like British puppet, the Confederacy, that we were able to assert our embedded national character as a republic, to become the world's leading national economic potency.<sup>10</sup>

Nonetheless, despite the recurring aberrations in our national economic practice, Leibniz's legacy is embedded within our constitutional system, as what Secretary Hamilton, among others, identified as *the American System of political-economy*. This reflection of Leibniz's science of physical economy, is echoed by the German-American protégé of the Cincinnati Society, Friedrich List, and by the world's greatest economist of the mid-Nineteenth Century, Henry C. Carey. It is what I represent as a proven leading long-range economic forecaster today.

Thus, the relevant new problem facing us today, as a result of the decadence of our culture over the 1964-2004 interval to date, is that even at its best, our republic's earlier economic practice has been a hybrid: partly a physical economy in the sense of Leibniz's influence, and also a mimicry of the Anglo-Dutch Liberal parliamentary system's doctrines and practices. That long-standing weakness in the outlook of even many of our leading citizens, has been profoundly aggravated by the added corruption of the recent decades' cultural paradigm-shift, from being the world's leading producer nation, to a parasitical bread-and-circuses culture.

Therefore, the problem which must be addressed to overcome the presently exploding global crisis, is more than simply a superficial difference between an arbitrarily financial economy, such as that practiced generally, world-wide today, and, the alternative, one based on the science of physical economy. Our nation's survival now depends upon policy changes featuring an included mastery of the concept of a science of physical economy, a concept derived directly from an anti-empiricist conception of the essential difference between human beings and mere beasts.

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10. Many naive readers of U.S. history have overlooked the crucial importance of the principle of "historical specificity" in their naively chauvinistic, populist misreading of outgoing President George Washington's warning against "entangling alliances" in Europe. A Europe under the combined hegemonies of the British Empire, a Jacobin or Napoleonic France, and a Habsburg Austro-Hungary was the enemy chiefly intending to obliterate our existence at that time. Indeed, those serious errors of Presidents John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and James Madison, which caused the decadence and collapse of both the Federalist and Democratic-Republican Parties under those Presidents, were a reflection of the disorientating effect of seeking friends from among the contending then-governing forces of Europe at that time. The case of the duping of the Adams government into accepting the British Foreign Office's fraudulent propaganda-tract, *The Roots of the Conspiracy*, by Sir John Robison, is exemplary of the multiply ironical way in which Adams' re-election was defeated and the cause of the treasonous, Aaron Burr-linked Essex Junto promoted.

Some preliminary discussion of this conflict in outlook is required at this immediate point in this report.

## What Is Human Nature?

The failure of most professional historians, and others, is the folly inhering in a method which is known as "fallacy of composition" of the evidence. These fellows are, thus, so immersed in the reductionist's way of "connecting the dots" among the merely selected details of the events to which their attention is thrown, that they ignore the actual connections which govern the unfolding of the processes of history, processes subsumed by that nature of man which had been the proper subject of their inquiry.

Most such fellows from modern centuries, are either philosophical reductionists by their own disposition, or behave as if they were, according to the other-directing disposition of the institutions upon which they believe that their careers and reputations depend. Thus they, as the Romantic critics of drama do, see the bestial passions of a biological individual man's relationship to other men, and to society, as if man should be merely a talking animal such as Thomas Huxley and his H.G. Wells, or Bertrand Russell, professed themselves to be. They do not reckon as Plato's Socrates and the Christian Apostles John and Paul did, with the essential, determining feature of both the individual and his or her society, the *efficient* immortality of what I shall define afresh here, *from a physical standpoint*, as the individual human soul.

They proceed from the erroneous, implied assumption that what is self-evident, is the individual living person, as represented by a living body caught in the frighteningly brief passage between birth and death. They propose to define the nature, and the essential and other needs of such a misdefined individual, as, for example, Hobbes, Locke, Kant, and Sigmund Freud have done.<sup>11</sup> They then propose to define, and interpret social processes as representable in terms of the assumed relations among such finite objects as that. History for them lies, thus, in a mere fantasy: on either an infinitely extended flat plane, or simply extended space, a space within which these relations are so defined as more or less percussive forms of interactions.

Such commonplace views as those among the social theorists and historians, either entirely exclude consideration of man's essential, *physically definable* immortality, or degrade that immortality to something which inhabits another, merely *a priori*, non-existing space-time, the merely fantastic "beyond," lying outside the domain of physical interactions among living persons.

That perverted, reductionist view of man's nature, is consistent with the legacy of societies in which some men ruled,

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11. In the latter section of his *Critique of Practical Reason*, subtitled "The Dialectic of Practical Reason," Kant constructs a reductionist rationalization for what he terms "the negation of the negation." The systemic features of Freud's notion of repression are a parody of Kant's argument.



*Over most of human history, some men have ruled, like predatory beasts, over other men whom they treated as herded and culled human cattle. Here: Slavery in China in the early Twentieth Century.*

as like predatory beasts, over other men treated as wild and hunted, or herded and culled human cattle. Such were the characteristic feature of societies associated with each and all empires. The chief source of the evils of modern society, is that even the relatively best among our prevalent cultures have failed, so far, to free themselves fully from the ideological legacy of a tradition of man being beastly to men and women who are treated as they were human cattle.

It is for this reason, the prevalent reductionist misconception of the human individual, which is still prevalent in globally extended modern European civilization in general: that, during moments of great crisis, such as the calamity descending upon the world at the present moment, we find so very few men and women in society who have the requisite essential capabilities of leadership for such exceptional occasions. Those who harass or herd other people as human cattle, are often, as history shows, brought down by their own cultivated brutishness, their indifference to those more powerful, long-ranging qualities which are the nature of men and women made equally in the likeness of the Creator of the universe.

Typical of that corruption of modern British culture, and its American and other imitators, is the toleration of the misconception of man according to the empiricist dogmas of Hobbes, Locke, Kant, and so on. Henry A. Kissinger pointed aptly to that corruption in himself in his 1982 London Chatham House address commemorating the second century of the British Foreign Office, where he praised Winston Churchill, and condemned President Franklin Roosevelt on behalf the Hobbesian quality which Kissinger attributed to the tradition of modern British culture, and to himself, on

that occasion.<sup>12</sup>

In such a manner, like those Romans so described to Shakespeare's Brutus by Cassius, the root of the failure of most among our so-called leaders is that they are conditioned to act as human-cattle-like "underlings" by adopted nature, seeking their success in their adopted little niche of personal ambitions for their mortal life, and are thus unable to find the passion to reach beyond mortal life, to grasp the great, heroic issues, as the Rev. Martin Luther King did with his "Mountain Top" address, which will actually decide the outcome of perilous events for the advantage of mankind.<sup>13</sup>

So, these historians and today's typical political leaders, alike, are so obsessed with the possession of their preferred stateroom, that they refuse to see that their ship is sinking.

Those preceding remarks situate the proposition to be examined at this point in the report.

## 1.1 The Nature of Man in Economy

Now, therefore, examine the difference between a society of apes and a nation of people: on three successive levels of discussion.

First, we must define the process of mankind's willful increase of its long-term potential relative population-density in terms of that relevant principle of action, which is present in the human species, but which is lacking in all lower forms of life. In this first approximation, we focus on the role of those sovereign powers of the individual human mind which are expressed as experimentally validated discoveries of universal physical principle. We take that first step in this section.

In the then following, second section of this part of my report, we shall shift attention from those principles which express the relationship of the individual mind to nature directly, to principles which account for society's knowledge of the closely related principles of Classical artistic composition and social organization, which latter are essential for effective cooperation in the realization of the benefits of discovered physical principles.

In the next, third section, following that, we shall consider the preceding two points in the light of the bearing of the discoveries of Vernadsky on the functional relationship between individual entrepreneurship and basic economic infrastructure in co-determining the level of productivity achieved in national and world economy.

That said, we now proceed with our focus on this first section.

The crucial point to which this must lead our attention is, as I shall show here, thus fairly posed as a challenge by the following proposition: Anyone who does not agree with

12. Op. cit.

13. See "Lyndon LaRouche Speaks on The Immortality of Martin Luther King," a keynote address delivered Jan. 19, 2004 in Talladega County, Alabama (EIR News Service DVD, 2004: EIRDV-2004-001).

young Carl Gauss' 1799 condemnation of the malicious folly of Euler and Lagrange on the issue of the complex domain, is either simply ignorant of, or stubbornly opposed to the most elementary essentials of modern physical science, or, by that token, has denied the actual existence of the human individual as human, as the empiricist ideologues Euler, Lagrange, Kant, et al. have fanatically denied this nature of man.<sup>14</sup> I shall now qualify that argument, and then elaborate the relevant implications to which it leads. In this first section of the treatment of the theory of the case, I must include certain arguments which I have employed repeatedly in locations published earlier; nonetheless, their repetition here is indispensable, as the reader shall discover.

Were man a higher ape, the living human population of this planet would never have exceeded more than a few millions such, chiefly wretched creatures. Today, more than six billions living persons are reported. There is no evidence of a genetic change to account for this accomplishment. Most of the increase has occurred during the period of, and because of the effects of the recent seven centuries of modern European civilization, and the most spectacular increase in such potential has occurred during the recent two of those centuries, since approximately the birth of my great-great-grandfather. I can therefore attest, from my experience, that these changes are the product of cultural, not genetic evolution.<sup>15</sup>

It should be obvious, as I shall show, once again, in this report: that to account for cultural evolution scientifically, science must trace history, not from some assumed earliest past, to recent times, but, in a directly opposite direction, backwards in time, from approximately the present, toward the past. The phenomenon to be isolated as causal, is the emergence of principles which did not exist within the bounds of prior states of the human social process. Progress is generated by the discovery and application of previously unknown universal physical principles, for which, therefore, virtually

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14. Carl F. Gauss, *The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra* (1799), *Carl Friedrich Gauss: Werke*, Vol. III (Hildesheim, Germany: Georg Olms Verlag, 1981): (in original Latin: *Demonstratio nova theorematism omnem*. . . , a work of extraordinary importance for the history of science, of a concise, rigorous argument in a mere 31 pages, including diagram, beginning page 1 of volume). As also referenced in Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. "On the Subject of Tariffs and Trade," *Executive Intelligence Review* Vol. 31, No. 6, Feb. 13, 2004.

15. The relevant concept here is Riemannian. The three phase-spaces of the known universe (abiotic, living, and *noëtic*) are "multiply-connected." They interact, such that, most notably, the higher of each phase-space in that ordering, superimposes its intention upon the lower. This implies, for the discussion at hand, that the specific quality of mankind is expressed in a biological form which is an appropriate vehicle for the *noëtic*, passing over other living forms which lack that appropriateness. This is to say, that man did not evolve as a *noëtic* creature from lower forms of life; rather, the *noëtic* principle intervened in the development of living species, to effect a specifically creative action, of superimposing the *noëtic* quality upon the members of a living species. Obviously, the development of living processes on Earth must reach the point at which ripeness for such a creative intervention could be manifest.

no trace exists in the knowledge and practice of the immediately preceding history of that branch of human culture. So, to understand our present time, we must discover our past, peeling the onion of historical development, layer, by layer, by layer. We must thus, clinically (so to speak), adduce the process of forward development by the process of searching backwards.

This method is focussed upon discoveries of principle which are prompted by the appearance of stubborn paradoxes for which there are no Aristotelean or kindred forms of deductive/inductive solutions. Presented with the evidence that a certain discovery of principle had been made, which solved the corresponding paradox, we ourselves must relive the dialectical act of discovering the hypothesis, and then the experimental proof of that hypothesis which masters the anomaly. Without this Platonic dialectical method, all accounts of history, especially deductive-inductive arguments, are predominantly frauds.

Such is the true historical method. We must recreate the *historically specific state of mind and circumstances* in which the relevant, valid act of discovery being considered were generated. Sophists' explanations, such as the ideological Felix Klein's sophist's attempt to explain away the authenticity of Cusa's, Leibniz's, Gauss', and Riemann's notion of the transcendental from a deductive-inductive standpoint, are not to be tolerated. We must relive that moment of discovery in our own mind.<sup>16</sup> We must, thus, in reversing the process to a forward direction in history, account for each step of progress by reliving the experience of action, discovery, and action, each occurring within its authentically historically specific circumstance, manner, place, and time, as the greatest historian-playwrights, such as Shakespeare and Schiller, have applied precisely that anti-Romantic principle of historical specificity.

For this purpose, the most well-defined set of evidence is the tracing of the cultural evolution of European civilization back to its birth, in the Greece of Thales, Solon, and Pythagoras, in the shadow of those great astronomical instruments, Egypt's Great Pyramids of Giza.

For this first section of this chapter of the present report, I have put the more complex issues of social evolution to one side, and concentrated, for the start, on those changes in culture (e.g., increase of the human potential relative population-density) which are attributable to discoveries of what qualify as universal physical principles of what we might

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16. Klein's hoax on the subject of the transcendental, was in immediate defense of the sophistry against Leibniz's infinitesimal calculus (universal physical principle of least action) by Euler, d'Alembert, and Lagrange. Klein's argument was based upon the exact-same sophistry first exposed by Gauss' 1799 *The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra*, op cit. Cf. Felix Klein, *Famous Problems of Elementary Geometry*, W.W. Bean & D.E. Smith, eds. 2nd ed. 1962 (New York: Chelsea Publishing, 1962, 1980). To refute Klein, apply Gauss' 1799 argument against d'Alembert, Gauss, Legendre, et al.

usually call physical science. The justification for this procedure will become clear at a later point in this present report.

Already, in what we know as the ancient Classical Greek tradition, the wiser members of society already recognized the same categorical division of types of events, into phase-spaces, a division which was restated by the Russian biogeochemist Vladimir I. Vernadsky: the non-living, the living, and the human-creative (the *noëtic*).<sup>17</sup> We must treat each of these three, multiply-connected, qualitative states of nature, in terms of its own quasi-historical specificities. We must trace the evolution of our habitation of this planet backwards in time, from the present, and relive the interacting abiotic, biotic, and noëtic processes of action, so explored, in terms of the principle of forward development which that backward exploration reveals to us.

Thus, rather than looking at human history as unfolding on an abiotic and biotic background which exists essentially independent of our will, we must see ourselves exerting an increasing dominion of development over, and responsibility for that “history,” as our view of a continuing process of development, in which man is now crucial, but a process

17. Cf. Plato, *Timaeus* and Johannes Kepler, *The New Astronomy* (1609), William Donahue trans. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1992). See also Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., *The Economics of the Noösphere* (Washington, D.C.: EIR News Service, 1997).

which began before man’s interventions either existed, or which might have existed but were initially of relatively marginal significance.


The idea of universal physical principles is traced backwards in that Classical culture, through Thales and the Pythagoreans, to the rigorously defined notions of astronomy associated with such Egyptian sources as the Great Pyramids. Taking those ancient references as a bench-mark for the development of physical science in the specifically European culture born in ancient Greece, we are led repeatedly back to those ancient references by every effort of valid modern scientific inquiries into the most deep-rooted assumptions upon which the successes of modern science rest still today. The case of Carl F. Gauss’ 1799 *The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra* has exemplary pedagogical importance for clarifying the issue of human nature on this account.

We now proceed accordingly.

## Human Experience and Knowledge

The specific distinction of Gauss’ first major paper, his doctoral dissertation, the first of several of his published papers on the subject of The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra, was an attack on the unscientific quality of the method of the notable mathematical empiricists such as d’Alembert, Euler, and Lagrange. That paper, as Lagrange was to complain rather loudly after considering the argument of that dissertation, harks back to the Pythagorean method of pre-Euclidean Classical geometry.<sup>18</sup> For reason of that specifically geometric

18. Put aside the contrary implications of the rather typical report, for example, of the otherwise useful reference work by W.K. Bühler, *Gauss: A Biographical Study* (New York: Springer-Verlag, 1981). Bühler is sometimes ambiguous about Gauss’ relationship to geometry. In one part, he has argued that Gauss took up geometry later in life, yet he emphasizes that Gauss’ mind is working geometrically in composing the doctoral dissertation. Gauss was a student and follower of Abraham Kästner, the leading mathematics teacher of middle- through late-18th-Century Germany. It was from, chiefly, the influence of Kästner that Gauss was made acquainted with those principles of pre-Euclidean Classical Greek geometry of which the 1799 dissertation is a precise demonstration. Unfortunately, even Gauss expert Kurt-R. Biermann echoes the efforts to deny Kästner’s crucial influence (together with E.A.W. Zimmermann) on those of Gauss’ youthful developments in anti-Euclidean geometry which were reflected in Gauss’ influence on his student Riemann’s 1854 habilitation dissertation. The source of those errors of judgment by Bühler and Biermann is scarcely mysterious. The preface to the 1970s Germany reprint of Kästner’s history of mathematics, contains an indicative fraud by the preface’s author. During the period of Kant’s publication of his first *Critique*, Leibniz-hating I. Kant set the pace for the savage gossip which influenced even the young Gauss of the 1790s, until a time when his astonishment at personal experience of the evidence of Kästner’s genius, prompted Gauss to revolutionize his own approach to mathematics. Gauss’ prolonged suppression of his own youthful discoveries in an anti-Euclidean geometry, despite the thorough reflections of this in his most crucial published work, is a reflection of the witch-hunt atmosphere against Kästner flowing from the circles of Euler, Lagrange, Kant, et al. On the method of science, otherwise, Gauss himself is clear; the confusion of both writers on Gauss is clearly their impulse to adopt the “official party line” on this or that about Gauss, even when their own independent conclusions are otherwise evidently contrary to that line.



“You won’t read about it in Science or Nature, but the big news in science today is the growth of a youth movement, committed to the principle of discovering the truth.”

- “How It Is, That Every American Shall Come to Understand Gauss,” by Sky Shields
- “Learning the Science of Pedagogy,” by Rianna St. Classis
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feature of the dissertation, it has extraordinary importance for the improved education of university students or gifted secondary pupils today. I have used it, so, as a keystone feature of my entry program for higher education of LaRouche Youth Movement associates (chiefly of the 18-25 age-bracket) today. That reference serves our purpose here, to situate the way in which today's populations must think about what is called physical knowledge.

The paper of Gauss goes implicitly to the core of the evidence showing the most elementary aspect of the distinction between animal forms of human experience and human knowledge.

The core of the relevant argument is to be summarized as follows.

The sense-perceptions of the human individual are not direct observation of the real world around us, but are reflections of the real world's impact upon our biological sense-organs. The significance of emphasizing that point, is that the most important categories of human knowledge pertain to objects,<sup>19</sup> such as universal gravitation, or nuclear microphysical objects, which are never directly "seen" by our sense-organs, but which are known through unique qualities of experimental validation of (Platonic forms of) hypotheses arising from otherwise insoluble anomalies in the domain of sense-perceptual experience. Experimentally validated discoveries of universal physical principles, are typical of this special class of experimentally knowable objects.

Thus, when we compare the anomalies which provoke such validated hypotheses with the proven universal principle derived in that way, we should recognize that the task of mathematical representation of what we have observed, must combine two categorically distinct, but multiply-connected sets of phenomena to a single effect. On the one side, sense-perception, which is merely a shadow of the reality "outside the observer's skin." On the other side, the efficiently determined anomaly imposed upon the observed sense-perception. To combine the two as one, we must take into account an invisible generator of the effect our sense-perception recognizes only as the anomaly. Hence, the complex domain.

In each instant, the two aspects of that reality touch one another at a location which sense-perception and Leibniz identify as an *infinitesimal* point. Hence, Leibniz's infinitesimal calculus; hence, the transcendental. Gauss' dissertation, taken together with his principal habilitation work, his *Dis-*



*The Great Pyramids at Giza, Egypt, remarkable for their quality as astronomical instruments, afford us insight into the origins of the method which pre-Euclidean Classical Greek science derived from uniquely Egyptian traditions.*

*quisitiones Arithmeticae*, are clearly the work of a mind which thinks geometrically, in the sense of what Kästner would acknowledge as both an anti-Euclidean and ante-Euclidean way.

Closer inspection of the Great Pyramids at Giza affords us better insight into the origins of the method which the pre-Euclidean Classical Greek science, such as that of Plato and the Platonic Academy (through Eratosthenes) derived from uniquely Egyptian traditions. There was no requirement of *a priori* definitions, axioms, and postulates, nor any other kind of *a priori* elements, such as those associated with Aristotle or the modern empiricists. Look inside the mind of those Egyptians, those Classical Greeks.

Those Pyramids present themselves to modern investigation as remarkable for their quality as excellent astronomical instruments, instruments which also have what we might term some physical-economic functions of importance for ancient Egypt at that time. Just so, Eratosthenes, about 200 B.C., measured the great circle of the Earth, with a remarkable degree of accuracy, from celestial observations made from "the ground" inside Egypt.

In general, as with relevant features of the Vedic calendars for Central Asia, the persistent measurement of small margins of anomalies (in the relatively short term), led ancient astronomers, and astro-navigators to accumulate a remarkable number of long-range cycles by methods not alien in principle to the unique discoveries of Johannes Kepler in modern times.

In addition to such astronomical and related discoveries

19. On Riemann's concept of *Geistesmasse* and the earlier work of Johann Herbart, see footnote 25.

of principles, there are four extremely elementary discoveries produced by pre-Euclidean Classical Greek geometry, which are of crucial importance for all modern science, the first three of which are featured topics of Gauss' 1799 dissertation. These are the paradoxes of doubling the line, doubling the square, doubling the cube, and the construction of the five Platonic solids. The fourth is, most notably, a featured subject of considerable consequence in Plato's *Timaeus* dialogue. These four primary cases have provided European civilization with the foundations of an Earth-bound physical science since.

The overlay of such astronomy and the exemplary role of those four items of Classical Greek pre-Euclidean geometry, have provided the conceptual foundations for competent modern physical science. They also provide us a rigorous insight into the essential difference which sets mankind absolutely above all lower forms of life, as distinct from all lower forms of life.

## The Concept of Power

The idea of "power" associated historically with the Pythagoreans and Plato, is elementary. I discovered it, as many others have done, similarly, quite independently, and said so, by no later than the age of 14, in my virtual knee-jerk reflex against the grounding presumptions of a secondary course in plane geometry.

Simply, studying the way in which steel beams seen at the neighboring Charlestown, Massachusetts Navy Yard were crafted to strike a balance between weight and net supporting strength, I rejected the taught assumption that a functional geometry could be defined axiomatically in a way which did not feature the integrated function of mass and work. My observation was rendered indelible by the ridicule to which I was subjected by some classmates for suggesting the existence of such a paradox.<sup>20</sup>

Implicitly, this hostile view of Euclidean geometry, a view which I adopted in such a fashion, then, typifies the opening of the simplest pathway toward discovering the physical proof of man's essential distinction from the mere beasts. Hence, my adolescent's primitive adherence to a simple defense of the concept of physical geometry, led me, by way of Leibniz, to my specific original contributions to the notion of physical economy, in opposition to Wiener and von Neumann, somewhat more than a decade later.

Gauss' 1799 dissertation goes directly to making that con-

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20. This experience dated from the period of my life, aged 12-13, when I was already immersed in my unquenchable appetite for the study of English translations of the notable writings of 17th- and 18th-Century English, French, and German philosophers. It was part of the process of my initial conversion to preference for Leibniz. Thus, I have never been excessively awed by the notion of "power" (*dynamis*) employed by the Pythagoreans and Plato; for me, the bare concept was obvious from the time of my adolescence. It was my later explorations of the implications of Leibniz's work, which captured my admiration for this notion of physical geometry, and that, more and more, even to the present day, more than sixty years later.

nection from the modern secondary and university geometry classroom, back to the sanity of the time of Plato. Gauss makes that connection simply and directly there, that in a way not found in his later published work, not found so clearly stated again until the work of his follower Riemann.

The simplest propositions of pre-Euclidean geometry were posed by the Pythagoreans, as paradoxes, as the challenge of doubling the line, the square, and the cube by no means other than construction. To execute the solution, in each of these cases, we must go outside the bounds of the immediate form being considered, to invoke a form of mental action external to the apparent domain of the object which is to be doubled. These defiantly paradoxical challenges to the merely literal mind, present us with the simplest conceivable choice of occasion for acknowledging the essential difference between man and beast. The doubling of the square, which is used by Plato as a pedagogical exercise of the Socratic method, prepares the mind of the young for the next step, the doubling of the cube. That, in turn, prepares the ground for adducing the implications of the five Platonic solids as Plato, and, later, Kepler, did.

The solution for each and all among those three problems of doubling by means of nothing but construction, requires a mental act uniquely specific to the human individual's will. This act is, in its first expression, the forming of an hypothesis. The experimental validation of the result of that action provides an experimental proof of a *universal physical principle*. Such an act, when successful, is termed the discovery of a *power*.<sup>21</sup>

For example, Kepler's discovery of a measured anomaly in the orbit of Mars, described such an experimentally *lawful* behavior of the Solar system, as expressing an *intention* of the Creator, an event contrary to the entire teaching of Aristotle, for example, and also such misguided followers of Aristotle as Claudius Ptolemy, Copernicus, and Tycho Brahe.<sup>22</sup>

This notion of power is to be contrasted with the reductionists' notion of "energy," as the latter was proposed by Clausius, Grassmann, Kelvin, et al. "Energy" is an effect, one of whose causes is *power* as defined by Plato, Kepler, et al. The origin of the modern use of the term "energy" by the empiricists, such as Kelvin, was the same avowed enemy of Plato, Aristotle, on which doctrine the erroneous astrophysics of Claudius Ptolemy, Copernicus, and Brahe had been wishfully premised. So, Leibniz, in defining his discovery of the fundamental principle of a science of physical economy, employed the German term *Kraft* (power) as a translation of Plato's *dynamis*.

These notions expressed by such usage of the terms *intention* and *power*, are to be traced, not merely as terms, but as conceptions, to mankind's development of astronomy. This origin is specific, for example, to pre-Euclidean geometry, as

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21. Classical Greek: *dynamis*, e.g., Plato, *Theaetetus*.

22. Johannes Kepler, *The New Astronomy*, op cit.



known for the Pythagoreans, from whom Plato derived his dialogues' overview, as "*spherics*." This is an overview which the Pythagoreans derived from the astronomy of Egypt (e.g., the Great Pyramids of Giza). The following summary of the case were required at this point in the report.

Man looking up to the nighttime desert sky, for example, sees in that, chiefly, nothing but an enormous, fathomless void, a void whose perfection is marred chiefly by observed points of light. Man reflecting carefully on his own thoughts in this matter, assumes that his vision of that void corresponds, in his mind, to a vast spheroid of enormous, but unknown diameter. So, a child today, having such an experience, is certain that he does not know the distances among the points of light observed, but only the spherical angles of the observed relations and motions among observed points. Such is the foundation of his notion corresponding to the use of such terms as the modern "universe" and "universal."

The interesting features of this observation, taken in its generality, are chiefly two. First, what is apparently no-change. Second, change. The Zodiac, as apparent to experienced oceanic voyagers, typifies an effort to approximate the idea of "no-change." Aristotle's method, as typified by the frauds perpetrated by Claudius Ptolemy, includes that same characteristic defect. The motion of the "wanderers," the planets and the like, typifies "change." Such are the origins of the Pythagorean notion of "*spherics*," the basis for the physical geometry which Plato adopted from, chiefly, them.<sup>23</sup>

This, however, must reckon with the evidence that there are phenomena which violate the celestial notion of a presumed universal principle of no-change. Kepler's uniquely original discovery of the principle of universal gravitation, at the prompting of apparent eccentricities in the orbits of Mars, typifies the meaning of physical science for as far back in history as we know. The question posed is: Is this a discovered principle which violates the regular ordering of the universe? Or, rather, must we correct our notion of regularity within the universe, to include unseen principles which are universally lawful?

The notion of the existence of a Creator of the universe demands that such discovered principles which are univer-

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23. The so-called "Copernican revolution" is a typical sort of widely popularized form of academic silliness. The knowledge of the Solar system, with the Sun at the "center," was well-established knowledge centuries prior to Ptolemy's fraud. This ancient knowledge was referenced by Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa during the 15th Century. The motive for that kind of fraud which Ptolemy's case typifies, is identified in, among other locations, Aechylus' *Prometheus Bound*. The ancient "radical ecologist," the Olympian Zeus, a kind of Doge of an imperial oligarchy, held men and women captive in the fashion of cattle, by denying them access to knowledge of universal physical principles. For that, Zeus condemned Prometheus to endless torture. So, the Aristoteleans, in their own way, denied the possibility of man's rightful knowledge of those useful universal principles by means of which mankind might rise above the status of an imperial Zeus' human cattle. Aristotle, a product of Demosthenes' School of Rhetoric at Athens, was thus a leading voice for the revival of the intentional effects of sophistry, as the case of Claudius Ptolemy illustrates the point.

sally lawful, but contrary to Aristotelean and kindred ways of thinking, must express an *efficiently* willful *intention* of the Creator, as Kepler insisted on this. To any experimentally validated such intention we may attach the notion of *universal*. Such discoveries compel us to recognize the existence of efficient agencies whose effects are undeniable, but which are not themselves directly objects of sense-perception. Such is the notion of *spherics*, as practiced by the Pythagoreans and by Plato. Such is the notion expressed by Plato's use of the allegory of the Cave.

Those discoveries of universal physical principles, which express the function of *power* in comparable ways, are the actions by means of which the human species is able to accomplish what no other living species can do: *increase its specific potential relative population-density*.

When these discoveries of principle are expressed by us as our *intention*, as gravitation expressed, for Kepler, an *intention* of the Creator, the function of the use of that principle in that intended way, expresses the effect of *power*, *the power of change*.<sup>24</sup>

These discovered principles, are objects of the mind as much, or, actually, more, than the direct objects of sense-perception. They lie outside the reach of direct observation by the senses, but they function as objects<sup>25</sup> in human thought and practice.

## The Allegory of the Cave

As is illustrated by the case of the formal-mathematical representation of the knight's move in chess, Leonhard Euler was not ignorant of the fact of the fraud he had perpetrated respecting the fundamental theorem of algebra. He was fully aware of the formal mathematical implications of Cardano's treatment of the subject of roots of cubic equations.<sup>26</sup> He was also familiar with the combined efforts of Leibniz and Jean Bernoulli in defining an infinitesimal calculus expressing a

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24. This association of *intention*, so defined, with law, as *natural law* is connoted by discovered universal physical principles, also a principle of a government which submits itself to any form of natural law, whether in the sense of physical science so-called, the natural-law principles of Classical artistic composition, or social principles comparable to those of Classical artistic composition. Thus, the meaning of expressed law is always located within its willful intent.

25. I.e., the *Geistesmasse* of Bernhard Riemann's posthumously published philosophical fragments. *Werke*, pp. 507-538. Riemann's usage of that term is traced by him to the anti-Kantian notable Johann Herbart, who emphasized that the notion of a principle operates within the mind as an object, although not an object of sense-perception. This is reflected in an ironical way in the teaching and other practice of physical science; for example, the convenience enjoyed by associating a discovery of principle with the personal name of the discoverer. This notion is actually traced in modern European Classical tradition, from Plato's attack, as in his *Parmenides*, on the Eleatic predecessors of the Sophists. Riemann's leading notions in physical science are reflections of that Platonic notion of the principle as functioning as a well-defined object.

26. G. Cardano (1501-76), *Ars Magna*. A relevant section is found in David E. Smith, *A Source Book in Mathematics* (New York: Dover Publications, 1959).

universal physical principle of least action; indeed, Euler's own construction of "natural logarithms" was derived from Leibniz's earlier derivation of the principle of logarithms within the context of the universal principle of least action. The argument for which he, d'Alembert, and Lagrange were attacked by Gauss, was not one which Euler, for example, had derived from actual scientific considerations, but was a product of purely ideological motives, his adherence to the empiricist network of salons associated with Antonio Conti, Voltaire, et al.

In short, Euler was taking the side of Zeus against Prometheus: Keep the human cattle stupid! For Euler, this commitment was, manifestly, truth be damned, an impassioned intention.

Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa had become a central figure of both the Fifteenth-Century European Renaissance, and of the reconstruction of the previously shattered Papacy. He was a founder of the conception of a system of respectively sovereign nation-states (*Concordantia Catholica*), and the founder of modern experimental physical science (e.g., *De Docta Ignorantia*), and the principal inspiration for Luca Pacioli, Leonardo da Vinci, and Johannes Kepler. He was, as noted earlier, the prompter of the plan for transoceanic voyages, across the Atlantic and around Africa into the Indian Ocean, to outflank the expansion of the Ottoman Empire. He exemplifies the influence radiating from Italy of that time,

which produced the first modern nation-states, those of Louis XI's France and Henry VII's England.

It was this influence, as typified by his contributing influences, which Venice's financier oligarchy was determined to eradicate by means including the Spanish Inquisition, and the pattern of religious and kindred fratricidal wars of the 1511-1648 interval.

The Zeus-like suppression of the creative powers of the individual, is a fair representation of Venice's determination to crush the threat which the emerging modern sovereign nation-state represented for the post-Renaissance residue of the Venice-dominated, medieval *ultramontane* system. With the emergence of the Anglo-Dutch Liberal parliamentary system during the Seventeenth Century, especially following the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia, the neo-Ockhamite, empiricist sophistry which had been launched by Venice's de facto tyrant, the new party's Paolo Sarpi, emerged as the hegemonic force against reason. Euler was, like Voltaire and his crew, an instrument of that politically repressive policy, against the modern scientific tradition best typified by Cusa, Kepler, and Leibniz.

The issue of that combat was, as I have already emphasized again in this report thus far, the issue of the nature of man. Is man an overdeveloped beast, as Kissinger insisted in his noted 1982 Chatham House address; or is man implicitly set apart from the beasts, as immortal? The function of the Anglo-Dutch Liberal model of empiricism, and its echoes elsewhere today, is to cause virtually the entire population to regard itself as, in practice, nothing but a beast, for whom immortality belongs to another universe, "from which no traveller has returned." Religion, for the devoted empiricist, is a gnostic's debate over the seating arrangements in a different universe, rather than as for the practicing Christian such as the martyred Rev. Martin Luther King, a domain which his immortal self already occupies, and experiences.<sup>27</sup>

The moral failure of Leonhard Euler is attributable to a "very clever human monkey" phenomenon which some psychoanalysts have labelled "cathexis." The emotional sense of the location of self-interest, is focussed upon the animal-like aspect of personal existence, rather than upon the immortal intention which the acts of the living individual are intended to promote. In the extremely debased forms of that pathological sense of mortal self-interest, we have the hedonists and the existentialists. It is, more generally: "I know you are right, but I have to go by my feelings. I have to act according to my immediate interests in my neighborhood, in the here and now. I may have cheated and stolen to get this stateroom, but it's mine and I am not giving it up, even if this ship sinks around me." Formally, Euler knows that Leibniz is right; but, since Euler's loyalties are to an empiricist's universe, he is a true sophist, who will lie as ferociously and often as neces-

27. "Lyndon LaRouche Speaks on The Immortality of Martin Luther King," op. cit.



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sary, to defend his universe against the real one. Such is typical behavior among today's academic authorities, but also many varieties of others, too.

Consider Plato's allegory of the Cave in light of the referenced pathologies associated with cathexis.

Plato's Cave is, in first approximation, the same picture of man's functional relationship to the universe which is broadly defined as to principle by Gauss' 1799 dissertation.

Our senses show us the shadows on the irregular wall-surfaces of a dimly-lit cave. Reality is not those shadows; reality is the unseen objects which have cast those shadows. We must, therefore, correct the images we have seen, to allow, experimentally, for the discrepancy between the shadow and the image which has cast it. Such is the simplest ontological-mathematical implication of Gauss' complex domain.

That is the relatively superficial aspect of the paradox.

The development of the concept of least action, from Fermat's initial posing of the evidence that it is the pathway of quickest time, not shortest Euclidean distance, which is universally lawful, forces us to depart from the Cartesian-like neo-Euclidean assumptions of Seventeenth- and Eighteenth-Century neo-Aristotelean (e.g., empiricist) formalism, to think of the primacy of something called "physical space-time," as Leibniz's notion of an infinitesimal calculus of universal physical least-action compels us to shift our viewpoint in this direction.

At that latter point, we are properly impelled to examine our emotional attachment to the notion that the shadows on the cave's walls are essentially a picture of the real universe, but one which merely requires some adjustment of our focus, adjustment of the sort the complex domain implies. But, then, the accumulated discoveries of Kepler, Fermat, Huyghens, Leibniz, Gauss, Abel, Dirichlet, Wilhelm Weber, Riemann, et al., force us to look at the fruits of sense-perception in a more radical way, as, for example, Einstein came around to recognizing that the universe was both Keplerian and Riemannian. I do not intend to explore that physical side of the matter much more here; my point here is to call attention to the highly significant matter of the way belief, even about matters of physical science, tends to be determined more by emotional cathexis than stern reasoning.

Not only must we recognize that the universe apparently portrayed to our senses is not a true image of the real universe; we must recognize that every aspect of that portrayed image is more in the nature of a set of dials and gauges, than a representation of the real universe with which we are interacting. It is not merely a set of dials and gauges; it is a highly reliable arrangement, provided we take into account the fact that there are certain dials, gauges, and levers we have yet to discover and master.

For our purposes in this report, the important fact to which such investigations should lead us, is the fact that our identity as persons (as a representative of a distinct human species), is located primarily in those creative powers through which

we generate and employ discovered universal physical principles, rather than in that domain of naive sense-certainty which drags us down into animal-like, rather than human behavior.

On this account, we must look at terms such as intention, lawfulness, motivation, and happiness in a way entirely contrary to the standpoint of ordinary sense-certainty. It is the discovery of experimentally validated universal physical principles, which must be recognized, emotionally, as the form of individual behavior which is specifically human, rather than a human attempt to simulate the mating and food-gathering behavior of a chimpanzee or baboon.

From all that I know, thus far, the normal, healthy state of mind of the adult person, is a primary sense of being a participant in the process of generating and employing those steps of progress in knowledge which make the future better than the past. This is in contrast to the viewpoint of the person whose defective view of himself or herself, is as a person who might take advantage of certain benefits of scientific progress, but only on the assumption that he, or she will be able to consume those attributed benefits within the bounds of one's own mortal life. To be an immortal person, one must have a sense of having an immortal self-interest in the progress of the human condition, as Jeanne d'Arc did, for example. I am not recommending applications to be burned alive at the stake; Jeanne's martyrdom, like Jesus Christ's, attests to the lack of limits to the degree one might put oneself at risk, rather than abandon one's immortal self-interest in being truly human, truly a being made in the likeness of the Creator.

Indeed, it is leaders who are leaders by virtue of having summoned the sources of power which a sense of immortal interest enables, on which the survival of systemically imperilled nations and cultures depends. Those who lack that sense of personal identity will, as leaders, fail humanity in a time of systemic crisis, fail because a fault in their emotional makeup, a faulty cathexis, prompts them to play Hamlet in a time of national peril.

This quality of leadership is not a style in acting. It is the expression of a commitment to a sense of identity as something more than a merely mortal being. It is, in the highest-ranking instances, a sense that one's identity lies entirely, in the last analysis, in the qualitative changes in the behavior of an entire society, which that society requires to overcome the failure which is threatening to overwhelm it.

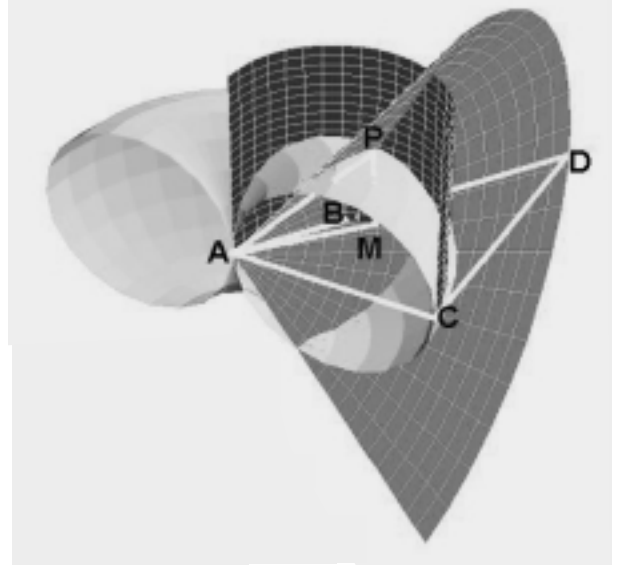
## **Immortality As Such**

The obvious difference between the human species and lower forms of life, is shown in two interdependent ways. First, the power of the individual mind to discover an invisible, but efficient universal physical principle. Second, the way in which such discoveries are accumulated, developed, and transmitted over successive generations. My immediate collaborators have chosen, wisely, to adopt the case of the Pythagorean of Syracuse, Archytas' construction of the doubling of the cube, as a crucial example of the way in which the



*Archytas' solution to the Delian paradox typifies the work of pre-Euclidean, physical, constructive geometry. Here, members of the LaRouche Youth Movement have built a pedagogical device to demonstrate his solution, which creates a cone, a torus, and a cylinder in order to find the geometric means between two magnitudes—AC and AB in the drawing.*

## Archytas' Construction for Doubling of the Cube



principle of powers was mastered, as a concept of practice, in Sicily, about 2,400 years ago. Or, to the same effect, Plato's treatment of the doubling of the square, in his *Theaetetus*.

The effective transmission of ideas corresponding to discovered universal physical principles, is not done by textbook-like methods of indoctrination. It is accomplished by evoking in the students, for example, a reenactment of the original discovery in a way consistent with the original such act referenced. Whether in physical science, Classical artistic composition, or formal statecraft, it is the transmission of the sovereign individual mental act of discovery of an experimentally validatable hypothesis, which is the process of transmission of such ideas across generations, even across thousands of years.

It is ideas of that specific character we should associate with discovery of universal physical principles, which express the quality of immortality which is unique to the human individual, but which may be shared by successive generations of entire cultures, both the culture in which the discovery was first introduced, and also in other cultures in which that benefit has been replicated appropriately.

For example, in reenacting such a discovery, as, for example, in physical science, each of us must replicate the experience which passed in the mind of the referenced original discoverer. That moment of their thought—their sovereign personal thought—is replicated in our mind to such an effect that they, as they lived that thought, are living again in the habitable tissues of our mental processes; they are thus alive in us. It is only in that way, by that means, that such an immediate sense of the immortality of someone from the past, can be evoked.

In Christian theology, for example, such connections of past to present are filed under the heading of "simultaneity of eternity." The universe is not linear, not a piece of Hamburg curry sausage, with the past sliced away, and the future yet to come. For those who have thought such matters through, the very notion of time has a certain eerie quality. Sometimes, we might attempt to put this sense of eeriness aside, to make it seem emotionally harmless, by invoking the term "physical space-time." We are left with a certainty that there is an order in our experience of the universe, a before and after; but, the idea of independently linear extension of matter, space, and time, respectively, slips into the receptacle to which the memory of bad fairy-tales were better consigned. A linearized notion of an integrated notion of physical-space-time passes, too.

This universe is ours, all of it. It is the universe in which our identity swims, in the past, present, and future, wherever these may be found, which is our universe; we were wise to enjoy the swim. Know what we know, largely from those before us; realize that we have much new to discover; and take both those deceased and yet-to-be born into our loving arms, for we are all embarked on what should be the same mission, the realization of man made in the image of the Creator.

## 1.2 Classical Artistic Composition

Since I have thus written at some length on the principles of physical science, the duty of presenting the relevant essentials respecting Classical artistic culture, is simplified in the following way.

The term “Classical,” as I employ it for art, is typified, for the case of Classical Greek sculpture, by that quality of apparent “imbalance” which conveys a sense of a body in living motion to the mind of the viewer. In this case, and in the case of all art-forms deserving of the same description, “Classical,” the purpose of artistic composition (and performance, as that is a relevant feature of the matter) is not only to speak truthfully, but to say something which is truthfully of importance to be said. In the case of painting, the revolutionary change in the principles of perspective by Leonardo da Vinci is to be stressed. Once those qualifications have been met, one additional requirement is crucial. Classical artistic composition must express a valid idea which is not explicitly stated in the composition itself, which is transmitted to the audience, not as an explicit statement, but, rather, as a presence of a well-defined quality and significance.

In all these respects combined, true Classical artistic composition satisfies all of the moral qualifications we demand otherwise of physical scientific discovery. In such art, the relevant term is “irony,” as exemplified by metaphor, and also by the cleansing absence of the resort to argument by means of either textual literalness or symbolism.

The function of irony in Classical artistic composition (and its performance) is the imparting of ideas by means of the same use of ambiguity we associate with the role of a crucial paradox in the process leading to the discovery of a universal physical principle. To make this notion clear, we contrast the essential role of irony (ambiguity) in Classical use of poetry and prose alike, to virtually schizophrenic forms of speech which aim at a “purifying” elimination of all which does not correspond to anything but a notorious sort of literal reading of text by U.S. Associate Justice Antonin Scalia. Speech, or song, which meets the minimal requirements of Classical modes of communication echoes Percy Shelley’s celebrated observation made near the close of his “In Defence of Poetry”: “the power of imparting and receiving profound and impassioned conceptions respecting man and nature.”

I explain.

Just as sense-perception provides only a distorted reflection of physical reality, so language, defined in the broadest terms, communicates only a distorted reflection of the intention of speech. The meaning of any such communication lies chiefly in its ambiguities, which are chiefly of two broad classes: context and content. The existence of such ambiguities is not a weakness of the communication, but, directly the contrary, essential sources of precision in communication of intent. A few examples give the gist of the matter.

When Shakespeare presents one of his English history dramas, or Roman, for example, the historical specificity of that setting is an essential part of the communication. To present his *Julius Caesar* in a Twentieth-Century costuming, for example, is an outright fraud. The typical staging of Classical dramas on the stage of the recent two decades, is an intentionally fraudulent representation of not only the au-



*The Winged Victory of Samothrace. Classical Greek sculpture conveys a sense of a body in living motion to the mind of the viewer. “In this case, and in the case of all art-forms deserving of the same description ‘Classical,’ the purpose of artistic composition . . . is not only to speak truthfully, but to say something which is truthfully of importance to be said.”*

thor’s intention, but the subject to which the author actually referred.

The essential quality of human experience is its actual history. What man is at any point in time and place is an embodiment of the actual historical antecedents embodied in what that man represents at that place, at that time, and in that subject-area of the communication. For example, all European musical composition after J.S. Bach is either traced through Bach, as its most important antecedent, or its meaning is located in its contrast with the Bach tradition. Any statement by a modern European about physical science after the Fifteenth-Century Renaissance, is to be judged in light of the changes in knowledge of physical science introduced by Brunelleschi, Cusa, Leonardo da Vinci, et al.

Just as human sense-perception offers the viewer only a distorted shadow of reality, so all communication referring to ideas belonging to the domain of sense-perception is ambiguous. It is through the deliberate use of irony which implies the falseness of a literal meaning of an uttered text, that any communication is made relatively truthful.



The LaRouche Youth Movement performs Bach's motet "Jesu, Meine Freude," on Feb. 15, 2004, under the baton of Jenny Kreingold.

The essential function of Classical artistic composition and its authentic performance, is, as Shelley's argument in his "In Defence of Poetry" emphasizes, to increase the power of truthful communication in the author and audiences alike. Classical artistic composition is never essentially fiction, or merely entertainment; it is a means by which the power of communicating important ideas truthfully is increased in a qualitative way among sharers of that cultural experience.

For example, although we have today only a fragment of Aeschylus' *Prometheus* trilogy, the Prometheus concept expresses an aspect of the most important truth about the actual ancient history of mankind. Thus, the fact that we are able to show that the *Prometheus Bound* is a truthful account of the dynamic of European history, and more, up to, and including the time the play was composed, is the standard by which we read the related account by the celebrated Sicilian chronicler of Roman times, Diodorus Siculus. Similarly, the legend of the cult of the Delphian Apollo, corresponds in a functional sense to the role of that cult in shaping the history of peoples of that region of the planet, especially the role of sophistry and its antecedents and emulators in the history of European civilization to date. The proven accuracy, by archeology, of critical features of the Homeric epics, places those epics in a functionally notable, essential place in all the history of European culture to date.

Every statement is situated functionally, ironically, within the body of the culture of the speakers and hearers up to the moment the statement is uttered. Every statement is thus presenting a claim to ironical truth, a claim which, like an

hypothesis, is to be interpreted for its truthfulness as the equivalent of experimental evidence tests the validity of the ironically situated contention.

I have often used the specificity of the famous Third Act soliloquy of Shakespeare's *Hamlet* to precisely that effect.<sup>28</sup> Is that soliloquy truthful? In what respect, what context? Is the fear of immortality, the pivotal feature of that utterance, and of the drama as a whole, a true conception of the indicated systemic problem of history? Absolutely! It is the most important concept of the way in which tragedy is often generated in real history, as that entire play depends upon the pivotal part which the ironically interwoven concept of ghost and immortality performs in that drama as a whole. The threatened doom of the U.S.A. at this historically specific moment, is a demonstration of the tragic force of the lack of valid sense of immortality when that deficiency erupts as a determining force in the behavior of

leaders and populations generally, alike, as the doom of the U.S.A., for example, is immediately threatened for precisely that reason today. Was *Hamlet* truthful in the specific historical place and time it was first presented? Precisely so!

Was Schiller's *Don Carlos* truthful, in respect to its historical specificity? Absolutely! His *Maid of Orleans*? Absolutely! His *Wallenstein* trilogy's portrayal of the self-doomed Europe of the Habsburgs and others as taken at the approximate mid-point of the Thirty Years' War? Absolutely. Is Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar* a historically truthful representation of the corruption leading into the Roman Empire which Octavian forged, in a pact with the cult of Mithra negotiated from Capri? Absolutely. Did the putative son-in-law of the Emperor Tiberius then seated by the great cliff at the Isle of Capri, Pontius Pilate, order the judicial murder of Jesus Christ by the incarnate evil which was the Roman Empire? That is the truth, absolutely, from then, up to the present moment.

The European Classical artistic culture traced from under the shadow of the Pyramids, is no mass of fiction; it is the accumulated crafting of an instrument by means of which the force of irony is employed to wring a truthful appreciation from the experience under review at any relevant juncture. It is like the validated accumulations from the work of physical science over a comparable period, an instrument by which the power of historically truthful communication of ideas bearing on real situations is made possible. A determination of truth

28. As, once more, in my already-referenced "On the Subject of Tariffs and Trade."

is not guaranteed in a world in which most leading courts are usually crooked, but the means for salvaging the truth even from crooked official findings, is made possible, as in the case of those decisions of recent generations which have produced the great threat to the continued existence of civilization today.

## Art As Science

That much said on background, now focus on that act of insight which serves the observer of social relations as *noëtic* insight also leads the observer to discovery of experimentally validated universal physical principles.

The subject of what is customarily considered as physical science, is the individual human mind's view of the relations among processes contained within the Biosphere. In Classical artistic practice, the subject of the view has shifted to the social relations among the minds engaged in practice upon the Biosphere. The subject is the human mind's study of the determination of the social processes by the human mind itself. Those processes among minds, are examined for the way in which they affect man's mastery of, or failure to master, the world around him.

For example, what I have written above on the conflict between Euler and Leibniz, Gauss and Euler, and so on, represents the focus of my attention on the subject-matter of Classical artistic composition: not just the relationship of the individual mind to the Biosphere, but the relationship among persons as a determinant of man's behavior toward, and knowledge of the Biosphere. So-called Physical Science and Classical artistic composition, so integrated as one, then becomes both art and science.

For example, J.S. Bach addressed the implications of that Florentine *bel canto* training of the singing voice referenced, for example, by the surviving fragment of Leonardo da Vinci's *De Musica*. He attacked the problem of conceptualizing an integrated process combining both several species of such trained human singing voices and also instruments which are performed in mimicry of such human voices.

The basis for music is song, as derived from the principles of musicality inherent in successful forms of ancient Classical poetry, as is reported by specialists for the continuation of Vedic poetry into the Sanskrit. The mnemonic power demonstrated by the transmission of remarkably powerful astronomical knowledge, through such oral traditions, over six to eight millennia, or more, for example, attests to a capability in poetry lacking in today's customarily spoken U.S. form of English prose.<sup>29</sup> The relationship of Classical poetry to the characteristics of what are adduced as the equivalent of the Florentine *bel canto*, provides a mnemonic device by which the qualified singer of a poem is prompted to remember the sound of his next note, as we may demonstrate the same prin-

29. E.g., Bal Gangadhar Tilak, *Orion* (1893). The rediscovery of Troy as located, by Schliemann, by the text of Homer's *Iliad*.

ciple by multi-voice *solfège* training, of relevant (contrapuntal) cross-voice relations, among young singers.<sup>30</sup>

Leonardo's *Madonna of the Rocks* and *The Last Supper* typify the development of new dimensions in the physical science of plastic art which express those discoveries of physical scientific principles which reference powers of communication developed by the human mind, which are also found to represent physical scientific principles.

The study of Christian theology from a Platonic standpoint, and the closely related development of the principles of natural law underlying the most crucial features of the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia, and the U.S. Declaration of Independence and Federal Constitution's Preamble, reflect the role of Classical art as a science of society's mastery of nature and of man himself.<sup>31</sup>

Classical tragedy, as its customary flaws were corrected by Plato's and Schiller's notions of the Sublime, is the most direct expression of the principles of statecraft most directly bearing on a science of government itself. If we include Aeschylus' *Prometheus Bound*, the dialogues of Plato, and the dramas of Shakespeare, Lessing, and Schiller, the Classical stage is the greatest educator of all in the art of how to govern, or to misgovern.

Classical art is the foundation of all great and truthful practice of statecraft. It is, in that respect, a science, not a mere trade craft.

## 1.3 Infrastructure, Again

The Sun produced the Solar system with its planets and moons. The Solar system produced the development of the planets, their abiotic evolution, and the development of the abiotic Earth by the cumulative effect of action of living processes over billions of years. When man appeared on this planet, he was met by the then-developed planet's considerable advantages for human life, but also its terrible imperfections.

On the subject of these matters, the most important general view of man's relationship, today, to the continued evolutionary development of our planet, is provided by emphasis on the work of the Russian scientist V.I. Vernadsky's definitions of the implications of the notions of a Biosphere and a

30. Which is why non-Classical forms of poetry and music are inherently a moral and intellectual catastrophe. The Classical treatments of the American Negro Spiritual, as fostered by the attention of Antonin Dvořák to the natural musicality so expressed, is an example of the way in which the Classical principle of musical composition turns up as a natural expression of human communication, under appropriate social conditions and motivations, and why bad poetry and bad music, such as today's popular product, reflect a culture descended deep into moral and intellectual decadence.

31. I.e., *the advantage of the other* (Westphalia); *the pursuit of happiness*, Leibniz's concept of natural law, at the basis of the Declaration of Independence; and *promote the general welfare*, the principle of *agapē* as expressed in Plato's *Republic* and Paul's I *Corinthians* 13.

still higher state of the planet's existence, the Noösphere. Biogeochemist Vernadsky wrote his footnote to the Egyptian Moses' *Genesis* 1.<sup>32</sup> If man were to prosper on our planet, man must make some significant changes, one after the other. Better, they were useful changes for both the planet, and for man himself.

From early on, human cultures which actually fit the description of "hunters and gatherers" were passed over in the course of the calamities to which such cultures are natural heirs. The *noëtic* principle is the Promethean essence of the nature of the human being. So it was for as far back as we actually know; so it is today. The *noëtic* principle develops the universe to adapt that universe to man's existence and continued development, as the preconditions for human existence and development were determined according to a similar principle (the *intention* of the Creator of the universe). In modern scientific thinking, this view of the universe is specifically Riemannian. So, we, to meet continuing human requirements, must transform the Biosphere. We must progress in our productivity (potential relative population-density); we must also transform the universe we inhabit in ways which allow that increase in productivity.

Some of the needed benefits we produce by rearranging the so-called natural conditions of the Biosphere as we find it. Simple water management, as to cause the deserts to bloom, to promote thus the increase of plant-life which converts a larger ration of the Solar radiation throughput into an increase of useful Biosphere, and to make the climates more moderate. Some are utterly artificial changes in the "environment," such as introducing production of power in large-scale generation of power at higher levels of effects, as measured in "energy-flux density" of sources of power, at the point of its generation for human employment. We have reached the point at which we must prepare to deal with the challenge of large-scale transmutation of elements and their isotopes, as part of the process of managing resources of the Biosphere in accord with changing and increasing human needs.

All of those needed, generalized changes in the relationship to the Biosphere fall into the category of "basic economic infrastructure," a matter which, by its nature, is the primary responsibility of government, not private entrepreneurs.

Efficient high-speed mass transit must replace, as much as feasible, that presently excessive use of the private automo-

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32. Cf. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., *The Economics of the Noösphere*. Who but an Egyptian of very, very high rank, could have walked, with continued impunity, in and out of the audiences with Pharaoh, promising a succession of awful events, and lived, to a time when the tide turned against the Pharaoh, to lead a minority of Egyptians to colonize what is called Palestine today? Moses must have represented, then, a potency comparable to that of a high priest of Ammon-Ra, possibly of the temple to which Alexander the Great later turned, in the great seafaring center of Cyrenaica from which, in turn, later, the great scientist of the Platonic Academy, Eratosthenes, took his ancestry. Either the Pharaoh was no President George W. Bush, Jr., or Moses was a very, very powerful and immensely knowledgeable figure of his time and place.

bile forced upon us by current anti-industrial, anti-public-infrastructure policies. We must do this to reduce the time and social cost of typical forms of necessary movements of people from place to place. We must reform the urban-suburban-rural relationship respecting habitations and typical functions, to reduce the lost time incurred by crude or "happenstance" ways in which we are compelled to conduct typical daily functions of movement respecting matters of both personal life and economy in general.

Take the case of the ill effects of "globalization," for example. Globalization in animal-livestock management and plant-life, for the food chain, has created conditions such as increased susceptibility to cultivation of pandemic forms of disease, and to reduction of species and their varieties, all to the effect of threatening the security of the human species itself. More varieties of species, and more species, are healthier for mankind, than reducing the number of a relatively few, inherently more vulnerable types. "Profit" may occur, through cost-reduction, within certain limits; but cost-reduction used as a substitute for scientific and technological progress in infrastructure and at the point of production, has demonstrated itself to have been not merely foolish policy of practice, but even insane.

The effect of all needed measures is to increase the required (physical) capital-intensity of all aspects of life and economy otherwise.

Progress requires an increase in the development of the knowledge of the individual, especially the young individual. This requires an increase of the knowledge-intensity, as distinct from, and often opposite to learning-intensity, of public and higher education. It requires an extension of the years spent in educational development of the young, to such effect, that today a quarter-century is the proper normal period of education of the young for present levels of what should be both standard technology and its standard rate of advancements. That is an increase of the ratio of physical capital, including an increase in the span of capital-investment cycles.

Progress signifies an up-shift in the rate of science-technology intensity in production and employment. Which means a corresponding tendency toward increase of both the ratio and maturity of capital investment in production facilities. This includes a growing ration of operating and capital expenditure in improving the Biosphere.

Progress thus signifies an elevated ratio of total product invested in capital formation in basic economic infrastructure.

It signifies a society being transformed, by continuing up-shifts, from a labor-intensity to an idea-intensity mode in economy.

This does not mean that we despise the obviously useful gains from information-intensity; however, it does mean that we despise and shun the recent tendency to confuse mere information-density with actual knowledge-density. The emphasis should not be on simple quantity, but on quality, as by limiting class-sizes in secondary schools and universities to between 15 and 25 persons per class, and virtually eliminating



all standardized “competitive” multiple-choice-questionnaire testing of students. Monkeys and pigeons may learn, but human beings, even in George W. Bush, Jr.’s and Tom DeLay’s Texas, must generate (and regenerate) the specifically human qualities of making discoveries of universal physical principles.<sup>33</sup>

We must rid the nation of the silly notion to the effect, that “free enterprise” generates profits, whereas many people are duped into believing that government development of infrastructure allegedly does not. Contrary to induced delusions of that sort, it is often the case, that the increase of the efficiency produced by investment in development and maintenance of basic economic infrastructure, may generate more actual profit in the society, per capita, than the sum-total of private enterprise, simply by increasing the efficiency and productivity of the economy in general. For example, some decades ago, a study of the New York City mass transit system, showed that the collection of fare at toll booths and turnstiles, increased the cost of operating the system above the cost of a toll-free system. New York Mayor Bloomberg’s current obsessions, which have not quite reached the point of taxing individuals, per breath, for breathing, typify the incipient madness of the litany against public maintenance of basic economic infrastructure.

Today, U.S. investment in the combination of public and regulated private-utility investment in basic economic infrastructure should be normalized as more than half the total economic throughput of the economy as a whole. Any lower rate signifies a fall of per-capita physical productivity.

## The Coming of the Cannibals

President Abraham Lincoln’s “greenback” policy, not only saved the republic, but was essential to the transformation of the U.S. into the world’s leading nation-state economy, which became obvious over the interval from 1861 through the Philadelphia Centennial celebration of 1876. The introduction of the Specie Resumption Act, putting the U.S. and its economy at the mercy of the British imperial gold standard, produced the recurrent ruin and riot of the interval 1877-1907. It is against that set of circumstances, that we must understand the myth of President Theodore Roosevelt’s role as the “trust-buster.” Once that myth is recognized for what it was, and what it remains, an intelligent and intelligible discussion of the role of the entrepreneur becomes possible.

It is against that background, that we may enjoy a competent discussion of the respective and combined roles of the state and private entrepreneurship, in providing, respectively,

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33. For such reasons, hearing President Bush, Jr.’s “leave no child behind,” prompts the image of a parade of sheep lined up at the slaughter-house door, above which the sign reads, “Leave No Sheep Behind.” The menticide being practiced currently in the name of education oriented to competitive mass-testing, combined with the “transmission of information,” rather than generating knowledge, is, in effect, a crime against humanity. When someone says, “I only bring you information,” my impulse to reply is, “In that case, leave it at the door and go in peace.”



*What “trust-buster” President Teddy Roosevelt did, essentially, “was to break the power of consortia of large production enterprises in favor of a cannibalistic takeover of U.S. production by Wall Street financiers.”*

basic economic infrastructure and the benefits of certain qualities of private initiative.

It is indicative that President Theodore Roosevelt was not merely the nephew and early political protégé of his uncle, James D. Bulloch, the notorious filibusterer of the Caribbean, and then the Civil War-time, London-based head of the Confederacy’s intelligence service. “Teddy” was a true son of the Confederacy’s radically Anglophile mob, a protégé of imperial London’s predatory, Anglo-Dutch Liberal financial tradition, and a true believer in the Locke, “shareholder value” cult of the Confederacy’s Preamble. He had “Confederate instincts” bred into him from birth.

Notably, two U.S. Presidents of the six holding office following the 1901 assassination of President William McKinley, Roosevelt and Ku Klux Klan fanatic Woodrow Wilson, were hard-core pro-Confederacy ideologues, and the Coolidge infected with the legacy of the Essex Junto, shared many of the leading defects of that pair. Taking into account the brutal methods of “fiscal austerity” used by the sixth, President Hoover, the interval from the New York Henry Street Settlement House’s role in the assassination of McKinley, to the inauguration of President Franklin Roosevelt, was,

morally, a bad time in the life of the patriots of our republic.

It is in that context that the truth about “the trust-busters” is to be found, and our citizens instructed to adopt a more rational view of the role of the entrepreneur.

The Civil War, and its complement, the British, French, and Spanish imposition of the brutish Habsburg tyrant Maximilian on Mexico, had been intended by Lord Palmerston’s and Lord Russell’s London as the decisive, crushing blow which would both destroy the United States and transform North America into a Balkanized collection of bloodily warring petty tyrannies. The role of the Democratic Party boss, London’s New York-based banker August Belmont, in staging the Copper-headed policy of Presidential candidate McClellan’s 1864 campaign, was but one expression of this London-directed strategic thrust.

However, between the crucial turn at Gettysburg and the decision at Appomattox Court House, the U.S. republic was saved under Lincoln, and went on, and upward, to emerge as the leading nation-state economy of the world over the 1861-76 interval. Queen Victoria had turned dotty, but her heir, the Prince of Wales, was emerging as the fabled “Lord of the Isles,” and, around him, what became the Fabian crew, had a plan. Except for the one fantasy of the continental Synarchist International grouped around Adolf Hitler and the Japan war party, in 1940-41, the enemies of the U.S.A. had abandoned the intent of destroying the U.S.A. by direct action. Under the Prince of Wales, soon to be Edward VII, a Fabian-led scheme for what became World War I, was unleashed by a curious 1898 development at Fashoda in the Sudan. The result was the defeat of the Hanotaux-led faction in France, and the ensuing Entente Cordiale among Edward VII, France, and a leading faction in Russia, which became the ensuing World War.

It was during this same crucial period, 1894-98, that the U.S. invasion of Cuba was orchestrated, that Japan launched the first Sino-Japan war, the occupation of Korea, and the London-orchestrated Japan-Russia war of 1905. In the midst of this, McKinley was assassinated, and the U.S. went on to rescue both Britain and France from impending military defeat, in both Russia and France, by Germany. Meanwhile, Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson connived to impose the Federal Reserve System introduced through the New York channel of Jacob Schiff, British King Edward’s asset in New York City. At that juncture of the Teddy-Woody reign, in the environment of the Versailles Treaty, a cabal of trans-Atlantic financier interests grouped around the Synarchist International, planned to destroy the power of the U.S.A. itself, through a series of fascist coups and related takeovers in Britain as in continental Eurasia.

It was in this context of the pre-President Franklin Roosevelt interval 1894-1933, including the Hitler Reichstag Fire coup of February 1933, that the crucial pre-President Franklin Roosevelt role of President Teddy Roosevelt and his political confederates is situated. This 1894-1933 interval in our political life echoed the earlier time of the alien influences represented by the Presidencies of Polk, Pierce, and Buchanan,

from Polk’s U.S. war against Mexico until the Confederate Secession for which Polk, Pierce, and Buchanan had prepared the way.

There was no easy alliance between Britain and the U.S.A. during the interval 1918-33. This was the period of the naval parity negotiations, during which Britain and Japan had conspired to moot that attack on U.S. naval forces at Hawaii’s Pearl Harbor which Japan was later to carry out, on December 7, 1941. The decision had already been made by War Minister Winston Churchill, in the setting of June 1940, to reject the views of those in Britain itself who wished to make a pact with the fascist regimes of continental Europe, and with Japan, against the United States. Churchill et al. intended to save the remains of the British Empire, but, also, to see the post-war outcome of the alliance with the U.S.A. as something which was not exactly a pro-U.S.A. posture.

Churchill et al. held to a long-range perspective of taking over the U.S.A., through the roles of certain anglophile U.S. networks of bankers and others in the Essex Junto and Confederacy tradition. The intent was, to form, thus, an English-speaking union to establish a renewal of the British Empire. Once the breakthrough of Allied forces in Normandy had virtually sealed the imminent defeat of Germany, the right-wing tendencies of those Anglo-American financier circles who had backed Mussolini and Hitler during the 1920s and much of the 1930s, emerged, and that very rapidly. The intent from July-August 1944, was to bury Roosevelt and his work, in more ways than one.

However, a quick and simple uprooting of Roosevelt’s reforms by our American Tories was not yet possible at that time. The veterans of World War II were not ready to accept that; technically, it was not feasible. Nonetheless, what did occur was the “Cold War” and the associated right-wing political witch-hunt which was launched under Truman. From that point, the corruption spread rapidly, while the Anglo-American policy was then the prospect of preventive nuclear warfare against the Soviet Union, as the first step toward Bertrand Russell’s goal of “world government” through the terror of brandishing and using airborne nuclear arsenals. The right-wing financier cabal wielding President Truman as its tool, could not destroy the structure of the post-war Bretton Woods system immediately. However, the corrosive force of a trend toward “free trade” and related monetarist policies was introduced under the cover of anti-Soviet propaganda and moods. In that qualified sense, the trend was already toward getting back to Coolidge and Hoover as soon as was technically and politically feasible.

Hence, the economic history of the U.S.A. since approximately 1876, has been, overall, during most among those decades, an increasingly corrosive influence of that Anglo-Dutch Liberal system of political-economy traced from the post-1763 system of the British East India Company. Except for the Franklin Roosevelt interval, that has been the prevalent trend in U.S. policy of practice during the entirety of the post-1901 Twentieth Century, and the present century to date.



*Wartime allies President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill at Quebec, September 1944. Churchill's goal was to save the British Empire, with the "long-range perspective of taking over the U.S.A., through the roles of certain anglophile U.S. networks of bankers and others in the Essex Junto and Confederacy tradition." Once victory over Hitler was assured, the intent of Churchill and his associates, "from July-August 1944, was to bury Roosevelt and his work, in more ways than one."*

The correlative of that approximately century-long shift, has been the shift of economic power from the work of the independent farmer, artisan, and independent manufacturer, and similar plebeian strata of the economy, toward the economically cannibalistic takeover of production and related functions by Anglo-American financier interests, the so-called "Wall Street" and "London" interests. The cannibalistic orgy of Wal-Mart, is a notable expression of the fact that the Wall Street influences have brought the domestic U.S. economy to the fag-end of its existence. The mythological hoax of Teddy Roosevelt's heroic struggle against the trusts, has been used since as a bludgeon to crush private entrepreneurs in favor of the financier-run oligopolies. We are now experiencing the result of that myth-making, as typified by the Wal-Mart phenomenon and Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan's monstrous financial-derivatives bubbles of today.

The largely mythical reputation of Teddy Roosevelt as a "trust-buster" must be examined in this light. What "Teddy" did, essentially, was to break the power of consortia of large production enterprises in favor of a cannibalistic takeover of U.S. production by Wall Street financiers. The attempt of Wall Street's and London's financiers to gobble up the physical productive power of the U.S.A., a trend which had been more or less rampant since the mid-1870s, had provoked a protectionist response, known as the "trusts," from actual entrepreneurial interests. It was a brutal fight, fought, from both sides, largely by brutish, often unscrupulous methods, but the significance of what Teddy did was to enthrone the Anglo-American financier power, at the expense of the U.S. people

and a true entrepreneurial interest in "protectionist" methods of resistance to financier predators.<sup>34</sup>

Today's widespread lack of comprehension of the actual role which must be performed by the true entrepreneur, is largely the outcome of a popularized rationalization, which has duped many into overlooking the rape of U.S. producer interests by an alliance of New York financier speculators and the neo-physiocratic slave-holder tradition of the Confederacy.

The trend of U.S. economic policies during the recent four decades, especially since 1971-72, has been literally economic cannibalism. Profit, where it has not been claimed through the fictions fabricated by fraudulent corporate accounting and related methods, has been accumulated by a shrinking number of the few at the expense of the devouring of the many. Corporate takeovers, for example. Virtually consuming the mortal bodies of cheap labor in the U.S.A. and foreign populations alike. Relegating what had been major

34. Formally, the source of the problem of abuses by the trusts, was the substitution of private monopolies for performing a "fair-trade price" function which should be reserved to government. Driving the price of goods too low, prevents essential capital formation, and even wipes out essential productive capital, while pauperizing much of the population, and collapsing the tax-revenue base of the nation, as the slaveholder interests, free trade policies had done before President Lincoln, and as NAFTA and "globalization" have done since Vice President Al Gore's televised lunatic rant against Ross Perot. However, monopolistic elevation of prices above what might be defined as a "parity-price" level, destroys capital in a somewhat different way. The regulation of fair trade conditions must be reserved to the constitutional tariff, trade, and interstate commerce authorities of the Federal government.



*The policies of shareholder value relegated what had been major producer centers of the U.S.A., such as the former Midwest agro-industrial complex, “to partially depopulated wastelands.” Here: An abandoned General Electric factory in Fort Wayne, Indiana; and the “casino economy” near Indianapolis.*

producer centers of the U.S.A., such as the Detroit area, or the former Midwest agro-industrial complex, to partially depopulated wastelands. The pattern echoes the history of the slave-system in the Southern U.S. states during the approximately four decades preceding the Civil War, and in the economic patterns during the post-Reconstruction period following the Tilden-Hayes affair. The bottom of the physical-economic barrel is now being scraped, while remaining corporate profits and the salaries of their top managements, are chiefly an illusion of “John Law”-style leveraged speculation.

The ideological character of this swindle is shown by focussing attention on the myth of the market. The world’s financial market in what are facetiously termed “securities,” has become little better than a pyramid of gambler’s side-bets on other gamblers’ side-bets on financial instruments whose valuation is premised not on productivity of the entity whose obligations are traded, but the highly leveraged valuation of the perceived current price-earnings ratio: a global John Law Bubble, a super-Ponzi-scheme, gone absolutely mad. The introduction of so-called “financial derivatives” has transformed the world’s financial markets into the greatest, most inflated fraud in human existence so far. Consider the recent case of U.S.-based speculators’ putting the entire system at risk, including the U.S. financial system itself, with their duping of Italy’s Parmalat entity into becoming the carcass of that which had been shipped for slaughter on the world financial-derivatives market; that is only a typical symptom of the over-ripeness of the current world financial bubble to burst.

Therefore, to speak of the “entrepreneurs” associated with such corporate and associated conditions is not an opinion; it is an insult to the dictionary. “Cannibals” were a better choice

of term. During more than three decades, since 1971-72, we have used up, or even willfully destroyed trillions of dollars’ worth of U.S. basic economic infrastructure. We have wiped out fertile and productive farms. We have slaughtered industries en masse. We have destroyed productive skills we once commanded as a nation. We have consumed all this, and, since Spring-Summer 1982, destroyed, similarly, the economies of Mexico, Argentina, and many other nations, as we, Moloch-like, have called the proceeds of this orgy “the present prospect of continued growth”! Such are the ways of the supposedly successful modern cannibals of the proudly post-industrial ’68er generation.

What happens then, when the cannibals at home begin to run short of neighbors to eat, and are left with little choice but to eat one another?

### **Who Produces Profit?**

Those relatively few among us who still know how a healthy modern economy functions, would never be so silly as to suggest that the profit of a nation (excepting looting of foreign countries) is the sum-total of the individual profits reported by the accountants for individual business enterprises. The true profit generated from within a nation can be nothing but, chiefly, the fruit of the combined actions of the nation as a whole. How, and in what way, a ration of the profit earned by the nation as a whole should be assigned as the portion of a particular enterprise, is a matter to be defined chiefly as a matter of public policy.

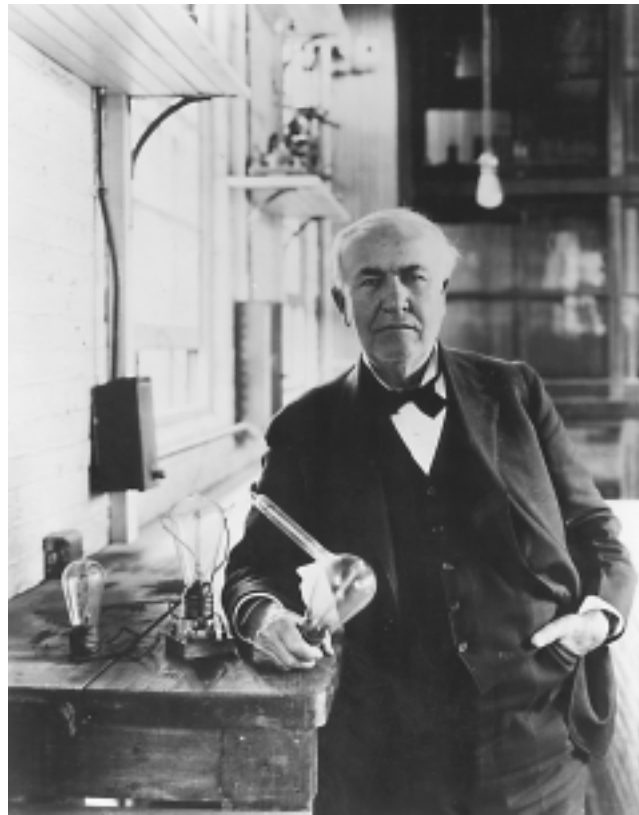
Money, by its nature, is an idiot, possessed of neither conscience nor a brain. “Free trade” never promoted net growth of that section of the world as a whole over which it

prevailed. In the zeal to reduce prices to the lowest level through unbridled competition, the price of goods soon falls below the unavoidable physical costs of production. In that process, the physical capital of the area defined as the market for “free trade” policies, is destroyed, as it is scrapped through attrition, or even willful destruction. The income of labor and firms falls, and, with that, the nation’s domestic tax-revenue base, as we see in the result of “free trade” and related policies in the U.S.A. today. The net physical output, collapses, first by destruction of essential factors of physical capital, and then by cannibalization of the participants in the “free trade” cannibals’ feasts, themselves.

That is precisely the process of attrition which has been in progress over the course of the recent 40 years. The attrition of the middle toward late 1960s, was accelerated into a growing margin of net-loss national-product during the 1970-72 period of the Nixon Administration. The rate of the net loss within the portions of the world system represented by Western Europe and the Americas grew through the period of the 1975 Rambouillet monetary conference. It became a runaway collapse under the direction of National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski’s Project for the 1980s, especially the actions of Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker heaped upon the catastrophe of wildfire deregulation measures. Today, in infrastructure alone, the cumulative loss of capital far exceeds the relative loss which was dumped into President Franklin Roosevelt’s lap by the ruinous policies of Coolidge, Mellon, and Hoover. The loss of capital in the private sector, through U.S. industries put out of business, or in actual or virtual bankruptcy, has transformed the U.S. economy to such a degree that, under present trends in policy-shaping, not only is the U.S. physical economy bankrupt, but the bankruptcy is systemic, approaching the rank of “basket case.”

There are few frauds so popular as the delusion that “free trade” is a connotation of political freedom, that the hedonism of Jeremy Bentham’s utilitarianism is the honest arbiter of public morality. “Free trade” was never anything different than a tenet of a lunatic pagan religion, a religion sold as beads, traps, scalping-knives, sometimes muskets, and whiskey, for furs, to the targetted Indians.<sup>35</sup> Money itself must be managed, in the last analysis, by government, to ensure that the costs of maintaining production and its growth are met, and the frivolities of idiot greed restrained. It is necessary to put the money-system into relevant diapers, and to change those diapers frequently enough to keep down the stench of the inevitable end-products of “free trade.”

The method by which this were properly done comes under such headings of “protectionism,” and “parity” in agricul-



*Thomas Edison typified the spirit of the American scientist and entrepreneur: “The essential driver for any activity generating scientific or technological progress is personal sense of identity—much, much more than financial incentives.”*

tural prices.

This should be obvious to anyone familiar with the task of assembling bills of materials and process-sheets, who extends his or her knowledge of that sort into an overview of the interconnections within the national economy as a whole, including accounting for its basic economic infrastructure. In traditional practice in the U.S., much of the decision-making on price structures is the fruit of conventions which had become so habitual in saner times, that most forget the history of the origins of those conventions. Tax policies, interstate commerce policies, flow of Federal and other credit into assorted areas of investment, and so on, are part of the arrangement. Sometimes government intervention is more strenuous; sometimes less; but the implicit impact is always there.

There are, speaking broadly, three leading factors in the contribution of private entrepreneurship to that portion of the national net product which might be considered as profit, as a gain in output over the expenditure of effort required to produce the total output. One is discovery of universal principles, a second is personal ingenuity, and a decisive third is the effect of presence, or lack of mission-orientation, that in the sense of the German military tradition of Scharnhorst and “old” Moltke. The leading interest of a prudent nation in

35. The practice of European fur-trading interests, and their U.S. accomplices, of turning the Indians, thus, into looters of what had been an essential part of the base of their traditional income, unleashed ruinous “chain-reaction” effects, including surges of intertribal warfare, across the North American continent.

private entrepreneurship, is to capture the benefit of a margin of gain in productivity generated by the voluntary mission-orientation of a person with the leadership qualities of an entrepreneur. The likelihood of the desired outcome is somewhat intangible, but the result of practicing that policy over a broad base of active and candidate entrepreneurs, combined, can be estimated. It can also be estimated as a quality fatally wanting in the non-military sector of the former Soviet economy.

In this connection, the much-touted “profit motive” is greatly overrated. The best entrepreneurs do not produce because they have an overriding “profit motive.” An “avoidance of loss” motive, would be a more compelling explanation. The best entrepreneurs do it because they enjoy doing it, as the independent, technologically progressive family farmer used to typify this in times when the U.S. Congress allowed successful family farming to happen. They wish to cause real economic growth, and wish the satisfaction of knowing they are contributing to the general welfare. However, in all this, the principle of the matter is this: *People do good things because they have an intention to do such good things: if they are able, and if they are permitted to do so.* This is especially the case with the practice of scientific and technological progress. It is sometimes describable as “pride in one’s profession,” or pride in the quality of “the job I am doing.” The essential driver for any activity generating scientific or technological progress is personal sense of identity, much, much more than financial incentives.

This correlation should be recognized as inevitable. Look at the classroom for a comparison. Some drudges work for grades or the like; others work because their sense of identity is involved in discovering a solution to the problem posed, in overcoming the apparent mysteries of the subject-matter before them, or, similarly, the sense of excitement in considering a related goal among intended effects in view, as some people climb mountains because the mountains are there. All of these desirable motives come under the same appropriate heading of mission-orientation which is much to be desired in the development of military cadres.

The intent of public and related policy favoring entrepreneurs, is to tap the active or potential impulses of mission-orientation of leaders of present or prospective small to medium-sized enterprises, as they might be responsible leaders of a battalion, company, or platoon under “old” Moltke’s leadership. One does not tell them exactly what to do; one assigns them a well-defined mission, and makes certain that their work is supported, and properly appreciated. It is this human factor of creativity, lodged within the potential creativity and related mission orientation of the individual, which we tap by promoting and honoring mission-orientation among the private entrepreneurs. One recognizes the tools, materials, and circumstances they require to make their contribution, and wishes those who can be successful in their mission will be afforded the margin of means to grow and

reproduce more of their economic kind.

The core of a modern industrial economy is provided by the private entrepreneurs on which larger corporate entities depended when the U.S., for example, was still a producer society by orientation. These are usually enterprises of from several to a hundred or two hundred employees. They tend to function in the system as essential types of vendors to larger corporate enterprises. Some may grow to considerable size as, still, private entrepreneurs, but most are of the smaller variety. They tend to be concentrated in specialized areas of production of intermediate products. By the nature of their role, the span of supervision by the leaders of the firm is usually limited to the scale of several to perhaps two hundred operatives.

Their size and role in the economy as a whole, suits them well to being distributed in smaller cities and the towns of the nation. The presence of a number of such local enterprises in a small or medium-sized city or town, or in an area largely dominated by family farms, provides the needed economic backbone of multiple places of employment for the small municipality.

Bearing on the same area, look back to the World War II cost-plus military contracts. Despite all the alleged scandal around that war-time practice, “it got the job done” when getting it done was at a premium. There were abuses, but the net benefit was enormous, not only for the war-time needs, but in making the post-war U.S.A. virtually the world’s only economic power of the post-war period.

The principle is, to ensure a proverbial “fair shake” for the performer, in the course of getting the needed job done. If he or she performs better than expected, they will probably make good use for society of the gain which falls their way.

In looking at this matter of the private entrepreneur, compare the quality of education in schools and universities when we were still a producer nation, several decades back, and today. The implications should be obvious.

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## 2. A Science-Driver As Action

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“. . . that the dread of something after death,  
The undiscover’d country, from whose bourn  
No traveller returns,—puzzles the will,  
And makes us rather bear those ills we have  
Than fly to others that we know naught of?  
Thus conscience doth make cowards of us all;  
And thus the native hue of resolution  
Is sicklied o’er with the pale cast of thought;  
And enterprises of great pith and moment  
With this regard, their currents turn awry  
And lose the name of *action*.”

—*Hamlet*: III, i

The required objective and mission-orientation, is, to in-

crease the productive powers of labor in ways which result in an increase of the potential relative population-density of the human species, and of the nation.

The optimal pathway to that end, is increasing the intensity of the development and practice of Classical science and art. As I have argued within earlier portions of this report, Classical science and art are the forms of activity which express that natural quality of the human being which sets our species categorically apart from, and above all other living creatures. Classical science and art, as activity, especially as the activity of developing that science and art to higher levels, is the characteristically, uniquely human activity of society. That activity is the quality and form of mankind's action on the universe, by means of which man's power in the universe is expressed in a relatively primary form; it expresses, in the most concentrated way, the form of *action*, in the Platonic sense of increase of *power*, by means of which human progress, including economic progress, is made possible.

Today, the best way for government to nourish that primary source of progress of the physical economy as such, is the adoption of a long-ranging national science-driver program. Today, the choice is supplementing large-scale infrastructure development with a science-driver space program. This combination, by the very nature of that mission, will, by its implications, nourish progress in every niche of society's practice. A national economy which is not dominated by the role of progress in Classical science and art, is like a man without a head. As in the case of the famous pirate of Hamburg, who lurched forward several steps after being decapitated, lack of Classical art and science does not prevent some progress from occurring, but not for very long. As the recent history of the U.S. now shows, "not very long," in the history of today's civilization, is a pair of generations, or even much less.<sup>36</sup>

In an earlier time, the France of both the Seventeenth-Century Colbert, and the Eighteenth-Century Monge and Carnot was, successively, the world's leader in scientific progress. In that setting, France's broad-based science-driver programs, as in the area of military operations, led the world. As the case of the development of the concept of strategic defense by France's Lazare Carnot, and his friends of the Ecole Polytechnique attest, science and engineering were the critical margin in strategic defense. So, West Point-trained engineers were critical in the development of the infrastructure of the U.S., as the case of the U.S. Corps of Engineers attests. The example of the Ecole Polytechnique under Gaspard Monge, impels reflection on the way in which a national science-driver program were best composed.

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36. In effect, the U.S. economy turned a large profit on the government's expenditure for the space program, especially the Kennedy "crash program" of the 1960s. The source of the profit was the "spillover" of technologies developed in the space program into the economy generally.

I shall now bring today's report to its intended close, by presenting a summary of five points. The first of these is on the subject of a national mission-orientation as a driver for national and world economic growth and a catalyst of relevant cooperation among nations. The second, the mission assignment of a space program set within the context of a science-driver policy for the U.S. and world economies. The third focusses on what is globally the most crucial infrastructural challenge of the immediate future, the keystone role of certain developments in Central and North Asia, developments in support of the great opportunity for growth of useful production, in continental Eurasia. Fourth, the role of a science-driver program in sustaining a community of principle among the world's respective sovereign nation-states. Finally, in the conclusion of this report, we return to the proposition presented at the beginning: Therefore, what is the essential lesson to be learned by nations from the global experience of the past quarter-millennium of globally extended European civilization?

## 2.1 Paradox and Progress: A Principle of Statecraft Practiced As Science

Universal principles pre-exist their discovery by man. Man discovers some of these principles, and sometimes employs these discovered, pre-existing principles, now known to him, as principles willfully applied to the universe by man. The principle was already operational in the universe, but, now, the principle, which was already operating in the universe, becomes a tool of the human will. That willful application of that principle by man's conscious intention, changes the universe without adding anything to the roster of principles existing prior to that discovery.

Principles which are universal, affect everything. Principles discovered in the great laboratories of space-exploration change the way things go in the place, Earth itself, in which we presently live.

Discovery is a process of hypothesizing through negation: The principle of scientific practice lies in going outside and beyond everything we already believe about everything. If the human species stops doing that, it becomes a fixed species, like the beasts. Therefore, for us everything we already believe threatens to become a fallacy of composition, unless society has an effective commitment to fundamental scientific and related progress.

To avoid decadence and even ultimate ruin, society must always be engaged in discovering universal principles of which we had been ignorant until now. We avoid ruin by searching out the paradoxes which reveal a principled kind of flaw in what we presently believe.

Therefore, man will be human as long as he continues to find principled flaws of practical importance in what he already believes with virtual certainty, and uses searched-out, discovered such flaws to encounter and master a new principle

of which he had been previously ignorant. Thus, we have the principle of negative hypothesizing which is the essence of science, the font of all progress, and the true nature of the human species.

## 2.2 Science, Paradox, Principle, and Progress: Managing the Solar System From the Inside, From a Base on Earth

As I have written in earlier portions of this report, Leibniz's developed concept of an infinitesimal calculus follows the thread of argument in the series of works on the subject of experimental scientific knowledge by Nicholas of Cusa, beginning with what is reflected in his *De Docta Ignorantia*. Like Heraclitus and Plato, Cusa recognized that man's likeness to the Creator is expressed by the principle of constant change. In physical science, this signifies continuing discovery of new universal physical principles; as Riemannian physical geometry indicates, this means a continuing, "transfinite" action which subsumes the generation of successions of discoveries and applications of universal physical principle. No principle is self-contained; it is an expression of the continuity of a process whose included effect is a succession of experimentally validatable discoveries of universal physical principles: the proper definition of the mathematically-physical transfinite.

Discoveries of that type may occur as reactions to a provocative confrontation by a paradox. More likely, the paradox itself was the commitment of the discoverer to seek out paradoxes which would lead to new discoveries. In rule-of-thumb language, that could be restated as motivation by "the idea of progress." Call this a *mission-orientation*. Those who dislike change would call this "the attitude of a professional troublemaker." Those who accept this principle of change, will become known, in due course, as the survivors.

Today, the most typical of the expressions of this universal principle is the uncompleted task of understanding the Solar system in which Earth and, therefore, we exist. The present situation is defined by reference to a series of still uncompleted discoveries introduced by Johannes Kepler during and following his 1609 publication of a work translated as his *The New Astronomy*. As Albert Einstein and others have come to acknowledge this, the Solar system is essentially as Johannes Kepler and Bernhard Riemann have situated it. Yet, the work typified by those great minds remains uncompleted to the present day. Currently, in the recently reported explorations in Mars itself, we are investigating evidence which is reported as pointing toward the probability of states of physical-chemical processes on Mars which are not found on Earth, but which, self-evidently, represent the fruit of the nature of the Solar system as a whole.

If we take the view that the Solar system is chiefly a product of the development of the Sun from an earlier, fast-



NASA's Mars Exploration Rover Opportunity on Feb. 23, 2004, using tools on its robotic arm to examine an area of the Martian surface. The Mars investigations point toward the probability of physical-chemical processes which are not found on Earth, "but which, self-evidently, represent the fruit of the nature of the Solar System as a whole."

spinning state, all the related features of the system, those verified such features indicated by Kepler, and others, are the lawful character of all parts of the system, including the specific laws determining conditions of life on Earth. In that view, we must accept the need to expand our definition of the environment of human life on Earth to include all those features of the Solar system which express the lawful character of that system as the "environment" in which life on Earth is inclusively situated. The additional discovery of states on other Solar system bodies which are not found on Earth, would be, thus, expressions of the same principles of the Solar system which are known to us only partially from experience with our home planet. How those extra-terrestrial states affect man's life within the Solar system, must be of concern to us, if only on that account.

Accordingly, space exploration becomes the next mountain we must climb, because it is there. We also take the view, that what we do not know presently, can, nonetheless, hurt us.

Overall, since it is man's nature to explore, and, hopefully, master such challenges, for us to fail to explore these matters would be rightly considered an unnatural act by man.

The principled character of this search is the search for paradoxical states reflecting the probable existence of states of nature previously unknown to us, such as the tantalizing case of the Crab Nebula, a product of a reported ancient Supernova which is the apparent source of the most concentrated of the cosmic-ray radiation experienced on Earth.



There are four great, deep, philosophical frontiers of scientific knowledge to be explored: the great extent of cosmic space, the depths of the microcosm, the characteristic principle of life which distinguishes biotic from abiotic processes, and the principle uniquely specific to human individual cognition among all particular processes known to us in the universe.

To the degree that we accept the challenge to face up to those realities, we embrace the challenge of being human; otherwise we would be in a state of denial potentially very dangerous to the future health of our species as a whole.

### **2.3 Immediate Mission-Orientations: Eurasia, the Americas, Africa, Australia**

The areas not distant from the oceans and seas along the rim of Northeast, East, Southeast, and South Asia, contain the relatively greatest concentration and growth of the human population as a whole. A reported billion or more living persons in India, a reported 1.3 billions or more in China, combined with populations of Pakistan, Bangladesh, Southeast Asia as a whole, China, Japan, Korea, and less densely populated eastern Siberia, typify this rim.

Among these nations of that rim, the most important area for expansion of the area developed for concentrated habitation, is the interior of China. The defense of the welfare of the population of China requires a long-term transformation of its territory which is fairly estimated as requiring two generations: reaching approximately 50 years into the future. China is already engaged in what promises to become the greatest infrastructural development programs on the planet, if favorable conditions for the continuing of this development are allowed.

However, the natural improvement of the nations of this Asian rim, must include the development of natural resources reaching into the underdeveloped regions of Central and North Asia, the arid and tundra regions most notably. These resources are vast, but ultimately limited in their present form. The primary resources of this region are, in addition to the active tissue of the Biosphere, notably, of two great groupings, those of abiotic and fossil origins.

In short, the future of mankind in Asia demands that we develop the ability to farm and harvest the replenishment of needed resources in the degree foreseeable as required for the remainder of the present century and beyond. This will require, among other leading chores, revolutionary advances in conceptions traced from sources including, prominently, the work of the great biogeochemist V.I. Vernadsky.

This latter is a multiply fascinating mission.

A crucial part of the present store of knowledge relevant to this mission-orientation, is concentrated in Russia and certain nations of close historically determined associations. The development of geology and related science in Russia is traced

from locations such as the Freiberg Academy (in Saxony) visited by Czar Peter the Great, both as Prince and later Czar, an area with which the current President of Russia has a notable past association. Academies established in Petersburg and Moscow, representing a Russia which is, by historically determined nature, a Eurasian culture, have given the most notable attention to matters relevant to this mission. It is an aspect of Russia's culture prominently associated with the names of the great scientists Mendeleev and Vernadsky.

Today, this coincides with the need for creating sophisticated forms of great infrastructural links, through Central Asia, to the region of the coastal rim of Asia.

These links will feature development corridors organized around parallel great transport channels across Asia, along northerly, central, and southerly routes in Asia. In the foreseeable future, transport along these routes will feature magnetic-levitation modes operating at speeds rivalling air transport. Such transportation routes will be the locations for developing networks of water management, and power generation and distribution. These routes will be the location for the developing of agro-industrial complexes of habitation, as bases of operations for the development of the abiotic and biotic fossil resources of, most notably, Central and North Asia.

These routes will largely replace sea and air transport, that for what should be obvious economic reasons. A flow of traffic of raw materials and semi-finished and other product across land routes costs less than nothing if the area through which transport occurs is an area of significant economic development. The effects of the transport of goods into and out of areas of production is to generate wealth from production which more than pays for the cost of transportation corridors. Thus, under such conditions, we can transport goods by rail, or magnetic-levitation modes, from Rotterdam to Busan and back, much more rapidly, more efficiently, and more quickly by these modes than sea-borne transport. In this way we will be extending the long history of development of inland waterways and rail, as in the integration of the U.S.A., from Atlantic to Pacific, and in Europe, to its logical outcome: the transformation of the development of society from limitation by reliance on sea-borne coastal connections, to transport through development regions of the inland portions of great continental masses.

Immediately, such long-ranging Eurasian development is driven by the need to shift the emphasis in global economy from sale of product, to sale of technology transfer product. This trend is presently focussed chiefly on the relations of trade and related development between Central Europe and the great population-centers of the Asian rim. The poles of that transport link need one another as partners in long-term agreements on development through technology transfer. In any recovery from the great financial collapse now menacing the planet, this long-term Eurasian cooperation will be the principal feature of development of world economy.

The forms of large-scale cooperation of the U.S.A. with

FIGURE 1

**Eurasia: Main Routes and Selected Secondary Routes of the Eurasian Land-Bridge**



this process of long-term Eurasian development would be the principal global feature of any durable recovery from the present existential quality of world economic crisis.

**The Americas and Others**

The Americas as a whole presents us with an opportunity comparable to, but also distinct from that in Eurasia. The emergence of a community of principle among respectively sovereign nation-states of the Americas, as along the lines projected by our John Quincy Adams and Franklin Roosevelt, includes vast areas with qualities comparable in significance to the abiotic and biotic fossil regions of Central and North Asia.

In the case of Africa, especially sub-Saharan Africa, the need is to end the present, Anglo-American and other pro-Malthusian policies of orchestrated genocide against the population of this region, affirming the principle that the abiotic and biotic fossil and other resources of the region belong to the respective sovereign states of Africa. In broad terms, the objectives are similar to those for Eurasia and the Americas, but the reversal of the objectives of the first and second UNO Development Decade orientations, a pro-malthusian reversal accomplished during, and, significantly, under the influence of U.S. National Security Advisors Henry A. Kissinger and

Zbigniew Brzezinski, has been added to the legacy of the African slave-trade launched by the monarchies of Spain and Portugal during Europe’s Sixteenth Century, policies which the monarchy of Nineteenth-Century Spain continued, under British sponsorship, during and past the U.S. Civil War.

The notable feature of the Spanish monarchy’s long association, excepting U.S. friend Charles III, with the African slave-trade, is the bestiality of the philosophical doctrine which the Spanish Inquisition and its heirs, most notably, foisted upon the world: the doctrine that Africans are animals, not human, and are therefore, by nature, best suited to be property, that under the terms of the doctrine of property copied by John Locke. A similar argument, that the Spanish subjects of Mexico and Peru, for example, were human, but intrinsically an irrational variety of the human species, bespeaks the mind of the apostles of the Spanish Inquisition.

The death and misery which was imposed upon the population of Africa in ratio to each survivor landed in transport to the Americas, was vastly beyond the magnitude of the suffering of the survivors imported to slavery in the Americas. Similar effects have been seen, spreading in sub-Saharan Africa, during the 1970s, and most emphatically in the Anglo-America efforts, from 1980 on, to crush the intentions of the Lagos Plan of Action by the monstrous mass-slaughters now

reflected as massive deployment of pre-adolescent children as killers today.

Under these conditions, it would be childish to tolerate the notion that Africa today needs plans by which it, by its own resources might, independently, undo the effects of the history of European interventions since the Sixteenth-Century roles of the Iberian slave-traders. No African utopias are possible under the conditions which have been generated there during the recent three decades. We must give Africa its freedom, but we must also provide it the kick-start assistance in aid to get on its own feet in a truly sovereign way.

This means, largely, donations in aid to Africa of the means for establishing the large-scale macro-system of basic economic infrastructure needed. This must be done in what used to be regarded as a “technology transfer” mode, in which the development of African cadres leads to 100% takeover of the system by the sovereign states of the continent. We have allowed so much butchery of the leading, skilled, patriotic cadres of Africa, that it were obscene to propose that terror-stricken, pre-adolescent children with Kalashnikovs are going to rebuild Africa on their own.

The recovery of Eurasia and the Americas proffers the needed means to provide the required donations to sub-Saharan Africa.

Australia and New Zealand, Australia most notably, are a distinct kind of challenge, but ultimately to kindred effect.

## 2.4 Community of Principle Among Perfectly Sovereign Nation-States

The role of, most notably, Spanish, Dutch, British, and French imperialism, has fostered the delusion among careless thinkers, that the worst evil on this planet is a product of modern European civilization, as if Spain under the Inquisition, and with its prominent role in the 1511-1648 religious and related anti-Renaissance warfare, could be rationally described as “modern European civilization.” The fact is, the impact of the Fifteenth-Century Renaissance and its aftermath, has produced the greatest degree of improvement in the human condition in all known history of mankind. The problem with Europe has been, ironically, that the power which the Renaissance gave to Europe was, to a large degree, seized and controlled by a dangerous idiot, the relics of mankind’s predominant culture prior to that Renaissance. Do not give automatic weapons, or nuclear weapons, to dangerous lunatics such as Spain’s Torquemada, Philip II, or, for that matter, U.S. Vice President Dick Cheney.

In short, civilized men and women must assume their rightful authority and obligations to lead the production of the fruits of modern civilization. Sane adults of the world must childproof the medicine-cabinet, and empty the litter-baskets.

The standpoint from which this reform of the institutions of modern European civilization must occur, is the standpoint of what is often poorly understood as “natural law,” as distinct

from those morally inferior varieties of law known as “positive law.”

By natural law we mean universal physical principles whose superior authority is rooted in the method of hypothesis to which I have given significant attention, once again, in this report. In statecraft, this signifies that states must accept a constitutional responsibility to enact no law which is contrary to discoverable universal physical principles. It signifies, more narrowly, a notion such as the Preamble of the U.S. Federal Constitution, to which all other features of that Constitution, and all U.S. Federal law are properly subject for interpretation or correction.

For example, in the U.S. 1776 Declaration of Independence, a scientific notion taken from Gottfried Leibniz’s *New Essays on Human Understanding*, the notion of “the pursuit of happiness.” This formulation expresses the commitment of the founders of the U.S. to eliminate that doctrine of “Life, Liberty, and Property” John Locke, which Leibniz had refuted in his own work, the Locke doctrine from which the notion of “slaveholder value” was introduced into pre-1865 U.S. practice in some Federal states, and from which that travesty of law by the U.S. Federal Court has been derived as “shareholder value,” which is a revival of the tradition of the slaveholder system of the Confederate States of America.

This principle of the “pursuit of happiness” refers to the happiness of the immortal individual human being, whose rights are not limited to the animal-like pleasures of the mortal individual, but to the satisfaction of an individual in making a durable contribution of some kind, within the brevity of the individual life-span, which is honorable to the memory of ancestors and the legacy transmitted to future generations. It is the happiness of being free to choose such a course of life, which sets the person above the level of the inferred rights of those barnyard animals which many failed cultures have deemed most of their population to be.

These four constitutional principles from the founding of our Federal republic are universal physical principles, as I have underlined the relevant distinctions among definitions here above.

Similarly, the principles of sovereignty, of the promotion of the general welfare, and of the benefit to posterity (agapē, common good), are fundamental principles of natural law, to which all other aspects of our Constitution and our Federal law are properly subject.

I hold, and teach, that the conception of the U.S. Federal Constitution, so viewed as to principle, has defined a Presidential form of self-government which is functionally superior to the form of any other part of the world during known history. The principles expressed in that design have often been betrayed by sitting U.S. governments and political parties, but the validity of the principle has stood the test of nearly two centuries and a half.

That is a system of government far superior to the forms of Liberal parliamentary rule popularized in Europe, espe-

cially in a time of existential crisis, such as the present crisis, and also contrary to the erring opinion which our defective educational systems have promoted among many of our own citizens.

Other, inferior law, must define missions of society which are attributable to the authority inherent in natural law.

The following, important problem for today is defined against the background of such reflections on that aspect of U.S. constitutional law.

The most notable sources of conflict between a U.S. Presidential form of constitutional government and the present parliamentary tradition of Europe and some other parts of the world, is the role of syndicates of private financier interests as having secured powers higher than those of otherwise duly constituted government through the form presently known as “independent” central banking systems. Governments subject to such a latter habit can not govern effectively during times that the fundamental interests of the nation and its people are at grave odds with the perceived self-interests of leading combinations of overreaching financier interest. Under crisis conditions of that latter type, parliamentary government has often given birth to dictatorships, either on behalf of the financier interest, or as an adopted means of resistance to it.

A system of government which carries the burden of a built-in overlord, such as submission to the existence of an “independent” central banking system, is not a truly sovereign nation.

Thus, to the degree to which the U.S. has made itself subject to the controlling influence of such an “independent” financial interest, under the present form of the Federal Reserve System and IMF, the entire planet is in mortal peril, should the financier interest degrade government to the role of a tool of a desperate financier interest. The next U.S. President, whoever he might be, would be mere office-boy for that financier interest, unless he had the knowledge and will to subordinate the financier interest to the overriding interest of both the people of the U.S.A. itself, and on behalf of a durable and just order of affairs on a world scale.

For example, were the next President of the U.S.A. to submit, as a candidate, even now, to the mass-murderous demands being placed upon Argentina, that candidate, if elected, would be the gravedigger of the U.S. republic itself. Only to the degree that a candidate committed to a just, new world economic order, in opposition to predatory financier interest, were President, and that a combination of other nations ordered present, crisis-ridden world affairs to similar effect, could this planet presently avoid a prolonged plunge into a new dark age of humanity.

The only practicable medium by which the avoidance of a new dark age could be achieved at this time, would be to use the sovereign power of government to put the present international financial system into receivership, for reorganization in bankruptcy, both through sovereign action by states in their own territory, and by concerted action, respecting

reforms of the IMF and World Bank, of an alliance to that effect among nations. If that were not done, then the processes already in motion around the world today, would reduce the entire planet to a state of asymmetric warfare, with included use of nuclear weapons, under which the existing civilized order would soon evaporate.

The erection of a system of cooperation among nations, which were appropriate to put the presently bankrupt world monetary-financial system through urgently needed forms of reorganization, would create a hegemonic system of *de facto* national banking among nations. By the nature of present world circumstances, that reformed system of cooperation must be based on a system of fixed exchange-rates established by nested treaty agreements of a quarter- to half-century’s maturity. This would be a revival of the intent of the original Bretton Woods system by a concert of nations, rather than as, in fact, the power of the U.S. dollar in the immediate post-war period.

The need for concerted cooperation among nations, points to the urgency of building a just, new world order among perfectly sovereign nation-states. For reasons which should be obvious, the initiative for such a course of action must come from the U.S. government. In effect, this means that the U.S. government must be committed to a policy of establishing a correlated community of principle, as Secretary of State John Quincy Adams defined that term, not only in the Americas, but more or less globally.

This must not be interpreted as a uniform system of government. A system of government imposed as a standard will not work. The system adopted in each case must reflect the will of that people’s representatives. The commonality is not to be located in a rigid code, apart from the terms of the new monetary-financial system and its role in general economic recovery and development. There must be no effort to design a “one size fits all” system of constitutional government. Only the principles of natural law, as the Declaration of Independence and Preamble of the Constitution exemplify this, need be the basis for the present commonality of a community of principle. The rest must be left to the sovereign decisions of each nation.

## 2.5 The Great Change To Be Made

In the known history of globally extended European civilization, to the present moment, there has never existed a government in which society has been freed of the legacy of systems in which some people hunt or herd other people as human cattle. The U.S.A. was conceived as a form of nation which was freeing itself from that evil legacy; but, as the history of the system of slavery, and, later, “Jim Crow,” imported to North America as, chiefly, the legacy of the overreaching imperial power of Spain, Portugal, the Netherlands, and Britain, attests, we, too, have suffered the burden of that legacy, with continuing reflections of that corruption up to

the present day. The Anglo-Dutch Liberal system of parliamentary government, and its influence on numerous nations and peoples, including our own, has been the most significant continuation of that corruption, during more than a quarter-millennium to date.

The notable recent expression of that corruption has been that outgrowth of the British Fabians expressed as the pro-satanic utopianism of Aleister Crowley, H.G. Wells, and Bertrand Russell. The role of Wells, first, and, then, more significantly, Bertrand Russell, in conceiving of “world government” as a condition to be brought about through the “preventive nuclear warfare” doctrine lately reactivated by the self-styled neo-conservative associates of U.S. Vice President Dick Cheney, is perhaps the most evil of those outgrowths of the Anglo-Dutch Liberal legacy of Lord Shelburne et al. The worst evils rampant on this planet today are an expression of that Crowley, Wells, Russell legacy.

This Anglo-Dutch Liberal system and its legacy, are principally an outgrowth of the overreaching influence of Venice’s Paolo Sarpi, the founder of empiricism. However, to understand that repressive practice of empiricism widely known and practiced as “liberalism” today, we must trace its development as an outgrowth of a tradition reaching back to ancient Babylon, through the Persian Empire, through the evil legacy of the Delphi Cult of Apollo, the Eleatics and sophistry in ancient Greece, the Roman Empire, those continuing outgrowths of the Roman imperial system such as the beast-man reign of Torquemada’s and Hapsburg Spain, and the legacy for today of imperial Venice’s medieval system of world rule by a financier oligarchy. Hobbes, Locke, Mandeville, the Physiocrats, William of Orange, Shelburne, and Bentham, and Immanuel Kant, were but the most recent expression of that ancient pestilence and its Anglo-Dutch Liberal incarnation.

The characteristic of this evil, expressed with utter shamelessness by the philosophy and practice of Bertrand Russell and his followers, as by the followers of Friedrich Nietzsche and the fascists of the 1922-45 interval, is the denial of the sanctity of human life as the expression of man made in the willful image of the Creator of the universe, Promethean man as I have defined that in the course of these pages. The time has come when either that evil legacy is finally uprooted, or mankind will, by consenting to continuing rule by those impulses, bring upon present generations a catastrophe beyond the imagination of virtually all persons living today.

The practical expression of the challenge so posed to governments and peoples of today, is the following.

The existence of the species called mankind has depended upon the expression of the noëtic powers of the individual mind by a more or less large ration among people generally, as by the greatest poets and thinkers of various branches of human culture. The power of a people to exist in a decently human condition depends upon the widespread

use of the fruits of that creativity which is typified by the method of hypothesis presented by the dialogues of Plato. In recent times, it has become agonizingly clear to those who think carefully that the ratio of population to planet requires a higher standard of culture and freedom to innovate than has been allowed under global systems of government and cultures up to the present time. The very existence of the human species can no longer tolerate the degree to which the poor of this planet have been degraded to the condition of virtual human cattle through the present moment in even Western Europe and the U.S.A. itself. We can master the challenges so placed before us, but we must have a much higher degree of Classical humanist forms of artistic and scientific development than has been possible during the recent four decades in particular.

This requires that greatly improved standard of living of people generally, which is consistent with a science-driven economic culture of a Classical humanist quality. The ideas of Shelburne, Gibbon, Bentham, Malthus, and Huxley, can no longer be tolerated as influences on the shaping of the practice among nations on this planet.

In a related sense we can no longer tolerate war, such as those wicked policies associated with Cheney and his neo-conservatives, on this planet. Only strategic defense to protect a progressively productive fraternal order among sovereign nations-states, were a tolerable arrangement under the conditions of the planet, the size of its population, and its technology today. We must now establish on this planet an order of cooperation among sovereign nation-states in which the mission-orientation for progress among the members of that community fosters cooperation for progress in the potential relative population-density of mankind as a whole, a mission-orientation rooted in the conception of each human individual as made in the *noëtic* image of the Creator of the universe.

This can be brought about now, if we have the will to do so. If the immediate peril posed to mankind, today, by the collapse of the presently hegemonic, predatory world monetary-financial system is recognized in time, the needed will for that action can be found. A durable form of community of sovereign nation-states free of the predatory characteristics shared by the Anglo-Dutch Liberal legacy, is the urgently needed reform of this planet now.

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## Peruvians Reject Toledo, George Soros' Inca Slave

by Sara Madueño

Never before in the 180 years of Peru's republican history, has any President faced such repudiation by his own people as Alejandro Toledo. With a minuscule 7% approval rate for his administration—among the poorest population strata, it is between 2% and 5%!—an unprecedented 93% of the population is demanding that he either abandon the Presidency, advance the elections, or provide some other solution; given this and his own moral and executive incapacities, this Inca slave of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and of mega-speculator George Soros is now facing the long-anticipated end of his mandate, and a future in the dustbin of history.

Although Toledo and his supporters and mentors attribute the calamity afflicting his regime to a “mere” institutional crisis and to the recent corruption scandals which have tainted Toledo's closest collaborators and political partners, including himself, the reality is that what is feeding the population's rage is his unconditional submission to the unadorned free-market neo-liberalism of the IMF, which has insisted on brutal austerity, to the point that poverty indices have soared. According to *official* statistics, 54.3% of the Peruvian population were living in poverty in 2002, twelve percent higher than five years before. At present, that figure tops 61%.

Although this eclipse of Toledo's Presidency cannot be viewed outside the context of what is happening to other Presidents of the region—such as Jamil Mahuad of Ecuador, Fernando de la Rúa of Argentina, and Gonzalo Sánchez de Lozada of Bolivia, all of whom were forced to resign by their own people's rejection of their servility to the free-market vultures—Toledo's problems represent a true stumbling block for the one-worldist financier oligarchs, who cannot comprehend that there exist nations which will not submit to

their colonial designs. Indeed, Toledo, the President whom the world's leading drug legalizer George Soros bought for a mere \$1 million—according to both their admissions—symbolizes the last card in the hand of those international bankers who have attempted to demonstrate the “benefits” of IMF genocide by presenting Peru as an example of the new economic miracle of “growth without jobs.”

While Toledo was boasting to his banker sponsors that the Peruvian economy showed “macro-figures of a 4% increase in the GNP” in 2003, poverty increased, unemployment increased, factories failed, and wages dropped.

Toledo's demise is, in effect, the result of a kind of national rejection of the IMF. The coincidence between that, and the patriotic determination of Argentine President Néstor Kirchner to call a halt to bankers' usury and IMF genocide against his people, could have unforeseen consequences across the continent.

Reactions by the banks and emissaries of one-worldism have not been long in coming. In mid-February, Organization of the American States (OAS) Secretary General César Gaviria beat his chest in public, declaring a “defense of democracy” in Peru, and giving “his full support” to this morally illegitimate President. U.S. Ambassador James Curtis declared that “the Democratic Charter of the OAS” and the “rules of the game” needed to be respected.

Two other pathetic servants of imperialism, scribbler Mario Vargas Llosa and former UN Secretary General Javier Péerez de Cuellar, raised themselves from their political tombs in mid-February to appeal for “a defense of democracy” in Peru. That appeal provided the choral support for Soros to present his partner and intimate, the already once-

rejected Wall Street banker Pedro Pablo Kuczynski (or “PPK” as he is known) for his second round in the Finance Ministry. Immediately, the well-trained former President Alan García came forward to offer his support, offering his services as a future President at the disposal of the IMF and of globalism.

But Kuczynski is not just the hidden card up the sleeve of synarchist one-worldism to bring Peru to its knees. He is also the hidden card of narco-terrorism, in various of its forms. Indeed, the Shining Path narco-terrorists have already announced their return, through a report released by the British Broadcasting Corp. (BBC).

### **Kuczynski at the Helm**

The return of Kuczynski, one of Soros’ creatures and totally identified with international financial interests, is the clear message of global banking and the IMF that, with or without Toledo, they will not allow any change in economic policy in Peru. By imposing Kuczynski, Toledo has not only ignored the attacks on his economic policy; he has handed the whole store over to Soros’ man. Kuczynski would not have accepted the post of Finance Minister without Toledo’s pledge to give him total autonomy—autonomy that he did not have when he was last Finance Minister, when he had to abandon his efforts to privatize the electrical companies Egasa and Egesur in Arequipa province. He then resigned, pressured by a general strike of the population of Arequipa.

Given this precedent, the nomination of Kuczynski, far

from offering a truce, promises still greater friction and could precipitate Toledo’s final demise. For example, one headline in the Lima press blared “PPK: Agent of Chile and the IMF,” and “Toledo puts his foot in it once again. [PPK’s] nomination, as a U.S. citizen who can’t even speak Spanish well, is a provocation.”

Barely after he had taken office, Kuczynski revealed the true purpose for which he has been called into action. Pretending that he is there to administer a local crisis rather than the collapse of the world economy, he read from his script, urging people to “be calm,” and predicting a recovery of the Peruvian economy along the lines of the mythical “recovery the U.S. economy is experiencing.” To give content to this farce, Alan García and Toledo faithfully repeated the same lie.

The levels of poverty and unemployment, of desperation and frustration by the majority of Peruvians, foreshadow a social explosion of unpredictable consequences. In the past few months, strikes and demonstrations have become a daily part of urban life. In early February, Lima faced a strike of public transportation, which paralyzed the city. Strikes and work stoppages in the agrarian sector are constant. Also in February, national strikes by cargo transport and port workers were announced, along with a national strike and mobilizations by the entire health sector, as well as the General Federation of Peruvian Workers (CGTP). Thirteen regional branches of the CGTP are planning mobilizations for March, demanding an emergency government, and others are announced for

## **The Decline of Soros’ Presidents**

Alejandro Toledo came to the Peruvian Presidency in 2000 by virtue of \$1 million that had been donated to his campaign by drug legalizer and international speculator George Soros. As *EIR* has documented in this publication, and in our Special Report *The Ugly Truth About George Soros* (1997), it was with aid of this money that the blatantly interventionist maneuvers of the U.S. State Department and Organization of American States succeeded in bringing about the coup d’état against then-President Alberto Fujimori.

Toledo headed up the “Four Corners March” which Soros financed, waving the hypocritical banners of one-worldism: the “fight against corruption”; the “defense of democracy”; and “the defense of human rights.” It is no small irony that those same masses who acclaimed Toledo then—the base groups of his political party Peru Possible

(PP)—are today organizing a re-run of those marches, but this time to oust Toledo from the Presidency.

Toledo’s fate is the mirror in which all those Presidents who sell and destroy their nations on the dictates of the free market, must see themselves. Indeed, Toledo’s copy in Mexico, former Foreign Minister Jorge Castañeda, with whom Soros planned to inaugurate a “Mexico Possible” political party that would take Castañeda to the Presidency of that country, had better beware. The same applies to the new government of the Republic of Georgia, if it does not want to follow in Toledo’s footsteps. Georgia must reject the “fund” that Soros promised at the recent gathering of the World Economic Forum at Davos, Switzerland, a fund supposedly to “pay the wages of public employees” and to “avoid corruption” in the country, and so on.

The same warning is equally valid for those U.S. Presidential candidates of the Democratic Party whom Soros would buy with multimillion-dollar “contributions” to their campaigns. Soros gives his donations to the Democratic Party, for the favorites of the synarchist bankers on the “left,” in hopes of thereby raising a containment wall against Lyndon LaRouche’s Presidential campaign.

the agricultural sector. In every case, the strikes and demonstrations are in explicit rejection of IMF economic policy, and against corruption.

This social upheaval, combined with the resurgence of narco-terrorism in its different aspects, including that of Shining Path, the mobilizations announced by the Coca-Growers Front, and the increase in urban violence, paints a truly Dantesque social panorama of the Inferno for the period immediately ahead.

### **Narco-Terrorists Ready Their Comeback**

But while the population—untouched by the government's "macro growth"—struggles for its daily survival, Toledo is executing, with apparent success, a plot to destroy the Armed Forces by subjecting them to financial "re-engineering" demanded by IMF budget adjustment. The military has been put into the dock of the accused, to answer for supposed violations of the human rights of the narco-terrorists committed while they were in the midst of a war declared against the Peruvian nation by those same terrorists.

In compliance with the campaigns orchestrated by the Soros-funded NGOs such as Human Rights Watch and the Andean Commission of Jurists (whose ex-president, Diego García Sayán, was in Toledo's Cabinet), Toledo promoted the so-called "Truth Commission," which first overturned the findings of the military courts made during the war on narco-terrorism, and then began releasing from prison nearly 2,000 individuals convicted of terrorism. Thus, Toledo has prepared the ground for the return of Shining Path's terrorist hordes, among others.

On Jan. 18, the political program "Fourth Power" of América TV broadcast a report transmitted by London's BBC, in which a rejuvenated Shining Path was displayed, with the interview of Shining Path leader "Comrade Artemio," who, with a bandana covering his face and in the company of a group of armed terrorists, described Shining Path's appeal to the Toledo government for "dialogue," under the condition that the terrorists be granted the status of a political party. Shining Path, said Artemio, has given the government "a deadline of 60 days to respond," according to the report. Otherwise, he warned, Shining Path would opt for "total war," for which, he said, they are well-prepared and well-armed. The bloodthirsty Artemio, who gave BBC the interview "from some place in the Peruvian jungle," also spoke of Shining Path's closeness to the coca-growers' movement, "whose fight we support and consider just."

The well-financed Peruvian coca-growers, who had threatened to march on Lima to demand a suspension of the crop-substitution program and legalization of their drug crops, have taken a step back . . . for the movement. According to the local press, their "national congress," scheduled to be held Feb. 18 "some place in Lima," has been repeatedly cancelled.

## **Peru: The IMF Miracle Of 'Growth Without Jobs'**

by Sara Madueño

Anyone who still doubts that the rejection of President Alejandro Toledo by 93% of the Peruvian population is a rejection of the International Monetary Fund, should consider the following evidence.

Take the following two statements: "The IMF believes that the Peruvian economy is doing so well that it doesn't need a doctor by its side"; and: "Our economy, today, is where it was 33 years ago." Both statements, the one apparently contradicting the other, were made by the same speaker, at the same presentation, entitled "The Current Economic Crossroads: Challenges and Possibilities," given Oct. 3, 2002 by Toledo's then-Finance Minister and current head of the Central Reserve Bank, Javier Silva Ruete. The first statement was made when he was describing, euphorically, how well the "macro-statistics" of the Peruvian economy were progressing; the second, when he reported that the per-capita GNP for 2002 was at the same level as that of 1966.

The obvious question is: How can Peru appear to be doing so well, if its economy is at the same level as 33 years ago? One doesn't need to be a doctor to identify a severe state of schizophrenia, all too characteristic of the mental state of free-marketeers who separate economics from morality.

A high-level official of the Finance Ministry explained to the press why Silva Ruete insisted that the IMF believes the Peruvian economy is doing so well. "Every year, under previous governments, there has been a fiscal deficit of between 4-5% of the GNP, and today it is at the same level. The difference is that now, we are rigorously complying with IMF goals with regard to payment of our foreign debts. There is no fiscal waste: Public investment related to investment expenses, expenses which involve studies and investment projects, have fallen to 2.8% of the GNP in 2003."

What they like best is the payments on the foreign debt, and the benefits to the banks. In 2003, Peru had to pay \$3 billion in annual debt-service costs on a foreign debt of \$27 billion. And while the Peruvian GNP grew by 4% in 2003, the profits to banks in Peru that year grew 30%.

### **'Growth Without Jobs'**

Toledo made it to the Presidency under the slogan, "Toledo, More Work." However, not only has he *not* created more jobs, but he has eliminated sources of employment by



throwing open the Peruvian market to the mass importing of Asian products, at prices with which national producers are unable to compete. This has predictably led to the forced bankruptcy of more than 6,000 companies—in both the formal and informal sectors of the economy—over the past two years, with the consequent loss of jobs.

Take just one example: According to the president of the National Union of Textile Companies, in 2003 alone, 40,000 jobs were lost in this sector, due to the influx of cheaply-produced clothing from China.

Take another example: In the past five years, 300 shoe factories have shut down, with loss of 15,000 jobs. Of the 11,000 shoe factories that existed in Peru nationwide in the 1970s, only 2,700 still operate today, and these are working at 40% of installed capacity. In December of 2003, employment in this sector fell 4.1% with respect to December 2002.

It is estimated that to absorb new workers entering the labor force at a rate of 3% a year, an economic growth rate of 6-8% a year would be required. Productivity indices in 2002 fell to 1996 levels. Regarding the quality of employment, 32% of the economically-active population (EAP) with a university education is paid less than one dollar per hour. And purchasing power in 2002 was one-third of what it was in the 1970s.

Only 19.2% of the EAP are protected by labor legislation in Peru. From 1995-2002, wage-earners paying into the Federal health system decreased from 6 million to 2.5 million; the rest of Peru's 27 million inhabitants have no medical insurance.

Toledo has not only managed to raise the country's poverty indices, but has managed to turn Peru's poor into the the desperately poor. According to guidelines established by the World Bank to measure levels of poverty in Ibero-America, those who live on less than a dollar a day fall into the category of the "extreme poor." Those classified as merely "poor" are those who live on less than two dollars a day. According to these guidelines, 65% of Peru's rural population is living in poverty, while 25% fall below the line of the "extreme poor." Over one-third of Peru's population lives in rural areas, and of these, 70% have no electricity and 65% have no potable water.

But according to the statistics compiled by Peru's own National Institute of Statistics (INEI) for 2002, 54.3% of the Peruvian population lived in poverty, and this percent rose to 77.1% in the rural sector. Some 23.9% of the population are in the category of "extreme poverty"—nearly one-fourth of Peru's total population. This percentage increases to 50.3% in the rural sector.

Unofficial estimates for 2003 indicate that the percentage of the Peruvian population living in poverty has risen to 61%. That is, during the two-and-a-half years of his administration, Toledo has managed to increase the level of poverty by the end of 2003 by 17 percentage points over 1997 figures.

## Imitating the Chinese 'Dagongmai'

In this country of hungry people, one of the most successful export sectors, after mining, is agricultural production, which contributes 9% to the GNP. But consider what the president of the Congress' Economics Commission, Luis Solari, recently revealed: "In Peru, 58.2% of the country's productive lands still use the *taclla*, a pre-Hispanic plow which digs furrows by the power of the farmers' feet." In other words, what is exported along with agricultural products is the life essence of Peru's peasant farmers.

Other still-surviving productive companies in Peru are faring no better than the agricultural sector; the majority of them are either bankrupt, or on the edge of bankruptcy. They have been forced, in order to survive, to imitate the slave labor camps of the Chinese "dogonmai," where 14-18 hour work days, wages of \$30 a month, and no social benefits have "increased the competitiveness" of their export products, by sucking the very lifeblood out of the workers who produce them.

This is the model of the "opening" and of "increased competitiveness" which lies behind the alleged success story of Peru's increased exports. It is also the model behind the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) which Bush is trying to sell to the countries of the Hemisphere.

The only sector using modern technology—to improve the efficiency of its looting—is the mining sector. But the exports of this sector represent 51.1% of all Peruvian exports, while only providing 1% of the jobs. And this sector operates as a plundering enclave for export.

The case of the Yanacocha gold company, the leading gold company in Ibero-America, is illustrative. Located in the province of Cajamarca in northern Peru, Yanacocha is a looting operation, which yields no wealth for the country. Its output proves useful only for inflating Toledo's beloved "macro figures." As the population in the area has repeatedly charged, the multinational company to which the Peruvian state has "granted a concession" (looting rights), not only invests nothing in any kind of infrastructure in the area, but actually ravages the province.

It should come as no surprise that the leading shareholder of Yanacocha, through Newmont, is Toledo's personal patron, the world-class megaspeculator George Soros himself.

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# Glazyev Runs To Solve World Economic Crisis

by Rachel Douglas

In a Russian Presidential campaign that has become farcical—if not worse, for those candidates cut out of media coverage and threatened with violence—economist Sergei Glazyev continues, at every opportunity, to put forward the need for a fundamental policy shift to deal with world financial breakdown. His latest such statement, made at a meeting with foreign journalists, received prominent coverage in Germany's *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* on Feb. 23. Among his priorities for Russian foreign policy, Glazyev stressed creation of "a new international financial system, independent of the dollar's hegemony." The European Union would support such an initiative, he said, "because all of us have been turned into a tool of the megaspeculators, by the uncontrolled emission of dollars." (See *EIR* of Feb. 20 for Glazyev's detailed argument for a "new financial architecture.")

According to Glazyev's campaign headquarters, his national TV coverage has dropped sharply during the month of official campaigning, ahead of the March 14 Presidential vote. In a five-day period in late February, for example, Glazyev received 2% of the combined total news-coverage and advertising airtime for Presidential candidates on four national TV channels combined—as against 73.5% for President Vladimir Putin and between 4% and 8.5% for the four other candidates.

Glazyev is campaigning in Siberia and the Urals, relatively impoverished outlying areas where he has a proven ability to garner votes far above pollsters' projections. But in Yekaterinburg on Feb. 26, he was forced to terminate a press conference when police burst into the hall and ordered the evacuation of the building due to a bomb threat. No bomb was found.

## Candidates Threaten To Quit in Protest

On Feb. 24, the same day as Putin dismissed the government of Prime Minister Mikhail Kasyanov, four out of the six non-incumbent candidates for the Russian Presidency directly or indirectly threatened to withdraw from the race. While Putin is the overwhelming favorite no matter what, the potential boycott is significant because it would lower voter turnout. If the turnout drops below 50%, the election will be invalid and none of the current candidates—including Putin—could run again in a new election.

Independent candidate Irina Khakamada (former co-

chairman of the neo-liberal Union of Right forces) and the Communist Party's Nikolai Kharitonov had complained to the Central Elections Commission (CEC) about Putin's disproportionate air time. Rebuffed by the CEC, Khakamada threatened to withdraw from the election, if Glazyev and Kharitonov would also quit. Glazyev's campaign coordinator Yana Dubeykovskaya publicly announced that she and other members of his staff intended to advise Glazyev to withdraw, because the regime's actions are "discrediting the institution of elections and killing people's desire to have any part in this show, organized by the authorities."

On Feb. 25, Glazyev announced he would not drop out, but called Dubeykovskaya's impulse "a human reaction" to unfairness and lies in the campaign.

As for Putin's dismissal of the government less than three weeks before the election, giving him time to name his new preference for Prime Minister ahead of the vote, Glazyev said that it should be welcomed because of "the total incompetence of the government and its inability to think ahead"; but that it smacked of a PR move.

"It is not clear who will be in the new government," Glazyev warned, "And in my view, there is a serious danger that it will be somebody from the Chubais tribe. Certain facts in my possession point precisely to the possibility of a third coming of Chubais and Gaidar." The remark refers to the right-wing "young reformers" who savaged Russia's economy while running government departments under President Boris Yeltsin during the 1990s.

## A Knowledge-Based Economy

In combination with his proposed Russian initiative to organize a new world financial architecture, Glazyev enunciates his perspective for "social justice" in economic policy, and a science-centered revival of industry. The state, he told the *FAZ* correspondent, must be given a prominent role in the Russian economy: "We need a real anti-monopoly policy and a state credit organization, a development bank, for agriculture and small businesses. We need more social justice. Taxes on labor and productivity must be reduced, taxes on raw materials must be increased."

At a press conference on Feb. 16 as well, Glazyev had focussed on the role of the state in stimulating innovation and scientific progress: "As for the economic potential for the growth of production and of people's well-being, its main source is the labor and knowledge of the population. Therefore the core of my program is fair pay for work; wages are currently half of what they should be, given the contribution of labor to national revenues. I advocate a transition to a knowledge-based economy, with greater use of our intellectual and production potential, creating conditions where the economy can be modernized on the basis of advanced technologies and achieve higher efficiency through incentives for innovation and investment.

"My program," the candidate added, "includes active par-

ticipation by the state in creating incentives for economic growth, based on knowledge of how production and society are developing in the contemporary period. The key engines of economic growth are technological and scientific progress, and the human intellect; these factors must be activated, which will enable us to establish a modern economy of the 21st Century.”

When another questioner asked Glazyev whether he were a Keynesian, criticizing monetarists, he replied that he was neither: “My program is one of social justice and economic growth. . . . It cannot be described as Keynesian or monetarist, although it combines the achievements of both tendencies in economics, together with an understanding of the structure of the modern economy. That economy is more complex than what existed a hundred years ago.

“Today’s economy is a knowledge-based economy, first and foremost. It is dependent on scientific and technological progress. That is why creating conditions for the dissemination of knowledge and for introduction of the most advanced technologies, is the most important thing the state can do for economic growth.

“From this follows a rather different attitude to the social sphere. It should not be commercialized, as the government wants to do, but rather every person should have the opportunity to obtain a higher education. This means an active state policy of incentives for science and innovation. It means providing access to credit for companies that want to expand production on the basis of modernization. It also means creating institutions and mechanisms for development, such as development banks and so forth.

“This means that the state should foster economic development. Development is not limited to the usual methods for stimulating demand, as is the case with the Keynesian doctrine. . . . Economic growth is advanced not merely by stimulating demand, but only by incentives for the introduction of new technologies. . . .

“This is called ‘evolutionary economics.’ It is a new school of thought, in which I have been working for over 15 years. It has been analyzed in many research papers, including my book on the regularities of long-term technical and economic development. A policy based on a scientific understanding of the patterns of modern economic growth combines an active role for the state, as a major agent of development, with development banks and task-oriented programs and an array of other measures to stimulate innovation—combining the mechanisms of bona fide market competition, including relief from excessive state interference for those market segments where the state is not needed for economic development; with, conversely, an enhanced state role where necessary for the promotion of scientific research.

“In science-intensive industry, for example, there can be no development without an active policy of the state in the area of science and technology.”

# Trickster Brown Rising To Prominence In U.K.

by Mark Burdman

Over the past months, British Prime Minister Tony Blair’s political fortunes have been sinking, in great part because of the backlash against his deceptions and manipulations to rig Britain’s involvement in the Iraq war. A significant part of the British population and a sizable faction in the British policy establishment want Blair out of office. Another Labour Party figure’s political star, meanwhile, has been rising: Chancellor of the Exchequer Gordon Brown. During the week of Feb. 23, reports even surfaced in British and other European newspapers that Blair had worse heart problems than publicly admitted, and that arrangements were being made, behind the scenes, for him to hand over power to Brown. Whether this similar condition of Blair, to that of American Vice-President Dick Cheney, is true or not, the reports are indicative of Brown’s growing power.

In Britain, Brown has become something of a standard-bearer for the “Old Labour” components of the governing party, rooted in working-class constituencies, and opposed to Blair’s “New Labour” recipes for “Thatcherism under a Labour cover,” centered on privatization of more and more economic sectors. Globally, Brown has gained some reputation as a champion of the fight against poverty and despair in the developing world. Both his domestic and international reputations are mysteries, and testimonies to how tricky and delphic Brown is, when seen against his record as Chancellor. Since he took that office in May 1997, his economic policies have favored speculation and an astronomical growth of the British housing bubble and of personal household debt. What was left of British manufacturing in 1997 has been gutted, and infrastructure, in transport and other sectors, is in ruins.

Notable also, is that Brown has stayed on board during the entire Iraq war fiasco, without a peep of protest, while Cabinet ministers Clare Short and Robin Cook resigned. Yet he has managed to maintain the image of an alternative to the discredited Blair.

## The Kerry-Kennedy Connection

Brown’s rising star has implications for the U.S. Presidential race, while, in turn, developments in the Democratic Party have a big impact in Britain. One crucial factor propelling Gordon Brown forward, is the recent surge of Massachusetts Democratic Sen. John Kerry. The second half of February has seen a barrage of reports in the British media that Brown has close links both to Kerry, and to a key Kerry patron, the other

Massachusetts Democratic Senator, Edward Kennedy. This reportedly makes Tony Blair most uncomfortable, because of the amount of political capital he has expended, in building a close relationship to his Iraq war partner, George W. Bush.

The close relationship of Brown and Kerry goes back to 1992, when Brown, then Shadow Chancellor, wrote a report on the scandal engulfing the murky Bank for Commerce and Credit International (BCCI). The two men have held a number of private meetings since then; on at least one occasion, Kennedy joined them for dinner, in London. Brown is also close to Kerry aide Bob Shrum. A London insider told *EIR* that “Brown spends his summers in Massachusetts. He is very much tied into the Harvard University crowd, and to the Kennedy family.” Interesting in this light, is that Brown’s economic adviser, Ed Miliband, recently returned to London after a year’s sabbatical at Harvard, authoring articles on the Democratic primaries and expressing admiration for Kerry’s campaign. Brown supporters have been quietly offering help and advice to Kerry’s campaign team.

At a time when Lyndon LaRouche and his movement are fighting to wrest control of the Democratic Party out of the hands of Wall Street and bankers of the Felix Rohatyn/Lazard Frères variety, this Brown input can only be a cause for concern.

### ‘Against a New Bretton Woods’

On Feb. 16, at a London conference on “Making Globalization Work for All,” Brown made a highly-publicized speech billed—in a Feb. 16 London *Guardian* article he co-signed with World Bank president James Wolfensohn—as promoting a “Global New Deal.” On that day, a London insider commented: “What they mean by ‘New Deal’ is the opposite of what LaRouche means with reference back to Franklin D. Roosevelt. They mean more free trade, opposition to protectionism, and certainly hostility to a ‘New Bretton Woods’ based on fixed exchange rates, as LaRouche advocates.”

This conference was held at the Treasury, on behalf of churches and faith groups, with the co-patron being former Archbishop of Canterbury Lord Carey. Among the speakers, was President Lula da Silva of Brazil and the rock star Bono. In his keynote, Brown stressed four themes: combatting global poverty; defeat of agricultural protectionism; transparency; and an end to corruption. He also stressed that, in 2005, when Britain occupies the presidency of the Group of Eight, it is committed to a “development presidency.”

*EIR* has traced the origins of this “Global New Deal” to a speech by Brown to the New York Federal Reserve in November 2001. It was later codified in a February 2002 British Treasury document, entitled, “Tackling Poverty: A Global New Deal,” and subtitled, “A Modern Marshall Plan for the Developing World.” Boiled down to basics, this New Deal/Marshall Plan advocacy is based on an axiomatic rejection of the fundamental current reality: that the international financial system is bankrupt. This, in and of itself, aborts parallels

with the original Marshall Plan, carried out in the post-World War II era when the American economy was strong, thanks to the war-mobilization industrial policies of FDR.

The British document promotes adherence to the “rules of the game,” as one section is titled. This “rules-based system” means “wisely-managed globalization” and “sustainable development,” based on “enhancing the IMF’s role in surveillance of the world economy,” and recipient countries subjecting themselves to rigorous surveillance. It also insists on “the pivotal role” of the private “international capital markets,” growing “transparency” of developing sector countries, upgraded “free trade” measures through the World Trade Organization, and opposition to “outdated protectionism.” This is, indeed, precisely the opposite of what LaRouche identified as necessary to bring the developing sector and world economy out of the morass, in his recent “On the Subject of Tariffs and Trade” (*EIR*, Feb. 13, 2004).

During the week of Feb. 23, Blair took a step down Brown’s path, announcing he was forming “a new global commission into the problems of the world’s poorest continent,” Africa, with Brown sharing the position as chief economic adviser with South African Finance Minister Trevor Manuel. This initiative may be part of shifting the focus of power in Britain on to Brown’s shoulders. The word from Blair’s 10 Downing Street, is that Britain intends to make Africa a central issue in 2005, when it holds the presidencies of both the G-8 and, during the second half of the year, the European Union.

The Feb. 24 London *Guardian* called this new commission central to a Blair effort to deflect from the issue of Iraq, which has damaged him so badly. The paper noted that the commission is “modelled on a similar undertaking” launched by the late Willy Brandt, former West German Chancellor, in the early 1980s.

The Brandt Commission was, through the years, often exposed by *EIR* as a fraud, set up to counterpose a delphic appeal about “helping the poorest,” to LaRouche’s “Lagos Conference” proposals to develop Africa and other developing sector regions through great projects, ending International Monetary Fund (IMF) “conditionalities.” The “Blair Commission” today is a transparent effort to keep desperate African leaders playing by the “rules of the game” of a bankrupt IMF system, with the chimerical hope that aid will be forthcoming to reverse the continuing plunge of their countries into hell. The *Guardian* reported that increased aid to Africa will be linked, by the new commission, to measures by the recipient states to better “govern themselves and resolve conflicts.” Such demands show real nerve, on the part of the British government, after Blair lied so crassly to get Britain into the Iraq war. And British, American, and Israeli “security” networks—not to mention Prince Philip’s World Wide Fund for Nature and related organizations—are busily fueling genocidal wars on the African continent. Will these be shut down? Such questions are taboo in Gordon Brown’s “New Deal”/“Marshall Plan” advocacy.

# Sharon's 'Berlin Wall' on Trial in The Hague

by Dean Andromidas

The new Berlin Wall of the Middle East was the subject of testimony at the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in The Hague on Feb. 23-25. The Palestinian National Authority, supported by a resolution of the United Nations General Assembly, is seeking a judgment by the court that the wall being built under the direction of Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon is a war crime and a crime against humanity. A ruling is expected in about a month.

Although any ICJ decision will be non-binding, if it declares the wall in violation of international law, this will have considerable moral impact, not only casting Sharon as violator of international law, but underlining the hypocrisy of the Bush Administration's support for him. Such a ruling could also serve as a basis for further action by the United Nations. In the 1970s, the ICJ ruled that South Africa's policy of apartheid and its continued occupation of Namibia were in violation of international law. This led to the UN adopting economic sanctions against South Africa, which were not lifted until apartheid ended and South Africa withdrew from Namibia in 1990.

Written testimony against the wall was submitted by 44 nations, in addition to the Organization of Islamic States and Arab League. Of these, 16 made oral presentations. The Bush Administration refused to participate, claiming it would "politicize" the court. The nations of the European Union also refused, despite the fact that most agree that the wall is illegal. Israel refused to recognize the legitimacy of the court, with Sharon calling it a "circus." Significantly, no nation on the planet came forward to defend Israel's position, not even the regular supporters of Israel at the United Nations such as the Marshall Islands.

## 'Collective Detention Camps'

"This wall is not about security," declared the Palestinian National Authority's United Nations Envoy, Nasser al-Kidwa. "It is about entrenching the occupation, and the de facto annexation of large areas of Palestinian land. This wall, if completed, will leave the Palestinian people with only half of the West Bank within isolated non-contiguous, walled enclaves. It will render the two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict practically impossible."

In a televised speech broadcast to coincide with the opening of the hearings, Palestinian President Yasser Arafat urged Palestinians and "forces of peace in Israel" to make their voice heard against "this wall of expansion and annexation." He

went on: "No security and no peace can ever prevail between the Palestinian and Israeli peoples, and even in the whole region in the shadow of this . . . expansionist and racist segregation wall. . . . This is another Berlin Wall . . . aimed at swallowing 58% of our West Bank and transforming our towns and villages . . . into isolated ghettos, illegally controlled by occupation settlements, and preventing us from establishing our Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital. The wall has already transformed our towns and cities and villages into prisons and collective detention camps."

"This fence will not bring security to Israel," warned Palestinian Prime Minister Ahmed Qureia at a rally in Abu Dis. "It destroys the principle of a two-state solution and makes Palestinians' lives a hell." Rallies against the wall took place all over the West Bank and Gaza, in Israel, and neighboring Arab countries.

## Failure of the UN Security Council

The hearings in The Hague took place because of the failure of the United States and Europe to put a stop to Sharon's war plans, which threaten the destruction of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Territories, and the ongoing loss of lives of innocent civilians on both sides of the conflict. The case against Sharon's wall, whose full title is, "The Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory," was submitted to the Court by the UN General Assembly. It was a request made following the failure of the Security Council to act against Israel's building the wall on land which is recognized internationally as being illegally occupied. This is the grossest violation of Palestinian human rights to date, being in violation of numerous Security Council resolutions. It is important to emphasize that Arafat and other Palestinians have said that Israel can build a wall along the Green Line—the armistice line set at the end of the 1948 Arab-Israeli War, also sometimes referred to as "the 1967 border," and accepted internationally as the border of Israel—but it cannot be built on Palestinian Occupied Territory. Sharon's propaganda machine is totally ignoring this fact.

Palestinian envoy al-Kidwa made this point in his opening address, declaring that the Security Council failed to act against Israel's gross violation of almost all of the 38 UN Security Council resolutions concerning the Israeli-Palestinian conflict since 1948. In an obvious reference to the United States, al-Kidwa said, "The basic reason has been the use, or the threat of use, of veto by one of the Council's Permanent Members. . . . The most recent [veto] was cast on 14 October 2003, when the issue of the construction of the wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory was brought before the Council and it failed to act."

## Wall for Transfer and War

The wall, which in large sections is over 9 meters high, is higher than the Berlin Wall. The wall the Nazis built around the infamous Warsaw Ghetto was only 3 meters high. *EIR* has

documented how Sharon's generals studied the Nazi destruction of the Warsaw Ghetto to develop its military operations against Palestinian cities. Sharon's allies within the Bush Administration—particularly Vice President Dick Cheney and the gaggle of neocons he leads—are willing parties to this policy of genocide.

Sharon's announcements about possibly withdrawing from the Gaza Strip are little more than a smokescreen behind which he can continue to build the West Bank wall. Even if Sharon manages to withdraw, the tiny Gaza Strip already has a wall around it, and with a population of 1.5 million, it will continue to be an overpopulated ghetto. Without a peace agreement now, starvation and misery will only increase.

Sharon's ultimate goal is the "transfer" or ethnic cleansing of the entire West Bank. In fact "voluntary" transfer is already occurring among the tens of thousands of Palestinians who find themselves in enclaves on the Israeli side of the wall between the Green Line and the wall.

The fear that the wall is just another strategem by Sharon to implement his "Jordan is Palestine" policy was expressed by the Jordanian presentation to the Court. It explicitly referred to Jordan's fear that the purpose of the wall is to force Palestinians to flee to Jordan.

While many eloquent statements have been given in the ICJ hearings demonstrating the illegality of the wall's construction, it is important to cite Israeli opposition and criticism of it. The Israeli daily *Ha'aretz* on Feb. 16 interviewed Col. (reserve) Shaul Arieli, who has made presentations throughout Israel demonstrating that Sharon's wall has nothing to do with security, is a land grab, and will actually increase terrorism.

Arieli has shown that the current path of the barrier siezes no less than 900 square kilometers of the West Bank's 5,878 square kilometers. If Sharon builds his so-called "eastern wall" along the Jordan Valley, he will sieze another 1,543 square kilometers. Furthermore, if one includes the wall around East Jerusalem, over 400,000 Palestinians will find themselves on the Israeli side of the fence in a no-man's land between the Green Line and the fence. Another 300,000 will be cut off from their farm land or water wells.

Last year, Arieli presented a plan to Sharon, demarcating a fence line that would have included the same number of Israelis on the Israeli side of the fence, but would have taken only 300 square kilometers of land. This route was rejected by Sharon and his generals.

Arieli works with Yossi Beilin and has participated as a consultant in the negotiations that led to the Geneva Accord peace initiative. He was the last commander of the "Gaza Brigade," which was withdrawn in accordance with the Oslo accords.

In the same interview in *Ha'aretz*, Arieli went even further, charging that Sharon's intention with the wall is ethnic cleansing of the entire West Bank by forcing "voluntary transfer" on thousands of Palestinians.

Arieli declared that Sharon has refused to recognize the significance of UN Security Council resolution 242, sometimes referred to as the "land for peace" resolution. It gave recognition to Israel's right to exist within secure borders by, in effect, defining the so-called Green Line—the 1948 line of disengagement—as a de facto border. This effectively partitioned the country—77% for the Israelis, 23% for the Palestinians.

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## Documentation

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*In addition to the statement by Palestinian Envoy Al Akidwa, the Palestinian case was argued before the court by attorney Stephanie Khouri and Prof. James Crawford, the head of the International law department at the university of Cambridge, and Prof. Ron Lowe of Oxford University.*

*The court then heard testimony from other nations and organizations. Some excerpts follow:*

**Arab League, represented by Sudanese Ambassador to the Netherlands:** "The action of the construction of the wall defies and violates international law and is wrongful act that should cease immediately."

**Organization of the Islamic Conference, represented by French lawyer Minique Chemillier Gendreau:** Suicide bombings and other attacks against Israel do not happen in a vacuum. "They have to be linked to the far more bloody terror by Israel against the Palestinians since its founding. With the wall there is no longer a viable Palestine; thus no peace is possible between the two states."

**South African Deputy Foreign Minister Aziz Pahad:** "The separation wall is anathema to the peace process as envisaged in the Road Map, as it eliminates the prospect for a two-state solution. This court could play a fundamental role in contributing meaningfully to sustainable peace and security in the Middle East and indeed the whole world."

**Jordan's representative Ziad Raed Zaid al-Hussein:** "Israel's separation fence is threatening Jordan's demographic balance. A new wave of refugees is threatening my country in light of the fence. . . . We must be realistic: Attempts to achieve a diplomatic agreement between Israel and the Palestinians have not made any progress over the past months and there is little chance for any progress being made as long as the wall is being built."

**Cuban Deputy Foreign Minister Abelardo Moreno Fernandez:** "The construction of the wall by Israel violates fundamental principles and norms enshrined in the charter of the UN and international law."

**The representative of Belize, Bassam Freiha:** "We have to bring an end to the ignoble terrorism that takes place in Israel and we recognize Israel as entitled to protect itself. But building the wall is a bad and inappropriate response."

# The Ghosts of Ghettos Past: Israelis Fight for Their Nation's Soul

by M. Woodward

Consider these two images:

Children begged everywhere, in the ghetto as well as on the “Aryan” side. Six-year-old boys crawled through the barbed wire under the very eyes of the gendarmes in order to obtain food “on the other side.” They supported entire families in this manner. Often a lone shot in the vicinity of the barbed wire told the casual passers-by that another little smuggler had died in this fight with omnipotent hunger.<sup>1</sup>

The soldiers turned the spotlight on the car, from their watchtower. The couple managed to walk only a few steps, Lamis supported by Raad, until the voice of the soldier was heard from the tower: “Stop or I shoot. Stop or I shoot.” They froze in place. Raad says that he tried to explain to the soldiers that Lamis was about to give birth, but they only shouted, “Stand, stand.”<sup>2</sup>

The first description is by one of the few survivors of the Warsaw Ghetto, Marek Edelman; the second by Israeli journalist Gideon Levy. Approximately 63 years have passed between the two.

In September 1939, three hundred and seventy-five thousand Jews lived in Warsaw, Poland. When the Nazi beastmen invaded, all non-Jews were forced to move out of the city's Jewish Quarter, and an additional 125,000 Jews were forced to move in, cramming them into an area which was only 2.4% of the city. The Nazis built 11 miles of ten-foot-high wall to brick them in, using expropriated Jewish assets to finance this deadly project. The Warsaw Ghetto shrank, as its inhabitants were exterminated by starvation, typhus, or deportation to the death camps.

Edelman writes that the Nazis dominated the Jewish population by “breaking their spirit through persecutions and by evoking a state of passive submission in their midst. The experienced and devilishly refined German propaganda agencies worked ceaselessly to achieve these aims, spreading—

1. Marek Edelman, “The Warsaw Ghetto Uprising” (Warsaw: Interpress Publishers, N.D.).

2. Gideon Levy, “And the Twins Died,” *Ha'aretz*, Aug. 1, 2003.

for those days—incredible rumors which further increased the panic and derangement in Jewish life. Then . . . the maltreatment of Jews passed the stage of an occasional punch on the nose, sadistic extractions of Jews from their homes. . . .” Collective responsibility was the Nazi standard: “Thus, in the first days of November 1939, 53 male inhabitants of the 9 Nalewki Street apartment house were summarily shot for the beating of a Polish policeman by one of the tenants.”

Levy tells the plight of the Palestinian couple Lamis and Raad. Lamis, carrying twins, went into labor, at seven months, on Dec. 21, 2003. From 1:00 until 5:00 a.m., referral slips were acquired, and fruitless attempts were made to pass through various checkpoints, so the babies could be born in the hospital and receive the medical care that premies need. A courageous ambulance driver crawled under barbed-wire fence at one of the checkpoints, and got Lamis through by dragging her on a stretcher, under the barbed-wire. The twins were born in the ambulance: One died shortly after birth; the other, a few hours later. Lamis told Levy: “I should have given birth at home, and even died, rather than going to the checkpoint and begging the soldiers for hours to let us pass. I hope the Israelis will never taste what I tasted, and will not experience what I went through. And that they will explain to their sons who serve in the territories that they should be a little bit human. That they should be human beings.”

## The Fourth Year of ‘Sharon’s War’

It seems as though Israel has been fighting for its life since its inception. But now, it is fighting for its soul.

During the Six-Day War, Israel took possession of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, separate areas of land which could have become the Palestinian State in 1948. These areas are called “Greater Israel” by the right-wing secular Israeli realtors and the beast-man majority among the pseudo-religious *haredi* settlers who suffer from pornographic fantasies about the “holy” soil of Israel.

The *haredi* claim that God gave them the land of Israel, from the Mediterranean to the Euphrates River, but they neglect to mention that the “deal” included the adherence to 613 Mosaic laws, including “Thou shalt not oppress the stranger, for thou were strangers in the land of Egypt” (*Exodus* 23:9, *Hatorah*).

Many in Israel, and the rest of the world, calling Gaza and

the West Bank the “occupied territories,” have stated that maintaining them is destroying the moral fiber of the nation. Alex Maor, jailed for refusal to serve in the Israeli Defense Forces (IDF) in 1973, and whose son is the jailed Refuser, Adam, posed the question recently, while touring the United States: “How far can we go? How bad can we act? . . . [It] won’t be Israeli when it is irreversible. Let’s not make it irreversible.”

In June 2002, the Israeli government, under the control of the Likud and National Religious Parties, took advantage of the legitimate fear of terrorist attacks by the Israeli population, and began building what they call “a security fence,” ostensibly to prevent the uncontrolled entry of Palestinians into Israel. The barrier is a combination of electronic fences with dirt paths, barbed-wire fences, trenches on both sides, and concrete wall.

In December 2003, the UN General Assembly asked the International Court of Justice at The Hague to give its advisory, non-binding opinion on the wall, after listening to “pro” and “con” arguments (see previous article). The right-wing Jewish media is making much of the fact that two Arabs are among its 15 justices, and, as Jerusalem Newswire reported on Dec. 9, that “Israel will also claim the right of an occupying power under international law, to erect structures like the fence.” When questioned on the religious make-up of the Court, its Information Officer Laurence Blairon responded: “It is difficult for me to comment on this since one’s religion is a private matter. However, I can tell you that there is no need to quarrel about the balance.” As to the rights of an occupying power—such as the Nazis putting a wall around the Jewish section of the city of Warsaw—he said, “Your last question is unfortunately too case-related to receive an answer from me.”<sup>3</sup>

The Almagor, Victims of Arab Terror Association, will be represented at The Hague by attorney Yaakov Rubin. Almagor leader Meir Indor—who was the number-three man of the Action Headquarters umbrella group which funded and led the incitement campaign against Prime Minister Rabin and his Oslo peace initiative—commented, “It’s not that we’re thrilled about a fence that cheapens the blood of those of our brothers who remain on the other side, and even provides a temporary excuse for not totally liquidating the terrorist threat [isn’t this the euphemism for ‘genocide’ used by the Nazis?—MRW]—but we will not allow hypocrisy to reign in The Hague.”<sup>4</sup> Indor was the first person in Israel to brandish a poster denouncing Rabin as a “traitor.”

The Israeli government’s claim that the barrier for purposes of security does not explain why the partition does not adhere to the Green Line, the pre-1967 borders. Instead, this partition goes deep into Palestinian territory and wraps hun-



The black line shows Israel’s wall, as completed or under construction in December 2003. The outermost gray line to the north, west, and south is the post-1948 armistice line, the so-called Green Line, recognized internationally as the legal border. The additional territories were seized by Israel during the June 1967 war. Other gray lines show plans to extend the wall—either approved by the government, or recommended by the Army. Dashed lines show extensions demanded by settler organizations. The dark gray areas and triangles are Israeli settlements. The Jordan River is on the far right. Source: [www.nad-plo.org](http://www.nad-plo.org). See the color map on the website for a more differentiated view of the Israeli plans and their effects.

3. Personal correspondence.  
4. Arutz 7 website.



dreds of Palestinian villages in enclaves, or imprisons them in the “seams” between the partition and the Green Line, where residents will neither become Israeli citizens nor have free access to their farms and families who may be on the other side. According to an interview in *Yediot Aharonot* on May 23, 2003 with Ron Naham, the Mayor of the illegal settlement of Ariel and a supporter of U.S. Christian fundamentalists, Sharon’s “security” barrier has been in the works for years. “I haven’t sat with the Prime Minister recently, but the map of the fence, the sketch of which you see here, is the same map I saw during every visit Arik [Sharon’s nickname] made here since 1978. He told me he has been thinking about it since 1973”—twenty-seven years before the current Intifada began.

## Opposition in Israel

The list of anti-occupation/anti-wall forces in Israel is huge, and their goal is the education of the Israeli population. Among them are B’Tselem, Yesh Gvul, Gush Shalom, Israeli Committee Against House Demolitions, Citizens of Israel Against the Fence, Women in Black, Women Against the Fence, and Ta’ayush (Arabic for “life in common”—an Arab/Jewish partnership founded in response to the Intifada which began in September 2000).

These groups all support Israel’s right to self-defense.

The signs that these groups hold while they are demonstrating, are either similar or identical in outlook: “Peace does not grow behind walls,” “Terror spawns terror—the bloody cycle must be broken,” and “Occupation is a crime.” Many people also carry beautiful circles upon which are painted Israeli and Palestinian flags, meeting in the middle, and signs calling for the boycott of Caterpillar bulldozers: “CaTER-RORpillar: Demolishing Homes, Demolishing Palestine, Demolishing Peace.”

According to **Citizens of Israel Against the Fence**, “The fence torpedoes any chance for peace, . . . leaves the Palestinians strangled in a pressure cooker, . . . leaves us with no way out of the bloody conflict. The solution is found in negotiations and not a unilateral step of annexation.”

**B’Tselem**—literally, “in the image of,” as in B’Tselem Elohim, “in the image of God”—also means “human dignity.” This human rights organization deals exclusively with human rights violations within the Occupied Territories. According to its website, their many reports have dealt with “torture, fatal shootings by security forces, restriction on movement, expropriation of land, and discrimination in planning and building in East Jerusalem, administrative detention, and settler violence. . . . As an Israeli organization, the majority of its efforts is directed at violations committed by our government on behalf of all of us.”

According to B’Tselem, the total length of the main and secondary barriers will be 659 kilometers upon completion, affecting 237,000 acres of land—7,000 of which has been expropriated—and disrupting the lives of 875,000 Palestin-

ians in 206 communities. This is 38% of the Palestinian West Bank population.

B’Tselem’s Checkpoint Monitoring Team has begun distributing pocket-guides to IDF soldiers at checkpoints. This may be the result of the particularly brutal week of severe abuse at the Sarra checkpoint near Nablus, which began the day after the Dec. 26 shooting of Jewish Israeli Gil Na’amati by the IDF during a non-violent protest by Israelis, “Internationals,” and Palestinians, as he tried to cut through the gate of the Mas’ha camp near Jerusalem. The rules in the pocket-guides, in accordance with IDF orders, include allowing passage of ambulances and ill people seeking medical care; not beating, degrading, or punishing Palestinians; not damaging Palestinian property: “We are all human beings.”

**Yesh Gvul** (“There Is a Limit”; *gvul* also means “line” or “border”) is a peace group that, according to its website, supports soldiers who “refuse the duties of a repressive or aggressive nature.” It was born in response to the 1982 invasion of Lebanon; 168 servicemen were jailed during that time, some of them repeatedly. The numbers of Refusers were larger than those incarcerated, but the IDF opted not to imprison most of them, for fear of the uproar this would generate. They continue to foster the Refusal movement: “We counsel soldiers wrestling with the painful choice between serving policies they find abhorrent, or defying military discipline. Those who decide to refuse [repressive duties] get our full moral and material backing, ranging from financial support for families of jailed refuseniks, to vigils at the military prisons where they were [sic] held. Whenever a refusenik is jailed, we bring his protest to the public notice, as a model for the broader peace movement, and for other soldiers in a similar dilemma.” Some Israelis have suggested that were it not for Yesh Gvul, Lebanon would also now be part of “greater” Israel.

**Gush Shalom**—“Block of Peace”—was formed in 1993, in response to a perception that the existing Israeli peace movement was getting too comfortable with the newly elected Labor government. Uri Avnery, one of its founders, was born in Beckum, Westphalia. He and his family moved to Palestine when Hitler came to power. He was among a large group of Israelis and Internationals who became a “human shield” around Yassir Arafat, immediately after the suicide bombing in Haifa last October. This group lived in Arafat’s compound for several days—including Yom Kippur, the holiest day of the Jewish year—concerned that Sharon would try to bomb Arafat in retribution for the Haifa terror.

Gush Shalom is called “radical ultra-left-wing” by both right-wing and mainstream politicians. Their statements are forceful and to the point: “The question remains: Does Israel have the right to sentence an entire people to a life of imprisonment, demanding security for itself, while holding the Palestinian people in the iron grip of occupation? . . . Three years ago, it was known as ‘Barak’s generous offers.’ Today its name is ‘The Separation Wall.’ The plan remains the same:



*A section of Sharon's 25-foot-high separation wall, the subject of the World Court case, in Qalqiliya City, Israel. "According to B'Tselem, the total length of the main and secondary barriers will be 659 kilometers upon completion, affecting 237,000 acres of land—7,000 of which has been expropriated—and disrupting the lives of 875,000 Palestinians in 206 communities. This is 38% of the Palestinian West Bank population."*

grabbing maximum land, while driving the Palestinians out. The same people who swallowed whole-heartedly the lie: 'Barak offered the Palestinians everything, but they preferred war' are now eating the second serving: 'The fence is not political. It is a security measure.'

Their calculations of the ultimate size of the "fence" are slightly higher than those of B'Tselem, claiming that the security partition will be 950 km, plus another 100 km to "protect" the illegal settlement of Ariel. Sharon's plan to turn Jericho into an enclave has been temporarily halted; perhaps he and the pseudo-religious groups are mindful of the previous wall there, which was brought down by Joshua and his troops, and Joshua's subsequent pronouncement: "Cursed of the Lord be the man who shall undertake to fortify this city of Jericho: He shall lay its foundations at the cost of his first born, and set up its gates at the cost of its youngest" (*Joshua 6:26, Tanakh*).

However, all groups agree that more than 115,000 Palestinian olive trees have been uprooted, and that more than 37 wells providing more than 4 million cubic meters of water have either been destroyed by the partition or expropriated. In a semi-arid geography, the results can only be catastrophic.

Using the former "success" story of Gaza—until October, no terrorist activity came from Gaza, which was completely fenced in—as a model of why the West Bank barrier will not function as a security mechanism, they lay out some important truths: Gaza, an area of the world with the greatest population density of 1.2 million, has a partition 50 km. long. If 5,000 soldiers are needed to guard the 6,000 settlers who live there, if the IDF makes daily incursions, if 2,000 Palestinian homes have been demolished in the last three years, if helicopter

assassinations continue, what will be needed to protect the settlers of the West Bank?

Sharon claims that the barrier is a temporary security measure, which will be removed when peace comes to the Middle East. Gush Shalom asks why a depressed Israeli economy would spend between \$2-3 million per km of barrier—\$1.5-2 billion upon completion—on something that is not permanent. They also remind us that the approximately 180 settlements were originally built as "temporary" archeological sites and army camps.

Gush Shalom's IDF pocket-guide reminds soldiers that war crimes will haunt them forever, and that there is no statute of limitations on them.

During the research for this article, I stumbled upon an eerie note from a Gush Shalom member, writing from the Mas'ha camp, one month prior to Gil Na'amati's shooting there: Nov. 29, 2003:

Dear Friends,

As of Tuesday, Mas'ha is almost closed. The gates open three times a day, for 20 minutes each time:

6:50-7:10

12:50-13:10

16:50-17:10

The intention is to gradually cut off all Palestinian villages from their lands and contacts on the other side of the fence.

Eventually the gates will be permanently closed.

I attempted to reach both Mas'ha, and the writer. The

writer said the camp is completely closed. There has been no word from those still living there.

Recently, Israel has begun handing out Welcome/Restriction letters to new arrivals to Israel, explaining that entry into territories of the Palestinian Authority—"Area A of Gaza, Judea, and Samaria"—is forbidden without prior written authorization. Legal measures will be taken against anyone caught attempting to enter these areas, which may include deportation and refusal of re-entry into the State of Israel. This "restriction" completely disregards the Palestinian Authority and prevents any human rights groups and/or Internationals from entering these areas. It is not clear whether the new restrictions will also prohibit the entry of Israeli citizens who are not settlers into these areas.

### 'Refusers' Bear Witness

The most poignant documentation of the ongoing cycle of terror in Israel and the Occupied Territories is the 14-page testimony of Israeli Youth Refuser Haggai Matar, sentenced with four others to one year in jail for refusing to serve "in the army of Occupation." He passionately details his pen-pal relationship with a Palestinian who spent six years in an Israeli jail without a trial; his work with Gush Shalom in rebuilding demolished Palestinian homes; his joining with Ta'ayush to bring food to the besieged village of Yassuf—in which soldiers stomped on the food and arrested several activists, and which ended in settlers from Tapuach storming the village, burning cars, and shooting at houses, with no arrests made; the lack of medical care for Palestinians, and their lack of access to such care because they can't get through the checkpoints; attempts to rebuild water depositories in Palestinian areas destroyed by settlers<sup>5</sup> in Hebron; his witnessing of soldier violence; the IDF's operation "Pressure Cooker"; the destruction of Palestinian groves of olives, tomatoes, and zucchini<sup>6</sup>; the Palestinian curfew times, which change with the whim of the soldier in charge.

Matar concludes: "We're really dealing with evil, an evil we must resist. . . . [I] made a choice of referring only to the evil of IDF racism and brutality as it is reflected in the occupied territories. But I also know the Israeli way of life puts death and 'the home-land' as our holiest values, . . . helps maintain a small elite's rule over millions of Arabs and Jews, women and men, all in the name of 'Security'—a security

5. Hebrew is a mathematical language, using ten roots from which virtually all words are born. The root for "bless" is *bet-reish-kaf*. This root is found in the word "blessed," but is also the root for the words "knee," "pool," and "pond." What is the relationship? Water is the greatest blessing. We bend at the knee to take it out of the pond. The philology itself makes any destruction of a water depository a sacrilege.

6. "When in your war against a city you have to besiege it a long time in order to capture it, you must not destroy its trees, wielding the ax against them. You may eat of them, but you must not cut them down. Are trees of the field human to withdraw before you into the besieged city?" *Deuteronomy* 20:19.

none of us really holds any shares in. I have no choice but to refuse and to use my refusal as a tool to the benefit of the society in which I live. . . ."

When the Refusers toured the United States last Fall, they asked for American help in stopping the Occupation. "Whatever I say is not as important because I'm Israeli. Americans must push the pressure," was Noa Levy's request to those of us in "the cradle of liberty."

Marek Edelman lamented that the pathological clinging to denial of the majority of the Jewish population in the Warsaw Ghetto, led to its extermination. By the time the uprising got on its feet, there were too few soldiers left.

Gil Na'amati remains hospitalized, struggling to recover from the gunshot wound he received while cutting into the gate imprisoning the human beings of the Mas'ha camp; the gate that is now permanently closed.

Rabbi Asherman, on trial for standing in front of bulldozers about to demolish homes, says that we have a "moral inheritance" to continue the mission begun by those courageous souls who have gone before us.

We, in the United States, cannot continue to wallow in denial; we cannot say "we didn't know," because we were too busy watching the football playoffs. Lyndon LaRouche and his youth movement have opened the doors to reality, and have welcomed us in. Let us also become golden souls, *b'tselem Elohim*.

### COVERUP EXPOSED!

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## Chalabi Hammers Final Nail: Cheney War Fraud Fully Exposed

by Jeffrey Steinberg

Since the Feb. 20 arrogant boast by Iraqi National Congress head and neo-conservative darling Ahmed Chalabi, about his organization's lying to U.S. agencies to get the invasion of Iraq started, the lid has blown off the criminal disinformation campaign run by Vice President Dick Cheney to get his dirty little war in Iraq. The resulting attacks on the Vice President's office promise the biggest scandal yet in the whole sordid "Cheneygate" affair.

Over 500 American GIs are dead, another 3,000 are wounded, many with life-altering permanent injuries. At minimum, officially, 15,000 Iraqis are dead, along with scores of Italian, Polish, British, Spanish, and other occupation troops. And the whole war was built on a pile of disinformation.

### Beans Are Spilled

Here are the essentials of the story, and how the pieces came together in late February. On Friday, Feb. 20, both the London *Daily Telegraph* and the *Washington Times* published the same article, quoting Ahmed Chalabi admitting, in effect, that his Iraqi National Congress (INC) had funnelled disinformation to the United States, to induce an American invasion and ouster of Saddam Hussein.

The article began with the blunt statement: "An Iraqi leader accused of feeding faulty pre-war intelligence to Washington said his information about Saddam Hussein's weapons—even if discredited—achieved the aim of persuading the United States to topple the dictator." Chalabi himself was quoted gloating, "As far as we're concerned, we've been entirely successful. Our objective has been achieved. That tyrant Saddam is gone, and the Americans are in Baghdad. What was said before is not important." He went one step further, taunting, "The Bush Administration is looking for a scapegoat. We're ready to fall on our swords if [President Bush] wants."

The *Telegraph/Times* article reviewed several examples of disinformation provided by the INC, including the most famous case, that of the alleged Iraqi mobile biological weapons labs, which turned out to be mobile units producing hydrogen for weather balloons. The source of the later-discredited claims was a major in the Iraqi intelligence service, who had been made available to U.S. intelligence agencies by the INC.

"U.S. officials at first found the information credible, and the defector passed a lie-detector test," the story noted. "But in later interviews it became apparent that he was stretching the truth and had been 'coached by the INC.' He failed a second polygraph test and in May 2002, intelligence agencies were warned that the information was unreliable. But analysts missed the warning, and the mobile laboratory story remained firmly established in the catalogue of alleged Iraqi violations until months after the overthrow of Saddam."

The reality is, as Chalabi hinted in his comments offering to "fall on the sword" for Cheney/Bush: The disinformation campaign was "Made in Washington," not in Baghdad, nor in Chalabi's upscale London headquarters. And this can now be proven.

### Pentagon Eyewitness Account

In a discussion with *EIRNS* after Chalabi's outburst, retired Air Force Lt. Col. Karen Kwiatkowski, who served for 10 months in the Near East South Asia (NESA) policy shop at the Pentagon which housed the Office of Special Plans (OSP), described how OSP personnel, including Col. William Brunner—a former military aide to then-Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich—had regularly arranged debriefings of Iraqi defectors, set up through Chalabi and the INC. While CIA and DIA personnel participated in the debriefings, and sent the information to analysts for cross-checking and evaluation, the OSP unit, led by former Cheney Vice Presidential



*This view of Cheney “going, going” was published in Arkansas at about the time the Little Rock, Arkansas NBC-TV station called Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche for an interview focussed on his 18-month drive to force Cheney out of office.*

staffer William Luti, funnelled the undigested and unverified information to Cheney’s Chief of Staff, Lewis “Scooter” Libby—as if it were fully-vetted intelligence.

Cheney and Rumsfeld used this faked intelligence, still fresh from the defector sources who now virtually admit that they made it up, to bludgeon President Bush, Secretary of State Powell, and the entire Congress into going to war.

Lt. Col. Kwiatkowski provided her own eyewitness accounts of NESA staff meetings where Luti boasted that he was taking his marching orders directly from “Scooter”—an unprecedented violation of the usually sternly-enforced Pentagon chain of command. Cheney’s office was tasking Luti and OSP to go out and dig up whatever disinformation could be found, to sell the war to the President, the Congress, and a duped American public.

Further tightening the noose around Cheney, in June 2002, a Washington representative of the INC sent a letter to the staff of the Senate Appropriations Committee, identifying Luti, and Cheney’s deputy chief of staff John Hannah, as people who directly received the intelligence generated by the INC, under the Information Collection Program. The Information Collection Program, established under the Iraq Liberation Act of 1998, funnelled millions of dollars to Chalabi and the INC, to provide defectors and other sources of intelligence to the U.S. government respecting goings-on inside Saddam’s Iraq.

The Information Collection Program was launched in January 2001—in the first days of the Bush Presidency, at the point that the neo-conservative apparatus moved, wholesale, into the Pentagon civilian bureaucracy and the Vice President’s office.

But by September 2001, the State Department, which administered the funding of the INC and seven other Iraqi dissident groups under the Iraq Liberation Act, had completed an Inspector General’s audit of the INC, and recommended that its funds be cut off, due to failure to account for how U.S. government funds were being spent. One of the problem areas cited in the audit was the Information Collection Program, which failed to identify sources, or account for payments.

### **Taxpayers’ Funds Still Pay for Disinformation**

The June 2002 INC letter to the Senate Appropriations Committee, citing Hannah and Luti as recipients of raw intelligence flows from the Information Collection Program, pitched for the project to be transferred from the State Department to the Pentagon. In fact, the program was indeed transferred to Pentagon control in August 2002—at precisely the point that the Office of Special Plans was being created out of the Iraq desk at NESA.

So, it was American taxpayers’ money that bankrolled the disinformation scheme.

In fact, the latest Pentagon budget *still* includes between \$3 million and \$4 million in payments to the INC for the Intelligence Collection Program, according to a Knight-Ridder story by Jonathan Landay on Feb. 21. Landay wrote, “The Department of Defense is continuing to pay millions of dollars for information from the former Iraqi opposition group that produced some of the exaggerated and fabricated intelligence President Bush used to argue his case for war.”

According to one source, the renewed funding involves INC personnel being placed in charge of the effort to reconstitute units of Saddam Hussein’s notorious secret police appa-

ratus, the Mukhabarat.

On Feb. 20, a high-level Washington intelligence source further filled out the picture to *EIR*, confirming that the INC-linked defectors had been prepped to provide specific pieces of tailored disinformation, often in the form of bogus “eyewitness” accounts, purporting to identify locations where they had seen canisters of chemical weapons, and other components of Saddam’s phantom WMD programs. These precise pieces of eyewitness information not only gave Luti the “sexed up” intelligence to feed to Cheney et al., to argue for war. It gummed up the “official” intelligence process with bogus information that had to be chased down, and which became part of the data base from which analysts made judgments about Saddam’s weapons.

Senator Carl Levin (D-Mich) reported, over the weekend of Feb. 21-22, what he had recently learned from the CIA: When UN weapons inspectors under Hans Blix and Mohamed ElBaradei went to the sites where American intelligence said Saddam had stockpiled weapons of mass destruction, they found *nothing* at all. How much of that bogus information came from the taxpayer-funded Cheney-Chalabi defectors’ scam?

There is good reason to believe that some of the Congressional investigators are aware of at least a portion of this story. When, last month, Senate intelligence panel leaders Pat Roberts (R-Kans) and Jay Rockefeller (D-W. Va.) reached an agreement to expand the official probe of the pre-war intelligence, three areas that were added to the investigation were: intelligence provided by the INC; the role of the OSP and a second Pentagon neo-con propaganda shop, the Counterterrorism Evaluations Group (made up, at one time, of David Wurmser and Michael Maloof); and the uses/abuses of intelligence by senior Bush Administration policymakers.

## DIA Reveals Fraud

One document that Senate investigators will certainly wish to review is a September 2003 DIA “internal assessment.” That analysis, according to *New York Times* reporter Douglas Jehl, “has concluded that most of the information provided by Iraqi defectors who were made available by the Iraqi National Congress was of little or no value, according to Federal officials briefed on the arrangement.”

Writing in the Sept. 29, 2003 issue of the *Times*, Jehl revealed, “In addition, several Iraqi defectors introduced to American intelligence agents by the exile organization and its leader, Ahmed Chalabi, invented or exaggerated their credentials as people with direct knowledge of the Iraqi government and its suspected unconventional weapons program, the officials said. . . . One Defense Department official said that some of the people were not who they said they were, and that the money for the program could have been better spent.”

A serious probe into this nexus of INC-tutored liars, the OSP, and the Office of Vice President Cheney, *will* bring Dick Cheney down.

# LaRouche Educates Dems On How To Save Nation

by Nancy Spannaus and Lonnie Wolfe

As the field of Democratic Presidential candidates dwindles, Democrat Lyndon LaRouche has accelerated his campaign’s organizing drive, with his sights set on the dramatic changes that must be made in the Democratic Party and the nation, by the time of the Democratic National Convention, scheduled for Boston July 26-29. The candidate has had a set of high-profile personal appearances, and aired a new half-hour television show in New England, New York City, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, over the weekend prior to the March 2 primaries. These initiatives occurred within the framework of escalated activity by the LaRouche Youth Movement, which is on a recruitment drive throughout the nation.

During an interview with NBC-TV in Arkansas on Feb. 24, LaRouche described the current state of the election campaign: “The . . . issue right now, is this: People behind the Democratic Party know the financial crash is on. They don’t talk about it much, although they will tend to, more and more. But in the meantime, they know that the next President is going to face the greatest financial crash in modern U.S. history. And the bankers are saying, ‘Yes, *we* can make a reform.’ Say, bankers like Felix Rohatyn, of Lazard Frères. They say, ‘We want an office boy as President in there, in the White House, to deal with the crash, because we want to dictate how it’s done.’

“You see the policy toward Argentina: Collect every debt. And they’ll do that to the U.S. people. They don’t want someone like me in the picture. Because I’m not an office boy.

“Now, I don’t think Kerry wants to be an office boy, but Kerry, on economic issues right now, is an office boy—on this issue. He does not know economics. He doesn’t understand it. He’s a good-hearted guy, but when it comes to the nuts, nitty-gritty of economics, he doesn’t know it. And the point is, that if he gets in a situation where Kennedy and others decide to go with Felix Rohatyn and Lazard Frères, and people like that, then we’re going to have a situation in the United States, which is what Hoover would have wished, but worse, back in the 1930s. And that’s the issue.

“My concern now, is, I’m not just a rival of Kerry, I’m the only rival that means anything. But intellectually, my job is also to, between now and July, to educate the Democratic Party; and also, without being patronizing about it, to educate Kerry, so we have some insurance going into July; so the



*More than 250 came to hear candidate LaRouche at this Salt Lake City campaign event on Feb. 24, introduced by well-known talk-radio host Jack Stockwell (at left); and 450 turned out for LaRouche's Los Angeles speech on Feb. 26. Leading the Democrats in campaign contributions, LaRouche plans to broadcast more half-hour TV presentations before the March 2 primaries.*

Democratic Party is going to have some kind of unity, about the kind of policy I represent, and the kind of understanding I represent.”

### **Serious Ideas**

While many of LaRouche's rivals have now dropped by the wayside, in the face of their failure within the Roman arena-contest, the FDR Democrat is committing to *changing* the American electorate, so that they will be able to face the coming crises. His ability to mobilize the average citizen, without aid of the major media, was demonstrated through the significant turnouts at his campaign events in Salt Lake City and Los Angeles in the last week of February. Over 260 people showed up in Salt Lake City, and over 400 in Los Angeles, to hear LaRouche address how the nation must return to its Constitutional roots in order to survive the coming crisis, and also to engage in lengthy dialogue with the candidate.

As LaRouche emphasized at his well-attended press conference in Salt Lake City, as well as the campaign speeches, the major issues on the agenda are the need to get rid of Vice President Dick Cheney's influence in the Administration, and to prepare for a fundamental shift in economic policy, back to the policy influenced by President Franklin D. Roosevelt's commitment to the general welfare. But, to address these issues, LaRouche says, the American people have to confront the cultural paradigm-shift which has taken over during the last 40 years, the Baby-Boomer paradigm of “live for the moment” hedonism, which has actually set the United States on a track for self-destruction, and the rest of the world along with it.

To provoke the abandonment of this Baby-Boomer pessimism, LaRouche argues, will require the inspiration of his growing Youth Movement, which functions as a “university on wheels,” with a refreshingly direct address to their elders: “We want a future, and if you want to have a future through us, you had better join us.” The LaRouche Youth Movement is an international phenomenon, and in late February, was devoting its energies to supporting Argentina's fight against IMF genocide by promoting LaRouche's New Bretton Woods proposal. Democratic Party events, university campuses, and the major thoroughfares of America's cities are venues where citizens can often expect a brigade of LaRouche Youth to show up and confront audience and speaker alike, with the difficult issues that must be addressed.

### **Standing Up to the Bankers**

In his speech in Salt Lake City, usually considered the bailiwick of right-wing Republicans, LaRouche minced no words about the need for Americans to mobilize around his leadership. He told the audience that he is the political figure most feared by the financier oligarchy, because at this moment of impending doom of the global monetary system, he is the only person who knows what to do, and who has the guts to stand up to them.

LaRouche explained that none of the other candidates has the potential to be more than an “office boy” for the bankers, to carry out their orders for a fascist financial reorganization, plunging this country and the world into the nightmare of a New Dark Age. The battle, said LaRouche, will be to mobilize the unique power of the U.S. Constitution and the office of the Presidency to solve this crisis in the interests of the people,

not the bankers—just as FDR used these powers some 70 years earlier to neutralize the powers of the financiers. This time, the candidate stated, we will eliminate once and for all the ability of the financiers to place their power above the government of the people.

“We have a right to be human,” LaRouche said. “We have a right to maintain the welfare of our people. And to protect it against all contingencies, including bad bankers. We have an obligation to promote the education, and welfare, and development, of our children and others, in such a way that they can find a way in which to express—in a *meaningful* sense—to express their immortality: their connection to what went before them that was good; and their connection to what they are going to help bring into being in the future. . . .

“We, therefore, with our Presidency, which is the best Constitutional form of government in the world—when we use it that way—have the power to deal with any crisis; that is, any crisis within the means of man. We can take leadership in changing things. We can mobilize ourselves to act, in a way to correct our errors, even the errors of the past 40 years, and say, ‘It was a mistake. We’re going to correct the mistake.’ We have the influence, as an example, to reach out to other nations, if we treat them properly, to influence them. And to get them to join us, in making those great reforms in institutions of this planet, which will ensure the well-being of humanity.

“That’s what we are. There is no other nation on this planet which, so far, has that Constitutional legacy that we have. What we must do is, we as a people must demand, especially for times of crisis, that we select leaders, especially Presidents of our Republic, who have the capacity to express the obligations inherent in that conception of our Constitutional system. We’re now in such a time. If we do—then, from what I know of the world, from what I know of the problems in countries, in Europe, Russia, for example, or some situations in Africa, South and Central America, *we have the potential*; I know, that if I were President of the United States at this moment, as of tonight, that the governments in Europe would immediately take certain actions in anticipation of what I was, as President” going to do. “Governments, if they thought I was going to be nominated, would also tend to move in that direction, and change their ways, on the basis of that.

“The United States’ great power, is not its physical power—that’s important, but it’s not its great power. Its great power is its inherent moral authority on this planet, by virtue of the process which created this nation and its Constitution. And our job is to awaken to that reality.” And also to realize that “the objective of leadership, is not to exert power, though that’s necessary in leadership, but to make people happy, in the sense that Leibniz described: to give the nation a sense of purpose and direction, that we are doing something in our time, in our generation, that whatever happens to us, what we do, will be of a benefit to future generations, and will be considered honorable by our ancestors.”

## Unreal Bush Budget Will Worsen Fiscal Crisis

by Carl Osgood

President Bush’s Fiscal 2005 budget, submitted to the Congress on Feb. 2, is already provoking confrontation with Congress and is sure to worsen the fiscal crisis. It is based on assumptions that ignore the realities of the economic collapse, the fall of the dollar, and the consequent collapse in Federal revenues. The rate at which the collapse is occurring, as shown by the ballooning Federal deficit, makes Bush’s promise to cut the deficit in half over the next five years completely ludicrous. While Congressional critics have been jumping all over the budget plan, they have yet to offer a viable alternative, further complicating matters.

The entire budget process promises to be difficult this year, not the least because of the huge Fiscal 2004 deficit of \$521 billion promised by the White House. Added to that, confrontation is already looming between the White House and large constituencies in the Congress for such domestic spending items as transportation, construction, and veterans’ healthcare. Finally, while defense spending usually enjoys broad support in the Congress, members of both parties are rankled that the \$401.7 billion defense budget does not include the costs of war in Iraq and Afghanistan, nor other contingency operations related to the so-called war on terrorism—making inevitable yet another large Supplemental Defense Appropriations bill sometime in the next twelve months.

### Meaningless Projections

Just three years ago, the White House projected that the Fiscal 2004 budget would produce a \$387 billion surplus; now, a \$521 billion deficit is being projected—a swing in “projections” of \$908 billion in three years’ time. The projections for Federal tax revenues and outlays show similar dramatic changes over the same period. The effect of this was demonstrated by Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan, who set off a political storm in testimony before the House Budget Committee on Feb. 25, when he called for reducing Social Security and Medicare benefits—both of which are entitlements that the Federal government is required by law to pay—for workers at or near retirement age.

Promoting the same Mont Pelerinite policy of brutal austerity sought by financiers today, Greenspan said, “We will eventually have no choice but to make significant structural adjustments in the major retirement programs.” He demanded that Congress cut “as much as you can,” claiming that the



government was “overcommitted” in spending on promised benefits for retirees.

Greenspan’s fears about the exploding deficit—fears that the decline of the dollar will spiral out of control—may explain why Bush has suddenly made the switch to projecting himself as a fiscal conservative, after months of attacks on him by budget hawks as a big spender due to his record of the past two fiscal years. However, so sudden was the President’s switch, that much of Congress—including some Republican leaders—is still on a different track. This is clear in the looming fight over the highway bill, recently passed by the Senate and soon to be taken up by the House. Bush’s budget proposes a six-year, \$256 billion program, whereas the Senate passed a bill of \$311 billion, and the “conservative” House’s version comes in at around \$375 billion.

Bush’s characterization of highway spending during his Feb. 8 interview with NBC’s Tim Russert resulted in an eruption from House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee chairman Don Young (R-Ak.) who, in an angry letter to the President, suggested that Bush was getting bad advice from his key advisors. The two advisors, in this case, being Transportation Secretary Norm Mineta and Treasury Secretary John Snow, who wrote to Young on Feb. 2 that if the transportation reauthorization bill relied on an increase in gasoline and other transportation taxes, allowed funding of highway projects through bonding, and also provided highway financing from the general fund as well as the highway trust fund, they would recommend that Bush veto it. Young wrote to Bush, “The legacy we leave for future generations of users of our transportation systems will make or break our future economy. . . . We will either leave a legacy of congestion and immobility, or . . . a legacy of efficient freight movement and improvement in the quality of daily life for average people, who spend a major part of each day just trying to get to work, school, or providing food and clothing for their families.”

## The Next Iraq War Supplemental

The big story on the defense budget is the unannounced, but expected Iraq/Afghanistan war supplemental for Fiscal 2005. Pentagon Comptroller Dov Zakheim said, during a Jan. 30 briefing, that last November’s supplemental will carry the Defense Department through Fiscal Year 2004 and that there would not be another request before Sept. 30 of this year. Since operations in Iraq and Afghanistan are likely to continue, Zakheim indicated that the department is anticipating asking for another supplemental early in calendar year 2005. Earlier, in a Dec. 19 interview, Zakheim had noted that, in 2002, Congress had rejected a DoD request for a \$10 billion fund for operations in Afghanistan. “It turned out that our estimates were pretty close,” he said. The DoD is spending about \$900 to \$950 million per month which comes to slightly over \$10 billion per year. “So,” he said, “our estimates were on the mark. Congress said no. And so, in response to the fact that we could not budget ahead of time for these operations,

we had no alternative but to ask for supplementals.” On Jan. 30, he added that this time, the DoD doesn’t have a good feel for the estimates in Iraq because no one knows what’s going to happen after the June 30 turnover of sovereignty in Iraq. “Sure, we can project what a maximum level is likely to be, but we don’t want to go to Congress and ask for a maximum level and effectively say, well, it might be a lot less but you give us more. Somehow, I don’t think that’s going to sit well,” he said.

That the costs alluded to by Zakheim, which are currently running at about \$4 billion per month in Iraq, are not included in the present budget is, itself, not sitting well with some members of Congress. Sen. Jack Reed (D-R.I.), during a Feb. 4 hearing of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said that “it seems that the operative logic here is that if it cannot be properly or accurately estimated, then it’s assumed to be zero, or it’s excluded from the budget.” He reported that, last year, when members of the committee asked for estimates of the costs of operations in Iraq, including the occupation, “we were told, essentially,” he said, “ ‘Well, we can’t estimate them, so we won’t include them in our specific budget request,’ ” which led to a \$79 billion supplemental.

In an effort to appear to be making good on its promise to hold the line on non-defense discretionary spending, the White House budget includes legislative proposals to re-instate enforcement mechanisms from the Clinton Presidency. The proposals include capping budget authority and outlays all the way to FY 2009 at the levels proposed in for FY 2005. It also proposes that the annual concurrent budget resolution, which is binding only on the current Congressional session and can be overridden by a three-fifths vote in the Senate, be replaced by a joint resolution, which would be signed by the President and have the force of law. Beyond that, it proposes a two-year budget cycle (the Defense Department has already put its internal budget process onto a two-year cycle), a Constitutional line-item veto amendment, and a permanent continuing resolution to prevent government shutdowns when Congress fails to complete the appropriations process by the Oct. 1 start of the new fiscal year.

In a Jan. 28 press conference, Senator Kent Conrad (D-N.D.) dismissed the proposed enforcement mechanisms with a wave of his hand. “This is not a serious plan for getting the country out of trouble,” he said. “In fact, what this plan does is push us further and further off the cliff of fiscal responsibility, and create huge problems for the country going forward.” He added, “I think this demonstrates this President is the most fiscally irresponsible in the history of the United States.”

While the Democrats have not been hesitating to attack the GOP on anything that impacts budget policy, the alternatives that they offer tend to be only a more “fiscally responsible” variation of the GOP formula. Of course, no plan for solving the problem is serious unless it includes a bankruptcy-style reorganization of the global financial system. It is only from within that framework, that a budget, based on the principle of defending the general welfare, will mean anything.

# Perle Goes—Cheney Far Behind?

The first of the leading neo-con manipulators of the Bush Presidency is *out*, with the forced resignation of Richard Perle—sometime “Prince of Darkness,” now under a very bright light of exposure and investigation—from the Pentagon’s Defense Policy Board which he headed until last year.

Perle’s picture can be “X-ed off” in the famous *Children of Satan* pamphlets which have circulated by the LaRouche campaign in millions of copies and two editions all over the world since May, 2003. Those pamphlets made the epithet “Straussian liars” into a clear image for governments, leading figures, and organizations from Berlin to Moscow to Seoul to Washington, D.C., which showed them what they detested and dreaded about this Cheney-run Presidency.

Let’s not diminish the significance of Perle himself, and bringing him to justice. How is this neo-con power broker of Washington and Tel Aviv corrupt? Let us count the ways. For 25 years, Richard Perle has seemed to survive against impossible odds, whenever he was caught in shady business dealings, and webs of intrigue and espionage. Only the most recent:

- In March 2003, *New Yorker* published an article by Seymour Hersh which exposed the activities of a Perle company created after 9/11, called Trireme Partners. Other articles reported that Perle was being paid hundreds of thousands of dollars, sometimes millions, for private business deals directly related to the topics he took up and classified access he enjoyed at the DPB.

- \$20 million from Boeing? To beat Airbus for contracts for the refueling tankers for the U.S. Air Force, Boeing paid millions to Pentagon denizens. Perle got a \$20-million investment promise from Boeing for Trireme, and actually received millions. In August 2003, he wrote an op-ed defending the Boeing tanker deal. Some top Boeing executives were fired and forced to resign for possibly bribing the DoD officials.

- Perle got about \$7 million from Hollinger International directly, and, indirectly through Hillman Partners—Greg Hillman is a partner in Trireme and a member of the Defense Policy Board—up to \$17.5 million of the contested payouts that the inner circle of the Conrad Black crowd was dishing out. The Black payouts are

being investigated by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

- Perle and his company sold briefings on “axis of evil” countries to Goldman Sachs, on the topic, “Implications of an Imminent War: Iraq Now, North Korea Next?” Rep. John Conyers asked the DoD to investigate if this was a conflict of interest, but “no conflict” was found, based only on the technicality that Perle did not work for the U.S. government for the required 60 days a year.

- The bankrupt telecomm giant Global Crossing paid Perle \$125,000 to help it overcome Pentagon national-security objections to its being bought up by a Chinese company—with a bonus of \$600,000 if Perle succeeded. He pulled out of the deal, and “donated the money to charity,” when the contract was exposed and a letter to Global Crossing came to light, promoting Perle’s influence as a member of the DPB.

- Perle consorted with State Department-listed terrorists, the Mujahideen E-Khalq (MEK) organization, at a Jan. 24 fundraising event. Perle would not say how much he was paid, and said that he didn’t know the sponsor was really the MEK—although he’s a self-described terrorism expert; and although Rep. Bob Ney (R-Oh.) had publically asked the Justice Department to shut down the Jan. 24 event. The *Washington Post* reported on Jan. 29, “FBI agents attended [the rally] and as part of a continuing investigation, the Treasury Dept. on Monday froze the assets of the event’s prime organizer.”

- Add to all that, Perle’s role in promoting Ahmed Chalabi and the INC (see story, page 66).

A prototype and major player of the Cheney synarchist circle. Now, the image of the neo-con “Straussian liar” is focussed on Cheney himself, toward whom are leading all the investigations of chicanery, profiteering, and outright lying to Congress and the American citizenry.

The Perle resignation will have repercussions globally. The world knows that LaRouche has made these neo-cons—and Cheney the “lead duck in the flight”—his target, moving Democrats and even parts of the Republican Party against them. If Perle’s out, can Cheney be far behind?

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Comcast Ch.16  
*Zajak Presents*  
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AT&T Ch.25  
Fridays—1:30 pm
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Thu: 11 pm (Ch.20)  
Sat: 10 pm (Ch.22)
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Charter Ch.7  
Tue—12 Noon,  
7:30 pm, 11 pm
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Comcast Ch.65  
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- WYOMING  
AT&T Ch.25  
Wednesdays—10 am

## MISSISSIPPI

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Galaxy Ch. 2  
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## 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

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Saturdays—3 pm
- RENO/SPARKS  
Charter Ch.16  
Wednesdays—9 pm

## NEW JERSEY

- MERCER COUNTY  
Comcast\*  
TRENTON Ch.81  
WINDSOR Ch.27

- 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
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Wednesdays—10:30 pm
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ATT Ch.14—1:30 pm  
Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu

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Adelphia Ch.20  
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Thu—11 pm (Ch.35)  
Sat—8 am (Ch.34)

- 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\*

## OHIO

- CUYAHOGA COUNTY  
Ch.21: Wed—3:30 pm
- FRANKLIN COUNTY  
Ch.21: Sun—6 pm
- LORAIN COUNTY  
Adelphia Ch.30  
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- SALEM—Ch.23  
Thursdays—12 Noon
- SHERBORN  
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 am  
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, 1/2: 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

## UTAH

- E.MILLARD  
Precis Ch.10  
Tuesdays—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  
WTOB Ch.2  
Mondays—6 pm
- CHESTERFIELD  
Comcast Ch.6  
Tuesdays—5 pm
- FAIRFAX—Ch.10  
Tuesdays—12 Noon
- 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  
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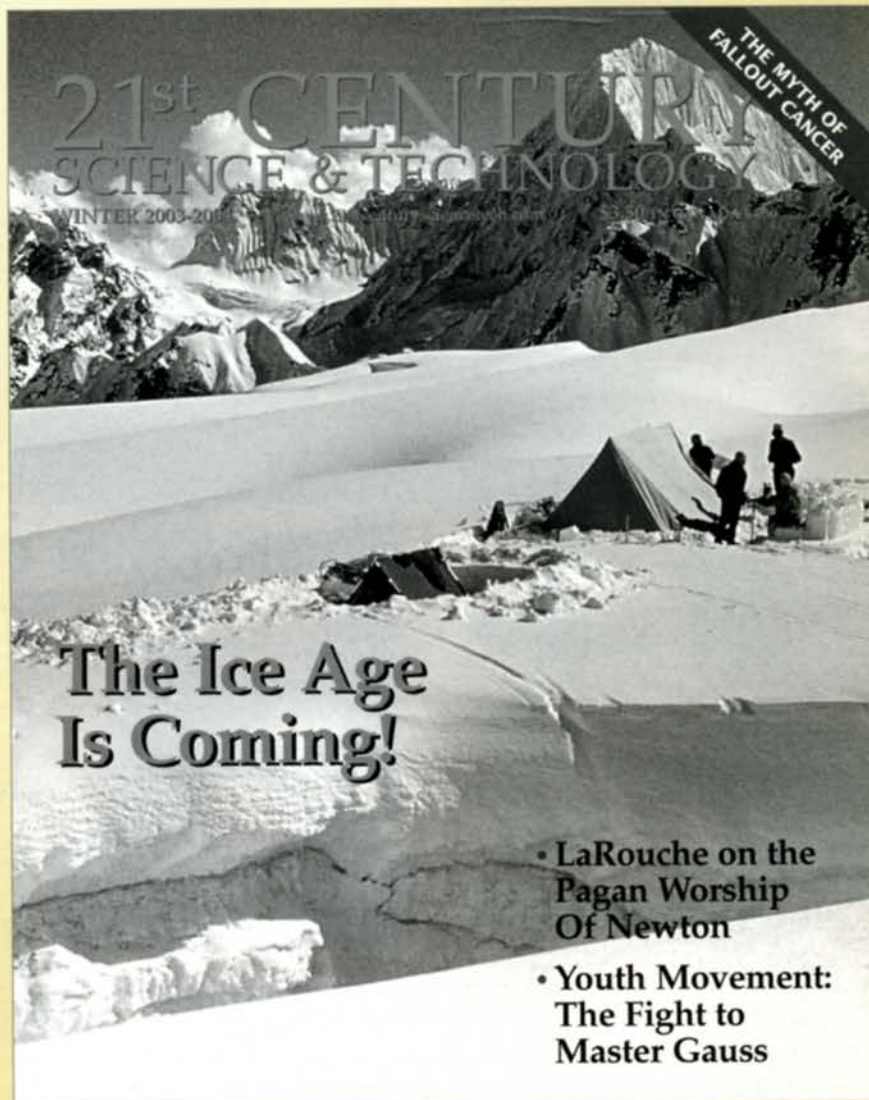
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