

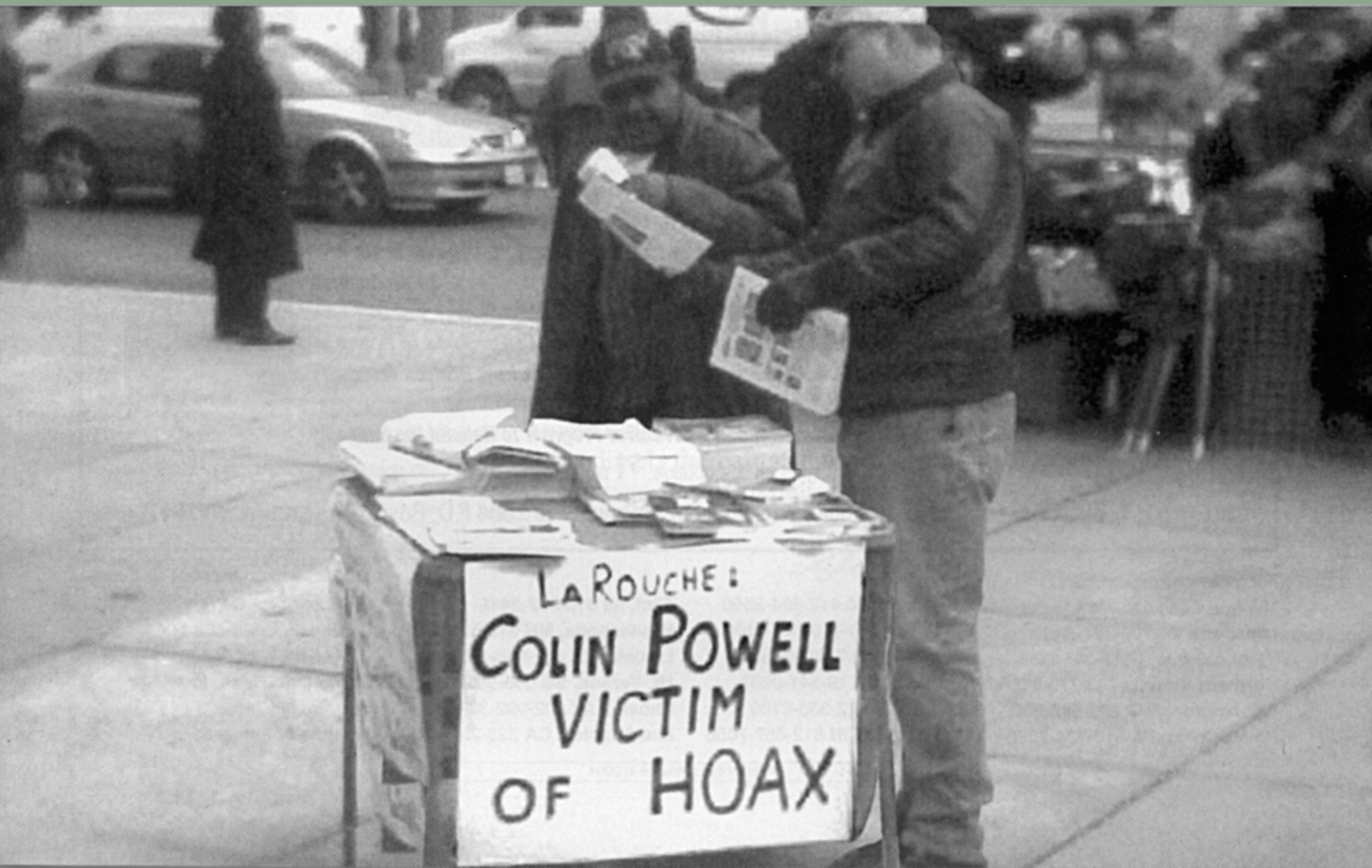
EIR

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Iraq Dossier Hoax Was Cooked in Israel
European 'New Deal' Is Seen as Option vs. War
LaRouche to DNC: Is Party Capable of Facing the Crisis?

Iraq War Disaster Must Still Be Stopped



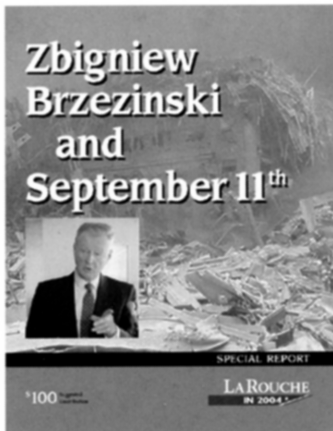
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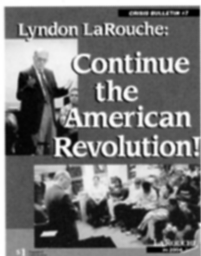
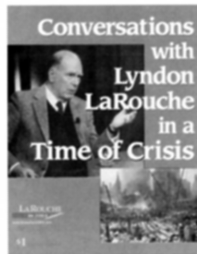
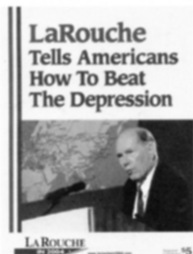
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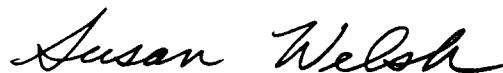
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From the Associate Editor

As we go to press, the world is heading into a Presidents' Day weekend of enormous strategic importance. It's "showdown time," as the opponents of an insane war go down to the wire against the "chicken-hawks." Millions of people will take to the streets of Europe, in opposition to war against Iraq. And in Northern Virginia, the LaRouche movement will meet under the banner, "This Is Our Time." Lyndon LaRouche's keynote presentation, "In the Aftermath of January 28th," will take up where his State of the Union webcast speech left off, providing strategic/moral direction to a world desperately in need of competent leadership.

This week's issue prefigures many of the themes of that conference. In LaRouche's "Open Letter to the Democratic National Committee," he presents the challenges which face a nation whose party system has collapsed with the weight of moral corruption over the past 40 years. In his memorandum, "Powell Apparent Victim of Hoax," LaRouche exposes the lies behind Secretary Powell's so-called "dossier" against Iraq. Since the release of LaRouche's memo on Feb. 7, *EIR* has assembled devastating new intelligence, presented by Jeffrey Steinberg in *International*, which shows that the fake "intelligence" given by the Blair government to Powell, actually originated in Israel, in the grouping of Israeli and Anglo-American "Clash of Civilizations" fanatics that *EIR* has been exposing over many months.

The last conference of the International Caucus of Labor Committees and Schiller Institute, over the 2002 Labor Day weekend, saw the birth of the LaRouche Youth Movement. It concluded with a mandate to those young people, to go out and recruit like crazy; to "turn the country upside down" with creative interventions to change the axioms of their fellow citizens—the axioms that have left the younger generation without a future. This mandate was carried out with great energy and enthusiasm, as you can read in this week's *Feature*, on the Feb. 1-2 cadre school held simultaneously on the East and West Coasts. As a result of their explosive organizing, the youth movement will be the focus of the Presidents' Day conference—and will immediately thereafter deploy to Capitol Hill to give their elected representatives a piece of their minds.



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LaRouche movement organizers in Northern Virginia; 100,000 copies of this memorandum are in circulation to impede the war drive.



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Feature

10 **Building a Youth Movement To Save a Bankrupt Nation**

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. addressed an East Coast Youth Movement cadre school in Pennsylvania, and, simultaneously, by video-teleconference, a similar weekend educational on the West Coast. Included are his exchanges with young organizers and other students.

Correction: In our Feb. 17 cover story on NASA and U.S. economic policy axioms, we misidentified the launch of *Columbia* on Jan. 16 as the 107th Space Shuttle flight. Though called STS107, *Columbia*'s last flight was actually the 113th for a Shuttle.

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By Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.
"There are some facts the Democratic National Committee must finally face, if the Party is not merely to survive the crises already in progress, but play a more effective and relevant role in response to the mounting peril to civilization, than we have seen from the Party, and the Congress as a whole, since the inauguration of President George W. Bush."

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Beyond NATO

A European Economic Break Is Seen as Option Against War

by Paul Gallagher

In the policy confrontation between the warhawks of the United States and Britain on one hand, and the broad resistance of “old Europe” to an imperial war on the other, all the nations involved on both sides share one absolute fundamental: Their economies are all breaking down into depression, and their government revenues at all levels are collapsing. The world financial and economic breakdown is hitting very hard from the Americas to Japan; the ruling dollar currency is in a steep decline; and grim economic context is dramatizing the insanity of the Anglo-American war plans in the eyes of the Eurasian nations resisting them. Europe, and also Russia and even China, can’t economically survive the “new dark age” effects of a Clash of Civilizations war. And the United States itself can successfully start such a war, but not successfully end it and win a peace; its soldiers may come back from an Iraq war, but its economy will not.

Emergency Program Considered

In the last two weeks of February, not only will war or peace be decided. The issue of whether these nations break from the free-trade-and-globalization straitjacket, has come to the front burner in the process. During the second week of the month, reports began to surface in Europe of a “New Deal” economic strategy of large public investments in infrastructure, as a defense against currency and market chaos in the event of spreading Mideast war. This option reportedly would start by breaking up the European Union’s Maastricht “Stabilization Pact” as a barrier to recovery. Thus, as U.S. Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche noted Feb. 12, it is also an implicit act of European blackmail against an Anglo-American war—set off the war fuse, and we abandon the financial system.

“G-7 Plans Economic Emergency Program in Case of War,” headlined the German edition of the *Financial Times* on Feb. 10. The London-based financial daily referred to a Reuters wire which quoted unnamed Group of Seven officials, as well as a note in the same week’s issue of Germany’s *Der Spiegel*.

According to these sources, the G-7 governments would coordinate announcements of new public infrastructure programs to counter crashing corporate investments once a war starts. More importantly, the expenditures reportedly would be financed not by taxes, but by issuances of new state debt specifically for infrastructure projects—the model of Germany’s Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW).

Obstacles, like the Euro Stability Pact of the 1994 Maastricht Treaty system, would be “temporarily” lifted, according to the wire reports, which reflect leaks from European governments. The European Union ruling body, the European Commission (EC), has already signalled its okay. It was actually EC President Romano Prodi of Italy, who branded the Stability Pact “stupid” late last year, because it was blocking urgently needed public recovery credit with its rigid 3% limit on public debt-to-GDP ratios. The Italian government has circulated the idea of such a “New Deal” of public works for Europe, since September, when the Italian Chamber of Deputies voted for LaRouche’s idea of a “New Bretton Woods” change of the system.

In the case of Germany, where official unemployment is now well above 10% and rising, and production falling across the board, an expansion of municipal infrastructure investments, as well as the construction of new schools, would be in the center of the emergency program. Details will be worked out at the G-7 summit of finance ministers and central



When the French and German leaders met on the “Elysée Treaty” anniversary Jan. 23, they discussed more than opposing an Iraq war in the UN Security Council. They are now moving to set up infrastructure investment funds and break the Maastricht Stability Pact straitjacket in the event of war—an implicit economic blackmail against the Anglo-American war drive.

bank heads in late February—if the group of seven “industrial countries”—United States, Great Britain, Canada, France, Italy, Germany, and Japan—holds together that long.

Along with the French and Italian, there are now also government probes in Germany—the most hidebound Maastricht “obedient” up to now—of options for at least a partial suspension of the Maastricht Treaty. German Chancellor Gerhard Schröder is reported to have told his Social Democratic Party’s national executive at their weekly session in Berlin on Feb. 10, that he is consulting with the French on ways to ease the budgeting ceilings, in order to create room for economic incentives and infrastructure construction.

Especially the “Maastricht criteria” for a maximal 3% of GDP public sector deficit cannot be kept in this present crisis situation, Schröder said, and if one takes all the uncertainties implied in an Iraq war into account, a suspension of the treaty is required. The Brussels-based EC has been contacted by France and Germany to this purpose already.

A spokesman for EC President Prodi confirmed that the next day, adding that a partial suspension is, indeed, an option to which the Commission would not object, should the economic conditions in the EU worsen in the near future—as they certainly will, absent a complete change of economic policy axioms in the indicated direction.

Dollar’s Fall Involved

The urgent need for some means of making the recent rushes of international funds out of the declining dollar into gold, for example, into an orderly reinvestment in economic recovery, is also involved in this “New Deal” idea. “The coming dollar crash,” wrote former Dresdner Bank chief economist Kurt Richebächer in his monthly newsletter for February, is “definitely the single most important question

for the world economy and world investors. It is really the greatest wild card in the world economic outlook. After a very slow start, the dollar’s decline has been gaining momentum. But where will it end? Could last year’s dollar retreat turn into a dollar crash, possibly with disastrous implications for the U.S. financial markets, if not for the whole financial system?”

Richebächer’s answer was straightforward: “The dollar is effectively out of control. There is no way to say where it may bottom.” The “extreme monetary looseness” by the Federal Reserve “created a whole variety of bubbles. The dollar bubble was one of them, and all bubbles infallibly burst. Considering the incredible size of the excesses and imbalances that have accumulated in the U.S. economy and its financial system, there is certainly potential for an uncontrollable crash of the dollar” which could turn out to be a “dollar apocalypse.”

Richebächer then came to the point: Some argue that markets outside the United States are “too small to absorb the large capital outflows from the United States accruing from a flight out of the sinking dollar.” They are right, says the economist, and this only makes matters dramatically worse.

This makes it essential that new flows of public credits for productive, large-scale infrastructure development be created, by treaty agreement among nations or the equivalent: a New Bretton Woods. For Europe this means Eurasian-wide land-bridge and other development corridors, together with Russia and India and anchored by the very rapid investment of public bonds in new infrastructure in China. Germany’s technology-sharing with China in the new magnetically-levitated rail systems there, represents the real hope of the “New Deal,” as LaRouche stressed during his January visit to India and his Jan. 28 State of the Union address.

Food Import Dependence of U.S. Grows as Dollar Falls

by Arthur Ticknor

The import share of U.S. food consumption has climbed markedly since 1980, while “global sourcing”/stealing has masked consumer food price inflation; the inflation, nonetheless, still hits hard in those households of the lower 80% family-income range. The import share of U.S. food consumption, is the ratio of imported volume to total volume of the specified consumed food.

The increasing U.S. dependence on Roman Empire-style food “tribute” from the rest of the world—amid the death spiral of the international monetary/financial system—reflects the 35-year downshift in the role of the United States, from a healthy “producer society,” to a presently doomed “consumer society.” Even as the dollar system comes to an end, U.S. food imports have soared to record highs.

Under the 1971-2003 floating-exchange-rate system, and the Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker-instituted policy of “controlled disintegration” of the economy, the U.S. farm sector has been deteriorating, for lack of infrastructure, repair, and technology improvements. At the same time, outright looting of national farm and food sectors has been done in the name of “free trade,” through the imposition of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) Uruguay Round/World Trade Organization, and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Through these free-trade pacts, networks of private finance and commodities companies have tightened their control over food production and supplies—in preparation for the post-dollar-system world.

Table 1 shows the increased reliance on imports in 2000 compared to 1980, across all food groups of American consumption—especially fruits and vegetables—as compiled by the Department of Agriculture’s Economic Research Service.

- Vegetable imports more than doubled, from 6% to 14% of American consumption over 1980-2000, for fresh and frozen categories combined (see **Figure 1**, which takes the process through 2001). The fresh vegetable import share went from 8.1% in 1980, to 13.6% in 2000, and 14.6% in 2001. Fresh vegetable imports by volume (excluding potatoes and mushrooms) has more than tripled, from about 1.7 billion pounds in 1980, to about 5.6 billion pounds in 2000, and 6.2 billion pounds in 2001.

In dollar value, Mexico supplies more than half (61%) of all U.S. imports of vegetables, melons, and legumes (beans, peas, and lentils), with the majority being fresh-market vegetables. As of 2000, Mexico was the source of 38% of America’s vegetable imports, including most frozen broccoli. Fol-

lowing the implementation of NAFTA in 1994—which eliminated tariffs on Mexican fruits and vegetables—and the devaluation of the Mexican peso in December 1994, U.S. imports of Mexican vegetables rose sharply. Already as of 1994-95, the United States became a *net importer* of fresh vegetables (in roughly a 6:4 ratio of imports to exports), as shown in **Figure 2**. As the ongoing blowout of the global financial system continues to hit Ibero-America, what happens to Mexico’s continued ability to produce these imports?

Canada is the number two supplier, followed by China.

The lowly onion exemplifies the takedown of U.S. agriculture. In 2001, imports of onions hit a record-high 633 million pounds—more than four times the level of 20 years ago—on increased shipments from Peru, Canada, and Mexico. The United States, once a net exporter of onions, has been a net importer since about 1986. Import shares of tomatoes, pota-

TABLE 1
Reliance on Imports Increases for All Food Groups of U.S. Consumption, 1980-2000

Food Group	Imports as Percent of U.S. Consumption*	
	1980	2000
I. Vegetables, fresh and frozen	5.9%	14.0%
Onions	5.5	9.3
Tomatoes	22.8	31.9
Cucumbers	36.0	41.1
Potatoes	1.2	14.3
Asparagus	10.8	59.0
Mushrooms	31.2	32.5
Artichokes	19.6	40.5
II. Fruits, fresh and frozen	5.8	21.8
Citrus	2.1	11.5
Non-citrus	7.3	24.9
Pears	3.4	21.2
Grapes	12.6	44.3
Melons	10.5	25.7
Avocados	1.6	26.0
Fruit juices	11.6	31.6
III. Meat		
Beef	8.7	11.0
Pork	3.3	5.2
Lamb	9.4	35.6
IV. Dairy products	1.7	2.7
V. Grains		
Wheat	0.3	8.7
Rice	0.3	9.6
Barley	3.3	17.0
VI. Fish and shellfish	45.3	68.3
VII. Oils and fats		
Vegetable oils	15.7	20.2
Animal fat	0.5	2.8

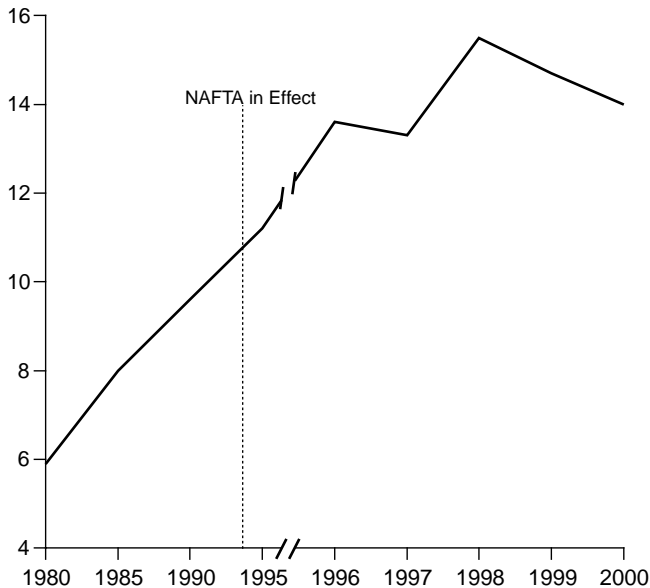
*By volume consumed (not price). Calculated from units of weight, weight equivalents, or content.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service data; and ERS report, “The Import Share of U.S.-Consumed Food Continues To Rise,” July 2002.

FIGURE 1

Import Share of U.S. Consumption of Fresh and Frozen Vegetables Doubles, 1980-2000

(Percent)



Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

atoes, asparagus, and olives have also risen. Notably, potatoes' import share, which was only 1% in 1980, jumped to 14% in 2000, due to rising imports of french fries from Canada, following the enactment of the United States and Canada Free Trade Agreement in 1989. A Springtime favorite, asparagus' import share jumped more than fivefold, from 11% to a whopping 59%, with reliance on shipments from Colombia and Peru—4,000 miles away (see **Figure 3**).

- Imports rose in all other food groups of the U.S. market basket over the past 25 years. From the early 1980s to 2000, the average share of imports in U.S. food consumption rose from about 7% to almost 9%. Among the fastest-growing import shares were fish and shellfish. Even grain imports have risen.

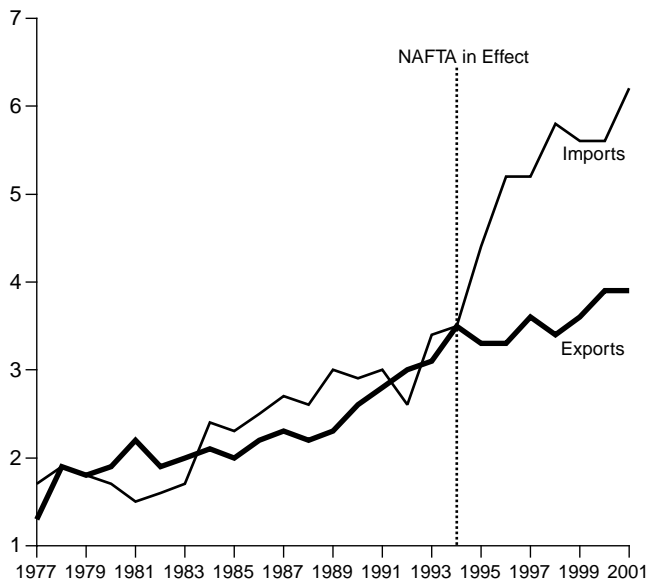
- Fruits: About 42% of fresh fruit (including bananas) consumed in the United States was imported in 2000, up from about 27% in 1980. Fresh fruit imports (excluding bananas—which account for 70%, by volume), still rose at an average annual rate of 10% between 1976 and 2000. Thus, from being 6% of (non-banana) fresh fruit consumption in 1980, imports were 19% in 2000. This expansion includes both fruits already produced domestically (e.g., pears from South Africa, stone fruits from Turkey and Mexico) as well as increased volumes of new tropical import varieties. As **Figure 4** shows, the import share of fresh and frozen fruits (excluding bananas) more than tripled from 5.8% in 1980, to 21.8% in 2000.

Mexico accounts for about 30% of the value of fresh and frozen fruit imports (excluding bananas). Other Ibero-Ameri-

FIGURE 2

U.S. Became a Net Importer of Fresh Vegetables in 1994

(Billions of Pounds)



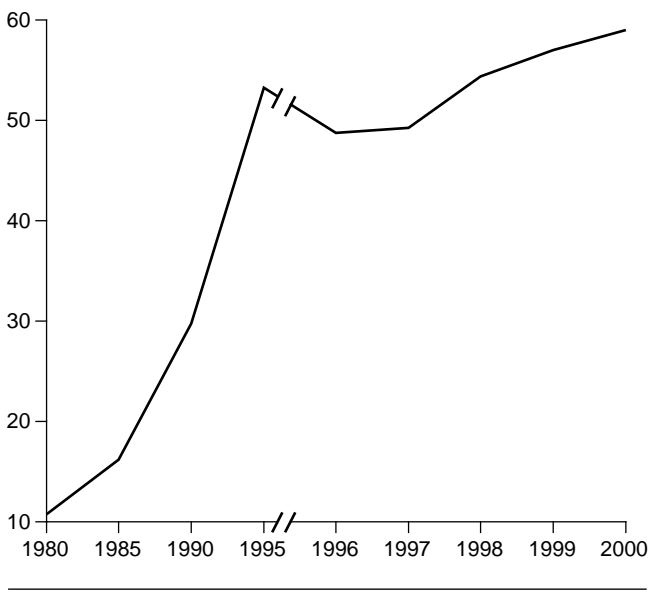
Note: Excludes potatoes and mushrooms.

Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

FIGURE 3

Import Share of Fresh and Frozen Asparagus Jumps

(Percent)

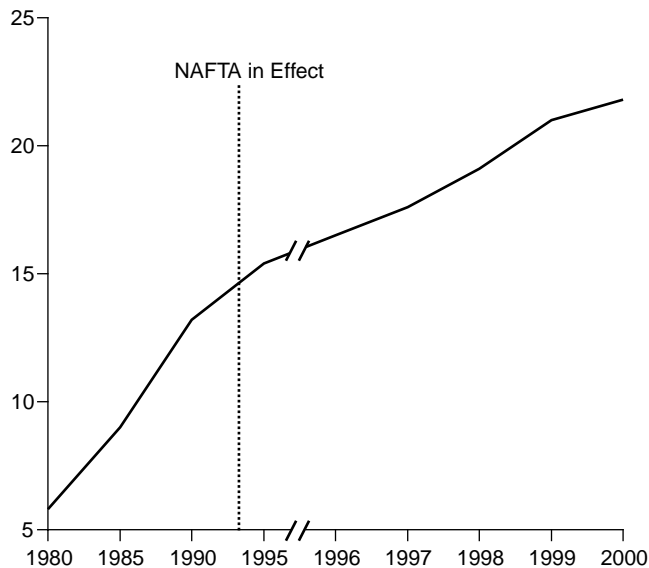


Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

FIGURE 4

Import Share of U.S. Consumption of Fresh and Frozen Fruits Triples, 1980-2000

(Percent)



Note: Excludes bananas.

Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

can countries supply an additional 40% of these U.S. imports of fruit.

Among the fastest-growing imports are avocados, mangos, melons, grapes, and pears. Citrus fruit import share increased from 2.1% in 1980 to 11.5% in 2000, marking a direct displacement of output in Florida and California. For fruit juices—mainly orange, apple, and grape—overall import share jumped from 11.6% to 31.6% in the past two decades (e.g., apple juice from China; stone fruit nectars from Turkey and South Africa).

- **Red Meats:** After passage of the “Freedom to Farm Act” of 1996, and the widespread liquidation of the U.S. cattle herd, the import share of red meats (by weight)—such as beef from Argentina—increased from 6.4% to 8.9% in 2000.

- **Grains:** From a less than 1% import share in 1980, wheat and rice imports grew to 9% and 10%, respectively, in 2000. Canada supplies most of American wheat imports.

The United States, historically a large-scale food exporter, has become a net importer of dozens of ordinary foods, not because other countries have a “competitive advantage” in producing them; given a decent transportation grid, together with the nation’s wide range of climate, and soil resource base, there is no reason for dependence on these imports. Imports are the base flow for profiteering by the produce cartel, led by Chiquita and other famous-name companies, while the public, having swallowed the “low tariff, cheap food” lie, has let the economy go.

New Threats From West Nile Virus

by Linda Everett

From the early 1700s in what became the United States, settlers waged vigorous battles to prevent or cure both endemic diseases (those which are always present) and epidemic diseases (those which strike from time to time with great intensity), in addition to the scourges that came from fouled water and environmental sources. It took more than two centuries of efforts by community leaders, cities, counties, federal officials, and individual researchers armed with scientific breakthroughs, public health programs, and vigilance to bring these threats to life under control—only to have that capacity slip away in the past decades because the country largely relinquished its commitment to public health infrastructure.

Consider the rapid proliferation of West Nile virus from coast to coast since it was discovered in New York in 1999. Some 36 mosquito species carry West Nile. When an infected mosquito obtains its blood meal by biting its prey, it transmits the virus to the victim. So far, West Nile virus has killed at least 240 Americans and infected hundreds of thousands more.

Now, *EIR* has learned that young, previously healthy individuals infected with West Nile virus may face life-long polio-like paralysis. According to Dr. Jim Sejvar with the the Atlanta-based U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), although paralysis is not a new manifestation of the disease, “The truth of the matter is, we have absolutely no idea just how frequently this manifestation is part of West Nile virus.”

There is a frightening nonchalance about West Nile. Some researchers say it is here to stay, that it kills far fewer people than the annual flu epidemic, and that there is nothing much to be done about it. That pessimism is not the stuff of science, but of decades of a withering lack of Federal commitment to public health research and dollars—which has to be reversed to get this epidemic under control. What is also needed is a military-style mosquito eradication program, the likes of which we saw in the South during World War II.

Over the last year, it has been discovered that West Nile can be transmitted by blood, blood products, and donated organs. Since West Nile is a flavivirus, it can remain quite stable in whole blood or in packed red blood cells, surviving a long time in refrigerated bags of donor blood. Approximately 4.5 million people in the United States receive blood products each year.

It was also found that West Nile virus can be transmitted

in humans through breast milk. And on Dec. 20, CDC reported the first known case of intrauterine transmission of West Nile virus. When the mother who was infected gave birth, both the infant's umbilical cord blood and other blood samples tested positive for West Nile virus—establishing the first documented case of transplacental transmission in humans. No other cause was given for the severe neurological damage to the newborn.

At the same time, the CDC also reported that two microbiologists who, while working with the brains of a West Nile-infected blue jay and mouse, sustained a needle prick and laceration, respectively. In each case, although the wounds were immediately cleansed and bandaged, the microbiologists became ill with West Nile virus within days.

Polio-Like Paralysis

Far more alarming news followed. West Nile virus can cause severe, potentially fatal neurological illnesses, including encephalitis and meningitis, but it also can cause severe weakness or polio-like paralysis in the limbs. While nearly two dozen people are known to have these symptoms, it is likely that hundreds of others who had West Nile virus are also affected. As the CDC reports, many patients with the polio-like paralysis associated with West Nile virus were misdiagnosed, and physicians and clinicians are still misdiagnosing these patients as having Guillain-Barré syndrome. In the case of West Nile, clinical and electrophysiologic findings suggest a pathological process involving anterior horn cells and motor nerve axons similar to that seen in acute poliomyelitis. Perhaps most devastating is that, of all the cases reported with West Nile virus-associated paralysis over eight months ago, only one patient has been able to regain full strength in her limbs. Previous cases of West Nile-associated paralysis in Africa lack documentation on the duration or breadth of paralysis involved.

In 2002, West Nile virus activity was reported in 2,289 counties in 44 states and the District of Columbia, compared to 359 counties in 27 states and the District in 2001. West Nile virus was detected for the first time in 1,929 U.S. counties and 16 states in 2002.

West Nile virus has infected more than 200 species of birds, reptiles, and mammals—killing thousands of animals. Many animals, including crows, owls, alligators, dogs, and pet birds, have been affected. More than 14,000 horses became ill this past Summer alone. The mosquito-borne West Nile virus can also be transmitted from bird to bird directly. Birds can acquire the virus by eating infected prey, and birds can spread it through their droppings. It is known that crows can acquire it orally through fecal contamination of food. Caged birds can transmit it to their mates. Birds can pass the virus on to their chicks while they are still inside the egg.

Wide Variances in Impact

We are seeing shocking differences about the impact of West Nile virus in the United States compared with the experi-

ence in Africa. As Dr. Mike Benning of the CDC told *EIR*, “If we used Africa as an example, we wouldn't have corvids [blue jays] falling out of the sky.” That is, crows and blue jays in the United States are very highly susceptible to West Nile and have a very high mortality rate from it. It takes very little virus to infect crows, but the virus proliferates very quickly, to the point that a victim's system is teeming with it. Yet, crows are not affected at all in Africa.

The situation is, for now, very different for upland game birds—domesticated poultry such as chickens and turkeys. According to the CDC's Dr. David Swayne, domesticated chickens and turkeys are far less susceptible to the disease. Sentinel flocks of chickens set out around the United States to monitor the progression of diseases, may become infected with West Nile virus, but they don't get sick. Their systems very quickly build up antibodies, destroying the virus. *EIR* asked whether we should be concerned about human consumption of chickens that were slaughtered after they were infected but prior to antibody build-up. Apparently not. The country has a huge surveillance system that would pick up outbreaks of illness, focal points of illness connected to chicken flocks. But, that has not occurred. So, that mechanism of infection is not occurring. There is a higher mortality rate among wild and domestic geese and ducks that are becoming infected with the disease, and there may be some economic implications for producers. But, researchers have told *EIR* that there just isn't enough money to fund the necessary research in these areas.

What is clear is that no one could predict the explosive impact of this virus, which some researchers suspect is capable of interacting with related viruses, such as that which causes the St. Louis encephalitis. Once diseases proliferate, rarely do they progress linearly. We have already lost part of our workforce to sickness, paralysis, and death—we can't afford another season of unabated devastation to human life.

West Nile can be transmitted directly from adult mosquitoes to their eggs, so newly hatched aquatic larvae are born infected. Its spread in 2003 can be catastrophic, if we do not plan now to undertake a top-down Federal war of aggressive mosquito and larval eradication with all the appropriate tools—including the judicious use of DDT when and where necessary.¹ It cannot be left to individual counties and cash-strapped states to decide how the war will be fought based on what little resources they have at hand. Right now, a political solution—overturning the ban on DDT and rebuilding public health infrastructure—is needed while the scientific solution to this virus is forthcoming. Forget those who dither. As Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche states, “Health care for a society is a matter of national security interest.”

1. For more on that political battle, see “Bring back DDT!” *21st Century Science & Technology* magazine, Fall 2002.

Building a Youth Movement To Save A Bankrupt Nation

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

LaRouche made the following remarks to an East Coast Youth Movement cadre school in Pennsylvania, and, simultaneously, by video-teleconference, to a West Coast youth cadre school, in total, about 200 young people.

Greetings to students, den-mothers, and resuscitated retirees. This is an interesting world.

Now, I would say that, first, as a little point of order we have to get straightened out, is, you probably heard about the Marc Rich connections in various directions, including into the Democratic Party, and the Republican Party. On the basis of this information, henceforth, Dick Cheney, the Vice President, will be known as the Al Gore of the Bush Administration. I'm sure they'll both like it. They'll find an affinity.

What I want to address, in particular, is the question of what the significance of *this* kind of youth movement is, in the context of what youth movements have been generally in the past. This is different, as you probably know.

Now, we're in a crisis, in a tragedy—you might call it the global tragedy. The popular opinion which has dominated the United States, in particular, increasingly over the period since about 1964, has been tragic, in the Classical sense of tragedy. What has emerged as popular opinion, resulted in a collapse of civilization, which has reached the end-phase of its existence, such that, if popular opinion is the standard of behavior of government, and of the population, this nation will soon cease to exist. All tragedy is based on that principle, true tragedy. Tragedy is not caused by mis-leadership. Tragedy may be contributed to by a lack of adequate leadership, but the root of tragedy is always popular opinion, established conventions, generally assumed beliefs. And that's why civilizations collapse.

And you can compare civilizations, in this sense, to the model, comparative model, of a Euclidean geometry. A Euclidean geometry is based on false assumptions, which are called definitions, axioms, and postulates. And all of them are intrinsically false. But they're arbitrary, and they're popularly believed, in most



Lyndon LaRouche addresses the LaRouche Youth Movement's East Coast cadre school in Quakerstown, Pennsylvania on Feb. 1: "A youth movement which is qualified to play a leading role in renewing the society, will save the society, if there's the right leadership. Now, my job is to ensure that the youth movement has the right leadership."

university courses to the present day.

If you try to get into space, or navigate the universe in other senses, from the standpoint of a Euclidean or a Cartesian geometry, you will crash. Or you will be sent to crash, as probably what has happened to this craft [the *Columbia Shuttle*] that's just coming in today, that didn't make it. Because somebody goofed.

And that's how tragedies occur. They occur on the basis of assumptions, beliefs, which act on the general behavior of the society, as do the definitions, axioms, and postulates of a Euclidean geometry. And as long as people continue to act on the basis of those generally accepted notions, the society is going to crash.

Now, that means that two things have to happen, two related things. First of all, somebody on the scene has to understand that public opinion must be changed radically. That is, at least *some* of the definitions, postulates, axioms, which control the system, which control popular opinion, must be destroyed. Otherwise, the society, civilization, will crash.

Once the idea exists, in the minds of some, the question is, how are we going to implement that idea, to cause society, at the brink of doom, to save itself, by, first of all, changing the generally accepted truisms of prevailing popular opinion, in government, in legislatures, in political parties, among the people in general.

The De-Generations

Now, also, you have to consider a number of other factors in this. Such as generations. You have a generation, my gener-

ation, which has become somewhat of a *de-generation*. Then you have a greater *de-generation*, which is called the Baby Boomers, generally your parents' generation. And thirdly, since most of you are entering adulthood, or have entered it, as being between 18 and 25, you represent a new generation, a third generation.

The people from my generation, generally, if they're still functional, are more responsive to reality than the second generation. The second generation entered adulthood, about 1964, or later, from adolescence or childhood. Their entire adult life has been spent acting out generally accepted beliefs, which were increasingly insane.

Now, this is how this movement got started, before the youth movement: It started with me. It started at a time among people, from the generation that *degenerated*—your parents' generation—that some people of that generation *did not go along* with degeneration. They did not accept the counterculture. They did not accept the rock-drug-sex youth counterculture. They did not accept a consumer society, as opposed to a producer society. Right?

So, we fought, together.

But then, people that I recruited, began to become prematurely *o-l-d*. And they said, "We are now looking forward to a comfortable retirement, we don't want to think about the future, we wish to *feel good*." Or if one wife, or one husband, isn't enough for us, we'll get a new one—or one of each. And so, a process set in, which is lawful, which caused a *de-generation* of your parents' generation, even among better people. When you begin to feel that you're

getting *o-l-d*, when, before, you were looking forward in the past, you were fighting the foolishness of society in the past, you now begin to become mellow. That's called decay. And what you do, is you begin to move sideways, rather than forward. Instead of trying to change the world for the better, *you're trying to adapt successfully to your generation*. You're beginning to assimilate the ethics, the assumptions, the definitions, the axioms and postulates, of your generation more widely.

When you were with me earlier, you were fighting against degeneration. At a later point: "We're too tired to fight. We have to relax and have some fun, some security." But you've got children? "Yes, but they're a bother. They're a burden. I don't know why we did that." "They're coming home for Christmas, it's terrible." "They want presents. Terrible!"

So, when people, our people, began to get absorbed into this process of degeneration of that generation, they just got plain *w-o-r-r-n d-o-w-n*. There's a reason for it. But what happens then, is they began to move sideways, and they began to look at peers, like family members, who they used to have fights with politically; old circles from school, they used to fight with politically, and say, "These guys are degenerates." Now they're trying to get *warm* with them. Now they're trying to find a common basis in opinion.

"Yes, we did believe that, and we were right. But, we have to be realistic, you know. Maybe it's not going to work out. Maybe it's not going to come in our lifetime. In the meantime, we have to get with our relatives, and old school chums, and so forth."

'Monkey See, Monkey Do'

Now, this goes with another process, which you should be well-acquainted with, by looking at people who are slightly older than you are. Not very much older, but slightly. I observed this, years ago, in my own generation, which was, as I say, a de-generation. What came back from World War II quickly turned into, from my generation, a de-generation. And I observed how this happened. The longer they spent in college, the more successfully they progressed in college, the more stupid they became. How did the stupidity occur?

It occurred because they were in a rush—remember, my generation, coming back from the war, five years at war. The wife is saying, "Look, we've got to catch up for five years. You didn't make any money. You were overseas. You were in the Army; you were in the Navy. We've got to catch up. We've got to have a house. We've got to build a family. We've got to make up for five years! And you keep your mouth shut, and don't do anything to get us in trouble, our family in trouble, or I'll kill you! Or, I'll divorce you."

Of which, the former was preferable, or something or other, or the second was preferable—which one?

So, what would happen, is, they would go to the university, with the assumption of passing the course, to get a grade, to get a rating, a ticket, which would be based, not on what

they actually *knew*, but on what they would be *assumed to know*. They got a ticket, that certified, they were a knower—or a learner. And they would go out, and they would bluff their way through society, on things they really didn't know, but which they had learned. It's a sort of "monkey-see, monkey-do" kind of education.

"I don't know anything about it, but I learned it, and I keep repeating it, ever afterwards. Why? That qualifies me to get a better job. To get ahead. I don't care what's an education, I'm going to accept it. Because I want a better job! I want a promotion. I want to be a success."

And that's how it worked.

Now, what happens then, in this process? How does education often destroy the minds of bright students? They come out of high school only slightly damaged. They go to a university, and they begin to degenerate. They learn more and more, but they think less and less. Because they learn what they're taught: monkey-see, monkey-do. And therefore, their ability to think, in the sense of knowing, begins to decay.

Now this is a phenomenon—there was a fellow, Lawrence Kubie, who I've referred to a number of times. He was a famous psychiatrist at Yale. He was officially a Freudian, although he was much better than that, who did a study on the loss of creativity, within that generation in the population. And he observed that people, when they would get their degrees, or get their graduate degrees, or enter their professional status, that they would suddenly go dead, psychologically dead. They would be able to do the "monkey-see, monkey-do" things, but they were incapable of original thinking, in the sense of knowledge.

And he called this phenomenon, which he studied extensively, the "neurotic distortion of the creative process," which he wrote a book about, I think it was 1957, published on this subject, of his studies. Then later, for Harvard, in *Daedalus*, a magazine published out of Harvard University, he wrote a paper on the theme of the space-age development, on fostering of creative, scientific productivity in the population.

And this is the thing we look at, here at this point. It's—what happened? These minds went dead. They can still go through all the "monkey-see, monkey-do" operations, that qualified them to *appear* to be a doctor of this, or that, or this, expert in this, or that or this—but they couldn't think!

Now, we see that in universities in that period generally. People were taught to believe in things that aren't true—which the mind should revolt against. But, because they were seeking what is called security, they gave up what they believed, for the sake of succeeding in the eyes of authorities. So, they began to stultify, to numb, their ability to think creatively.

So, as a result of a progression in career, in education, they became dumber, from a cognitive standpoint, less human than they were three, four, five years earlier. And this would often hit around the age of between 25, 28, or 30. A process. And this is what I saw in my own generation, among those who, coming back from the war, were going through universi-

ties, getting into careers, and so forth. The greater the number of “brownie points” they had won in society, the more stupid they became.

And that was your parents’ generation. It was affected by moving into suburbia, or someplace else, and having parents who thought that way. “What’s true is not important! It’s how you look. It’s what the neighbors think of you. Now you may have your own private opinions, but don’t voice it in public. You’ll get the family in trouble! So, be smart. Have your own opinions. But always say what you think is wise for you to be overheard saying. Don’t get the family in trouble. You won’t make a career.”

So, the Baby-Boomer generation, which came into adulthood during the 1960s, therefore, was fairly clever—that is, the suburbanite students. They’re fairly clever. They could talk a good line. But they didn’t know what they were talking about. And therefore, they would have a superficial level, of what they thought was socially acceptable, which they tried to appear [to be]—except when they were rebelling. When they were rebelling, they would fall back on the fact that they still had some cognitive ability, and would rebel. And that’s where I recruited a bunch of them. They rebelled against being corrupt. But they didn’t succeed in ridding themselves of the corruption, which they had from their family backgrounds, and social circumstances.

So, the efforts we had in that generation began to decay. And I said, “no.” And, this is where you come in. It’s not just a few years ago. What became the youth movement, was actually a conception that began to take form about four years ago, in a limited way. But the intent behind the formation of the youth movement, was something that was bothering me, extremely much, since about 1994-95. Because I saw the condition of society. And historically, only a certain kind of youth movement can change things.

A ‘No-Future’ World

Your generation, as well as those among your parents’ generation, who are still alive and viable, are confronted by the fact that your parents’ generation gave you a *no-future* world. There’s no way you can make a deal with this culture, which prevails today. No way. Because you can’t survive! This culture cannot deliver you the means to survive. And you know from the broken-home background that your parents’ generation created, in large degree, what kind of a psychological hell it makes for your generation.

How many mothers and fathers do you have, officially on the record, known and unknown? I mean, that’s the condition of this generation, your generation.

So, you know that. What are you going to do about it? You know that you don’t have a future unless you can change society. But you’re a generation which is in a controlling position in policy-making of society. So what you do, is you go out like missionaries, and begin to organize the dead generation, your parents’ generation, in society. And you see the

impact you have when you go into these various places, like the campuses—go into places such as the state legislatures, or the Congress—you see the effect you have. The presence of four, five, or six of you, walking in, *knowing* what you’re talking about, which is more than most of these legislators can do, and others: You have an effect on them.

What happens then, is not magical, it’s principled. Whether people know it or not, the difference between man and a monkey, is the fact that the human species can do what no monkey can do, no ape can do, no Al Gore can do: Actually assimilate valid ideas of principle, and transmit them to a next generation. That’s the difference between man and the ape. Man is capable of discovering universal physical principles by a method of discovery which is illustrated by Plato’s dialogues. Or illustrated by the case of Kepler, or illustrated by the case of Gauss, or the case of Leibniz. Man can do that—and transmit these discoveries, about what’s out there in terms of principles in the universe, and transmit this to new generations.

These discoveries, and their transmission, increase man’s power in the universe, per capita and per square kilometer. Therefore, the most important thing about man, is society. We all die. Everyone is going to die. The mortal life of everyone will come to an end. So, you’ve got a mortal life; what are you going to do with it?

How long it is, is not the most important thing. It’s what you go out of this life, leaving behind.

And what do you leave behind? You leave behind younger people. You leave behind successive generations of younger people. You leave behind what you transmit to them, what you contribute to their development, to the circumstances of their work in life, to the conditions of society, which gives them an opportunity to live.

Now, anyone who’s human has within them the ability, if they haven’t gone over to the apes completely, like Engels did—Frederick Engels—if they haven’t gone over to the apes, then everyone who exists, has the capacity to recognize that principle: That we are human, we are different than the animals. The animals cannot discover a universal physical principle. We can. Not only that—we’re able to *transmit* that discovery to others. We’re able to organize cooperation in society, around such principles, and increase man’s power, as a species, in the universe. We can change the conditions of life of the human race. We can improve it. We can give a future to coming generations.

And when you’re wise, and you’re living in a generation, you think about dying. Not in the sense of a morbid thing, but you say, “I’m going to die eventually. Now, while I’m still here, I’m going to get a certain job done. And my job is, to guarantee, to the degree I can contribute to this, that the next generation will have *everything* we have, in terms of knowledge, and the next generation will have a better life than we had. And that future generations will benefit from what we, in our generation, have done.”



An earlier “youth movement”—the American Revolution—was inspired by the European Classical tradition of Abraham Kästner and Gottfried Leibniz. Here, Gen. George Washington and his staff receive a group of Congressmen at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, in Winter 1777-1778.

The Consumer Generation

Now, in the old times, you had an approximation of that in the family. Immigrants coming in from Europe, for example. They would often come in from places like Eastern Europe, Italy—very poor people. They would come into the United States, the late 19th Century, early 20th Century. They would move into areas that were often slum areas. They were getting the tail-end of the jobs, the tail-end of the economic opportunity, generally.

What did they do? They worked to ensure that their families, their children, in this society, would have a better life. They worked with the idea that their *grandchildren* would therefore have a still better life. And therefore, they would do things we call “sacrifices,” in order to ensure that the generation of their children, and grandchildren, *would have a better life*.

So, everyone’s capable of recognizing when they think about what life is, the fact that it’s mortal, it doesn’t go on indefinitely—what’s your purpose in living? Your purpose is, to enjoy the sense that you’re contributing to the betterment of coming generations. And that’s a natural human feeling. What has happened to your parents’ generation, is, *they lost that*. They became known as the “instant-gratification generation,” the consumer generation. They became the “now” generation. They had no sense of immortality. That is, no sense, there’s something in themselves, that would be efficiently transmitted to coming generations.

Now, when you turn on them, if you’re smart at it, you put some pressure on it, what you do is you tap that. You

address *that*. You talk about the *future*. You talk about your future, in terms of, that *your future is their future*. Your future is the meaning of their present existence. And that’s how you can move these poor slobs, and get them back to some semblance of humanity, that many of them had back in the 1960s, or the early 1970s, when many lost it, because they “jes’ got plain tuckered out,” emotionally.

So, that’s the case here. That’s our mission.

Now, in order to perform this mission, to make it effective, it’s not sufficient to have that intention. It’s very good for people of your generation to *have that intention*. It’s excellent. But how do you make it *effective*? “What do you got to do?”

Well, first of all, you’ve got to get a clear idea of what the difference between man and an ape is. And this is sometimes very difficult, when you look at some of the teachers you get in universities and schools. “Monkey-see, monkey-do,” that’s the program. There is no truth, there’s only opinion. “Let’s not study history, let’s talk about current events.” Down on the secondary-school level, extended into the university level.

“Well, let’s talk about current events. What’s your opinion, Johnny? What’s your opinion, Jill? Fine. None of us agree. That’s fine! Because everybody has their own opinion!”

This kind of thing. I mean, this is what has been going on. You have your own view of it, but it all coincides generally with that, right? That general direction.

So, therefore, the first thing you have to have, is a sense of what might be called “truth.” What’s the alternative opinion? “Oh, we think the economy is going to do just fine. It’s going



Participants in the East Coast cadre school visit General Washington's headquarters at Valley Forge on Feb. 1.

to recover. Dracula told me so." Never trust that sucker.

"And besides, many people say that you're *w-r-o-n-g*. And I have to respect their opinion."

This is what you run into: this swinishness—it's only opinion. "We're a democracy, everybody has their opinion." And you see the lemmings going right over the cliff—"follow the leader." They all have their own opinion, but it happens to be the same one.

So, that's the problem. Therefore, you have to have a criterion of truth. What truthfully, will make the next generation—what truthfully, will make the generation after that—better the conditions of humanity? What, truthfully, is going to eliminate AIDS in Africa? What truthfully, is going to eliminate the misery in South and Central America? What truthfully, is going to correct the destruction, which has occurred in the United States, over the past 35-40 years?

It's a matter of truth. The fellow says, "Well, you're wrong." "Well, no, buddy. *You're* wrong. You're ignorant. You don't know what's going on in the world. The problem is, you've got too many opinions, and not enough *knowledge*."

So, you have to, in order to be effective, you can't say that unless you know what you're talking about. You have to have a principle of truth, as a matter of your knowledge. Not because you were *told* it by somebody, but because you experienced the discovery of a principle of truth, by going through a number of stages, and taking up various questions, and saying, "This is true; this is true."

So, you know that you become an embodiment of a standard of *truthfulness*. Not that you know everything, but you have a criterion which you call truth, or truthfulness.

So, you go into this dumb politician. You know his opinion isn't worth anything, because you have a standard of truthfulness which causes you to judge what the situation is.

Youth Movements in History

Now, the problem of youth movements in the past, has generally been, that they did not have a standard of truthfulness. Not all the youth movements. You had the great Classical youth movement, which was started in Germany, by Abraham Kästner, a man from Leipzig. Born about 1719, a follower, in terms of his conviction, of Johann Sebastian Bach, and of Leibniz. A lot of strange things were going on in Saxony in this period, in the period of the disintegration following the Thirty Years War, and the Seven Years War, the War of the Spanish Succession, and so forth.

So out of this area, the Hartz Mountains, out of a place called Freiberg, an academy up there, there came this influence which created Dresden, which reinforced Leipzig and so forth. The culture of the Renaissance moved up through Germany, through Nuremberg, in this area. It was an area of development. And so you had from Leipzig, a lot of things developed.

For example. Leibniz was born in Leipzig, shortly after the Treaty of Westphalia, after the end of the Thirty Years War. He represented families, like his father's family, from Leipzig, from Saxony—he represented that. Slightly later, Johann Sebastian Bach, who was part of the same area, the Bach family, created modern music, created it in that area. Developed it officially in Leipzig.

So, Kästner, coming along, born in 1719 in Leipzig, later

moving up to Göttingen, and similar places, became the central figure of science, in Europe, in the middle of the 18th Century. Abraham Kästner. Abraham Kästner, as you will read this month, in a publication [*Fidelio*], which is coming out, was the central figure, in collaboration with Benjamin Franklin. Kästner was also the teacher of Gotthold Lessing. He also represented the circles of Moses Mendelssohn, which followed him. He was the center, in all Europe, of the organizing of the ideas of Johann Sebastian Bach in music. He was connected to the people who developed Classical music following Bach, such as Hadyn, Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Felix Mendelssohn, Schumann, Brahms, and so forth.

So what we have as music, is the product of this. Music came into the area of Pennsylvania, through circles which were influenced by this—the Moravians and so forth—came here, in Pennsylvania, on this basis. Bethlehem, for example, is famous, in this connection here. All the ideas of the American Revolution came from Europe, largely through the influence of Leibniz, as radiated chiefly by Abraham Kästner.

So that, this was a movement which created the Classics. In England, for example. The emergence of poets, like Keats and Shelley—and Shelley is also a very important philosophical figure as well. The Classical movement internationally, of the late 18th Century, and the beginning of the 19th Century, was entirely the product of these circles, including the United States! The United States was a Classical revolution, inspired on the basis of the transmission of the principle of Leibniz, by Kästner and others, through Franklin, which organized the American Revolution.

Now, that is a good youth movement.

Then, you had a youth movement of a different kind, sort of like vomiting, in France. You had a British agent, Jacques Necker, of Swiss origin, but a British agent, an agent of Lord Shelburne, who was sort of the power behind the throne, late-18th-Century Britain. Shelburne used Necker as an agent. In order to prevent a development in France, to prevent the introduction of a constitution, a monarchical constitution, drafted by Bailly and Lafayette. To prevent that, they deployed the Bastille events, in which both sides were organized by the same people. The Duke of Orleans, and Necker. These guards—there were almost no prisoners left in the Bastille at that point. The only inmates in the Bastille were a bunch of idiots, who were about to be transferred to a mental home, where they belonged. There were no political prisoners there. None.

The guards were instructed to fire on the mob. The mob was organized, and paid for, by Jacques Necker, with the collaboration of the Duke of Orleans, who had been Franklin's enemy in France.

Today the French celebrate July 14, 1789, as Bastille Day! The point that France's future was destroyed by a British agent, a collection of British agents.

Then you went on to the "great ideas" of the Jacobins Danton and Marat, who were both agents of the British Foreign Office. The Jacobin terror in France was deployed by

the British, to destroy the potential of a healthy republican development in France. *And the French celebrate that to this day as a great French Revolution!* That's a youth movement.

Fascist Youth Movements

Then, Napoleon Bonaparte, the first modern fascist, came to power. And around Europe, on the basis of the victories of Napoleon, fascism spread throughout Europe. It spread out in the Code Napoleon, the system of France under Napoleon Bonaparte. Also his nephew, Napoleon the Turd, eh? This same crowd. It spread in the form of Hegel, who was the first philosopher of the fascist state, from which the Nazi state was derived. These are celebrated as great events! This was part of a youth movement.

You had a large youth movement, organized by Bentham and Lord Palmerston, which was called Young Europe, and Young America, which Karl Marx was sucked into. It was run by Lord Palmerston, from London. Marx was actually controlled from London by a guy called Urquhart, a top official of the British Foreign Office. Marx's studies were orchestrated and controlled from the British Library, by Urquhart, who was the coordinator of the Young Europe movement. These were the same guys who organized the Concord movement in the northern United States, and organized from Charleston, South Carolina, what became the Confederacy, called Young America. A branch of the same Bentham, Palmerston movement.

These were youth movements. This was Thoreau. This was Emerson, all the swine. These were youth movements, who repeatedly worked to destroy the United States from within.

They had two kinds of youth movements. When a society comes into a time of crisis, in which the existing generation, by clinging to its old ideas, is bringing society to the edge of a catastrophe, then a youth movement intervenes, for better, or for worse.

A youth movement such as that typified by the role of Kästner, in fostering the birth of the Classical period in Germany, and spreading throughout Europe. And Kästner, who was a key figure in bringing the American Revolution to the United States, through Franklin. This is one kind of youth movement.

Then you have the other kind of youth movement.

You have the youth movement of Plato, after the terrible destruction by the Democratic Party of Athens, which murdered Socrates. There was a youth movement, a real pig-sty, that youth movement. And so, Plato, at a later point, became the organizer of a youth movement, in Greece, which became the great Classical movement of Greece, based in Athens, which continued in the form of the Platonic Academy, from the time of Archytas and Plato, to Eratosthenes and Archimedes, in about 200 B.C. That was a good youth movement.

The Roman influences were a bad, evil youth movement.

So a youth movement is not intrinsically good. A youth movement is an instrument of society, based on a principle of

this generational transmission, as we approach a crisis, a time of tragedy, in which, if the youth movement is bad, the result will tend, without a better leadership, will tend to lead society to the very worst effect. Like Nazism.

On the other hand, a youth movement which is qualified to play a leading role, in renewing the society, will save the society, if there's the right leadership.

Now, my job is to ensure that the youth movement has the right leadership. Because, without a youth movement, even though I may be the smartest man in America, particularly on these kinds of issues, I can do nothing by myself. It's a youth movement which can strike the preceding generation, and revive them, and touch their conscience, which will enable this revival of the United States to occur. And of civilization generally. Because we are a world power. We are the world empire—don't kid yourself! The United States is a world empire—don't kid yourself!

Don't say, "The Chinese are going to do this, the Koreans are going to do this, the Japanese are going to do this, the Africans are going to do this, the South Americans"—no, they're not! Because I know these countries. In none of them do they have the guts, to challenge the United States. They will all crawl, and whine, and whimper, and complain, and make insults, and curses, but they will submit from inside the pig sty, where they're waiting to be slaughtered.

We in the United States, and the youth movement in the United States, have the special responsibility, since this *is* the world power, in terms of political-military control of the world as a whole, *we* have to change it, from the inside, in order to save the world as a whole. And the world will look to us for this.

If we don't succeed, if I were to fail, if you were to fail, write the United States off, and be prepared to accept several generations of a dark age for humanity as a whole. If I continue to do my job, and you do yours, and develop this youth movement as it must be developed, we can change world history for the better right now. Because there is no other thing that's going to work, except this kind of change.

That's the principle of tragedy. That's also the principle of the sublime. And that's what you guys are about. You have to have a clear self-conception of who you are.

The Fear of Immortality

The final point is this, the conception of fear of immortality. The Third Act soliloquy of Shakespeare's *Hamlet*. Read it! It's explicit. This is not some mysterious interpretation, this is exactly what Shakespeare says.

"But . . ."

This guy Hamlet was a swashbuckling killer. All through the play, it's the same thing. He's out killing. He's going to the next war. He hears a rustling at a curtain. He puts his sword through, not knowing who's behind the curtain, he puts his sword there, and kills Polonius.

He's a swashbuckling killer. He's not reluctant to act. And this is thoroughly developed.

Then the Third Act, or the end of the Second Act soliloquy: "O, what a rogue and peasant slave am I." You begin to see there's something wrong. This swashbuckling killer is no hero. He's going to fail.

Then in the Third Act soliloquy, it all comes out. What's the story? "When we have shuffled off this mortal coil, . . ." What happens after I'm dead? What happens to *me*, after I'm dead? What torment must I expect? Isn't it better to be killed, without thinking about that?

And that's why politicians fail. That's why all kinds of politicians fail. That's why there's not a *man* in the Congress, not a *man* in this government, who's capable of doing what I can do. Because they're all afraid of immortality.

They will say, "Look, you can't go against popular opinion! You can't change things. No, no, no, no, no! You've got to be practical. You've got to make little suggestions, that people will accept. You've got to get popular support. You've got to get the press on your side. You've got to get the TV on your side! You've got to get people to listen to you!"

We don't have to worry about people listening to me. They're scared of me; they'll listen.

No, that's the problem. These guys are unwilling to operate on the basis of a conviction of truth, of truthfulness. They won't act for truth.

"Hey, you got to be practical! Look, this is how you do it. You've got to do this. Hey, you guys got to learn, you know! You've got to go through the things we went through, and become corrupt like us! Then you'll also be unable to do things, like us!"

So, the principle of the sublime depends upon, like Jeanne d'Arc, the sense of a lack of fear of immortality. I have one life, I'm spending it, I'm spending it wisely. I have nothing to regret for what I'm doing, and I have no fear of what the future will think of me, and my existence, I'm doing the right thing. And that's what I go by.

All these other guys will vacillate. And this is what the play is about, *Hamlet*. This. The lack of leadership.

Take *Don Carlos*, one of the younger plays of Schiller. Every figure, who's an acting figure in the drama, is a pig. They're different varieties of pigs, some are spotted, some are red, and so forth, but they're all pigs. The Grand Inquisitor is a pig. The king is a pig. Posa's the worst of all the pigs, because he knows better. But he has a fear of immortality, and therefore he capitulates. He betrays himself. Don Carlos is a fool. He knows about a principle. He's so lovesick, he can't pay attention to business. Everybody's a fool in the thing.

Again, this is typical of tragedy, as opposed to the *Wallenstein*, another case, a clear case, the trilogy of Wallenstein. Who's the guilty party? Ha! Yeah, well, you could say the Hapsburg family is the guiltiest of all the parties. But everybody else is guilty, too! Wallenstein has an idea of what the solution is, but he's unwilling and unable to act on it. Therefore, he's killed unjustly, and the Thirty Years War continues from 1630-32, and continues for another 16 years, into the

Dialogue with LaRouche

This is an edited transcript of the discussion which followed Mr. LaRouche's Feb. 1 presentation to the combined East and West Coast youth cadre schools.

Facing the Question of Immortality

Q: I have a question about knowing and about learning. I've worked on various research projects, including discovering the genetic root of cardiomyopathy and various other things, like researching the nervous system. And I was wondering why these research programs aren't as effective as they could be; or why you think that the M.D.-PhDs that I work with don't have the creative ability, so they can come up with the idea of discovering the root of these principles?

LaRouche: This very problem is, of course, one of the contributing reasons I answered a question, some years ago, at a conference—a side session on youth organizing at a conference in Virginia: What do we do, since the universities stink; how do we get an education? I said: Well, let's start with Gauss's—in 1799—exposition on the issue of the fundamental theorem of algebra, and proceed from that to history.

The point there, of course, is that Gauss did something very important at that point, in this paper: He attacked the two most influential and dangerous mis-leaders in scientific work in that time—Leonhard Euler and Joseph Lagrange. And the curse of science to the present day, is that the ideas, the empiricist system, or its positivist outgrowth, as represented by Euler and Lagrange in that matter—the anti-Leibniz forces of Euler and Lagrange—has been the curse of all scientific work to the present time.

Most scientists, today, even if they're competent in some degree, are fundamentally *incompetent* in the most fundamental principles of science. And, what Gauss does—young Gauss, the student of Abraham Kästner, attacks d'Alembert, Euler, and Lagrange, on this issue.

The basic issue—he defined the complex domain, even though the complex domain was *implicitly* defined before then, even by Kepler, and before Kepler by the Classical Greek geometers. That is, the pre-Euclidean, Classical Greek geometers, typified by the Pythagoreans, and the School of Plato. This is the ancient Classics.

Now, as Plato emphasized, the idea of discovery is based on a very simple, and what should be obvious, principle of, among other things, biology. And, if you don't understand this principle, how can you know anything about human biology? What's raised by Plato, is the point that you do not know the universe from the experience of your senses. The senses are something which you get from sense organs, which are part of your biology—just like the sense organs of any dog, any monkey.

So, human knowledge is not based on sense perception. That only qualifies you to get you into a zoo cage, as a monkey,

worst phase. Because there was nobody on the scene, who would do what Wallenstein should have known to do. To betray his oath—which was his obligation. Because the oath was based on a falsehood, and an oath which is based on a falsehood, has no sanctity.

And every coward in the world, will tell you, that the lesson of Wallenstein is, that he violated his oath. That's why he was killed. And everybody who doesn't understand anything about history, will say that.

So, the key here is this sense of immortality. And you could only get that, in various ways. You can get as Jeanne d'Arc did, a fairly simple farm girl, who had a clear conception of what was needed. And, without any complicated argument, went simply and directly to that conception, and said, "Stupid Dauphin, you must become a real king. God wants you to become a real king."

And the Dauphin said, "What do you want from me?" She said, "I don't want anything from you. God is ordering you, to become a real king."

And from that conception, with the courage—and this is historical, not just in the drama—with that conception, and refusing to capitulate, and compromise herself, despite the fact that she was facing being burned alive, at the stake, by the Norman Inquisition, she went to the stake, and the inspiration of her courage on that point, inspired France to kick the Normans out of France. And to lead to the establishment of France, as the first modern nation-state, under Louis XI.

The result of that was the second modern nation-state, in Henry VII's England, in the defeat of Richard III.

So, this simple girl inspired the Renaissance, or contributed to the inspiration of the Renaissance, and by her actions, created the first of the modern nation-states, by inspiration of her courage and devotion. She had a clear sense of no fear of immortality.

But then, on a higher level, in organizing government, the challenge becomes more complicated. The required knowledge becomes more elaborate. And, the future lies with you, and people like you, to the degree you get this clear sense of immortality, and the sense of mission. The sense of mission. How to organize, what your role is in history, and to inspire the dead-beats, your parents, and other people, to come back to life, and care about the future, and find their identity in reality.

And to do this, you must, in yourself, develop a sense of what the principle of truth *is*. You've got to understand what truth is, you must come to know truth, not simply as a collection of facts, but as a *method of discovering truth*. Then you'll have the strength and confidence, to *change* people, to change the opinion of your parents' generation, and move them in directions so we can save this civilization. And I must not fail you. I must always deliver what I have to deliver. And I hope that by the time I pass on, you will have learned enough, that I won't need to worry.

Thank you.

or ape. Plato makes the point, and then explains it, he brings it up in the analogy, the heurism in *The Republic*: that what we call sense perception, is a result of biological tissue inside the human body. What we think we sense, with the mind, is not what happened. What we sense, is the effect of something on these sense organs, which radiate, like shadows, something they were stimulated by. The question is: What is outside your skin, which tickles your sense organ, which then causes your mind to say, “What is it?” “It’s an experience.” “Yes, the experience is true. But, it’s the experience of your sense organ, not the experience of the world outside your skin.”

That’s the beginning of knowledge. That’s the beginning of science.

An Ontological Paradox

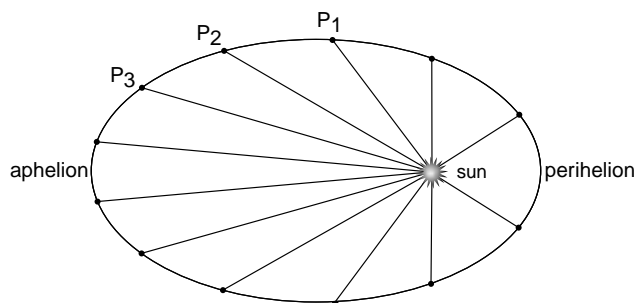
Now, how do you know, what exists outside your skin? How do you know what exists beyond the scope of what your sense organs reflect to your mind? You have to find an aperture. What is the aperture? The aperture is called a “paradox,” an ontological paradox. You find that the sense organ, sense-certainty picture of the shadow, is not consistent. There’s something wrong about it; there’s an error. And, what I did yesterday, by aid of the work of Bruce Director, in the presentation on the question of Kepler’s discovery of gravitation—I just touched on one aspect of that. It’s much more complicated than that. But, the aspect is, that Kepler noted, that in the Aristotelian effort to derive physical principles of the universe from sense-certainty only, as did Copernicus and then Tycho Brahe; in the attempt to do that, they assumed that simply by observing mathematically—shall we say, “statistically”—that a certain regularity of pattern, which means essentially circular motion or linear motion: to assume, that the principle lay in the regularity of this motion, looked at from the circular or linear standpoint.

Now, what Kepler observed, by more precise normalization of the observations of the Solar System, is that the orbit of Mars was essentially *elliptical, not circular*. Secondly, that the rate of motion, along the pathway, the trajectory of the orbit, was not uniform motion, but was *non-uniform* motion. Also, that the orbit was not around the center of the ellipse, but around one of the two centers of the elliptical point (**Figure 1**).

Now therefore, you have the motion conform to one thing. If you take the area from the position of the Sun, to the perimeter of the orbit, and look at the motion a short distance after that; draw another line from the Sun to the perimeter of the orbit. Now, look at the elliptical area, so defined by that measurement, and Kepler determined, that the area, the amount of area subtended by motion, was always an expression of equal time. That is, that it was equal area, equal time.

Now, this meant that there was a harmonic organization between the two extremes. You have *A* and *B* are two points of the ellipse, central points of the ellipse. One of these points, let’s call it *A*, which for us is generally the Winter season, we’re the shortest distance from the Sun; then you have from

FIGURE 1
Kepler’s ‘Area Law’



Source: *Fidelio*, Summer 1998.

Kepler proved that in equal time intervals, the areas of the curvilinear sectors swept out by the planets will be equal—even though the curvilinear distances traversed on the orbit are constantly changing. P₁, P₂, and P₃ are three successive positions of a planet.

that, to the Summer season, which is the longest distance to the Sun for us, in the Northern Hemisphere.

Now, you take the two areas, and compare them. Harmonically, they define a harmonic relation. And he, later, in his following book, expanded on this, to show that the organization of the Solar System conformed to something which had to do with these harmonic relations; which Gauss demonstrated, then, at the beginning of the 19th Century, by showing, that what happened is, that when Kepler had predicted the existence of a former, disintegrated planet, in an area between Mars and Jupiter, that actually, there was such a disintegrated planet, which is called the Asteroid Belt. Which has, harmonically, the characteristics of the missing planet defined by Kepler.

So therefore, you had with Kepler, the definition of a universal principle, in which the principle itself, corresponds to nothing which is intrinsically visible. You don’t see gravity. You don’t touch it. You see the effects. Ah! Sense perception. The sense organs can react to the effects of gravity, but they don’t “see” gravity as such.

That’s a principle. Science is based on this notion of the Platonic method.

Now, what happens with the case of the empiricists—with both Aristotle earlier, and with the Aristotelian method used by Claudius Ptolemy, by Copernicus, and by Tycho Brahe—there is no principle. There is no universal principle. It’s all confined within the interpretation of sense certainty, as being the primary reality. Anything outside sense certainty, is some mysterious thing, which has nothing to do with the physical reality. It’s out there. Whereas, in this case, we see that what is invisible, to the senses, *can be known by the mind* by examining a paradox, such as the paradoxes addressed by

Kepler, in treating the Solar System.

This means an overthrow rejection of Aristotle. It means the overthrow rejection of Galileo. It means the overthrow, rejection of *all* the empiricists, including Euler and Lagrange. This is the method, of course—the method of Kepler, is also the method of Leibniz, on a higher level. So, what happened in the 18th Century, the so-called Newtonian faction—Newton was essentially a bum, who stole everything that he ever discovered; he was half-true, and he couldn't get it right even then. So, the Newtonian faction, typified by Leonhard Euler and Lagrange—Lagrange was a protégé of Euler—attacked Leibniz by saying, "There is no such thing as this infinitesimal. There's nothing outside regularity!" Outside the regularity of what might be called a "Cartesian manifold." That is, the definitions, axioms, and postulates of a Cartesian manifold.

So, what Gauss attacked them for, was this: that, no: There are principles outside the domain of the Cartesian manifold, which actually control the universe. And therefore, you can not derive laws of the universe, physical laws, consistent with a Cartesian manifold. There's a different universe, which is the real universe, whose paradoxes are reflected upon our sense-certainty, which he called the "complex domain." And, it was the denial of the existence of the complex domain, as *real*, by Euler and Lagrange, which is the problem.

Now, this is a problem of *method*. The problem of method is denying the existence of efficient forces, in the universe, reality which exists outside sense-certainty. Which we know only by the Platonic method of examining the paradoxes of sense-certainty, and discovering and proving the efficient principles, which cause these aberrations from so-called assumed sense-certainty.

The prevalent method of mathematics and mathematical science, as taught in the English language and other languages, today—the empiricist method, the positivist method—is to assume, that if you have a sufficiently sophisticated mathematics, *you don't need physics*. That everything that happens in the universe, can be derived from a mathematics, based on a certain set of *fixed* definitions, axioms, and postulates. The problem is, that the physical scientist, who does experiments, and does important experimental work, before being accredited with this discovery, which may be a genuine discovery, is forced to restate what he has discovered in terms defined by Euler, Lagrange, and such successors of Lagrange as Augustin Cauchy, or Clausius, or Boltzmann and so forth.

So therefore, the problem, today, in science, is that the scientist is a prostitute, and there are very few exceptions to it. Every scientist, who does something competent, can get himself certified, or paid, only if he prostitutes himself! He must, after having discovered something in one way—validly, by experimental methods—now, has to turn around and prove, that he could have discovered that in a completely different way, consistent with his assumption of sense-certainty. And it's that *moral* corruption, which pervades in sci-

ence today, in the teaching of science, which is the source of the problem you referred to.

On Russian Composers

Q: I would like to ask you to discuss the Russian composers, I guess, in terms of the major eras after Peter the Great, Alexander II. And really, I'm curious about composers in the 20th Century, and what was different then, that shaped their attitude in the face of the political situation?

LaRouche: Hmm! Okay, this is a sticky wicket!

As most of you probably know, in early 1946, I had returned from Burma after the close of the war, and was stationed briefly in a replacement depot camp outside of Calcutta, called Kanchrapara. And, I was coming out of the jungle. And I was starving for music, and I found a couple of co-conspirators, and we dug up everything that represented music, in terms of musical scores, pianos, whatnot—everything. And, we would have a regular session, daily, among us—just getting back to civilization, out of the jungle.

In this process, one of the things I dug out, or we dug out—but I was so transfixed by it, that I didn't pay much attention, for the moment, to the people around me, until they afterward had agreed that they had been impressed, too. One was an HMV, that is, the British Victor company, pressing of a performance of a Tchaikowsky symphony, conducted by Furtwängler. Furtwängler was a conductor I knew by name, but not by experience at that point. And I tell you, I was frozen in my seat. Because this was Tchaikowsky, who is not my favorite composer—he's rather sloppy in terms of the kind of music he produced; a well-meaning, sentimental guy, who was persecuted for his work.

But, what happened is, that Furtwängler, as typical of him, went to the core of the score; did not perform the score. Idiots perform the score in music. Competent people perform the music, instead of the scores. That doesn't mean they violate the notes, but they don't *play* the notes. Because, if music could be the notes, you wouldn't have to have musicians: You would just look at the score, and they would radiate into your mind. So, the point is, a score is a code. It's a code, like a written language.

If a language can be interpreted by a dictionary method, the method of that *idiot*, Antonin Scalia, the Supreme Court Justice (that fascist bastard, as otherwise known), then there wouldn't be human beings. Because there would be no *ideas* communicated, because a language, in a literal sense, *can not contain an idea*. The way I just defined the ideas, in terms of the previous question. An idea lies between the cracks of sense-certainty. An idea is a principle, which you can not touch, you can not see—eh? You can not smell (preferably), and so forth. It is something, which is conveyed to you, by a paradox, a contradiction. Just as a principle of the physical universe is communicated.

So therefore, when ideas are communicated by means of language, they're communicated by irony or *metaphor*.

That's why people who graduate from universities today, are so stupid, when it comes to poetry. Even people of your parents' generation, generally—even if they're so-called "well-educated," can not recite an English poem competently. Just can't do it. And, this is also with some German-speakers, reciting German poetry, who can recite it in a literate fashion, but the ideas don't come across. Because, *the irony is not there*.

The same problem arises in music: It's irony!

Now, what happened is, Tchaikowsky came into a period, in which you had had a person called "that bastard," "that criminal," Carl Czerny, had brought a young fellow called Franz Liszt, a pupil of Czerny, to Beethoven, for an audit. And, at that point, Beethoven was asked what he thought about the work of young Liszt at the keyboard, and he said, "He's a very talented boy, but under the influence of that criminal Czerny, it's going to be terrible."

And, what happened is, with the rise of the Romantic movement in Europe, especially after the Battle at Jena-Austerlitz, that a great wave of cultural pessimism spread throughout Germany, in the form of Romanticism. Goethe, for a time, became a raving Romantic for a while, just admiring this "great man" Napoleon. Hegel, of course, became a fascist, after the battle, because he made a theory of the state based on his sexual fascination with Napoleon Bonaparte. The Nazi theory of the state is based on Hegel, derived from Hegel; derived from Hegel's crony, Savigny, who was Marx's law teacher; and derived, later, from Carl Schmitt, in Germany, who was a follower of this school of law.

So, the Romantics would try to imitate Classical composition. Classical composition means, essentially, Johann Sebastian Bach. It generally means, for the student, someone who can actually—unlike some people—can actually perform the preludes and fugues of the *Well-Tempered Clavier*. And, very few people who perform it publicly can do it. We have one fellow, who does a very good job, who is András Schiff. I heard his performance of the *Goldberg Variations*, on a piano keyboard—it's a two-manual harpsichord composition, and he manages to do the thing brilliantly, on a keyboard. I was absolutely astonished.

But, someone who actually understands the principles of counterpoint, of Bach, and who understands how Bach's principles of counterpoint shaped the way in which, indirectly at first, Haydn was influenced; the way Mozart was directly influenced, from 1782 on; the way Beethoven was trained; the way Schubert was affected; the way Felix Mendelssohn worked, in his music; the way Schumann worked; the way Brahms worked—this is a totally different proposition.

Now, Tchaikowsky was strongly influenced by the Romantics. And therefore, his compositions were tailored to the Romantic. But, what Furtwängler did—which is why I say it's a sticky question—what Furtwängler did, was took this composition, this symphony of Tchaikowsky, which is usually performed in the usual sentimental slop form, and he

made this a highly disciplined, precise Bachian reading of it. So, what Furtwängler did was not to misrepresent Tchaikowsky, but, to go in, and look at the composition, and find an *intent within the composition*, which was a valid musical idea, and to conduct the composition in such a form, that instead of the Romantic slop, which most conductors find richly deployed in the score, pulled it *away* from the Romantic slop.

And, this is the kind of thing you get, for example: You have elements of Shostakovich, which show a struggle with the same kind of strain of idea. So, there's no *simple* thing, as Russian composers. Russia, because of the condition of the Tsarist oligarchy, and other things, had great difficulty in developing many Mendeleys, in music, or elsewhere. Or many Vernadskys, in music or elsewhere. Because the state was a backward form of state, which Alexander II and so forth, had tried—rather effectively, with the help of Mendeleev—to transform. And then, the "Troubles" came in.

So, it was not the optimal condition. You will find, in terms of song, that the forms of song-settings of poetry, Classical forms, are generally restricted in Europe, to the Italian and German model. You find that other language groups do not produce the same effect. Because, as recently, in an interview—probably some years ago, but recently published—of Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau, he made a comment, that the development of the German *Lied* is closely intertwined with peculiarities of the German language, the Classical use of the German language. You find the same thing in the Italian. The German *Lied* and the best Italian model, like Verdi, are all derived from the concept of the Florentine school of *bel canto*. As we showed in one manual, on this subject,¹ there are certain differences between the German and the Italian, in terms of *bel canto*, how it's handled. But, the principle is the same. And so, the competent Classical Italian singer or German singer, is trained in the Florentine *bel canto*, either in the Italian version or the German version—or both.

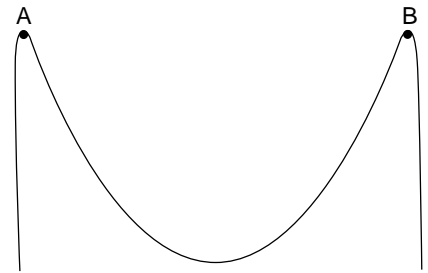
And therefore, the *irony*, the principle of irony, which is shown, in a very essential way, by Bach's conception of well-tempered counterpoint, contains an *inherent irony*, which generates an idea. So that the composer, in composing a work, composes a whole work, before writing a single note down. It's all in the mind! It's one idea!

The question, as for any Classical composition, any serious scientific composition: The person who writes the composition, knows exactly what he's going to write, before he puts the first word on paper; and knows it from beginning to end. Because he knows his *intention* of the idea he's going to put across. And therefore, he's going to write it in a way which puts in the contradictions in the right place, to try to *move the reader*, from one point to the other, to the idea. So that the beginning and the ending, come precisely at the right point.

1. *A Manual on the Rudiments of Tuning and Registration*, Book I (Washington, D.C.: Schiller Institute, 1992).



FIGURE 2
The Catenary



Filippo Brunelleschi (left) applied the physical principle of the catenary to solve what had been estimated as the impossible task of putting the required cupola on the Florence cathedral of Santa Maria del Fiore. The surfaces between the ribs of the dome are families of catenaries.

Not an extra note is added, nor one subtracted. Everything there is essential, because he's written this thing, under the influence of an idea.

Now, sometimes, he'll make changes, improvements in his score later, but they'll always be consistent with the intent. He says, "I didn't express my intention adequately. I have to make this change." Which Beethoven did a number of times. For example, the most famous case, is in his third movement of the *Hammerklavier Sonata*, the Opus 106, in which he added two chords, at the beginning of the movement, which he added afterward. Which actually, you read it, and you say, "It's obvious, why he did it." It did make the expression of the idea much more effective, especially when you look at the composition as a whole.

So, that's the difference. Music has to be based on the ideas. It has to enjoy a culture in which ideas are communicated among the people. The person who is a great artist in a culture, always is in conflict with the culture.

Take the case of Brunelleschi, which I've cited before: In the cupola of Santa Maria del Fiore in Florence, he had a *conception* of how to build that cupola, which was otherwise impossible, according to the accepted doctrine of the time! He had a clear conception of the solution, and people would say, "Well, what's the *form*?" As if there was a form that would stably hold together, once you'd put it up. He didn't start that way. He said, "How can you build this thing, so that, at each stage of the construction, it won't fall apart?" And, he used the famous "hanging chain" principle, which he used explicitly (**Figure 2**).

So therefore, he had a conception, of how to complete the cupola, which took a number of years to do: Before the first stone was moved, he knew exactly what the finished composition was going to be. And, this is the same thing that is true,

in all science and all art.

And the problem was—in Russia—this, in terms of Classical artistic development, this did not develop. What you will see, as in the case of this Tchaikowsky case I mentioned, by Furtwängler's conducting, that you can see that all competent Russian composers were very responsive to what they saw accomplished by the Bach tradition in Central Europe.

Marriage, and Classical Composition

Q: I recently re-read your paper "In Praise of Monogamy," on married love. And I was curious about this, because the idea that you're going to open yourself up and give yourself completely to one person—it's a beautiful idea, but I don't quite—I'm married! But I don't quite know what this idea is!

LaRouche: That's usually the case! People discover what marriage is, after they do it! . . .

Q: The question that I have, is: In organizing somebody at the literature table, what is the difference between the type of love that you have for somebody with whom you're married, and a person that you want to organize, to help develop their soul? Is there a difference?

LaRouche: Fortunately, you came to an expert!

No. See, a good marriage is like a good Classical artistic composition. It starts with an intention, and if the intention is valid, the composition works out. It's that simple!

You see, there's an interaction; there are ironies, there is interaction, in a marriage, which make it strong. It's not strong because of something, or this or that. It's because it's a process of collaboration; it's a process of work. It's the unfolding of an intention. It involves people *outside* the marriage, in the sense of what your impact of the marriage is, on people in the society *around* the marriage. What's the marriage's impact

on the people around it? If it has a good impact, fine.

And, you approach it the way you would approach a serious, Classical musical composition. And think of it in those terms. And it will work—I mean, if you’ve got the right notes, to begin with.

You know, you have to have at least a couple, in any Classical musical composition! And, once you’ve got that couple, you now can say, “Is there an idea here, in this couple?” For you to start, if there is an *idea*, an intention-idea, which can be developed into a full composition, then you’ve probably got a good case.

What Do We Mean by ‘God’?

Q: I’ve been thinking a lot lately about the creation of the universe and the idea of God. My question to you, is: If God created the universe, what created God?

LaRouche: Hmm. I’m not going to say “I did”! We’ll eliminate that proposition, right away!

No, the point is: What do you mean by “God”? Before you define something, as being how is it built, you have to know what it is!

Okay. Now, what do we know? Let’s go to Vernadsky; we’ll go to one of the stronger sides of Russian culture: Vernadsky. What did Vernadsky accomplish, and how does this apply to this question of God? And, Vernadsky, if he were standing here, would tend to look at me—“maybe I agree with you”—that kind of thing. You find that there are three phases in the universe, three phase-spaces. There are what we call, from the standpoint of physical chemistry, which is his standpoint: You have the so-called “abiotic,” in which there’s no necessary evidence of anything that would be called “life” in the universe. None of the effects require the existence of life. Or, of intelligence. There may be *intention*, but not expressed, active intelligence.

Secondly, you find, as Pasteur, Curie, and so forth demonstrated more effectively—and also, Vernadsky himself—who developed a comprehensive demonstration of the universality of this principle: Is that there is a principle in the universe, which is not to be found in the abiotic; a principle of life, which is universal, whose manifestation is, that it produces *physical effects*, in the universe, which can not be produced by abiotic processes. For example: The atmosphere could not be produced by an abiotic process. The waters, the ocean, were produced by a living process. Most of the sedimentary material, including soil, of this planet, were created by a living process. Could not be produced by an abiotic process.

Then, thirdly, you have effects, which are physical effects, on the universe, which are produced by the intervention, of the discovery of universal principle—effects which can not be produced in any other way; effects, such as the fact that man, who biologically, if he were not intelligent, would be either Henry Kissinger or some form of ape, would never have exceeded several million individuals on this planet, under the

conditions of the past 2 million years.

But, man is now over 6 billion people, at latest estimate. How did this happen? Because of the principle of human intelligence, that is, creative intelligence—the discovery of principle. Therefore, we know that intelligence is unique.

Now, then it goes to a next phase: What is intelligence? We discussed it before. It is the ability to discover a universal physical principle; or, the equivalent *kind* of principle, a principle, which produces, universally, certain specific kinds of effects, which can not be produced, except by that principle.

What about human intelligence? The ability to discover a universal principle? How does it occur? It does not occur by a discussion. It may occur in the context of the discussion. But, the discussion doesn’t generate it. It’s generated within the mind of the individual. It’s generated in the form, initially, of what’s called a “Platonic hypothesis.” And, if the hypothesis is proven experimentally, then you called it a “principal principle.”

Now, the problem then, the next thing you have to do, is you have to communicate that. You can communicate that, not by wiring. Wires from one head to another will not do the job. As a matter of fact, they will tend to prevent the job from being done—as Al Gore showed, with his idea of the “Wired Society.” It’s done, by replicating the experience of discovery, in the mind of a second person.

This is, for example, optimal Classical humanist education. What does the teacher do, in a class, in communicating a discovery to a group of students? The function of the teacher, is not to say, “Learn this, or I’ll kill you! Learn this, or I’ll flunk you!” The function is, to stimulate, in the body of students, an act, a discussion; an active ferment, where you *pose* the problem. You say, “Here’s a contradiction! How do you deal with this contradiction? How do you explain it?” And, when you get them all hot and bothered, then you begin to get a discussion. You steer the discussion as a teacher, by throwing more and more things in, to provoke them—once you’ve got their attention—so that, they themselves begin to make and experience this kind of a discovery, an hypothesis.

Once one or two catch onto the idea of the hypothesis in the class—a class of 15, or 20, is a good optimal number—then, you get a discussion among the students. And so, now, the whole idea, “What are these hypotheses? Which one is right? Why is this one wrong? Why is this one right?” Then, the instructor will intervene a little bit more—not to give the show away, but to steer consideration of additional facts, which will help the student body.

Now, they’re in focus on the question; it’s now a controversy. Now, they’re really engaged. And, they will begin to hypothesize.

Then, the instructor will say, “Well, how would you prove which hypothesis is correct, if any?” “Would you do this?” Or, “would you do this?” Or, “what would you do?” “Which of you guys is right? Or are any of you right?”

At that point, you begin to focus on an idea. And, if you



Harley Schlanger addresses the West Coast cadre school.

find the right experiment, and the right hypothesis, they'll walk out of the class, and everybody will have a fairly good idea—some will know; others will have an idea of what they don't know; and that's the process of healthy education. Which is not accomplished by rehearsing people in computer-scored, multiple-choice examination.

This Wonderful Universe

So, now, what does this tell you? This tells you that the act of discovery of a universal principle, a principle by means of which *man increases man's power in, and over the universe*, as a species—this is creativity! For mankind to be able to increase mankind's power in and over the universe, is a creative act. That's what we mean by "creativity": The discovery, and proof, of a principle, *by means of which mankind is able to increase mankind's power to exist, in and over the universe*.

So, this is a result of a spark, of a *sovereign act*, within the confines of an individual *mind*. A sovereign act.

Now, we say, "universal principle." We have this universe, wonderful universe. It has a real collection of entertainment in it. One is called the "abiotic" division; the other is called the "living" division, the division of life; the other's called the "intellectual" division, or "discovery," "cognitive." It's a wonderful universe. How's it organized? It's organized on the basis of physical principles! Discoverable, physical principles, which are efficient! We don't know anything else—except these universal principles, which are efficient. That's all we know! Everything else is guess-work: a stab in the dark.

Well, what about these principles? Where'd they come

from? Did we create them? Well, not exactly. We discovered them. They existed beforehand.

Ahh! So, life always existed in the universe! So, intelligence always existed in the universe! And, intelligence is sovereign. It's a sovereign act, of a sovereign individual. Therefore, the universe is God. And the character of the universe is, that it is a sovereign personality.

Does the universe have a beginning? No.

Does it have an end? No.

Does anything exist outside it? No.

So, how could anything have created it? The universe is the universe. We call it "the universe," because the principles we discover, are *universal*. And, there's nothing outside what we discover, that controls the universe.

Therefore, the universe always existed. There was never anything outside it, before it, behind it, or after it. The universe is governed by a principle of creativity, of principles that we, as man, are able to imitate God, by discovering! When we discover a pre-existing universal principle, it becomes *our property*. We can use it. The universe has changed, now, because man, as a willful agency, in the universe, *can change the universe*, by adopting a pre-existing principle, and using it.

Before, after, when, who, what? No! What we know, is all that's all that we know! We don't know anything else! Once we identify what we mean by a "universal physical principle," we don't know anything else. That's why Descartes and Euclid and Aristotle are such idiots.

The Question of Leadership

Q: On Martin Luther King Day, Michelle did a class on Martin Luther King. And, before she did the class, I'd been

thinking about some things. She told me about how King wanted to get rid of the ghettos and things like that. And, it sort of sparked an interest of my own, on education—I guess for everyone, not just the ghettos. . . .

And, I have a design class. And we had to come up with 100 ideas for a certain project. And the entire class could only come up with 30 ideas. And, that shows a kind of fracture in the way we think, I guess. And, I was wondering how we could change that, in the school system?

LaRouche: We're in the same ballpark, to come back to the same thing I started with. Don't look for particular ideas, of how to reform education. Look at the fact, that the so-called "leading followers" of Martin Luther King—those associated with him, after he was murdered, all failed. Starting with Jesse Jackson—the older Jesse Jackson; I think the son is a little bit more interesting. But, they failed. They all ran to the government foundations, different foundations. They all began to peddle their rear end on the street, in one way or the other.

What was the difference between them, and Martin? A very fundamental difference. And that goes to this question of education: the question of principle, the question of leadership, the question of the tragic versus the sublime. Martin, like Jeanne d'Arc, had no fear of immortality. As I know the other people around him, to the degree I know them—and I know some personally, closely and so forth, and I have some very good observations by close associates of that operation, who know something about it. They all were deadly afraid of immortality.

Martin was murdered. We don't know exactly who ordered the murder, directly. We know who ordered the murder in general: It was J. Edgar Hoover.

The murder of Martin, was a part of the 1966-1968 Nixon campaign for President, based on the so-called "Southern Strategy." And, the point was—and these guys, who organized the "black power" movement, organized against Martin, on behalf of Nixon! And, people wouldn't admit it. They wouldn't admit it: that they were the tools, of the Nixon crowd. And, of J. Edgar Hoover, and so forth. It all came out in the wash a little later. Gradually, we began to find out what their real careers were, who owned them.

And those who were not corrupt, in the sense of being intentionally corrupt, were cowards, like Hamlet. As all of the leaders around Ralph Abernathy, my dear friend, you know, the same thing. They all became corrupt! They ended up working for the Moonies! Or similar kinds of things. So, they betrayed the cause.

Now, you go back to this issue of Frederick Douglass, when you're talking about education in general, particularly the education of Americans of African descent. You're talking about Frederick Douglass, and what he represented. What was Frederick Douglass's standard for the struggle for freedom of slaves? The highest level of education possible, is the road to freedom. What you are, how you develop yourself—that is *who* you are! Not whether you've got chains on you or

not, but *who* you are! You're a slave, if you're a slave in your own mind! If you can free yourself of the slavery in your own mind, you can free yourself of the slavery of the chains, in due course.

Frederick Douglass represented that.

Now, what did these swine do, immediately after Lincoln was shot? They took the system of education, of the struggle for freedom, typified by Frederick Douglass—who was a great thinker; whose son was an important Classical musician, and so on and so forth. And they said, "We must not over-educate the freed slaves, because they will be discontented with the kind of employment they're going to get. So, we must not educate them above their expected station in life." This is the beginning of Jim Crow. And, it was done by the so-called "pro-abolitionist" crowd from Boston, and other similar kinds of places.

Equality of the Mind

The problem here, all along, has been this idea of "relevant education," for Americans of African descent. Crap! Every American's entitled to the *same* opportunities in education. The same *kind* of education; the same *kind* of knowledge! This cultural relativism, just means somebody's going to be on top, and somebody's going to be on the bottom. The idea of *equality*, *true equality*, which is, first of all, equality of the mind. We don't want children to learn something, which is "relevant" to their condition of slavery. We want them to understand something which is *human*. Their power in humanity. Not this so-called "game," which the Ford Foundation and others plugged.

And, if we have this understanding, on the question of education, that what Martin represented—don't forget the fact that he was a very well-educated person, in his own way; Boston University graduate in theology, divinity; well-educated. And a very superior person, who was sitting there, in Alabama, fairly obscure, when the ministers associated with him, recognized him as being an exceptional person, of exceptional talent. And, they voted him in, to take this job. And he accepted it.

And, he went on, from that experience of taking that job, to become the leader of a struggle for freedom, a true struggle for freedom. He became so successful, that they killed him.

Because they *understood* the principle of tragedy: If you kill the one guy who's leading a movement, who represents the sublime, you can destroy the movement. Whenever you have a movement, which is based essentially on one leading person, who's a competent leader, who represents the sublime—as Martin did! See, Martin wasn't struggling for African-American freedom: He was struggling for the freedom for everybody! That was his power! Everybody knew that Martin was a *world* leader, a *national* leader. He was not a leader of an under-class.

And his idea was, that you eliminate the under-class, by establishing equality. And he was for everything! He should

have been President of the United States! Morally, he was qualified to be the President, where others were not: Because *he* represented the sublime. He was willing, as he said, in his mountaintop speech, to put his life on the line, for the sake of a fundamental change *in society*; not a change for persons of African descent—a *fundamental change in society!* To bring about a just society.

And morally, he was qualified to be President of the United States, on the day he made that speech. Because that's the commitment we should require, of a President, is that kind of commitment.

And, when they chopped him off, and other people, who were otherwise well-meaning, who had worked with him, without his leadership, they were impotent! And, the whole thing disintegrated.

Why was it done? It's obvious, to anyone looking back—it's obvious.

Nixon, in 1966 had gone to Mississippi, in the aftermath of Johnson's signing of the two civil rights bills. And he'd gone down there, and he met with the Ku Klux Klan, and Trent Lott! And Trent was probably a member of the Klan at that time. And, they started what became the "Southern Strategy": To get all the racists in the Democratic Party in the South, to come over to the Republican Party behind Nixon. And, thus the Republican Party could take over the Presidency, and they could establish fascism in the United States, under a Nixon Administration, directed by Henry Kissinger.

And Henry Kissinger was a product of, what? Henry Kissinger was a product of—the Nashville Agrarians! The Nashville Agrarians were the grandsons of the founders of the Ku Klux Klan! Henry Kissinger was educated, where? At Harvard! By a Prof. William Yandell Elliott, who was a member of the Nashville Agrarians. The *New York Times*, and the literary societies in the United States, or literary magazines, are being influenced largely by the Nashville Agrarians. *The racists were taking over America!*

And, Martin Luther King was the biggest threat they had to their program. *So, they killed him.*

And, when he was toppled, everybody around him, who had been associated with him as followers, went the other way. And Jesse Jackson was the first. Jesse Jackson was not standing anywhere near Martin, when Martin was shot. But Jesse went out there. Got on a plane. Got to Chicago. Rubbed some blood on his shirt, and when out there, and said, "I was standing next to Martin." And that was the first time he became known as a "PUSH-er."

So, this is the issue. What is needed here, in the case of education, is leadership, which can be trusted, by people who are confused and in doubt. People need inspiration, of leadership they can trust. If a Martin Luther King were alive today, with his qualities, and started an education movement, that's where he'd start. He'd say, "We've got to do this. We've got to go to the mountaintop." And, people who are reluctant to take that kind of education, would *seize* it, because they were

following a leader, just as some people in France followed Jeanne d'Arc. A *hero*, who represents the sublime. Who inspires in people around him, the confidence to *do* something.

Yes. We can provide the other ingredients. The ingredients required for the American of African descent is the same as anybody else's. No difference: They're Americans! I know this, because I've worked with Africa. The typical American of African descent *has no idea, in the world, what Africa is!* They're Americans. They don't know anything about it. I know about it. I've dealt with this for years, for decades. They're Americans!

And, they have to stand up on their own conscience, and their own dignity, and say, "We are Americans. We have the right to be part of the leadership in policy-making for this country. And we have a right to access to the knowledge *we need to do that job.*"

And, I would start and say, as I've said, often enough: "Martin Luther King should have become President." If they hadn't killed him. If that idea gets across, you won't have a problem in getting people to accept the kind of education they need. If they see the inside of Martin's mind, as I have. This man was a great man; and we lost him.

And we need leaders who can inspire. Who can be recognized as people, as inspiring, who are valid, as the other people around Martin were not valid. They ran the other way. There was no established national leadership of the civil rights movement, once Martin was shot. They all ran the other way. And, that was the great demoralization, which destroyed it. Then all the funny-funnies took over, from 1968 on. And I was there. I was involved in it.

And, so the first thing? Yes. What I otherwise say on education, what we need, but it won't work, unless you can inspire the recipients of that proposed education, to desire it. And to have an image of themselves, which is not a second-class image. Which in the history of the so-called "black education" in the United States, since the Civil War, has been dominated by this thing: "Let's not educate them above their station." And, if you say, "No, Martin should have been President," then, that's a different image. Then, education becomes important. And the Frederick Douglass image, then, becomes the connection to Martin Luther King.

What Happened to the Soviet Union?

Q: My question was, what fundamentally caused the collapse of the Soviet Union?

LaRouche: Ah-ha. I did!

It's true. You should know it, you have a right to know it. I've already declassified it, but I'll declassify it again for you. It was formerly a big national secret, one of the most precious national secrets of the United States.

To make it short. I had already understood what the problems were, the security problems, the failures of the Soviet Union, and so forth and so on. Now, my concern was that, as we approached the end of the 1970s, with nuts like Brzezinski



Jeffrey Steinberg briefs organizers at the West Coast cadre school.

running loose—and Brzezinski was absolutely dangerous, he's a lunatic, a dangerous lunatic—that with the policy we had, of so-called Mutual and Assured Destruction, and the way systems were going, we were headed to the great likelihood of an actual nuclear war, or nuclear exchange, thermonuclear exchange. And therefore, I worked on the question of, how do we stop this? What do we do, to end this crazy Bertrand Russell policy, of preventive nuclear war?

Remember, preventive nuclear war was a concept first introduced to the United States government by Bertrand Russell, the so-called pacifist. Anybody who thinks Bertrand Russell is a peace-loving person, or a good person, is some kind of a jerk, or worse. He's no good, he's evil. He was probably the most evil man of the 20th Century. He made Hitler look minor by comparison.

So, my concern was, how do we stop this? So, in my Presidential campaign, to tried to make sure that Carter was not re-elected—I wasn't afraid of Carter, I was afraid of Brzezinski. In 1979, I issued a paper on strategic defense. Now, the point was, my proposal was, that the United States and Soviet Union, could jointly develop systems which would, in due course, would eliminate the danger of a ballistic missile attack, that is, the effective danger of a ballistic missile attack. and if everybody knows you can't win a war by a ballistic missile attack, even partially, then they're not going to fight the war.

And, therefore, the question was, how to get that across.

In the beginning of 1980, I was on a platform in New Hampshire, and presidential candidates were seated in a row, like goony birds on a string, up before an audience of about

3,000 people, in this New Hampshire motor hotel. It's now been torn down since. And Reagan and I were sitting up in a corner, because the candidates were arranged alphabetically, and Reagan, as R, was the last one in a row, and I was sitting next to him. So, we got into a conversation, which aroused his curiosity.

And also, what happened was, that Bush's attacking me, in New Hampshire in that period, resulted in Bush making mistakes where he threw the nomination, the Republican nomination—Bush was supposed to be the frontrunner, then. Reagan was the second runner. Bush was supposed to win the nomination. Bush *lost* the nomination, because he got into a catfight with me. And Reagan won the New Hampshire primary, and won another primary in the Carolinas, and it was over. Reagan was going to be the President. And this was well-known, that I had destroyed Bush, as I had destroyed a few other people in that process.

So, he's elected. At that point, November of 1980, I was down in Washington—I came back from Europe, on other business. Went down to Washington to meet with a number of people, in the incoming Administration, as well as Democrats. In the process, what I did was—which was typical of visiting firemen going into Washington in a transition period, of an incoming Presidency, is you go in there, and they say, "What's your agenda? What do you want to lay on the table, that we should consider for the incoming Administration?"

Ballistic Missile Defense

So, I had a long list of things, which I had in mind, and one of these was on this question of Strategic Ballistic Missile

Defense, by using new physical principles. Nothing happened directly at that time, but I already had friends in various parts of the institutions of government, and a Soviet representative in New York, at the United Nations, had approached one of my associates, and had suggested that they wanted to have a new channel of discussion with the incoming President.

So, I had a report written up of that, and I forwarded it into the White House circles.

The answer came back, “Will you take on the job of running a back-channel negotiation with the Soviet government?” I had a little back and forth discussion, quickly, and I took the job. It was not a deployment; it was just an arrangement: a private citizen, serving as a back-channel connection between the National Security Council of the United States government, and the Soviet government.

So, in this, I laid this proposal out, and what I did in a special way, is that in February of 1982, before actually beginning the discussion with the Soviet representative, we had a conference in Washington, D.C. About 400 people attended, people from all kinds of government, particularly military, U.S. military, and so forth, all came in.

So, I laid out what I proposed, there. I said, “We must, the two superpowers, must come to an agreement on this principle: that we can develop such systems, and by cooperating on agreeing to develop such systems, which can *defeat* ballistic missile threats, not right now, but in the future—by coming to that agreement, we can end the threat. And if we apply these technologies, to developing Third World countries and so forth, these new technologies, this can be the road to elimination of the nuclear conflict threat.

I presented this to the Soviet government, beginning February, shortly after that, the week after that. And this continued to my last meeting with the Soviet representative—others met with him later—but my last meeting with him at that point, was February of 1983. At that meeting, the last meeting I had with him, he gave me a report-back from the Soviet government on my proposal. And I had said, “If the President of the United States, President Reagan, were to make this offer, how would you react?” I never said the President was going to make the offer; I said, *if* we makes the offer, how would you react?

So, in February of 1983, the report-back from him, from Moscow: Andropov, the General Secretary of the Soviet Union, said, “no!” Flat no.

And, I said in response to him, I said, that’s very foolish on his part, because, if what we’ve been discussing, is Soviet policy, and you go ahead with that policy, I can assure you, that within about five years, the Soviet Union will collapse.

I later, shortly after that, repeated that forecast—that, there’s a danger, with this policy on the part of the Soviet Union, which was a very aggressive policy—that under these conditions, the Soviet economy could not take the strain, because of its rotten condition, and the Soviet economy would collapse, within about five years.

As you know, in 1988, I made this press conference in Berlin, on Columbus Day, in which I said, the Soviet system is about to collapse. It’ll probably start in—it will start in Poland. Germany will be reunified. The capital of Germany will probably be designated as Berlin, the future, again. And we now face the challenge, the next President is going to face the challenge of the disintegration of the Soviet system, and how we react to the disintegration of the Soviet political system.

And so it collapsed.

And then, I was put in the jug, for that reason, to get me out of there. They were going to kill me. If I wasn’t put in the jug, they wanted to kill me. There was a plan. It was an official line: If he beats the case, if he beats the charge, we’re going to kill him.

But, I survived. And we had the broadcast, the national TV broadcast, network TV, in which I re-presented, included, the details of my televised report at Berlin, on the coming collapse of the system, and the proposal.

And so, the system collapsed.

Remember that President Reagan, on March 23, 1983, made the offer publicly to the Soviet Union, exactly the offer that I’d indicated to the Soviet Union, he might make. If they had accepted that, at that point, even for discussion, world history would have changed, and would have taken a different line.

So, the significance of that today, in response to the question, it gives you an idea of why I have confidence, in what I as an individual can do, in dealing with a world problem today. I’ve been there several times. When history has hung on whether the U.S. government, or others, would accept what I proposed, at a critical point, as a necessary policy. Every time my proposals were rejected, they suffered. And every time they were accepted, minimally, at least, we got some gain. So, I have a confidence as a *leader*, which is why I answered the question immediately the way I did. *I sank the Soviet Union*. Not because I sank it, but because when the Soviet government *rejected* what I had proposed that Reagan propose, after Reagan proposed it, the Soviet government doomed itself, as I said would happen at that time.

MacArthur vs. the Utopians

Q: Do you know why MacArthur failed to organize a successful resistance, to the Utopian takeover of the early 1960s, and if it is actually possible that a man such as he, had an incomplete understanding of, or commitment to, statesmanship?

LaRouche: . . . The way to look at this, is that in the Summer of 1944, when the U.S. forces had broken through in Normandy, the Wehrmacht was defeated, in principle. That the end of the war was inevitable, or virtually inevitable at that point. Now, up to that time, Franklin Roosevelt had led the United States out of a depression, to become virtually the *only* economic power on this planet. And had won the

war, effectively.

At that point, Roosevelt's enemies in the United States, who had had to put up with him, because he was saving the economy they had wrecked under preceding Presidents, and because the war had been *won*, on which they depended on him entirely, for his leadership. They said, "We don't need him anymore."

At that point, he had a Vice President, Wallace. Roosevelt himself was ill, as a by-product of having suffered poliomyelitis. He was a young man, relatively speaking, but he was in the process of dying from overwork, because of the complication of having had poliomyelitis as an adult. So, the enemy, the American Tories, the Wall Street crowd, went to work on two fronts.

First of all, they were determined to get rid of Roosevelt, and thought they could get rid of him, simply by waiting for him to die, which they expected would happen soon. On that point, we had a friend who died more recently, Max Corvo. Max Corvo was the chief of OSS operations in Italy, during the war in Italy, and he later became a friend of ours, a friend of mine, and he was very close to the head of the OSS, Donovan, who, in the period I'm speaking of, had walked out of a meeting with President Roosevelt, ashen-faced. "It's over. He's going to die." Which we got from Max. And Max was reliable on this kind of thing.

So, what they did, is, they put in an idiot, a nasty little idiot, Truman, as Vice President. Because they figured, Roosevelt's going to die, and you had Truman, a Winston Churchill asslicker, who's going to do everything the British wanted, against the Roosevelt policies in the post-war period.

So, he became Vice President, and then Roosevelt, on April 12 of the following year, died. At Warm Springs.

Now, in the meantime, there was a change in military policy: the bombing policy; the firebombing of Tokyo; the bombing of cities in Germany, like Magdeburg. A whole group of cities were bombed for no military reason, simply as killer operations. Firebombing. Magdeburg was destroyed. Dresden was almost destroyed. By a needless bombing, done, with the aid of the Americans, under British direction, under so-called Bomber Harris. And this thing is now all over the place in Germany—the books are out, for the record—the rage against the United States and Britain, in Germany, right now, is tremendous, on the basis of public exposure of this killer bombing, this racist bombing, against Germany—needless bombing against civilian populations during that period.

The bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki was totally unnecessary. There was no military grounds for this bombing. Not a single U.S. life was saved by that bombing. None. The idea that a million lives were saved, is a total *lie*, invented by people like Buckley.

MacArthur had before that, before the surrender, had written a report, or directed the writing of a report, which was his opinion, to Washington, stating that Japan was defeated, there was no need to invade. Eisenhower was presented with, by

the Administration, the Truman Administration, with the report that Truman was thinking of dropping the nuclear bomb on Japan. Eisenhower said, independently of MacArthur, "It's crazy, Japan is a defeated nation, don't do it."

The bombs were dropped.

They were dropped because of Bertrand Russell, whose policy was preventive nuclear war.

So, what happened in this period, is they cooked up a phony war, between the Soviet Union and the United States and Britain. It was orchestrated by the British. Why? Why was this phony war orchestrated? Stalin had no intention of attacking the United States, or Western Europe. None. All a lie. Truman, and Churchill, cooked it up. Why?

Because of Bertrand Russell. The doctrine which took over, with the Truman nomination in the Democratic nominating convention of the Summer of 1944, was what is called the utopian doctrine. The doctrine of H.G. Wells, and his *Open Conspiracy*. The doctrine which had been orchestrated through the nuclear community, by Bertrand Russell personally. Bertrand Russell was the orchestrator of the doctrine of preventive nuclear war. "We bomb them now pre-emptively, to force them, and force the world, to give up national sovereignty, and accept world government."

This is the policy of the Al Gore of the Bush Administration, Dirty Dick Cheney.

Okay? So that's the policy.

MacArthur, like Eisenhower—Eisenhower, with all his "Eisenhowever"—adhered to the traditional defense doctrine and the traditional foreign policy of the United States. MacArthur did not fight any unnecessary battles in the Pacific. The Navy did, the Marine Corps did. Iwo Jima was totally unnecessary. MacArthur said, you take strategic points, you control the entire Pacific logistically. Japan is an island nation. It can not survive without raw materials from her neighboring countries. If you effectively blockade the main islands of Japan, Japan must surrender. You don't have to kill anybody more. You fight battles where you have to fight them, in order to establish the control, logistical control points, over the Pacific region. Once you've established that, you've won the war. It's not kill-power that's important; it's logistics. It's strategy, logistics.

So, that's MacArthur's policy.

The Navy, which is more crazy, or one faction of the Navy which is more crazy, more pro-British—and that's a whole other story—went into wars, conducted independent wars, independent of MacArthur, in the Pacific, to get their dibs in, for their policies.

So what happened at the end of the war: You had a fight, which is going on to the present day. The professional military, especially the Army and Marine Corps, the ground forces, their policy is—. The policy of the war against Iraq is *insane!* They may not say it publicly while they're still serving, but they'll say it as retired officers. And they'll have their friends say it, if they don't want to say it themselves. The U.S.

military is opposed to this war, as a piece of insanity.

But this crowd, that wants the war, are the utopians, the same people that launched this policy: essentially a right-wing, New Roman Empire, world conquest, “everybody’s our slave,” “terrify everybody,” etc., and “use nuclear weapons to intimidate people into line.”

There is no war against Iraq. There’s a war against the Islamic world. It’s a kind of Roman imperial *limes* war. And that’s what the issue is. MacArthur represented the opposition to that; he was the leader, really. He was the greatest military leader the United States had, in that period. They got rid of him! And they gave us the Moonies instead. That’s true—but that’s another story.

Solar Power Is Nuclear Power!

Q: My question is, why should we have nuclear power, versus solar power, and how exactly the gang-countergang operations work, with a lot of these modern leftist movements? So, that’s my question.

LaRouche: Okay. Because solar power is idiocy. Actually, solar power is nuclear power. Where do you think you get solar power? From nuclear fission and fusion, in the Sun. You want to eliminate nuclear power? No solar power.

Also, this whole idea of energy is crazy. You know, I believe in Don Quixote when it comes to windmills. We need Don Quixote now, for a useful mission! He’s an important character of fiction, but now he can be an important character of reality. He can get out there with his lance, and knock some of these things down, and get this ugliness off the landscape. These ugly things, these monsters up there, sitting up there snarling, killing birds. They kill birds! Bird-haters!

Now, this goes back to a piece of scientific idiocy, which was understood already—the problem was understood by Plato, already. The concept of *power*, as opposed to that idiot Aristotle’s concept of energy. So, when people talk to you about nuclear energy, or solar energy, they’re Aristotelean idiots, who shouldn’t be talking. They should be monkeys, and not talk. They can chatter, but not talk.

Because, the issue here is power.

Now, power is reflected in various ways in terms of energy, relative to what people call energy. Power has two features, generally, descriptively, in the form of energy. This is not where power comes from, but this is what power reflects, in terms of energy language. One, is energy-flux density. What is the *intensity* of energy, apparent energy, per square kilometer, cross-section area of motion? It’s called energy-flux density.

Now, compare the energy-flux densities of various modes of power generation. Solar power is the least efficient. As a matter of fact, the use of solar power is insane. Because solar power has a very important use on this planet: Light. Light! What we want is more vegetables. We want more foliage. We want the deserts to bloom. What we want to do, is we want to get areas which are too hot, to cool down. We want more

moderate weather. We want to turn the deserts into areas where people can live, under normal conditions.

How do we do that? We increase the biomass. Increase the amount of growth.

Now, for example, trees will absorb about ten percent of the solar radiation hitting the Earth’s surface. It’s very good. Take ten percent of the solar energy, in a certain area; convert it into trees. You moderate the climate, both for Winter and Summer. You take an area which is a quasi-desert area, or desiccated area, and you convert it into a place where people can live. You convert areas which are useless, into areas where you grow food. So therefore, we want to manage what we’re getting in terms of solar, heat radiation. We want to manage it, for the benefit of living processes on the Earth. Including man.

For example: If we plant enough trees in the high plateau, or relatively high plateau, of southern India, we would probably lower the average temperature in the Summertime, by five to ten degrees. They need trees. . . .

So, we’ve got our western land. You’ve got the Great American Desert. Look at Southern California. Look at what’s happened to the aquifers. This is insane! Look at Northern Mexico; what we’re letting happen there is insane. The conflict between Texas and Northern Mexico over water is *insane!* And therefore, the thing with the solar radiation, is to organize its use in such a way as to *enhance* the biosphere. Be kind to Mother Nature. Enhance the biosphere. Don’t waste solar energy on trying to power television sets.

Turning Water into Fuel

Now, therefore, the other aspect is, that we waste a lot of money, by taking gasoline as a fuel all over the landscape. This is insane! Why should we do that? We don’t *need* to have gasoline as a fuel, or diesel oil as a fuel. We don’t need that. If we have a high-temperature gas-cooled reactor—. Let’s take a very specific type of a nuclear reactor. The so-called UNIK model, developed by a friend of ours, who is now deceased, Professor Schulten, which works. This model is a self-regulating reactor, which operates in a range of between 120 and 200 megawatts. That is, as the reactor becomes hotter, it tends to shut down the rate of reaction. So, it keeps the rate of reaction within a certain range.

With a high-temperature gas-cooled reactor, you can generate in an area, or say, a complex of them—instead of putting up a 1.2-gigawatt reactor, you put up a bunch of 200-megawatt reactors as a test, and you put them up quicker. Because the big thing about the large reactors is, you have to pour concrete, and you have to cure the concrete. So, therefore, it will take you many years, up to five to six years, to complete the reactor, and you have to spend and invest all the capital in it. Why not build smaller reactors, which you can complete more rapidly, and make many of them, in an area? You can put these things, they’re easy to put in, you put them, they’re self-regulating.



The LaRouche Youth Movement deployed to Sacramento, California on Dec. 10, 2002, for a day of organizing at the state legislature. “When you go into places such as the state legislatures, or the Congress,” LaRouche said, “you see the effect you have. The presence of four, five, or six of you, walking in, knowing what you’re talking about, which is more than most of these legislators can do, and others: You have an effect on them.”

Now, but with these kind of reactors, we can turn water into a fuel! Very simply. You use high-temperature reaction to disassociate water, producing a hydrogen, or hydrogen-based fuel. You can use fuel cells, you can use other vehicles, you can convert from the use of gasoline, or diesel fuel—which is a highly inefficient fuel, relatively speaking—to a much more efficient fuel, which is a hydrogen, or hydrogen-based fuel.

So now, instead of carting oil all over the county, with pipelines and natural-gas lines and so forth, you use natural gas where you have it in excess, as a chemical feedstock. For fertilizers, things like that. You take petroleum, and you ship the use of petroleum to chemical feedstocks, which is what it’s most useful for. Burning petroleum is very inefficient. Use it as a chemical feedstock; the benefit to humanity is much greater per ton consumed.

You would turn the Middle East into production, a chemical factory, to produce feedstock, which would be used by the world, rather than burning the stuff up, and polluting the atmosphere. Much better. Then you would produce the hydrogen-based fuels, in your local region, so you wouldn’t be carting this stuff all over the place. The problem with other methods, is, they generate a lot of waste. Burning oil generates waste. You can’t really be too efficient with that. Coal is terribly wasteful. Hauling fuels all over the country is very costly, and very wasteful. Don’t do it.

So, why not have a new system, which can generate the fuels where we need them, and have them available on a

standard, in every part of the world, or in every part of the United States, in particular?

So, therefore, there is no problem with it. If you’re afraid of nuclear energy, die. Why? Because you have nuclear actions going on in your body. Radioactive potassium reactions, which are an essential part of life. You don’t like radioactivity? Don’t lean against a brick wall. You’ll get more radiation than from a nuclear reactor. A brick wall will do it all by itself.

What happened is this, very simply. To sum it up: 1964, there was an attempt to turn the United States from being the great producer nation of the world, per capita, per square kilometer, into a parasitical consumer society, which would live by sucking the blood of other parts of the world, and destroying our own people, and turning them into a bunch of dummies, which has been done with our education system now. So, as a part of that, they attacked technology.

Now, the first attack was not on nuclear energy. The attack on nuclear energy happened after 1972. But the rock-drug-sex counterculture, a key part, a leading edge of the campus radical movement of the mid to late ’60s, was essentially based on the “end of technology.” Destroy technology. Go to a consumer society. Which means a parasitical society, like the Roman Empire. And the attack on nuclear energy, was determined to stop progress.

Take the other case, the case of DDT. There was never any reason to ban DDT. The campaign against DDT was a complete fraud. People are dying today, because DDT was banned. It was one of the most efficient, most harmless types

of insecticide available. You have people dying of West Nile virus, because of a lack of DDT. This was done to stop technology. It was done as part of the war against technology, to transform us from a producer nation, into an imperial consumer society, a predator preying upon the rest of the world.

And therefore, this campaign against nuclear energy, was a massive campaign of brainwashing. And someone who's afraid of nuclear energy, and prefers solar or something, they have to be a brainwashed zombie. And they should be told that. Because only by knowing they're brainwashed zombies, can they free themselves of the slavery.

Launching a Classical Renaissance

Q: You were talking about, that the way that we're going to make a change in the world, is by organizing a youth movement here in the United States, and using the power of the United States to shift the world. My question is, what's the role of the youth movement in places like Germany and France, and Peru, Philippines, etc.?

LaRouche: The other side of what we're doing—which is not different, but it's just a different facet of the same thing—what we're doing is we're launching a Classical Renaissance. Now, in Germany, if you see Germany, and look at the educational system, you realize that the people who did their *abitur* before the Brandt reform in education, were almost a different species than the people who were victimized by the changes in education since the Brandt reform. So, therefore, what's happened is, the German population has been culturally mangled, if not destroyed, by this change in educational policy.

As I've said, an effective youth movement, of what we're doing, is a university on wheels. And, therefore, what we're really doing is, we're having fun. The basic thing is, we're having fun, in my sense of fun. I keep telling people, "Have fun." You're having fun by taking a stinking, smelly, terrible world, which doesn't function, where people are abused, where they have no sense of morality, or personal purpose for living, pleasure-seeking, but no satisfaction. It's like the prostitute in hell. Seeking pleasure, but never finds satisfaction.

And instead of that, is a sense of *enjoying* life. Enjoying being human. Knowing what it is to be human. *Enjoying being human!* Being happy because you're human. And this state of happiness, because of humanity, which is called the "*Erhabene*": the sense of the sublime.

And it's both the purpose and the instrument. If human beings can be happy human beings, as they should be, they have, by being happy, the power to address any problem, because they can't do it any better, any other way. And to enjoy the fact that you're such a person, gives you the strength to do what you have to do. If you're happy at what you're doing, you have the strength to do what you're doing.

A great inventor, a great discoverer: How many years do you think they spend working on some of the more important

discoveries they develop? They devote a good part of their life to that. Why should they do that? *Why should they do that?*

Why should you want to go to a university, secondary school, a university which is a good one, in which you enjoy yourself? You enjoy yourself in the process of developing knowledge and competence, knowing that's your mission for that part of your life. So, you take that period, which may run to a dozen years of your life—from beginning of secondary education to the time you may graduate with a doctoral degree, in something else, get professional status—to devoting your life, to developing your ability as a human being! And your source of happiness, is being a human being who is doing that!

This happiness, in this way, is what Leibniz means by happiness. What the Declaration of Independence means by happiness. Because it's Leibniz's argument against Locke. Happiness. Happiness, joy in being human! Joy in doing things that a human being should do! Joy in knowing that the power to be happy, is the power to deal with all kinds of problems that humanity faces. The joy of making a discovery. The joy of being able to perform music well. These are joys, *per se!*

Great drama is joy. Why would somebody put on a great drama? Why would one put on great Shakespeare, or great Schiller, for example, as drama? Why? Why would they devote their lives to doing that kind of thing? Because they enjoy it—in the highest sense. They know it's important. They know the conveying of ideas, the ability to communicate these kinds of ideas, from the geniuses of the past to the present—it's important! What's your emotion when you're doing it? You're happy!

You may be fighting and squabbling about the thing, but you're happy about the fact that you're doing that. You have a sense of satisfaction with your own life. We need in Europe and elsewhere, we need people who are mobilized, happily, to undertake the great missions which stand before humanity as a whole. And if you have *happy* people, who are happy in that way, you'll do it all.

And our purpose, after all, is the self-development of humanity. And the natural condition of a self-developing humanity is called happiness. And, therefore, you want people to be happy, not in the sense of sensual satisfaction, but in pleasure in the fact that they have a talent—it's called a mortal life—and they're spending it wisely, and they can laugh at death, when it comes, because they spent their life happily.

We had a great friend of ours, Gertrude Pitzinger. She was a great alto. She died a couple years ago. She was a great friend of ours for some time. One of the greatest singers in Germany in the period of the 1930s, until she left the stage, to continue working as a teacher, a coach, for others. You should hear her, some of the things she recorded. She was absolutely magnificent. And a magnificent personality.

Shortly before she died, Helga and I had a meeting with her. Her brother was there, and another friend. She knew she

was about to die, and she wanted us over there, for a meeting. And it ended up, we had a discussion. The first time I met her, I walked into her room, and she sang the famous second song from the *Frauenliebe*, from Schumann, for me. She's that kind of person—playful. But then what she did with Helga, the last time we met, we were in her room, her apartment, a nice place, and she had recordings that she'd made all over the place. She had books, a whole library full of books. She no longer was singing, of course—she was 92 years old. But she would have Helga go in to her library, and say: "Go get this book. Bring this poem out. Now, you read the poem." And then she would turn to her collection of recordings she'd made in the past, and she'd pull it out, and put it on, and perform it, again. And they had this thing between Helga and Gertrude this way.

And toward the close of the evening, after she'd done this, she said, "What a wonderful life. I have lived to sing such great art."

The Spirituality of Man

Q: You speak a lot about man being made in the image of God, and having the divine spark of reason, that sets us apart from the beasts. Do you believe also in the spirituality of man, being another distinct quality of man? Spirituality being our personal ability to communicate with God, through prayer and study, that gives us motivation, and inspiration—in a sense, the Holy Spirit?

LaRouche: Well, let me put it this way. You will never see a chimpanzee praying to God. Now, the significance of that is, that you have to be human. And you have to be human in a very distinct way. In the way we've defined creativity.

What is spirituality?

Spirituality is a word which, when properly used, connotes creativity. Connotes man in the image of the Creator. Man *acting* as in the image of the Creator. Man making discoveries. Changing the universe! Changing the course of history! Changing the conditions of mankind! Acting for God, by discovering universal principles, including Classical artistic principles, which are also universal physical principles. Developing these principles, which puts the power of these principles in the hands of man. And once the will of man, the creative will of man, has engaged and adopted these discovered principles, mankind is able to *change the universe*.

And that is man's essential worship of God.

The other thing is the reflection upon the nature of universality of the universe, and of the nature of God. For Christians, also another thing is involved. The question of the personality of Christ.

European civilization was being destroyed by the Romans. This consolidation of the Roman Empire occurred under Augustus, and Christ was born, under Augustus, who was a real pig. A worse pig was the Emperor Tiberius, on whose order Christ was crucified, through his son-in-law, or his legal son-in-law under Roman law, Pontius Pilate, who was or-

dered to execute Christ, at a time that Tiberius was giving the order from Sicily, upon the Isle of Capri, on which he was living.

You say, what is the mission of Christ? The mission of Christ was to save European civilization, and world civilization. As is said. As made clear in the Gospel of John, and by the Epistles of Paul. It did!

What did Christianity do? It took the Platonic heritage, as made clear by John's Gospel, made clear by the Epistles of Paul, and, despite the Roman Empire, which is one of the greatest evils, Romanticism, which dominated Europe until the 15th Century, from 200 B.C. to approximately 1400 A.D., dominated European civilization, and beyond. Mankind was *saved* from total degradation, by the persisting influence of the Christian mission.

And therefore, what we mean by spirituality, from that standpoint, is that the quality which we call cognition, the ability to see beyond the sensual, to discover the universal principles which control the universe; and to utilize these principles to control the universe, is an expression of a principle which is known as spirituality.

For example. The dialogues of Plato, including the supplementary one, the *Laws*, are called in theology, spiritual exercises. We had a friend of ours, who died of cancer recently, a Cardinal [Francis Xavier Nguyen van Thuan], from Vietnam, who wrote a book [*Testimony of Hope: Spiritual Exercises Given to Pope John Paul II*], which was based on a series of presentations he gave at the Vatican on the order of John Paul II. The book is on spiritual exercises. It was on a certain part of his life experience, but it was the method of spiritual exercises. And the book is available, and so forth. But he died, unfortunately. He was the head of *Justitia et Pax*, who was considered at one point, a potential candidate to succeed John Paul II as Pope. And then he died. A great friend of mine.

And so, the spiritual exercise, which is actually the principle of discovery, is the dialectical principle, the Socratic dialectical principle of Plato. It's the principle of Paul. It's the principle of the Gospel of John. And this principle was saved, for mankind, by Christianity.

It also played a part in Judaism, through the radiation of Philo of Alexandria. It was reflected in the tradition through Spain, of Moses Maimonides. It was reflected explicitly by Moses Mendelssohn, in Germany in the 18th Century. It's also in certain parts of the Islam of the Abassid dynasty—the same principle.

That is, you have three powers in the universe. The power which we call the abiotic; the power which represents life, as an active principle, or what life represents as an active principle; and the power of cognition, which is called spirituality. So, therefore, how can you pray to God, unless you are in tune with God? How can you speak to somebody, whose language you don't speak? You must speak that language. The language of spirituality, is creativity.

The problem today, is you have cults, which called themselves religions, which have rituals, which have nothing to do with God, but they have to do with a denial of God, by saying, "I've got an 'in' with this little guy under the floorboards. And I've got it fixed so that he's going to make me rich, and my enemies poor. And 'God, please, make my enemies suffer! God, please get those black people wiped out; I can't stand them any more!'"

You know, that kind of prayer. That's what you've got. That is not Christianity. That is something else, and there's too much of it around.

But there is really a quality of spirituality, which is perfectly understandable scientifically. Why not? I mean this is our universe! Why should spirituality be something outside the universe? Why should it be some special deal, with something under the floorboards of the universe? It is not.

The problem *here* is, with the idea of prayer, is, most people don't know what they're praying to. Or why.

Classical Art

Q: I've read your essay, "Believing Is Not Necessarily Knowing," and what I think is really interesting is how you look at these two things, as social sciences and physical sciences, and how they're really joined by the same method. Well, I've noticed that in our society, and in schools, in particular, students tend to have this either, "I'm a science and math student," or, "I'm an art and history student," and, particularly, I always classified myself as the science, math student, and I see how this has affected me, negatively, and the culture in general, by the fact that people have a lack of appreciation for great art. And because of that, they don't quite understand history, as an unfolding artwork.

So, I'd like you to comment on the dynamic of that in the noösphere, and how we can address this with people. Because there's a lot of emotional attachment to, "This is my artwork, my music, you can't tell me what's right or wrong."

LaRouche: The problem is, is you step on people's toes when you say, "The only art is Classical artistic composition." Now, you take most of this garbage which you see plastered all over the walls in various places, you think: "Who urinated on that wall? That's not art."

"No, that's a work of art. You can't say that about that work of art."

Or smeared it on something else, you know.

Now, the point is, the best example, which I've said before, you probably know it very well, by now. This question of Brunelleschi's Dome. And the principle that you have to recognize is, there's a mystery which many sculptors who call themselves artists, don't know. That's why they make such bad sculpture. They can't do decent sculpture, so they say, "Well, I got this mysterious thing. I'll paste this here. I'm inspired. And you've got to look at this. It's wonderful I'm inspired. My drunken friends are inspired by this, too. What's wrong with you?"

But, the point is, you take the great discovery of Classical Greek sculpture, which was then replicated by Leonard da Vinci, as a matter of principle, in terms of his paintings, and drawings. The principle, the difference was this: Instead of doing tombstone figures, dead people standing—it's like a tripod method of standing. Like the Archaic Egyptian, or the Archaic Greek. What was the difference? Between Classical sculpture and this Archaic form?

It's that you had a certain off-balance characteristic of the Classical sculpture. Off-balance. You couldn't fit a Euclidean or Cartesian universe—it's non-Euclidean, anti-Euclidean. Anti-Cartesian. And you had a sense that the sculpture, as you see with Greek Classical sculpture, for example, the sculpture was an instantaneous cross-section of something in motion. Frozen motion. An instant of motion. Eternity in an instant. Like Keats' poem, "Ode on a Grecian Urn." "Truth is beauty, and beauty is truth." Instantaneous. Frozen in time.

Now, what's the principle?

Then you look at Brunelleschi, and the dome. There's the principle. I recognized this, after this torment of a few months I went through, on trying to figure, how does it work? Remember. It was impossible to construct this cupola. The wood didn't exist to build it by the conventional Roman method. It was a cupola twice the size, essentially, of the Pantheon, in terms of structure. You couldn't build it.

How did he build it? He took a contract, and said he'd build it. How did he know he was going to build it? What everybody thought was impossible. He used a principle. The principle was the catenary. What's the catenary? The catenary is now known as the principle of universal least action. Leibniz's principle. What does the catenary represent? It's a physical curve. It's not a static curve, it's not a Cartesian curve. It's a physical curve, physical action. Just take a hanging chain. Test it, with this principle.

That's the principle of Classical culture!

Now, what Leonardo did later on: the same thing. He developed a new conception of perspective, which is based on the same principle. Leonardo demonstrated how to put the principle of Classical Greek sculpture in the form of painting. And you go into the thing like the *Last Supper*, in Milan, which I saw on one occasion, directly. I was very provoked by it. This has characteristics—this *Last Supper*, is actually a Classical sculpture. It's a painting, but it's a Classical sculpture. The eye of Christ follows you, wherever you go inside this Basilica.

You look at the thing—it changes. You stand there—it moves with you. You move, it moves, in your mind. It communicates to the mind an action.

Well, what is this? What is this principle of art, which does this? The principle of the mind. What's the principle of the mind? Well, what's the connection to the cupola? It's Leibniz's principle of universal least action.

The same thing is true in music, where there's the great problem with the "comma" of Pythagoras. We don't have



Philip Valenti (at blackboard) gives a class at the East Coast cadre school.

Pythagoras's—we only have the report of what he discovered. Well, what he describes, if you replicate what he describes, what is described, what does he do?

He takes a monochord, like a single string on a musical instrument. Now you get a singer to sing up and down various scales, in various modes. And they were using modes. The singer is singing up, and down, in various modes. Now, if you try to put this on a scale, as a scale, and say, "What is the frequency of these tones, of these keys, individual keys, up and down?" There's a difference. In the *bel canto* approach, or anything approximately *bel canto*. They're different.

In a violin playing, you get the same thing, right? Your fingering is slightly different. How's it work? The performer does not actually think of frequencies. The performer thinks of music, in the mind. Like a singer. And they will just do it that way. We demonstrated this with Norbert Brainin, for example, at his performing. It's in the mind!

And what Pythagoras actually demonstrated is, by a physical experiment, of a monochord, and having the singer sing against the monochord, and noting what the positions were on the monochord, which fit this frequency, vibrating frequency, obviously, he came up and said, "There's a gap." There's always a gap, up and down, there are gaps. This interval of gap is a "comma." This is not a mathematically derived function, which some idiot tries to get. This is a physical phenomenon, which is the essence of counterpoint. The essence of counterpoint is essentially that.

So, you find all through art, in painting, or literature, the principle of art is—in literary composition, as in poetry—is a combination of musicality, and irony. Including metaphor. And the way people use commas—if you follow the *New*

York Times style book, you can not communicate ideas. You don't put enough commas in.

What does the comma mean? A comma means, when written, it means there's a voice change, of some kind. Now, any qualified singer, *bel canto*-trained, would recognize what that means. And you want to see that demonstrated, take the great Classical *Lied*, German *Lied*, Classical *Lied*, or Verdi. Take it. Take these parts, what happened? It's a break, a shift, a shift. I've often cited the last of *Vier Ernste Gesänge*, the last line, in the close, ". . . *aber die Liebe*." And there's a change. There's a key change. Everything is changed. And it's a slight break, it's also a continuation of the line, with a break in it. And you're in a completely new dimension, with the "*aber die Liebe*."

So, these ironies, which you use commas and other marks of punctuation, and so forth, to get across in written form: If you think about how you should speak what is written in poetry—you don't recite words. You must present *ideas*. And the way you do it, is by always using these musical qualities of vocal shift. You have register shifts available to you; you have voice coloration shifts available to you. You have the elements of surprise.

For example, Furtwängler, Furtwängler's technique. Furtwängler demonstrates that the composition does not start with the first note. Never. Some of the greater performers recognize the problem: that they can start with the first note, but it doesn't work. What Furtwängler would do: He'd rehearse people. Great artists always do this. Rehearse people. The audience is waiting. The orchestra is waiting. They know he's going to give the stroke. They don't know when.

And he plants the idea beforehand in the rehearsal. So,

the element of surprise. So the composition starts *before* the first note, and ends *after* the last note. There's that space between—you change space, so to speak—before the first note, you have a pause, and you're controlling the pause. Goes up; control the pause. You end it; you control the end. And this frames the whole composition, so it's a unit idea. You catch the performance by surprise. Not fully by surprise, you catch them by surprise, to make sure that the counterposition, the counterpoint, the formal counterpoint, is significant, but you've got to think about the counterpoint, as a general principle, not just a principle of how you compose a bunch of notes, in various parts.

So, therefore, you look at it, and you say, "What's the difference between science and art?" It's the same. The problem is, that on the one hand, science is not science, when you try to derive it from the formal set of definitions, axioms, and postulates. And art is not art, when it's splashed on the wall. There's a scientific principle. The difference is: In art, the subject is the relationship of man to man, or man mastering the universe. In science, the subject is the individual understanding man's relationship to the physical universe. But it's the same thing. It's connected by the fact that art is a way in which to communicate physical science.

How Do We Know the Universe Is Knowable?

Q: What is the principle that allows us to *know* that the universe, as a whole, is knowable?

LaRouche: Just one question?

Okay. It's a matter of knowledge. You have to start from knowledge. You can't start from outside knowledge. All you have outside knowledge is contradiction. The first thing is: What's a contradiction?

Either you have a chaotic universe, or one that makes sense. Now, if it's not chaotic, and makes sense, the first thing about a universe is, it must be a universe. Which means there's nothing before, after, or outside it. And never was. Right?

Secondly, that the principle that you adduce, must always exist in that universe, throughout that universe. If you deny either of those things, you don't know anything. That is, if you deny the universe's existence, if you define the restriction, "What do you mean by universe?" if there's nothing in it, outside it, or before it, or after it. Number one. That to be universal, a principle must be always-existent, efficiently, in the universe. There's nothing outside, no condition outside, before or after, in which that is not true.

That's the question of scientific method.

Therefore, the inverse is, that if you've validated a discovery, then it is a universal principle. Then you get the qualification . . . but it's not all! This gets into the question of Riemann.

Now, Gauss, under the influence of Kästner, was the first modern figure to pose explicitly the question of what is a principle of physical space-time. What Gauss identified essentially, in his 1799 paper, which I keep emphasizing, is that there's *nothing* that exists outside the principle of universal

physical space-time. There are no definitions, there are no axioms, there are no postulates, which presume, which pre-exist prior to physical principles.

Therefore, the universe is composed of *only* the interrelation of universal physical principles, which I've just said earlier. There are three types—the Vernadsky types: the abiotic, the living, and the spiritual. No other physical principles exist. They're not known. No one has ever found one.

Therefore, the universe is composed to *those* universal physical principles, which fill out these categories. *All* of these principles are interactive, or, as is said, multiply-connected. So, therefore, the geometry of the universe is these principles. We don't know all of these principles. Life is the discovery of additional principles. But the significance is, the principles we know, are the principles we can *act* upon. Therefore man's *action* on the universe, is defined by the interaction of all those principles which we know, which we're utilizing to act on the universe.

We don't know what we don't know. But the difference is this: What we know of the principles of the universe, are principles which existed before we exist. They were always there. By our adopting these principles, these principles come in our power of practice. Therefore, what we know is our ability to *change* the universe! And we don't know anything more. All we know is, there's more to discover.

So, therefore, in a Riemannian geometry, the number of known principles, universal principles, is the only physical geometry which is allowed. That does not mean that these are the only principles that exist; we have more yet to discover. Gauss reduced this question to a question of curvature: that as we add new principles, as efficiently considered, in respect to the universe, the curvature of the universe of our action, is changed. So, what you can measure is the *curvature* of the universe.

For example, when we introduce new physical principles, to change the environment—that is, to change the infrastructure of society—even if we don't change the productivity in any factory as such, within the factory, or farm, we've increased the productive powers of labor in all factories and all farms, by making transportation more efficient, by improving the power available for production, by improving water supplies, by improving health care, by improving education. Without doing anything inside any factory, just by adding these changes in infrastructure, we change the curvature in which the action in the individual plant, the individual farm, occurred. Which means there's more power. Your action is more powerful, even if you didn't do anything to change it otherwise, by changing the environment.

So, by adding new principles to our repertoire of practice in the universe, we change the curvature, or the effective curvature, of our action on the universe, and that's the way we get a gain in productivity.

These are things we can know, we can demonstrate. By being able to demonstrate them, we also know what the area

is, that we don't know. And we know that the way to solve many of our problems, is to look for those new principles, which we've not yet discovered.

The Influence of Mohandas Gandhi

Q: I have a ton of questions I wanted to ask you, but I have to reduce it to one. I wanted to know of your influence by Gandhi when you were in India, in the region; if you were influenced by the works of Gandhi, Mohandas Gandhi; and in terms of leadership and strategy, and if this could be used, and how it could be used, with our youth movement now?

LaRouche: Well, not too much, actually. But a couple of important things.

Naturally, I was very interested in Gandhi. I thought that most people's appreciation of him, as I knew it at the time, was wrong. But Gandhi was a contradictory character, who went through a development. His key development was influenced by another person, Tilak. And you can't understand what Gandhi did, or what the Congress Party did later, without the impact of Tilak on the Congress Party, and on Gandhi himself.

Gandhi came out of that experience realizing that he had a problem: How could the Indian people, especially the Indian poor people, struggle effectively against the British *Raj*? That was his problem. Therefore, he recognized that there was a limitation. . . . So, he recognized that his tactic of struggle, and leadership of the average Indian person, in this struggle, had to be adapted to the capabilities of the people he was leading. And therefore he did things, which from one standpoint, would seem ridiculous, but from another standpoint, were not.

Therefore, he became more and more effective in understanding the Indian people, especially the poor, and understanding their limitations, and their ability to struggle. And therefore, utilize their ability to struggle, optimally. And he almost won; he did in one sense win. So, in observing the Indian people, and coming to understand them better, particularly when I was in India after the war, when I came back from Burma into the Kanchrapara-Calcutta area, and was dealing with the movement at that time, in Bengal, and trying to get to meet Gandhi on one occasion there—actually, two occasions.

Once I was going over in a train from Bombay to Calcutta, on my way into Burma, and Gandhi was in a train on the other side, and I was a U.S. soldier in this crazy train, with poor tracks. I mean, these were very poor living conditions. We would say in Germany, *Holzklappe*. Really tough! And I wanted to get across there to meet with Gandhi, and I was going to get the whole train of GIs with me. "Hey, you want to meet Gandhi! There's Gandhi. Let's go talk to him about this, what he's doing."

And then again, when I was in Calcutta, at the end of the war, I tried to get up—he was up in Dumdum, outside of Calcutta, and I wanted to meet with him, because I was very

seriously considering doing some funny things at that time. (You know, what I do all the time!) And so therefore, at that point, I was in a period of meeting the Indian people, seeing the Indian poor and so forth, to get a keener appreciation of what Gandhi was faced with, as a leader, in trying to lead the very poor people, against the British *Raj*, which was a very cruel set of bastards. The British had nothing to learn from the Nazis; they'd already developed it themselves.

But that's what I learned from him: essentially that. It's a keener appreciation of—look at the *weaknesses* of the people you're trying to lead out of the desert, and to understand what they're capable of doing, and not to overestimate their capability, but to try to find a way that will work within their capabilities for struggle.

The Principle of the General Welfare

Q: I'm from Australia. Got a bit of a question here. While we build a movement to improve the opportunities, and general living standards, of people in the future, how do we look after the homeless, and people in ghettos today, giving them a sense that they're not forgotten, and that they matter?

LaRouche: You look at the homelessness, as you see it in the streets of Washington, D.C., and you raise the question, "What is the morality of our government?"

Again, it's a question of the limitation of the homeless. They're not really much of a fighting force. They're a defeated force. There are cases of people who are homeless, who are not defeated. They sometimes get rather resourceful and clever, and maintain their dignity; but a lot of the homeless have lost their sense of personal dignity, in the degradation of their condition.

What we have to do with the homeless thing, is, rather than trying to treat this as a single-issue approach, is to strike the conscience of the nation as a whole.

Now, everybody in a sense is suffering, or most people in the United States today are suffering, conditions which are related to the condition of the homeless. Homelessness is an aspect of a much larger problem. Let's take the case of senior citizens with Medicare, Medicaid. Let's take Medicare in general. Let's take health insurance. Let's take the massive collapse of the hospital system in the United States. Let's take the collapse of doctors, who are being driven out of the profession, and people deprived of care. Take the regulation of pharmaceuticals. Take the question which I seem to have kicked George Bush into taking some attention to: the question of AIDS in Africa, and the availability of pharmaceuticals as generics, to help the Africans, who desperately need at least this minimal protection, which we could afford by these drugs. Which now they seem to know how to administer, even though it's not a success.

So, by our expression of one thing, the idea of the principle of the general welfare, as a fundamental moral principle, which is mandatory upon the United States by virtue of the Preamble of its Constitution. And to get people to find out in

their *own experience of life* what homelessness means, in terms of other problems. By people losing their jobs, with no hope for re-employment. People losing everything. Losing health. Seeing their relatives die, because the health care's not there; it's been taken away. Seeing these kinds of conditions. To get the people of the United States to recognize that the fight for the principle of the general welfare, is a fight which can not be compromised.

Then, under those conditions, we'll say: "Homelessness? We end it. *We end it!*"

The problem today is, you can't do anything if you can't get the American people—you can do very little, and you'll be very ineffective. It's a losing war. Unless you can get the American people to reject this so-called system which we have now, and to go back to the idea of the general welfare. Government is not legitimate if it is not efficiently committed to the defense of the general welfare, of all the living, and *even more important*, more important than the living, are the unborn, posterity. If they will not accept that principle, this nation is doomed. And therefore, if you're dealing with any specific problem like homelessness, you have to start from that, and make it apparent to anybody, because he'll say, "I don't want to look at that. I can't be involved with that. Look, I've got to think about my own family to care about. I got to worry about my health care. I got to worry about my job. I got to worry about this!"

Kepler's Revolutionary Discoveries

The most crippling error in mathematics, economics, and physical science today, is the hysterical refusal to acknowledge the work of Johannes Kepler, Pierre Fermat, and Gottfried Leibniz—not Newton!—in developing the calculus. This video, accessible to the layman, uses animated graphics to teach Kepler's principles of planetary motion, without resorting to mathematical formalism.

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He'll say, "I got my own problems, buddy! I got to take care of of *me, my community, and my family!* I can not be bothered with that thing out there!"

So, people cut their losses, and cut their morality, by disassociating themselves from something like homelessness, to the degree they can. And the reason they do that, is because we do not have a moral standard, accepted by the population in general, which equips us to cope with this problem. People would rather not look at the problem, and say, "I hope they don't camp in my neighborhood." And even the poor and suffering will say that. That's what I run into. They *don't care*. Because they say, "I can not afford to care, I've got too many problems of my own to worry about them." And therefore, as long as we have that attitude, there's nothing much we can do.

But, I think, on the other hand, that if we want to get *really* aggressive about this, we can make the issue of the general welfare *stick*, by going through *all* the issues, or at least a typification of all the issues. "What about this? What about this? Do you believe in the general welfare principle, or not? If you don't, then what are you complaining about?"

A Sense of the Sublime

Q: . . . In getting more younger people around the office, we've decided to read Plato, every week, read it out loud. A lot of us hadn't really read Plato seriously, and my question is actually about the *Crito*. There's something that I don't think I fully have resolved yet. And that is: Why doesn't Socrates escape?

Now, he makes his argument to Crito, basically saying what this culture, Athens and everything else, has provided for me, from birth. He makes it from the point of view of the culture itself, of the lawmakers, you know. And basically saying, "We provided for you and gave you so much, why would you look to destroy us by breaking our laws?"

Now, I don't really understand that concept. Society is looking, even though it provided for Socrates, it's looking to do him the greatest harm, by killing him. Although in the *Apology* he does say, "I know you guys want to do me the greatest harm; how wrong you are!"

But, for a counter-example, what about the American Revolution? You had people within the British system, upper-middle income, who were provided by the British system—education, food, everything else. Yet they still chose, purposefully, to act upon and destroy and undermine that system, through revolution and violence.

I know that when you were condemned to jail, there were probably a lot of "Critos," probably giving you the opportunity to live, either in Europe, continue your life's work comfortably—and I guess my question is, relative to my problem with the *Crito*: Why is it that you chose to go to jail, rather than to maybe live somewhere else, and continue your work?

LaRouche: Well, that's a good question. Well, it was obvious, I had no choice. I had no moral choice.

You see, it's like a soldier in war. If you don't like the war, you think you're going to get killed, you don't go in and say, "I'm going to leave here and go fight another war." That's number one.

You also have to look at the *Phaedo*, and you have to look at the question of the sublime. I had people with me who were being indicted, and so forth, and their cowardice stuck out. And what you would have is, lawyers typically would come to them, and say, "Look, you're going to lose. You've got to cut a deal with the enemy. If you cut a deal, they won't be too hard on you, and you will live to fight another day."

That argument was made to me, and I kicked it in the head. And at the time we were in Alexandria, and it came up, and my associates didn't tell me what they were planning to do, because they knew I had said no, and they knew I would reject it.

So, I came back to the States after a trip to Europe, and I'd been sold down the river, by my associates. Because they had accepted the argument, they were so frightened, they'd accepted the argument of making a compromise, to live to fight another day. And from that compromise, some of them never came back.

When you're a soldier in war, and you have a mission, you have to think like Jeanne d'Arc. You have to have a sense of the sublime. A person who walks away, as I refused to, would not be morally fit to lead the United States today. Because I did not walk away, I am morally qualified to lead the United States today. If I had walked away, I would not be qualified.

And that's what is said by Plato, and probably said by Socrates himself. It's the same principle, the principle of the sublime. You have one life, and, as it's said in the New Testament, in the idea of the talent, you have only one mortal life. It's finite, and you don't get another. . . . So, all you've got is the choice of how you *spend* that mortal life. And you spend it in a way, without *fear* of immortality. And I can spend life without fear of immortality, which is the primary qualification of a leadership of this nation, under these conditions.

The reason I'm unique, above all, is not the fact that I know more than most of these, all these other politicians put together, in terms of what needs to be done now. The fact is, I'm *morally* qualified, because all of them are Hamlet, and *none* of them, has the ability to face the question of immortality.

And, the point is, when you think of the effect of that, and you look later in the 18th Century, when Moses Mendelssohn wrote the *Phaedon*, which is his commentary and exposition on the *Phaedo* of Plato, which deals with the same thing—the question of the soul—and he answered the question properly. But for Plato, that idea would never have been understood. Without Plato's expositions on the questions surrounding the death of Socrates, this would never have been understood. *Christianity would not be possible without this*. The implication of Christianity is exactly this: *Why did*

Christ die? The exemplary act of the sublime. The expenditure of the talent of mortal life, for immortal purpose. And there are such things as immortal purposes, and I know that. And I understand the weakness of the people who do *not* have that sense of immortality. If you don't have it, you can not lead.

That's why I spoke about Martin Luther King earlier. Martin was an exceptional leader, precisely because he was *unique* among those, and had this sense of immortality. He was a real preacher! Most of the preachers I wouldn't trust with a Bible. They treat it as a weapon against Christianity.

Scientific Farming vs. Environmentalism

Q: I'm from Southern California, and I'm an organic farmer by trade, and an environmentalist. My question today is, what role does organic farming play in producing quality food for the world, and clean water, and rebuilding our supply of topsoil, and ensuring quality land for our future generations?

Also, Mr. LaRouche, if you could touch on the non-food petroleum-based products, such as artificial colors and flavors and preservatives, which are currently tainting our food supply, it would be greatly appreciated.

LaRouche: Well, if you're a good farmer, you're a good farmer, period. That's principle number one.

This hype about organic farming—I know how this got started—it's really not true. You had some horrible practices in terms of industrial farming, and also in marketing. The problems of agriculture, and distortions of agriculture, are largely a destruction of the policy of infrastructure development, in the United States.

We never developed the control of the northern branches of the Mississippi, or the Missouri. We never did it. We never developed the system. We also broke down everything we did to develop the farmer. I'm talking about the *real* farmer, the farmer who develops the land area, develops better quality crops, who engaged in scientific investigation of how to develop better crops, the kind of farmer who is *ahead* of the various resources of the government, and the agricultural institutions, ahead of them, in terms of successful innovations in farm production. *We destroyed the American farmer*, who was doing an excellent job in quality of food.

And the so-called additives and so forth, that's really not that. . . . Neglect is a greater problem than anything else. Not enough food is the greater problem than anything else.

Now, this was part of this brainwashing of the American public, which came from about 1964, which started with this terrible woman, this liar, this degenerate, Rachel Carson, with her *Silent Spring*. And everything that was said from that point, by that faction, was a crock, an absolute crock.

But I'd say, a good farmer is a good farmer; produces a good quality food. Why should anybody bother him? He's an asset. I don't care if he wants to be organic or not, it makes no difference. Let the other guy do it the other way, too.

And there is no danger. If we have a competent Agriculture Department, and proceed on science—not the phony science which has taken over in the name of environmentalism, as in the case of the banning of DDT, a completely fraudulent operation—if we have competent agriculture, and a competent institution, we will develop good food, because the farmers will do it.

I want to put the farmer back in, the family farm, or the multi-family closely held farm of 200 to 400 acres, or somewhat larger, or the ranch of a couple thousand acres, in some cases, I want the independent farmer back in business. I want him protected by our government—just the same way I want the entrepreneur protected. I don't want the giant corporations running everything. Because they don't run the economy for the benefit of the nation! The honest entrepreneur runs his operation on the basis of pride, pride in what he's doing. Whether he's an entrepreneur, a manufacturer, a machine-tool operator, or a farmer—he takes pride in what he's doing! The farmers I knew, the independent farmers, took *pride* in what they were doing. They were good people. They may have had some problems here and there, but who doesn't?

The problem here is, our national policy should be to promote quality agriculture, with scientific backing. Get these frauds out! If somebody wants to be an organic farmer, let them be an organic farmer. If they produce a good product, it's fine. No quarrel with me. And more power to them.

Canada and the Idea of the Nation-State

Q: I'm from Montreal in Canada. I was reading some speeches about Louis Joseph Papineau, who was an old politician in the 1830s. I don't really know him a lot, but he was saying that he really understood what the British effort was, to really ruin what was going on in the United States. And Papineau was really conscious of that, and at one point, he said that the only way that the United States can really achieve their goal, is by getting Canada to really scrap the British influence, and to become a nation-state; because he talked a lot about how the parliamentary system is crap.

So, I've worked on this idea of what a nation-state should be, but the definitions that I got from different politicians, like Daniel Johnson, who received Charles de Gaulle—for me it sounds a lot more like dividing, than really uniting a nation. It's really like a sociological study; there are some faults there. So I would just like you to comment on what is a nation-state, exactly?

LaRouche: Well, we're talking about a modern nation-state, and a modern nation-state has two phases. First of all, the first modern nation-state was developed out of Italy, out of the Renaissance. But the first one was in France, actually, under Louis XI, and this was the work from the efforts of Jeanne d'Arc; and then Jacques Coeur, who played a key role in developing the Dauphin, who became Louis XI, and that was the first modern nation-state. That is the *first state* which was constituted on the basis of the principle of the general

welfare: that government has no legitimacy, except as it is dedicated, as a sovereign, to the promotion of the general welfare of present and future generations of the population as a whole.

In other words, if a government doesn't do that, it is not a legitimate government.

The second was, of course, England. That was copied by Henry VII, and the philosophy of Thomas More is exemplary of that tradition.

Now then, in 1511 through 1648, Europe went through a holocaust, in which the idea of the nation-state was not obliterated entirely, but effectively was eliminated. What happened is, the Venetians, largely with the Hapsburg religious war—where Spain and England had been allied with France, and so forth, in trying to crush the Venetian influence, the Hapsburg influence—the Venetians won and therefore drowned Europe in recurring religious war, from 1511, through 1648.

In 1648, Jules Cardinal Mazarin had succeeded in orchestrating the Treaty of Westphalia, which ended the religious wars of that period. His protégé and associate was, especially, Jean-Baptiste Colbert. Colbert founded the first—after this period of religious war—founded the first design of a modern nation-state, and in France today, one can still see the works that were done during this administration of Jean-Baptiste Colbert, which illustrate how that was being done.

Then you had Louis XIV, who was a piece of work, who was actually a predecessor, in intent, of Napoleon Bonaparte—and that was destroyed.

The result, the ideas of Colbert and the work of Colbert, was embodied in the continued influence of Leibniz, with his development of the modern conceptions of economy, from 1671 through his death in 1716. And it was the Leibniz model which became the modern nation-state.

Now, on the other side, as the Hapsburgs were being contested, also by Venetians, there developed around the Netherlands and England, in particular, and parts of Switzerland, the Burgundian part of Switzerland, there developed what became the Anglo-Dutch liberal model, or the empiricist model, exemplified in England by Francis Bacon and Thomas Hobbes, and as an Anglo-Dutch model specifically, by John Locke and Mandeville, and people like Hume, Adam Smith, and so forth. So this model was a model which is not a true nation-state, and the problem in Europe, and the problem in Canada also, spilled over from the British monarchy, is, that these are not truly nation-states. Because, as I've emphasized, as again this past week, as long as a slime mold called a central banking system, operates independently of a government, and imposes conditions upon government, there is no sovereignty for that nation. If the banking system, and financial system, and monetary system of a nation, is not controlled by the government, exclusively, without any alien influence, you don't have a nation-state.

Now, the problem of Canada was always just exactly that. You had two things. The development of Quebec was started

actually by Colbert, in the colonization of Quebec, where he took whole families, including my ancestors, and dumped them in Quebec, from villages in France. That's the way it was done. And so, from the beginning there was a current in Quebec, into the middle of the 19th Century, in particular, which was always for this model of nation-state, the freedom from England, which took various forms, various expressions. And which tended to an alliance, during that period, with the United States, or at least some portion of the United States.

So, it's a legitimate question that comes up again. My approach to it today, of course, is that we don't have to fight a war about this, to achieve the result. If the United States were to come under my Presidency right now, I could solve the problem very quickly. And sometimes there's more than one way to skin a cat, as they say. And that is, if we create a system, a global system, through renegotiation of the bankrupt present monetary system and financial system, through bankruptcy reorganization, of an international community of principle, among respectively sovereign nation-state republics: Under those conditions, then we would have in the Western Hemisphere, a partnership of the type proposed by John Quincy Adams, a partnership among nation-states, largely, at that point, on the basis of large-scale cooperation.

For example, the development of NAWAPA. In northern Canada, we have a tremendous amount of water, fresh water, which is flowing into the Arctic Ocean, which doesn't do

much good up there. If we move that south, we change the character of the Northern Hemisphere, because we now, with the water from the south of Mexico, from the high-level area, moving north, you then create a new system of water management, like the NAWAPA project, and this becomes a basis of large-scale cooperation on energy, water management, transportation, and development generally.

So, then we would have a reconstruction of the sovereign nation-states of South, Central, and North America, under which you could have, in effect, the influence of the United States would be sufficient, such that Canada would automatically orient itself toward its primary role, which is that of participation in this great project for the Americas.

So, therefore, at this time, we don't need to fight, essentially, a war, or a revolution, to get the independence of Canada. There's another way to skin that cat. And that is, if the crisis itself forces us to create a great reform, globally, because of this financial-monetary-economic crisis, the very means which are required to effect that reform, would create the context in which naturally, you would have an evolution in that direction, and the question would then be, the consciousness among Canadians, of the advantage of that arrangement, and then you could realize the result.

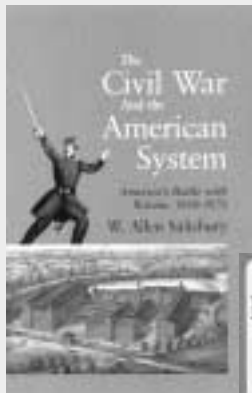
But you have to create the situation where the Canadians themselves would understand and accept that idea, as an important idea. And with support from the United States, and from the Americas, of that type, I think they'd join it.

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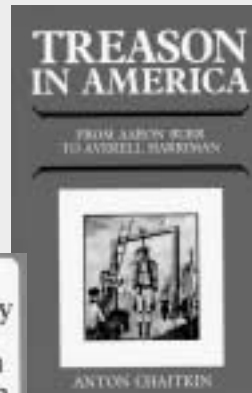
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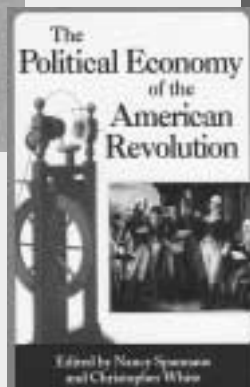
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Behind the Iraq Dossier Hoax: Intell Was Cooked in Israel

by Jeffrey Steinberg

According to media accounts, the 10 Downing Street “dossier,” cited favorably by U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell in his disastrous Feb. 5 report to the United Nations Security Council, was plagiarized from an American graduate school paper, based on information more than a decade old. The scandal that erupted when the Blair dossier hoax hit the press, seriously undermined the credibility of those war party advocates of an immediate Anglo-American invasion of Iraq. As Lyndon LaRouche wrote, Powell was set up by a gang of public relations flacks who can’t think straight.

So far so good. But a deeper probe into the scandal reveals that there was good reason that the spin-meisters at the Coalition Information Center—the Washington-London civilian government propaganda unit that crafted both the Blair dossier and major portions of Secretary Powell’s own lighter-than-air book of evidence—did not reveal the sources of their information. The entire cooked intelligence picture was “Made in Israel.” It was cooked up at a right-wing think-tank complex notorious as a hotbed of radical Likudnik propaganda, and with links to the Office of Vice President Dick Cheney, via his Chief of Staff Lewis Libby and his former client, Marc Rich.

The essential facts are as follows: Two days before Powell’s UN appearance, 10 Downing Street issued a 16-page paper, “Iraq: Its Infrastructure of Concealment, Deception, and Intimidation,” purportedly based on high-level British intelligence data. In fact, at least 11 of the 16 pages were lifted, verbatim, from an Israeli journal, *Middle East Review of International Affairs*, whose sole proprietor is Dr. Barry Rubin, an American-born Israeli citizen. The 11 pages were drawn from two articles, by Ibrahim al-Marashi and Robert Rabil, that appeared in the September 2002 edition of that journal.

Al-Marashi’s article, a profile of Iraqi intelligence, was

drawn, largely, from Iraqi government documents confiscated during the 1991 Persian Gulf War. Al-Marashi, in turn, heavily footnoted his article to other, earlier stories published in Rubin’s obscure online journal, by Amazia Baram, the journal’s deputy editor.

This was no bit of grammar school plagiarism. The public relations team that put together the Blair and Powell propaganda drive were themselves linked to Rubin and his fellow Israeli pranksters, through Ahmed Chalabi’s discredited and corrupt Iraqi National Congress (INC). Chalabi, University of Chicago protégé of the late utopian Albert Wohlstetter, then fugitive swindler, was adopted as the Iraqi oppositionist-of-choice by Israeli “X Committee” agent and chairman of the Defense Policy Board Richard Perle and his British Arab Bureau handler, Dr. Bernard Lewis, in the 1980s.

Rubin and the Chicken-hawk Intelligence Agency

Rubin issued a statement following the Downing Street dossier flap, taking full credit for the cooked intelligence report. His only complaint was that, while the Blair government apologized to Al-Marashi, they did not issue a similar public statement of regret to him and his journal.

To have done so would have been suicidal, as a quick review of Rubin’s pedigree makes clear.

According to three current biographies, Prof. Barry Rubin is the deputy director of the Begin-Sadat Center for Strategic Studies in Israel, and a senior fellow at Hebrew University’s Harry Truman Center and Haifa University’s Jewish-Arab Center. He is the director of the Global Research in International Affairs Center, research director of the Lauder School of Government Policy and Diplomacy, and a senior fellow at the International Center for Counterterrorist Policy (ICT)—all of which are part of the Interdisciplinary Center, Israel’s

first private university, in Herzliya.

The Lauder School was named after Ronald Lauder, the former Reagan Ambassador to Austria, former president of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, soon-to-be-successor of Edgar Bronfman Sr. as head of the World Jewish Congress, and a notorious financier of Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon and former Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu.

The ICT, which co-sponsored a May 26, 2002 Herzliya center conference on suicide terrorism with the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai Brith, is financed by the Marc Rich Foundation, the tax shelter of fugitive Russian Mafiya don Marc Rich. Avner Azulay, a former Mossad officer and director of the Rich Foundation, is an ICT director. Another publicly listed associate of the ICT is Maj. Gen. Meir Dagan, one of Ariel Sharon's most notorious thugs, and the current head of the Mossad.

Rubin, a transplanted Israeli citizen, still spends a good deal of time in the United States. On Feb. 4, he was one of the speakers at a Willard Hotel luncheon in Washington sponsored by Eleana Benador Associates, a New York City public relations firm that counts among its clients the entire chicken-hawk apparatus. Among the other speakers with Rubin were Benador clients Perle, Michael Ledeen, Frank Gaffney, Laurie Mylroie, former UN weapons inspector Richard Spertzel, and former Iraqi weapons scientist Khidhir Hamza.

Rubin is also the chief Middle East columnist for Conrad Black's Hollinger Corp.-owned *Jerusalem Post*, and a senior fellow at the Washington Institute for Near East Policy (WINEP), the think-tank spawn of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC), the official Israel lobby in America. His writings frequently appear in *Middle East Quarterly*, the hyper-shrill propaganda journal of Daniel Pipes. Rubin and Pipes are both funded by the Bradley Foundation, one of the quartet of ultra-right-wing tax-exempt funds, along with the Smith Richardson Foundation, the Olin Foundation, and the Mellon Scaife Foundation.

Typical of Rubin's prolific writings was a Dec. 3, 2002 Op-Ed in the *Wall Street Journal*, entitled "Sharon the Centrist?" The article celebrated Sharon's Likud party primary victory over Netanyahu, and assailed both Netanyahu and the Labor Party candidate, Gen. Amram Mitzna, whom Rubin labelled an apologist for the Yasser Arafat whom he termed an unrepentant terrorist.

In his Benador schpiel, Rubin echoed Perle and Doug Feith's "A Clean Break" strategy, arguing that the U.S. invasion of Iraq and the overthrow of Saddam Hussein would herald the "third Arab revolution" of the postwar period, triggering a spontaneous outbreak of democracy, human rights, and free trade throughout the Arab world. Rubin's simplistic fantasy of a Middle East re-made in the American-Israeli image has prompted some genuine experts to denounce him as the "Bernard Lewis for dummies." Princeton Professor Lewis is the author of the "Arc of Crisis" strategy for permanent instability in the Middle East.

The Coalition Information Center

It takes two to tango. The Blair dossier—based on the cooked-in-Israel propaganda of Rubin—and the Powell UN speech, were both largely the work of the Coalition Information Center (CIC), an Anglo-American government propaganda unit set up to counter opposition to the U.S. bombing of Afghanistan, and later transformed into a permanent shared venture of the White House and 10 Downing Street.

According to recent news accounts in *New Yorker* magazine and the *New Republic*, the CIC was the brainchild of Gen. Wayne Downing (USA-ret.)—who was chief of counter-terrorism at the National Security Council until last June—and his deputy, former CIA officer Linda Flohr. The two hired a discredited public relations firm, the Rendon Group, which had a reputation for burning through government cash, but which had been instrumental in the launching of Chalabi's INC. Downing, before joining the White House team, was the "military advisor" to the INC. In mid-February, Downing was in India, as part of a delegation from the Jewish Institute for National Security Affairs (JINSA), another thinly-disguised Israeli espionage and recruiting front which targets retired American military and intelligence officers.

John Rendon, a Jimmy Carter-era Democratic National Committee executive director, made his connections to Team Bush in 1989, when he handled the propaganda for the overthrow of Gen. Manuel Noriega. In Panama, Rendon hooked up with CIA Iran-Contra operative Flohr, who got Rendon the propaganda contract for Operation Desert Storm. In 1991, President Bush signed a Presidential Finding, authorizing a covert campaign to overthrow Saddam Hussein, and Rendon got an estimated \$150 million in CIA cash to manufacture a Potemkin Village opposition to the Baghdad regime, built around Chalabi. According to investigative reporters Seymour Hersh and Jeff Stein, most of the CIA money went to overpaid public relations consultants, posh London flats, flights on the Concorde, and even more suspect cash diversions. Ultimately, the CIA Inspector General got into the act, and Rendon was dumped by the Agency.

Things improved for this crowd, once again, when "Bush 43" came to town. Flohr, who had gone to work for the Rendon Group after retiring from the CIA in 1994—and working for Oliver North's bullet-proof vest company—was tapped by Downing to join him at the National Security Council (she is now officially listed as the director of counter-terrorism for the NSC and director of security for the Office of Homeland Security). Not only did Rendon put together the CIC, but, following Sept. 11, 2001, he won a \$100,000 per month Pentagon contract to work for the short-lived Office of Strategic Influence. This was a black-propaganda unit inside the Feith's "chicken-hawk intelligence agency" led by William Luti, a retired Navy captain who was seconded to the Pentagon from the Office of Vice President Dick Cheney. When the *New York Times* exposed the planned OSI agitprop unit, the plans were scrapped, but Rendon retained the Pentagon cash-flow.

Europe, Asia Talk Back To Rumsfeld and McCain

by Rainer Apel

This year's 39th Munich Conference on Security Policy—the annual former “Wehrkunde” meeting—gathered several hundred defense politicians and experts, notably from NATO member countries, on Feb. 7-9, and documented what one may appropriately term “the clash of two civilizations”—an almost unbridgeable gulf between the pro-war party and those that want to avoid a military operation against Iraq. Resistance against the war push led by the American and British conference attendees, was especially strong from government officials of France and Germany who spoke at the Munich event.

The conference began as all had expected it would: U.S. Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld praised the “new friends,” like those eight European leaders who signed the Jan. 29 letter of support for the U.S. cause against Saddam Hussein, taking that as indicative “that momentum is building throughout the world” for an imperial policy. On the other side, Rumsfeld saw those “old allies” like France and Germany that were, in his view, “undermining NATO” and America. Rumsfeld then also lashed out against the United Nations, portraying it as an institution of untrustworthy people who had allowed “terrorist states,” Iraq and Libya, to chair its disarmament and human rights commissions, respectively.

After his speech, Rumsfeld took his seat among the audience, so confident that he *removed his earphones* so as not to hear the translation of the next speaker, German Foreign Minister Joschka Fischer. But the German official, who speaks excellent English, responded to that provocation by pushing his prepared manuscript aside and confronting Rumsfeld directly, “Excuse me, I am not convinced by what you’ve just said!” Fischer said that real evidence for the war against Iraq was not there, telling Rumsfeld, “You still have to make your case!” Fischer said that it was unacceptable to start a new war in Iraq, with all the implied dangerous repercussions for the entire region, while the war in Afghanistan still has not come to an end and reconstruction of that war-torn nation has only just begun.

The Foreign Minister continued mostly in German, but frequently switching to English to address Rumsfeld personally. The scene was tense as it has never been before at Wehrkunde conferences.

Similarly tense was the aftermath of the next American speaker, Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz.). He also praised the



While Donald Rumsfeld lectured Europe and the UN at Munich, opposition to his war plan hardened. Russian President Putin (left, with France's Chirac) on Feb. 10 backed the French-German initiative against an imminent Iraq invasion; China publicly supported it on Feb. 11.

“letter of the eight,” attacked the UN inspection regime in Iraq as useless and a waste of time, and called for regime change in Baghdad as the kickoff for regime changes throughout the entire Mideast and Gulf region. McCain then attacked the Franco-German cooperation in resisting the war drive as unacceptable, and warned that the Iraq issue might tear NATO and the United Nations apart, as the 1920s League of Nations was torn apart by the Abyssinian War issue. McCain also got counterattacked, by French Defense Minister Michelle Alliot-Marie, who spoke after him. She endorsed the German Foreign Minister's call for an enhanced inspection regime as a viable alternative to war, which “must always be the last resort.” She said that before any military action were launched, its risks for the civilian population, for the fighting troops, for the states neighboring Iraq, and especially the risk of a global conflict between the West and Islam, must be weighed. Alliot-Marie then vehemently defended the Jan. 22 Franco-German “Elysée Treaty” Declaration as absolutely crucial for the future integration and development of Europe, and rebuked its U.S. adversaries like Rumsfeld and McCain.

To the embarrassment of the war faction, earlier hints in the morning news of Feb. 8 that France and Germany were working on a joint UN initiative for enhanced inspections in Iraq, were not only confirmed by German Defense Minister Peter Struck at the Munich event later in the afternoon, but received public support also from Russian President Vladimir Putin, during talks with German Chancellor Gerhard Schröder in Berlin on Feb. 9. And the evening after the close of the Munich conference, Feb. 10, the governments of France, Germany, and Russia issued a joint declaration—endorsed by China on Feb. 11—in favor of inspections and increased efforts to avoid a war.

Thus, whereas Rumsfeld had tried to portray a world that was on the side of the Bush Administration, there was ample evidence only three days later, that the world was rather on the side of the French and the Germans. This was also the pattern visible in other presentations at Munich, when the

Russian, Indian, and Iranian speakers voiced support for the more differentiated Franco-German position than for the simplistic Anglo-American position.

The position of President George Bush was, in any case, further eroded by the boasting of Sen. Joseph Lieberman's (D-Conn.), who remarked at Munich that the present American policy on Iraq was actually based on a joint initiative by McCain and himself—the Iraq Liberation Act: “You might therefore say that when it comes to Iraq, President Bush is just enforcing the McCain-Lieberman policy.”

Iranians Urge Dialogue of Civilizations

Iran's first-ever invited speaker at Munich, Deputy Foreign Minister Gholamali Khoshroo, said on Feb. 9 that the West has been wrong to see the events of Sept. 11 as an attack by Islam on America as the leading power of the West. There still is an inaccurate Western concept of Islam, of what it means in culture, civilization, society, Koshroo said. Iran, for its part, is deeply concerned about the militarization of international security policies since Sept. 11, as it is about the increased presence of foreign troops in the Persian Gulf region and Afghanistan. And although it seems that an Iraq war is likely, Iran still holds that war must be prevented.

As victims of Iraqi chemical weapons during the 1980-88 Iraq-Iran War, the Iranians might generally be believed to have a just motive for a war of revenge against Baghdad; but Khoshroo stressed that Iran is against such a war. It also opposes a forced regime change in Baghdad, because of the impact it would have on the humanitarian situation of the civilian population inside Iraq, on the neighboring countries, and on global crude oil prices. It has gone largely unnoticed, Koshroo said, that not only Iran, but the other states in the Persian Gulf, in January officially voiced their opposition to a war. When discussing the situation of Iraq, its immediate neighbors must be consulted, Khoshroo urged.

Before the Iranian diplomat, Brajeesh Mishra, India's national security advisor, had criticized the present, Western obsession with al-Qaeda, which he said was preventing a broader discussion about other, perhaps more dangerous aspects of global terrorism. The “coalition against terrorism” which the United States rallied after Sept. 11, 2001, is not qualified to deal with the problem in a competent way, as it “includes states that are part of the problem,” Mishra said. He reiterated India's proposal for an international United Nations charter against terrorism—which has, as Russian Defense Minister Sergei Ivanov confirmed at the Munich conference, the official support of the Russian government.

And the representative of China, Gen. Xiong Guangkai, deputy chief of the Chinese general staff, urged the West to overcome double standards and cooperate in the formulation of a more precise definition of, and more efficient fight against, the plague of terrorism in all its variants.

Eurasia, apparently, does not share the Rumsfeld approach to military affairs and security.

Will There Be Regime Change in Britain?

by Mark Burdman

The massive opposition in Great Britain to a war against Iraq, while the collapse of the British and world economy is demolishing whatever remaining illusions of “normalcy” and “prosperity” still exist, has created a situation in which tectonic shifts in the British political landscape can be expected. One question being asked in informed quarters is whether Prime Minister Tony Blair might be dumped before an anticipated war with Iraq could begin, and whether this might be the kind of shock that would seriously slow or stop the war momentum.

Another crucial issue now emerging is the role of the British monarchy, given consistent reports that Royal heir Prince Charles is mobilizing, privately, against the pro-war policies of the Bush and Blair regimes.

‘Nightmare for Tony Blair’

The relevant matter was posed by senior London *Guardian* commentator Martin Kettle, on Feb. 11, in an article entitled “Blair Should Beware of Regime Change in Britain.” He began, “It is not just Baghdad, but London, that is threatened with regime change.” Kettle insisted that an air of “unreality” hangs over Blair's 10 Downing Street, as the Blair regime rushes into a “folly” that could easily be avoided, if it would back alternatives to a military solution for dealing with Iraq.

The latest opinion polls show the magnitude of the disaster facing Blair, especially because such polls are used as much to shape public opinion as they are to monitor it. The Feb. 11 London *Times* headlined, “Voters Desert Blair Over Iraq.” The article stressed that support for the Blair-led Labour Party “has fallen to its lowest level for more than a decade,” because of Blair's Iraq policy. It noted that while most Britons polled regard Saddam Hussein as an active threat, nine out of ten want weapons inspectors to be given more time, and a majority are sympathetic to the Franco-German position opposing war. A special poll conducted by the BBC, released on Feb. 12, showed that fewer than one in ten would support a war without further United Nations authorization.

Pointing to such polls, and to expectations that at least 1 million people would turn out for country-wide anti-war demonstrations on Feb. 15, the *Financial Times* lead editorial on Feb. 13 was headlined, “The Nightmare for Tony Blair.”

Indeed, Blair looks like he is suffering from an advanced

case of insomnia. The front page of the Feb. 13 *Independent* ran a photo of him, staring glassy-eyed into space, under the banner headline, "Under Siege From Every Side." The *Independent* reported that on Feb. 12, one of Blair's own Cabinet Ministers, International Development Secretary Clare Short, attacked U.S. policy toward Iraq; and that on the same day, in the Parliament, 26 Labour Party MPs spoke on Iraq, and 19 of them attacked Blair's backing for a U.S.-led war. War opponent Alan Simpson said that the Blair government "should be more concerned with the prospect of the disintegration of the Labour Party, than engaging in a war which the public believe to be quite immoral."

Former Labour minister Glenda Jackson told Germany's *Spiegel On-Line* on Feb. 13, that she had given up all hope in her own government, and that the only chance for peace rested with the initiatives of the French and German governments. She affirmed that this was the worst domestic crisis in Great Britain since the British-French-Israeli Suez War fiasco of 1956.

Another sign of the times, is that leaders of five British trade unions warned, on Feb. 10, that if Blair propels Britain into war with Iraq, the country could face "massive" industrial strike action, in protest.

Blair and his entourage have responded to the anti-war ferment with extraordinary security alerts and domestic deployment of troops. On Feb. 12, a contingent of 450 troops and 1,700 extra police, together with tanks, were deployed to Heathrow Airport, as Cabinet ministers announced that Britain was under immediate threat from Osama bin Laden's al-Qaeda. This "news," not coincidentally, followed the release of the new "Bin Laden tape," the which, American and British officials falsely insist, proves that there are operational ties between al-Qaeda and Iraq. Labour Party chairman John Reid said on Feb. 12, that Britain is facing the greatest security threat since Sept. 11, 2001.

The reaction throughout the U.K. to such dire pronouncements has been one of cynicism and skepticism. Within hours, Reid issued a second statement, claiming that he had been "misinterpreted." Charges flew throughout the UK that the security threat had been staged to build up a mood of panic to force support for a Gulf war and to discourage people from coming out on Feb. 15 to demonstrate, especially as the government's claims were that terrorist acts would most likely occur on that very date, the last day of the Muslim *Eid* holiday.

'The British People Have Been Deceived'

The British government's credibility hit rock-bottom, after its "Iraq dossier" caper of the week of Feb. 3. This is the dossier about which U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell proclaimed, in his Feb. 6 address to the UN Security Council: "I would call my colleagues' attention to the fine paper that the United Kingdom distributed yesterday, which describes, in exquisite detail, Iraqi deception activities." It was revealed

worldwide, beginning Feb. 7, to have been significantly plagiarized from an academic report written by an Iraqi-American graduate student, about the situation in Iraq—in 1991! Elements of the plagiarized text had been altered by Blair's spin doctors, to bolster the case against Saddam Hussein.

On Feb. 9, the London *Independent* reported that the British intelligence agencies oppose the premises underlying the campaign for a war with Iraq, and their personnel resent the "politicization," misuse, and falsification of their work to support conclusions they actually oppose. A British intelligence officer was quoted: "You cannot just cherry-pick evidence that suits your case and ignore the rest. . . . Yet that is what the P[ri]me M[inister] is doing." A U.S. intelligence source told the paper that "partisan material is being officially attributed to these agencies."

The intelligence professionals struck back by leaking to BBC a classified British Defence Intelligence Staff (DIS) document written in January, with the assessment that there are *no* current links between the Iraqi regime and al-Qaeda, to contradict a main point of Colin Powell's UN citation of the British government's analysis. The *Independent* was told, "A DIS document like this is highly secret. Whoever leaked it must have been quite senior and had unofficial approval from the highest levels of British intelligence."

On Feb. 10, the Blair government's behavior was challenged by Labour Party parliamentarian Tam Dalyell, the longest-serving member of the House of Commons (known as "the Father of the House of Commons"), and the most vocal opponent of the war. Dalyell was suspended for the day when he insistently demanded responses from the Blair government about its "Iraq dossier." Dalyell was told to leave, after he refused to obey speaker Michael Martin's repeated requests to sit down as he raised "points of order" on the subject.

The furor began when several Parliamentarians demanded a statement on the "dossier," and after Dalyell's request for an emergency debate had been rejected. Raising a point of order, Dalyell said, "This is a matter of trust and deceit—Parliament has been deceived. The British people have been deceived . . . on a matter which is the basis of peace and war." Dalyell argued, that the UK was on "a motorway without exit, to war." Soon thereafter, he was told to leave the Commons.

Earlier, Dalyell had complained that plagiarizing an out-of-date Ph.D. thesis "reveals a lack of awareness of the disastrous consequences of such a deception. This is not a trivial leak, it is a document on which is the basis of whether or not this country goes to war, and whether or not young servicemen and servicewomen are to put their own lives at risk, and indeed [the lives of] thousands, tens of thousands of innocent civilians."

Outside the Commons chamber, Dalyell stated, "I think I am the first Father of the House ever to have been asked to go

from the Chamber, and I feel very, very strongly about it.”

Meanwhile, some London sources are speculating that the “dossier” caper had been so macabre and crude, that it may have been an intentional effort to hasten Blair’s demise—perhaps even including Blair’s chief spin doctor, 10 Downing Street Press Office Alastair Campbell.

‘Biggest Issue Since Hitler Invaded Sudetenland’

The problems for Blair have opened on another front, as elements of the British monarchy move against his war policy. Some weeks ago, reports surfaced in the UK, that the heir to the throne, Prince Charles, had been dis-invited to the United States, and was cancelling a scheduled end-February/late-March visit there, because the Bush Administration would have been irate over his privately expressed views opposing the war. On Feb. 9, the *News of the World* tabloid reported that “a serious rift has opened up between Prince Charles and the government” over Iraq, and over Blair’s repeated subservience to those in Washington promoting war. The tabloid further reported that, on Feb. 3, Prince Charles had visited France to meet French President Jacques Chirac, who is against war with Iraq.

On Feb. 10, Harold Brooks-Baker, publisher of *Burke’s Peerage*, which documents the individuals and families of the British aristocracy, told *EIR*, “What Charles is doing, raises the question most dramatically since the 1930s, of what a member of the royal family can comment on about politics. In the 19th Century, the demarcation lines had been relatively clear. But in the 1930s, the Duke of Windsor created a terrific uproar, when he spoke out against the suffering of the miners in Wales. Now, we have Charles’ clear view, against this war. One thing is certain. The Prince of Wales is in tune with the views of the vast majority of the British population, about this war. The population is not in tune with Blair. The vast majority, are either outright against an Iraq war, or support what Chirac and [German Chancellor Gerhard] Schröder are doing. The number of people who support Blair’s blind following of America, on Iraq, is probably lower than 10%.”

Brooks-Baker stressed that Charles’ visit to Chirac “is definitely part of all this. I can’t tell you what the monarch herself is thinking, but the Prince of Wales is enunciating a clear position. You have to understand, that the Iraq war is the biggest issue facing this country since Adolf Hitler invaded the Sudetenland. . . . What Charles is doing is dividing the royal family from the government, more and more and more. Our Prime Minister is out on a limb, and the only way to draw back from the limb, is to somehow persuade Bush to wait for the United Nations process to play itself out. The problem is, Bush doesn’t seem to be disposed to want to do this. This all makes for a highly volatile political situation, which is far more dangerous than most people realize.”

Iraq War: Goodbye to African Development

by David Cherry

When South Africa’s ambassador to the UN corrected the U.S. ambassador, in a Security Council debate on war against Iraq on Jan. 27, it was a high point in South Africa’s intense campaign to prevent the war—a war that South Africa says, correctly, will do incalculable harm to the continent and the world.

U.S. Ambassador John Negroponte had insisted to the UN Security Council that Iraq must follow the South African model of disarmament—referring to its voluntary dismantling of its nuclear weapons program under International Atomic Energy Agency supervision, beginning in 1989. But South African Ambassador Dumisani Kumalo spoke next, and pointed out that South Africa’s case proves what Negroponte’s government denies: that it takes time for the inspectors to do their work—it took two years in South Africa’s case. The inspectors in Iraq, Kumalo said, must have the time they need. South African President Thabo Mbeki echoed the point to the press the next day in Pretoria.

The Security Council meeting that day was unprecedented in not being held behind closed doors. It was, again, South Africa’s Dumisani who had urged—on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement, which South Africa currently chairs—that UN arms inspectors release their findings at a Security Council meeting open to all ambassadors. The result was that about 100 countries spoke out, and the proposal for war took a pounding.

General African Opposition

African governments—including ones with strong U.S. ties—have made clear their opposition to the war plans imposed on Washington by the cabal of Cheney, Rumsfeld, Wolfowitz, and others of the Utopian faction. Ethiopian Prime Minister Meles Zenawi, in an interview published Jan. 31, said that any military intervention into Iraq should only come with UN approval.

The same week, *New Vision*, the government-owned newspaper in Uganda, ran an editorial noting that “the cost of the Iraq war will be high.” And for what? “The United States will have set a very dangerous precedent for the future . . . that powerful nations can invade weaker ones that they dislike even if they present no real threat.”

Months earlier, Assistant Secretary of State Walter Kansteiner made a stopover in Conakry to offer the government of Guinea a “new partnership for economic develop-

ment” in exchange for Guinea taking a hard line—as a rotating member of the UN Security Council—against Iraq. Guinea has had good relations with the United States. But a source close to Guinean President Lansana Conté told Agence France-Presse that this was not likely to work. Guineans would have difficulty understanding why their country should have anything to do with a U.S.-led war on Iraq, the source said. Most Guineans are Muslims. So are many others in Sub-Saharan Africa.

The case against the war, as presented by South Africa, rests on three pillars: the lack of any justification, first and foremost; the economic consequences; and the proliferation of terrorism worldwide that would result. President Mbeki said at the Feb. 3 summit of the African Union (AU), of which he is currently chairman, that the war would “set back development and progress years, and perhaps decades.” He recalled the quadrupling of the oil price at the time of the Arab-Israeli War in October 1973. “That is the origin of this African debt which cannot be paid now. You have seen what is happening now as regards oil and the financial markets generally; the uncertainty which has arisen around this, has pushed up the price. . . . It is clear if we get back to that situation of high prices of oil, the same thing will happen again. And so all of these things we are talking about, African development, Nepad [New Partnership for Africa’s Development], and so on, we would have to say goodbye to those as a direct consequence.”

“Very frankly,” Mbeki continued, “we don’t see what positive results can be achieved out of this in a situation in which, as far as the [African] Union is concerned, it is possible to resolve the matter of weapons of mass destruction without resort to war.”

Thanks in part to the long South African campaign, the AU summit of heads of state—through the AU Central Organ for handling conflict—said no to the war, declaring on Feb. 3 that “a military confrontation in Iraq would be a destabilizing factor for the whole region and would have far-reaching economic and security consequences for all the countries of the world and, particularly, for those in Africa. . . . The territorial integrity of Iraq should be respected and . . . any new decision on the matter should emanate from the UN Security Council.”

Mandela Goes After Bush

Mbeki has been backed up by former South African President Nelson Mandela, who caught the world’s attention on Jan. 30 with his angry remarks to the International Women’s Forum in Johannesburg. “What I am condemning,” he said to great applause, “is that one power, with a President who has no foresight, who cannot think properly, is now wanting to plunge the world into a holocaust.” Citing the atomic bombing of Nagasaki and Hiroshima, he asked, “Who are they now to pretend that they are the policemen of the world?” Mandela ridiculed British Prime Minister Tony Blair, calling him the American “foreign minister” for his supporting role in the

war drive.

Naturally, there were some in the press who branded Mandela an ingrate. Hadn’t President Bush, in his State of the Union Message on Jan. 29, promised a large increase in spending in the fight against AIDS in Africa? As if the promised increased spending would mean anything if African economies are crushed by a massive oil price hike—adequate nutrition is the most important “medication” for preventing and treating AIDS. Thus, Bush has no policy against AIDS. In fact, *EIR* was reliably informed that Bush’s AIDS proposal was swotted up in the few hours between Lyndon LaRouche’s State of the Union Message and Bush’s, because people in the White House were eager to steal some of LaRouche’s fire.

Another major figure in the South African campaign is Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Aziz Pahad, who is charged with strengthening South Africa’s ties with all Middle Eastern countries. As a result of his work, a group of South African businessmen participated in the 2002 Baghdad International Trade Fair. When a visit to Iraq by Mbeki was under consideration in November 2002, Pahad was accused of “hobnobbing” with Iraq by Joe Seremane, deputy leader of South Africa’s British-oriented Democratic Alliance, who said such a visit would jeopardize benefits from the U.S. Africa Growth and Opportunity Act. Pahad answered that the government would not cower under pressure from people outside the country who want to “control us.” “We have relations with all countries in the world. And if the same principle [of guilt by association] is applied fairly, we will then have no relations with anyone.”

Counterattacks on South Africa

South Africa’s effectiveness in leading the opposition to the war can be seen in two scurrilous counterattacks by the British and U.S. press. In Fall 2002, the British *Spectator* and the U.S. *Insight on the News* charged that “Mr. Mandela’s country” was selling aluminum tubes for uranium centrifuges to Iraq. The South African Department of Foreign Affairs responded on Oct. 10, “These allegations . . . are not only factually incorrect, but may prove to be libellous. These futile attempts are aimed at discrediting the South African government and former President Nelson Mandela.” Mandela offered his own uncomplicated response to the charges telling *Newsweek*, that the United States, not Saddam, threatened world peace. The accusations disappeared.

A new smear popped up in the *Wall Street Journal* on Jan. 31. “U.S. and British officials and non-proliferation experts, are alarmed by mounting evidence that germs and other substances . . . are still being stored—and possibly transferred out of the country—in violation of South Africa’s treaty obligations,” the *Journal* huffed. These substances, it went on, should not even exist! (Except at Fort Detrick, Maryland, Porton Downs, U.K., and Nes Ziona, Israel.) The sketchy story seemed to be based on a sting against a South African scientist whose main interest is in developing an antidote

to anthrax.

An earlier attack came from the British-steered South African Institute of International Affairs in late June 2002. Its Deputy Director, Moeletsi Mbeki, told the Foreign Correspondents Association of South Africa, "The weakness of South Africa's foreign policy is that it often does not address the concerns of the country's major constituencies, but rather what the government thinks is important in the world." It's a false dichotomy, but as for the government addressing what it thinks is important in the world, South Africa is guilty as charged!

Vatican Peace Effort Grows, Despite Italian Government Betrayal

by Claudio Celani

A major role in the global war-prevention effort is being carried out by Pope John Paul II, who sent his special envoy, Cardinal Roger Etchegarray, to Baghdad on Feb. 9, soon after the Pope and his collaborators conferred with visiting German Foreign Minister Joschka Fischer in Rome. The Pope was the first to learn from Fischer about the new Franco-German proposal for strengthening the inspections in Iraq, subsequently supported by Russia and China. The mission to Baghdad by Cardinal Etchegarray, the chairman emeritus of the *Justitia and Pax* Council, was to convince Saddam Hussein to accept it. Next, Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz, a Christian, is expected to visit Rome, to bring word of Iraq's decision.

The Pope seems to be rejuvenated by the effort to stop the war, wrote a London *Times* correspondent on Feb. 10.

Fischer came out visibly impressed by his audience on Feb. 7 with the Pope, Vatican "Prime Minister" Cardinal Sodano, and "Foreign Minister" Monsignor Tauran. He told the press: "We have a common preoccupation with the war in Iraq. My interlocutors were interested in knowing the various positions on [U.S. Secretary of State Colin] Powell's report in order to study the situation"; that is, to prepare for the battle at the Security Council.

The Pope's Divisions

Everybody knows Stalin's famous quote: "How many divisions does the Pope have?" Without military divisions, but with the strength of human reason and faith in God, the Pope is mobilizing against the war. In the days preceding and following the diplomatic catastrophe of Secretary Powell's Feb. 5 appearance at the UN, the Pope's divisions moved onto

the battlefield.

The artillery fire was led by a major editorial document published under Vatican imprimatur by the Jesuit magazine *Civiltà Cattolica*, which demolished the so-called doctrine of "pre-emptive war" and the arguments given for its application against Iraq. The document blasted Washington's "sort of messianic vocation in favor of the human race" shown by its pursuit of "the creation and the buildup of the 'Kingdom of Good'" —overthrowing dictatorial states which allegedly threaten U.S. security, including its economic security and energy supplies. It is argued, the magazine wrote, that Iraq is such a threat because it has concealed weapons of mass destruction from UN inspectors. "In reality, the reason to militarily attack Iraq is seen as weak by many."

Civiltà Cattolica added that of the 91 violations of UN resolutions so far, 59 have been committed by U.S. allies: Israel 32, Turkey 24, and Morocco 16.

The Vatican-authorized article pointed to the real reason for an attack against Iraq: the insane "Chicken-hawks" and their utopian doctrine. This "seems to be the geopolitical position occupied by Iraq in the Middle East," first of all "the necessity on the side of the U.S.A. to have secure access to Iraqi oil." But "for the U.S.A., some remark, it is not only a matter of having access to the immense reserves of Iraqi oil but rather also of 'stabilizing' the whole Mideast region." According to "a position in the U.S. administration, prominently represented by R. Perle, chairman of the Defense Policy Board, and by P. Wolfowitz, Deputy Defense Secretary, 'the occupation of Iraq should be the occasion of democratizing and introducing Iraq to modernity and globalization. This would catalyze a deep reform of the entire Arab world.'"

But, the article warned, a "pre-emptive war" is justified only if there is "an actual aggression or at least an imminent one. . . . As concerns Iraq, there is neither an actual military attack against the U.S.A., nor is the threat of an imminent military attack plausible. One must instead say, that it is Iraq which is the object of American and British air attacks in the two no-fly zones."

The argument that Iraq could supply terrorists with weapons of mass destruction and therefore this must be "prevented," *Civiltà Cattolica* wrote, is "a very dangerous argument, because it would open the way to endless war. . . . If every country that feels threatened were, in order to 'prevent' the threat of being attacked, to militarily attack first the threatening country, there would be endless wars all over the globe. . . . Think only about the controversy between Pakistan and India over Kashmir. . . . Under a moral profile, pre-emptive war, like any other war, is to be morally condemned."

A Lesson in Global Strategy

Civiltà Cattolica reminded its readers that the U.S. Catholic Bishops, in a letter sent by their chairman, Wilton D. Gregory, to President George Bush on Sept. 12, 2002, condemned a war on Iraq. The article concluded with a lesson in global

strategy: "A war against Iraq will necessarily involve the invasion of Iraqi territory and, because Iraqi defenses are concentrated in the large cities, . . . battles in these cities will provoke a large number of civilian victims." It continued, "On the other side, if it is predictable that the U.S. will win the war," it "will not win the peace. The whole destabilization of the Middle East can be foreseen, since the attack against Iraq will be considered by politicized Islamic masses, which already nurture a deep hatred against the West, as an act of war against Islam and Arab and Islamic countries. This cannot avoid creating serious troubles for 'moderate' countries. . . . Osama bin Laden himself, or whoever has replaced him, aiming at seizing the Saudi oil, would see his objectives at hand."

The article cautioned: "However, the most serious consequence of a war against Iraq would be a revival of terrorism against the United States and allied Western countries. . . . Thus, the 'crusade' proclaimed by President Bush after Sept. 11, 2001, not only will not defeat terrorism . . . but it would give it new energy. It has become evident that terrorism is not fought and defeated through war, but through other means, such as intelligence services and diplomacy. In conclusion, we cannot but repeat what John Paul II said when, in November 1991, President Bush's father unleashed the first war against Iraq: 'War is an adventure with no return.' "

100,000 Bodybags

On Feb. 6, the day after Colin Powell's UN performance, Archbishop Renato Martino, head of the *Justitia and Pax* Council, stressed in an interview with the monthly *Thirty Days*, that "there is no clear and evident demonstration that Iraq is among the responsables of international terrorism, nor that it possesses weapons of mass destruction, such as to constitute an imminent danger for humanity."

Martino then revealed that "during the first days of February, in the Sigonella military airport," the NATO base near Catania, Sicily, "100,000 bodybags and 6,000 coffins have been delivered."

On Feb. 10, U.S. Ambassador to the Vatican and Bush's campaign supporter Jim Nicholson organized a conference for Michael Novak, the notorious neo-pagan "Catholic" economist, who was flown in from the United States. Evidently finding it impossible to defend the concept of "pre-emptive war," Novak changed tactics, defining the war against Iraq as a "defensive war," because it would be a continuation of the prosecution of the 1991 war, waged in defense of Kuwait! Not daring to attack the Pope, Novak complained that the Jesuits and "the Curia" unfortunately are not sophisticated enough to understand such subtleties.

Upon his arrival in Rome, Novak was summoned to the Vatican and questioned by Sodano, Tauran, and Martino. As a Vatican source told the newspaper *Corriere della Sera*, the high Church representatives got a bad impression of Novak because of his "apparent lack of will to listen."

However, the Anglo-American pressures have negatively

affected a factor which, in the past, was a major element of the strength in the Vatican diplomacy: its decades-long close collaboration with Italian foreign policy. Traditionally, Vatican and Italian diplomacy have run on parallel tracks, the former moving where the latter could not, and vice versa, according to a commonly shared view of international affairs. Suddenly, after Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi's visit with President Bush on Jan. 31, the Italian government "betrayed" the Vatican policy. Berlusconi signed, together with seven other European countries, a paper in "solidarity with the United States," in counterposition to the French, German, and Vatican position.

Berlusconi's about-face was even more surprising because, one day earlier, Italian Foreign Minister Franco Frattini had signed a common statement of all European foreign ministers on the necessity of seeking a solution to the Iraq conflict through a continuation of UN inspections. Even on the day when Berlusconi left for Washington, Monsignor Tauran had stated that "Italy has a very reasonable position, which we share. We have a permanent, very profitable dialogue, and many coincidences on international issues."

Accordingly, the disappointment of the about-face of the Italian government, epitomized by Berlusconi's nodding while Bush was saying "the game is over," and Berlusconi's later attempt to pull Russian President Vladimir Putin on board the war drive in a visit to Moscow soon after. Berlusconi's friendship with the Bush family is not a surprise, and neither is his effort to play the "U.S. card" in order to gain more political weight in European affairs. But so far, this had occurred within the boundary of Italian traditional foreign policy, which had never caused a split with France and Germany.

Italy's Government Under Pressure

The Italian government is now facing not only massive opposition at home (four out of five Italians are against the war), but even within its ranks. Significantly, 50 members of Parliament belonging to the government coalition had already signed a letter, called "a signature for peace," against an attack on Iraq. One of its initiators, Deputy Chairman of the Chamber of Deputies (Congress) Alfredo Biondi, a former Justice Minister, explained on Feb. 1 that the backers of peace are continuing to organize support for the letter despite the government about-face. "Friendship with the U.S.A.," Biondi said, "is not a rule of submission. . . . I, as an old European [a sarcastic reference to Rumsfeld's outburst against France and Germany] who has seen the [Second World] War, who has lost relatives and friends under the bombs, I tell the U.S.A.: Before using your weapons, you must prove that an enemy is threatening us."

Also, on Feb. 9, the chairman of the Chamber of Deputies, Pierferdinando Casini, openly criticized the Italian government position. Casini is the most prominent Christian Democrat in the government coalition, and his statements reflect

the Vatican organizing. Similar to Biondi, Casini is helping the government he supports save face, and therefore he must formally criticize Franco-German “unilateralism.” But, he said, referring to Berlusconi’s “Eight Dwarves” statement of backing for war, “both methods are wrong. . . . Bush said that the game is over, but the cause of peace deserves extra game-time. The European peoples and the rest of the world are demanding this from us.”

Another prominent Catholic politician, Lombardy Gov. Roberto Formigoni, also expressed disagreement with the government position. Formigoni, who met with American Civil Rights heroine Amelia Boynton Robinson during her recent visit to Italy, is a member of Berlusconi’s party, Forza Italia.

Blair Holds Berlusconi by the Balls

There is reason to believe that concrete threats—that he would share a similar fate as his old friend Bettino Craxi, who was hounded out of politics by the “Clean Hands” attack on Italy’s political system during the 1990s—played a role in Berlusconi’s shift. In fact, a corruption trial currently ongoing in Milan against Berlusconi, suddenly became a threat to the Italian Prime Minister when his lawyer’s request to transfer the trial to another jurisdiction was unexpectedly rejected on Jan. 28 by the appeals court. This means a possible indictment by the Milanese judges (whom Berlusconi accuses of political bias against him) and the threat of an impeachment.

The consensus was broken. By whom? The fact is, that the prosecution machine against Berlusconi is historically tied to Anglo-American networks: Transparency International and the U.S. Justice Department. The main prosecution witness is a British subject, one David Mills; who, it has been revealed, is the husband of British Prime Minister Tony Blair’s Minister for Culture Tessa Jowell. Mills allegedly built up the offshore holding network used by Berlusconi’s media concern Fininvest to illegally channel money abroad. But when Milan prosecutors, after the Cassazione sentence, arrived in London to interrogate Mills, it was revealed that Mills is not compelled to be a witness because he is under investigation in Britain for the same crimes. The British investigation was opened last Summer, but it was revealed only now! In the meantime, of course, Berlusconi had signed the “Eight Dwarves” statement. Now, Mills’ lawyers have announced that their client is going to decide in four weeks whether he will appear as a witness, thus hanging a sword of Damocles’ over Berlusconi’s head.

The Anglo-Americans are using not only the stick, but also the carrot. During his meeting with Berlusconi, Bush announced that the U.S. government is in favor of appointing Italian Defense Minister Antonio Martino as the new head of NATO. Martino is a neo-conservative economist, the only Italian member of the oligarchical Mont Pelerin Society, and is on record for having endorsed the concept of “pre-emptive war” as a “wise” policy.

Pakistan

Musharraf Looks for Options in Moscow

by Ramtanu Maitra

On the face of it, Pakistan President Gen. Pervez Musharraf’s Feb. 4-6 visit to Moscow was an exercise in futility. India shouted from the rooftop that the trip was a failure, and so did a number of Russian commentators who did not see anything of significance emerging from the trip. In the long run, however, those hasty assessments may prove to be decidedly wrong.

During the trip, Russia and Pakistan signed three agreements—on security, cultural, and diplomatic cooperation. The agreement on cooperation between the two Interior Ministries is understood to be a typical deal, identical to Russia’s agreements with other nations. The cultural agreement includes a draft on bilateral cultural exchanges during 2003-06. The third pact establishes exchanges of trainee diplomats.

True, none of the agreements are of much significance. Moreover, soon after President Musharraf’s return, New Delhi ousted five Pakistani embassy officials, including the Pakistani chargé d’affaires. Pakistan retaliated immediately, removing five Indian officials from Islamabad. Therefore, it is logical to conclude that Russia, a close friend of India, “did not succeed” in closing the vast gap that separates Pakistan and India at the diplomatic level. However, it would be nothing short of a miracle if Russian President Vladimir Putin, during a meeting with President Musharraf, had reduced the hostility that engulfs India-Pakistan relations.

Central Asia to the Fore

According to some analysts, Pakistan was also looking to ink a memorandum of understanding in Moscow to allow the Russian natural gas monopoly, Gazprom, to join a planned project to build a \$3.2 billion gas pipeline from Iran to India. The agreement envisaged Russian assistance for converting Pakistani diesel vehicles to the compressed natural gas mode. However, in recent months, the deal has failed to translate into any concrete action.

Even if Pakistan had failed to clinch business and economic deals during the trip, it is important to note that Pakistan and Russia need each other to maintain stability in a highly volatile region. Moreover, Pakistan, although not a major economic power, has close ties with both China and the United States. Pakistan is also in the middle of what is labelled the “war against terrorism.” In reality, Pakistan perhaps harbors



Russian President Vladimir Putin and Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf meet in the Kremlin. Musharraf's announced desire to join the Shanghai Cooperation Organization may open up new possibilities for regional cooperation in Central Asia.

more anti-American terrorists than any other country, and yet, the United States has no option but to maintain close ties with that nation. It seems that after sitting on the fence for decades, Moscow has come to realize the necessity of bringing Pakistan into the circle of nations with which it must open a dialogue for restoring regional security.

For Russia, it is important that it has an open line with Pakistan. Now that the Americans are ready to pack up and leave Afghanistan, abandoning the promised reconstruction, it is only to be expected that Pakistan, with a large Pashtoon population of its own, will again pick up the pieces to serve its own geopolitical interests. It did the same once before when, in 1989—following the departure of the defeated Soviet army and the Americans losing interest in Afghan affairs—Pakistan backed various Afghan mujahideen leaders and eventually gained control of the Taliban militia. Pakistani regulars armed, trained, and fought alongside these militia, and helped the Taliban to conquer almost 95% of Afghanistan by 1999. Subsequently, Pakistan also harbored and trained some of the anti-Russian secessionists from Chechnya and some of the Central Asian states. Moscow, lacking any leverage on Islamabad, watched helplessly.

There is no question that a similar situation is developing again in Afghanistan. It is only a matter of time before the current Afghan government goes into exile, and the Americans and their allies leave Afghanistan. Russia, situated in the region, does not have the option to quit. If it wants to remain a great power, Russia must ensure that its own territory, and that of neighboring countries, is secure. And it seems that Russia, once bitten, is working to achieve that end.

Trade Initiative

Moscow is working in close coordination with two of its major allies in the region, Iran and India, to bring the benefits of expanding Indo-Iranian trade to Central Asia. In January, when Iranian President Mohammad Khatami was in New

Delhi as the chief guest on India's Republic Day, India and Iran signed an agreement to develop the Iranian port of Chah Bahar and build 200 kilometers of railroads from Chah Bahar to the Garland Road in western and northern Afghanistan. This road would link India and Iran to Central Asian trade. On Jan. 6, at another meeting at Tehran, India, Iran, and Afghanistan agreed to give Indian goods heading for Central Asia and Afghanistan preferential treatment and tariff reductions at Chah Bahar. India also agreed to finance the upgrade of the road between the port and the Afghan border.

To ensure the smooth conduct of trade and transportation, it seems Russia is shoring up its assets within Afghanistan. *Jane's Defence Weekly* recently reported that a helicopter deal worth \$40 million was reached between Russia and Jamaat-e-Islami, the faction within the Northern Alliance in Afghanistan headed by Afghan Defense Minister Gen. Mohammad Qassim Fahimi. The contract calls for Russia to provide transport helicopters, gunships, and spare parts directly to Fahimi's ministry rather than to the Afghan National Army, which is now under construction under the watchful eyes of the United States and its allies.

Iran, on the other hand, has provided military aid to the private militia of the governor of Herat, Ismail Khan. Reports of similar military hardware support provided by India to the Northern Alliance have also surfaced. In other words, President Putin wanted President Musharraf to know that Russia is aware of developments and is preparing for the eventuality of the Americans' departure. President Putin, of course, does not like the rise of the Taliban under the wings of the Pakistani regulars. It is likely that he has conveyed to President Musharraf, in so many words, that this time around, neither Russia, nor Iran, nor India will be caught napping, leaving the plains of Afghanistan to Pakistan and to the religious fundamentalists such as the Taliban.

While aware of Islamabad's political and religious compulsions, Moscow would not like to keep Islamabad out of its ambit of dialogue. Pakistan's closeness to China is a factor that Russia cannot ignore. It should be noted that China welcomed Musharraf's visit to Moscow, and expressed hope that the visit would further peace and development in the region. When asked to comment on the visit, a Chinese government spokesman said that Pakistan and Russia are both neighboring and friendly countries of China.

But, President Musharraf did not go to Moscow only to listen to Russian initiatives. He added a bit of a surprise from his side: Islamabad suddenly came up with a bold idea to join the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), a regional grouping dominated by China and Russia. Pakistan intends to join and expects Russian backing, Musharraf told RIA and the ITAR-Tass news agencies on the eve of his trip. Russian leaders refrained from any clear-cut reaction, and the idea was not mentioned during the talks in the Kremlin. Nonetheless, it is evident that Russia will dutifully weigh what Pakistan has offered. What price Islamabad will have to pay to join the SCO, however, will not be decided entirely in Moscow.

Is Toledo Breaking His Ties to Soros?

by Luis Vásquez Medina

The resignations of Peru's Interior Minister Gino Costa and National Intelligence Council head Fernando Rospigliosi at the end of January, quickly followed by the resignations of other officials belonging to the most fanatic faction of one-worlders, could well mark the beginning of the Toledo government's break with the supranational forces which Lyndon LaRouche has characterized as "utopian globalism."

It would appear that President Alejandro Toledo—installed in office 2000 with the help of a \$1 million contribution from the king of drug legalizers, George Soros—is smelling which way the winds are blowing in Washington. His own hold on government becoming increasingly tenuous (his party took barely 10% of the vote in last November's municipal and regional elections), Toledo, seeing the revolt against Venezuelan President Hugo Chávez grow, opted, in the interest of survival, to purge the most *Chavista* elements from his team.

Interior Minister Gino Costa was literally thrown out of his post by President Toledo, when the latter had to choose between Costa and the loyalty of the National Police, which had rebelled against the Interior Minister. Rospigliosi presented his resignation in protest over the ouster of Costa, who was his political partner. Between them, they controlled practically all domestic security in the country.

A large group of secondary-level officials followed Costa and Rospigliosi out of the government, among them the former Minister of Women, Susana Villaran, who directed the controversial Police Ombudsman. The majority of the rest of those who quit, were members of the Legal Defense Institute, a non-governmental organization which became famous for its defense of the terrorists in the 1990s, and which is financed by the U.S. Agency International Development, the National Endowment for Democracy, and the Ford Foundation.

And when to these recent resignations we add the "golden exile" of Toledo's former Foreign Minister Diego García Sayan, and the early departure of Education Minister Nicolás Lynch, it is no exaggeration to say that we are seeing a stampede out of Toledo's government by the most radical faction of the globalizers on the Peruvian political scene. This is the faction which served as the transmission belt for the supranational forces' ties to mega-speculator George Soros.

The globalist crowd is fearful. Soros-tied journalist Gustavo Gorriti warned that the change endangers "the whole democratic transition," and were the Army to follow the ex-

ample of the police, the whole "reform" of the military could be aborted. Former minister Lynch called for a popular mobilization to stop what he calls the "swing to the right" of the Toledo regime.

Globalization Endangers in Peru

What is at stake, is whether the imposition of globalization's program for Peru is going to continue, or not. Despite the propaganda of Economics Minister Javier Silva Ruete, who insists that the Peruvian economy is "the most solid in the continent," the truth is that the popular protest against the International Monetary Fund (IMF) program being imposed by the government, has overflowed every effort to contain it. This program, which was begun under the puppet government of Valentín Paniagua, whom the State Department installed in November 2000, has as its goal the dismantling of the Peruvian nation-state. It can be summarized in five points:

1. The destruction of the Peruvian Armed Forces by 2005, at the latest. This is one of the points most demanded by the globalists. Rospigliosi, an ardent follower of Samuel Huntington, has been one of the most ferocious enemies of the Armed Forces in Peru.

2. The freeing of all the terrorists. Already hundreds of convicted terrorists have been released, and now the doors to the jails are opening wide, after Peru's Constitutional Court, taking up a demand of the Inter-American Human Rights Court, ruled null and void all convictions handed down by faceless military courts. To survive politically, Toledo, after the Court's decision, promised the nation that "under his administration, not one more terrorist would get out."

3. The legalization of drugs before the Toledo government ends. This drive, in which García Sayan and Villaran are prominent, has reached the point that just days ago, a so-called "democratic" Congressman—Michel Martínez, tied to the movement of the pro-FARC (narco-terrorists) Congressman Javier Diez Canseco—entered a bill to end all prohibitions against growing coca in Peru, long the demand of the drug cartels. A few weeks ago, the president of the Parliament and the leader of Toledo's party, Carlos Ferrero, cancelled a meeting of coca-growers organized by Martínez, which was to have taken place on the Parliament's premises.

4. The destruction of the idea of the Peruvian nation, through the promotion of ethnicity and the so-called Indian "nationalities." Heading up these efforts, is First Lady Eliane Karp, who, with the help of the United Nations and the World Bank, is pushing measures intended to grant political and economic "autonomy" to the "Indian nations oppressed since 500 years ago." Karp was the principal political ally of Rospigliosi.

5. The continuation of Peru within the IMF economic system. In 2003, service on the foreign debt will reach a record more than \$2.8 billion, while the amount that leaves the country as capital remittances is greater than \$5 billion a year—that is, more than double what enters the country as foreign direct investment annually.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE DNC

The State of the Political Parties

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

February 9, 2003

This open letter was distributed by the Presidential pre-candidate's political committee, LaRouche in 2004.

There are some facts the Democratic National Committee must finally face, if the Party is not merely to survive the crises already in progress, but play a more effective and relevant role in response to the mounting peril to civilization than we have seen from the Party, and the Congress as a whole, since the inauguration of President George W. Bush.

For that purpose, I turn your attention, first, to the contrast of my January 28th State of the Union address to President Bush's address delivered later that same day. I ask you to view the combined state of our national political parties in the context of the current State of the Union as I described the current situation in that address. I put the following proposition to you:

The foremost issue considered by sane and responsible men and women, is not which candidate might lead which party to victory in the November 2004 election, but whether the Democratic Party were, or might become, morally and otherwise capable of adopting and supporting a candidate who would play the needed role in overcoming today's economic collapse of the world's present monetary-financial system. The challenge is choosing a candidate who will play a role like that which Franklin Delano Roosevelt performed so well, during both his Presidency and his preceding campaign for election to that office.

That is the proposition on which my pre-candidacy for the 2004 Democratic Party Presidential nomination stands. I

present that proposition as pertaining not merely to the changes from current Party policies which it adumbrates, but also the specific quality of leadership which must be brought back into government by choice of the selection of a certain quality of our next President, a selection consistent with the requirements of presently unfolding conditions of national and world crises.

For reasons identified in my January 28th State of the Union address, the likely fate of our republic—even its continued existence—depends on such a standard of selection for the process leading, from the present time, into the Party's Summer 2004 selection. On this account, I now put the following question to you:

Was Prince Hamlet your implied preference for the next head of state of Shakespeare's kingdom of Denmark? Or, did you, in your imagination, foolishly, blame Hamlet himself for the continuing catastrophe which that kingdom had brought upon itself? Is the Democratic Party, like its presently visible rivals, an ongoing Classically tragic catastrophe for our republic? Are you committed, tragically, to nominating a Hamlet, or worse, for 2004? I put that case as follows.

In the modern history of the national Democratic Party, since Franklin Roosevelt's 1932 campaign on behalf of "the forgotten man," until the period of the 1964-1968 Richard M. Nixon "Southern Strategy" campaign for the Presidency, the national Democratic Party was understood by most citizens, as a party committed to the three great principles of the **Preamble** of the **U.S. Federal Constitution**. These are: *first*, the principle of perfect sovereignty under the terms of natural law; *second*, the principle that no government is morally legit-



Democratic pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche and President George W. Bush during their Jan. 28 State of the Union speeches. The question, LaRouche has told the Democratic National Committee, is not to look for a Presidential candidate who can take advantage of Bush's problems, but whether the Party itself is capable of backing the kind of leader who could overcome today's economic collapse.

imate except as it is efficiently committed to promotion of *the general welfare*; and, *third*, that it is more efficiently dedicated to the security and betterment of the future generations of our *posterity*, than even that of the living adult generation.

I point to the general cause of the present crisis of both our leading national parties, as rooted in the mid-1960s, and later, adoption of that "cultural paradigm-shift" to that rabidly existentialist egoism, which is typified by Friedrich Nietzsche, Martin Heidegger, Theodor Adorno, and Hannah Arendt, or the kindred views of the Nashville Agrarians' Professor William Yandell Elliott. This same cultural paradigm-downshift, was echoed among the so-called "radical left," and also, in a particular, "right-wing" way, by Nixon's 1966-1968 "Southern Strategy" campaign. Under the influence of that campaign and its sequels in both leading parties, all three of those principles of our Preamble were savaged, and, in the course of decades past, almost obliterated, as today.

This forty years of progressive decadence in our national intellectual and political life, has been recently typified by the odious decisions and worse arguments, for the radical version of "shareholder value," as that of Associate Federal Justice Antonin Scalia. The ugly utterances of Scalia today merely typify the way in which our government has shown increasing toleration for the reckless disregard, even vehement hatred, for the supreme Constitutional principles of sovereignty, of the general welfare, and of obligatory service to posterity.

It is this post-1954, pro-existentialist cultural-paradigm shift, in both its left-tending radical versions and in right-wing populist versions akin to the spirit of Nixon's "Southern Strategy" campaign, which has brought the world into the present world economic crisis. It is that cultural paradigm-shift, from the culture of a producer society, into the decadence of a consumer society, which has brought our national parties presently into a political condition today, which resembles that of doomed fish which an outgoing tide has left

on the beach of history.

If we view the present situation in retrospect, over the course of the past four decades' transformation in our nation's leading cultural matrices, we must recognize Scalia's Carl Schmitt-like state of mind, as a typical result of that font of moral perversion known as Presidential candidate Nixon's "The Southern Strategy." The adapting of the Democratic Party's leadership to the "suburban strategy," since approximately 1981, has become the role of a "right-wing" Democratic "Tweedledee" in rivalry with a "right-wing" Republican "Tweedledum."

So, under the influence of such trends, we have seen the precipitous decline, since 1977, of the physical standard of living of the lower eighty percentiles of our family-income brackets. That decline typifies the predetermined outcome of the shift into an increasing decadence in U.S. policy of practice during the recent four decades. The disintegration of our nation's basic economic infrastructure, as unleashed under the guidance of Elliott-selected Presidential advisors Henry A. Kissinger and Zbigniew Brzezinski, is a co-factor in, and complement of the worsening calamity of the economic lower eighty percentiles of our households.

For the immediate situation, we, working within the Democratic Party's context, must define fresh views on three aspects of day-to-day work during the coming months. These are: *first*, the tragic crisis confronting both major national parties; *second*, the crucial problems to be faced within the Democratic Party itself; and, *third*, the challenge of discovering an appropriate mode of bi-partisan cooperation with certain relevant currents of the Republican Party.

The Crisis of Both Major Parties

As I emphasized in my January 28th State of the Union report:

During the recent nearly sixty years, the political-party



“The challenge,” LaRouche writes to the Democratic leadership and the Party’s other candidates, “is choosing a candidate who will play a role like that which Franklin Delano Roosevelt performed so well, during both his Presidency and his preceding campaign for election to that office.”

system of the United States, has undergone two successive radical changes in direction of cultural trends. The first post-war change, which dominated the twenty years from the Democratic nominating convention of 1944 until the official launching of the U.S. Indo-China war, was dominated by what was, even at its relatively worst, a relatively successful world monetary-financial system and economic policy, a policy consistent with our republic’s traditional role as a producer society. The launching of the 1964-1972 Indo-China war, and the radical cultural-paradigm shifts, at home, which accompanied it, prepared the way for the decisive shift, downwards, into that decadent, 1971-2003 form of consumer-society economy—a shift which has led us, now, into a potentially terminal world monetary-financial crisis, one presently a far worse threat than that experienced during the 1929-1933 period.

For both major national parties, these cumulative effects of these two successive periods—1944-1964, and 1964-2003—has been to introduce certain successive, regrettable changes of axiomatic assumptions into both popular opinion

and the habituated policy-shaping reflections of national parties and government. Thus, our government and parties today usually react to challenges in ways which might remind us of the mythical goldfish, which, when released from his small bowl into a large pond, continued to swim in tight, seemingly traditional circles when there was no longer a compelling need to do so.

A forewarning of the mid-1960s change for the worse, was already signalled to some of us, by developments during the closing months of World War II.

Following the decisively victorious Normandy landing of June 1944, the traditional enemies of President Franklin Roosevelt, in both the U.S.A. and United Kingdom, said to themselves, in effect: “We no longer need a Franklin Roosevelt to bring us up out of the Depression or to bring the world to victory over Adolf Hitler.” Those of that persuasion were determined that the expected early death of the President would be the opportunity for a turn back toward both the ideology more typical of the Coolidge period. For some then, this was also the occasion for the activation of that new, wildly utopian sort of imperialist policy, one put forward by the author of that evil, utopian doctrine of “world government through preventive nuclear warfare,” Bertrand Russell. This glassy-eyed utopians’ doctrine is that of those, in both parties, presently allied with Senators John McCain and Joseph Lieberman, and with Vice President Cheney’s Lewis Libby.

At the close of that war, under the perceived threat of a conflict with the Soviet Union, most of the returning U.S. war-veterans and their wives soon assented to what was seen then as a right-wing turn in economic policy, and also a turn to the neo-colonialist and pro-monetarist policies introduced during that period. Nonetheless, as the election of President John F. Kennedy was to show, the generation which had grown up during the Great Depression and experienced that war, could not be weaned of the Franklin Roosevelt legacy so easily. Thus, the Eisenhower Presidency was, on balance, a period of moderation, under the traditionalist military credentials of a President who resisted the utopian “military-industrial complex” policies of such 1950s followers of nuclear terrorist Bertrand Russell as Professor Elliott-groomed Zbigniew Brzezinski and his crony Samuel P. Huntington.

The utopians’ post-Eisenhower “Bay of Pigs,” the 1962 missiles-crisis, the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, and the launching of the Indo-China war, were only typical of a bloody period of transition, a cultural-paradigm shift, from the still, overall successful producers’ society of the 1933-1964 period, to what has devolved, since the “Gulf on Tonkin” resolution, into the failed imperial consumer society of today.

By the beginning of the 1980s, the cultural values, and political axioms of the population, had already undergone a radical change. The early 1980s shift of the Democratic Party, into becoming a party dominated by “suburbanite” consumer-society values, was accompanied by adoption of policies of

government which amounted to a manic fit of compulsion to uproot and obliterate the memory of those laws, customs, and other institutions which had pulled our nation and its people up out of the Depression. In effect, since a time coinciding with the formation of the Democratic Leadership Council, the trend has been that the Democratic Party's putatively leading combination of factions, was committed to obliterating all vestiges of those policies of President Franklin Roosevelt's leadership, which had transformed a sick U.S. economy, into becoming virtually the only world economic power existing at the close of the 1939-1945 war.

So, impelled by the continuation, under both major parties, of that downward drift into a sucked-out consumer society, the U.S.A., in 2000-2002, had entered the terminal phase of an accelerating, general economic collapse of the 1971-2003 IMF/World Bank-dominated monetary-financial system.

So, the U.S.A. today finds itself in the grip of a Classical tragedy, as such tragedies were portrayed by the ancient Greek tragedians, and by William Shakespeare, and Friedrich Schiller. In all real-life tragedies, as in Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, the threatened self-inflicted doom of the nation is caused, not by bad leaders, but by an accumulation of habituated popular customs and opinions of the people and their institutions. Shakespeare's *Hamlet* and *Julius Caesar* are typical stage models for this Classical concept of tragedy, as are Schiller's *Don Carlos* and *Wallenstein*. The Spain of Schiller's *Don Carlos* is doomed, in real life, as on the stage, by that rottenness of Hapsburg Spain's Sixteenth-Century culture which doomed Seventeenth-Century Spain, as Schiller portrays—apart from the French-born Queen—the common follies of his characters from that play.

Shakespeare's rotten kingdom of legendary Denmark is doomed, because its prince, Hamlet, clings to the ways of customary national folly, out of his expressed fear of facing accountability in immortality, after death. In real life, as in Classical tragedy, cultures are doomed because they lack leaders who show the wisdom and courage to break with rotten customs, to lead the nation upward and out of the accustomed popular "rottenness" which imperils the society. Such is the threatened tragedy which now looms before the U.S.A. and its Democratic Party, alike, today.

As Gottfried Leibniz emphasized, the Creator has given us the best of all possible worlds (the "universe"), in which mankind has options available to him, options by means of which the effects of natural catastrophes can be ultimately overcome, and the follies of human custom put aside by an appropriate act of will. The peril of the U.S.A. today is nothing but the ugly consequence of our nation's slide into its current, relatively decadent habits of popular custom and belief, notably the errant mental habits which have been accumulated in our popular culture and leading institutions during the period since, most emphatically, 1964-1981. The great danger to our nation, and to the Democratic Party, is the reluctance

of popular opinion and leaders alike, to sweep aside those popularized bad habits of decades, which, unfortunately, have come to pass for the currently prevailing custom and popular opinion of today.

Party Unity? With Whom?

Since 1964, when a policy of Vietnam military service as "triage" of our less privileged young became practice, the trend of economic and related policy of the U.S.A. has become the spread of practices sometimes called "lifeboat economics," a practice which has come to include a growing list of categories of such victims as the homeless, the unemployed, the "minorities" generally, the sick, and the ageing. The Nixon campaign's "Southern Strategy" of 1966-1968 institutionalized the spread of such a mind-set in the Republican Party and among those defecting Democrats of Phil Gramm known as the "Boll Weevil" caucus. The Democratic Party's adoption of the so-called "suburban" electoral-campaign orientation, was an echo of the same trend in "life-boat economics." So, it came rightly to be said, as a warning to erring leaders within the Democratic Party, that the United States "does not need two Republican parties."

Under such conditions, as expressed within both the leading national parties, while some among the lower eighty percentiles of family-income brackets are herded into the polls for election-days, the great majority's relationship to the political processes within the parties is chiefly that of spectators of the mass media. Today's critics do not ask what the public thinks of the mass media, but speak fearfully of what the mass media might say against the opinion of the citizen. Chiefly, our citizens rarely dare to object to the change. Our political-party processes tend, thus, to become a parody of what the great St. Augustine described as ancient imperial Rome's politics of mass-media-orchestrated "bread and circuses."

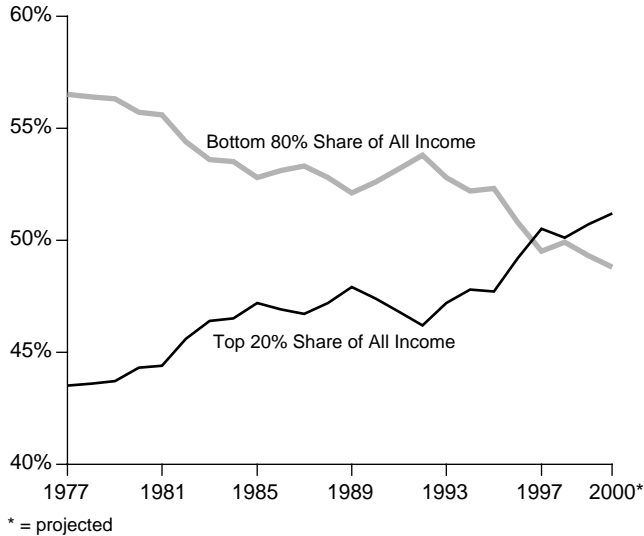
Thus, we live today under government, by a mass-media-orchestrated, mere submissive assent of the people, not consent of the informed mind of the citizen. Events have now reached the point, that, in one way or another, that trend is coming to an end. Now, throughout North America and Europe, young adults of the 18-25 age-interval revolt against their parents' generation, and against today's teachers and university professors: "You have created for us a no-future society!" It is the same no-future society already presented to senior citizens, to the burgeoning mass of homeless, and so on.

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FIGURE 1

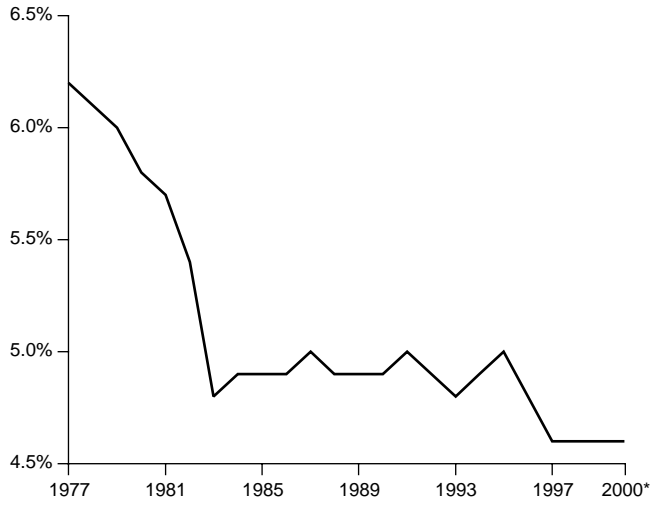
Top 20% of Population Have More Than Half of All After-Tax Income



Sources: Congressional Budget Office; *EIR*

FIGURE 2

Bottom 20% of Population's Share of All After-Tax Income



Sources: *EIR*; Congressional Budget Office.

In this state of affairs, the survival of our nation, demands a voice like that of Presidential candidate Franklin Delano Roosevelt's cry for the cause of "the forgotten man." As the lower half of the upper twenty percentiles of our nation's family-income brackets have also been decimated by the economic depression which has been onrushing, and accelerating, during the 2000-2002 interval, we have reached a point at which the demands for ever-more-savage, depression-driven cuts in the public welfare, are presently, as in 1932-1933 Weimar Germany, a looming threat to the continuation of Constitutional government in our U.S.A.

The future of the Democratic Party, and of the republic, now requires opening the doors to an active role of the majority of our citizenry, a change which can not be accomplished except by returning to candidate Franklin Roosevelt's heralding the cause of "the forgotten man" of 1929-1932. This means, now as then, pointing the finger of blame to those 1964-1999 changes in policies which created the presently skyrocketing depression throughout Europe and the Americas, especially the policies launched, first, under President Nixon, during 1971-1972. It means a return to the model of thinking expressed as the Franklin Roosevelt recovery methods of 1933-1944.

Admittedly, in a democratic process, this change I have proposed must be thoroughly and constructively debated within the Party; but, it must be debated on the basis of the comparative facts of U.S. historical experience since, especially, Coolidge became President. That debate, situated within the framework of our Constitutional system of self-

government, must define the Party and its new role in reversing the present onslaught by the forces of an onrushing "no-future society." Otherwise, given the dismal results of recent trends in policy-shaping, who will accept the invitation to come to our Party?

Admittedly, there is a stubborn residue in both major parties which will disagree vehemently with what I propose. Typical opponents are the circles of Vice-President Cheney and his flock of so-called "chicken-hawk warriors," and also the circles of the collaborators, Senators John McCain and Joseph Lieberman, whom the Hudson Institute heralds as the "Bull Moose" Presidential ticket for 2004. Typical are the fanatics associated with Professor Elliott's devotees Zbigniew Brzezinski and Samuel P. Huntington.

On this account, we must recognize that there are presently three conflicting, historically determined currents in leading U.S. political opinion. One is to be recognized as the tradition of our republic's principal founder, Benjamin Franklin, a tradition consistent with the three great, ruling principles of our Federal Constitution: sovereignty, general welfare, and posterity. The other two are varieties of active or implicit imperialist policies, one akin to the British "liberal imperialist" tradition, as lately described in a *New York Sunday Times Magazine* feature by Michael Ignatieff,¹ and the other typified by the rabidly utopian imperialism of H.G. Wells and Bertrand Russell. The latter are represented today

1. Michael Ignatieff, "The Burden," *New York Times Sunday Magazine*, Jan. 5, 2003.

by those who persist in proposing military policies reminiscent of the imperial Roman Legions' conduct of genocide against the peoples on that Empire's borders, and the universal fascist model of the Nazis' international Waffen-SS and Samuel P. Huntington.

We must assess the presence of those factions, within our nation and foreign affairs, in the light of the three principal, immediate challenges to the security of our nation, and the world at large.

The first challenge, is the need to reverse those domestic and foreign policies of the 1964-2002 interval which have led both our nation and the world into the presently terminal economic collapse of the existing, failed monetary-financial system.

The second challenge, is the threat of a plunge into a permanent state of spreading world war, which is currently represented inside the U.S.A. by the influence of such wild-eyed utopians as Vice-President Cheney, Senators John McCain and Lieberman, and their like.

The third, and most important challenge, is to recognize what I have defined as the existing opportunities for realizing the goals, at last, of a durable global community of principled economic and related cooperation among a system of sovereign nation-states embracing, principally, Eurasia, the Americas, and the cause of justice for sub-Saharan Africa.

The third and last challenge, is to be recognized as echoing President Franklin Roosevelt's vision for a post-war planet freed from the legacies of imperialism and colonialism. The effects of the economic collapse of the failed 1971-2002 world monetary-financial, "floating-exchange-rate" system, have produced the political preconditions for a return to something akin to the 1944-1958 Bretton Woods system of general economic recovery. This requires now the formation of great, cooperating blocs of sovereign nation-states throughout Eurasia, the Americas, and an African continent freed from the imperial rule of foreign-imposed genocide. Instead of economic rivals, we must now see other national economies as indispensable markets for long-term common goals of great infrastructure-building and technology-transfer agreements.

Unity in the National Interest

The successive and combined failures of both the Federalist party, and that of Presidents Jefferson and Madison, prompted the heir of Benjamin Franklin's publishing consortium, Mathew Carey, to publish the first edition of his book entitled *The Olive Branch*, the book which outlined what became that American Whig tradition from which Presidents such as John Quincy Adams, Abraham Lincoln, and Franklin Roosevelt adopted their leading historic roles in our nation's affairs.

Now, as during the period of the second war against Britain, 1812-1815, the urgent task is to rescrumble the political-party system. The concept of such a timely reform is implicit in a review of the history of our political-party system's evolution, a review guided to large degree by study of Carey's argument in that book.

This rescrumbling must, inevitably, take two general forms:

First, if both the Republican and Democratic parties react sensibly to their present situations, the electoral scene will be dominated by a reassortment of the actual and implied components of the two leading parties, each with their appropriate, component factional currents. Otherwise, U.S. electoral politics will be transformed into a desperate mess with foreseeable, but probably incalculable immediate results.

Second, in the best short- to medium-term outcome, the leading currents within both major parties will establish lines of programmatic and related collaboration which are systemically different than those of the recent two decades and more since Paul Volcker's appointment as Federal Reserve Chairman. The nature of the presently cascading types of national and global economic and related emergencies, will impart to such collaboration, forms echoing those of the period of President Franklin Roosevelt's bringing together of those who planned the post-1936 mobilization for the then-inevitable new world war.

Such developments would be fruitful only on the condition that they found their basis in agreement on the three fundamental principles set forth in the Preamble of our Federal Constitution. It should become the included leading function of the Democratic Party to work to unite a powerful combination of political tendencies of our nation around a fuller understanding and efficient application of those principles upon which the existence of our republic was uniquely founded.

In all, healthy politics is mission-oriented policy-making: in brief, what must be done by, and for today's generations, for the assured improvement of the world delivered to the coming next two or more generations. That great principle, called variously *agapē*, *the general welfare*, or *the common good*, which Plato's Socrates counterposes to the doctrines of Glaucon and Thrasymachus, must be recognized as the origin of our founders' notion of the meaning of a true republic, and as the principle of law which has rescued our republic, repeatedly, from the sundry follies of our parties and elected governments of our nation's past history.

At the moment, the world fears us more than likes us; but, should we make this proposed change, it will love us again, both for what we have been in the best moments of our nation's past, and what we shall again become.

Powell Apparent Victim of Hoax

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

This memorandum and accompanying documentation was released on Feb. 9 by the candidate's Presidential campaign committee, LaRouche in 2004.

With the 2004 U.S. Presidential campaign now in motion, there are more than a few reasons to doubt that any of my visible rivals for that office have the combined intellectual and moral qualifications needed to deal with the combined onrush of a general economic collapse, and a desperate push toward a spreading dark age of world wars from which no actual exit is foreseen.

A suddenly unleashing, already raging international scandal over certain dubious elements included in U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell's UNO Security Council address, tends to discredit my Democratic Party rivals even more more than a Powell who was plainly carrying out a mission crafted by others.

For example, U.S. credibility is under assault as today's Reuters' "World News" dispatches featured breaking news which strongly suggests that Colin Powell's UNO Security Council address was, in significant part, a hoax based on cooked-up documents of Britain's Blair government.

According to Reuters, "Glen Rangwala, an Iraq specialist at Cambridge University, who analyzed the Downing Street dossier" praised by Powell, "told Reuters that 11 of its 19 pages were 'taken wholesale from academic papers' . . . Sections in the dossier on Saddam's security apparatus drew heavily on an article written last year by Ibrahim al-Marashi, an American postgraduate student of Iraqi descent who works at the Monterey Institute of International Studies in California."

Reuters described the British dossier referenced by Powell: "It claimed to draw upon 'a number of sources, including intelligence material.' But Friday, officials admitted whole swathes were lifted word for word—grammatical slips and all—from a student thesis."

Today, as in 1928-33

The challenge posed to U.S. citizens by the alleged Blair dossier, is that no one is competent for nomination as a 2004 Democratic Presidential candidate who does not meet a standard of international leadership posed by comparing today's crisis-situation with the situation in Germany and the U.S.A.

over the period from 1928—when the German Müller government collapsed—through the appointment of Adolf Hitler as Germany's Nazi Chancellor on Jan. 30, 1933. We must not only recognize the similarities of today's world's economic and military crisis to those of the 1928-1929 interval; today's threat is far worse than that of 1928-1933.

How must we assess a Democratic candidate who, today, would be panicked by a tainted report—such as that Powell was assigned to carry into the UNO—into pushing the U.S.A. into a war from which the U.S.A. itself might ultimately not return; a war such as the "Clash of Civilizations" war against the Arab world, and who knows besides, which the Chickenhawk consortium of Vice President Cheney and stained Senators John McCain and Joseph Lieberman continue to push, so feverishly, today?

Compare the challenge to the U.S. Presidency today by the standards of the contrast between the roles of Presidents Franklin Roosevelt and Paul von Hindenburg, in a time so much like today's: 1931-1933.

Once again, as during 1928-1933, the world is gripped by an accelerating economic collapse of the world's failed, 1971-2003 international monetary-financial system. In such periods of economic history, a monetary-financial collapse which has already entered its terminal phase, as during 1928-33, or today, is a period in which dictatorships and world wars erupt as a result of the failures of leading governments and political parties. Such is the situation today. In such a period, the failure to find, and select an exceptional leader, such as Franklin Roosevelt, means that some foolish nation, such as Hindenburg's Germany, will probably hand its fate over to something like a new Adolf Hitler, or, perhaps, a Senator John "Bull Moose" McCain.

None of my supposed rivals among the currently visible candidates for the 2004 Presidential nomination measures up to the standard required for a period of crisis such as that ongoing now.

Appendix: What They Are Saying

The following are only a sample of the updates and discussions in which I dealt yesterday [Feb. 8]. They are a sample of what a President should have reviewed, as I did yesterday. They are, therefore, also a sample of what any serious candidate for a Presidential nomination should have been reviewing yesterday. Should any among these be seriously considered for a Presidential nomination under the conditions of economic collapse and threat of more or less world-wide war, in the world today?

They are referenced here for the purpose of affording the reader a sense of the avalanche of reports on the mass of disinformation which the office of Britain's Prime Minister Tony Blair contrived to jam into Secretary Powell's presentation to the UNO Security Council.

Item 1: First, on the report presented as the British Prime Minister's dossier:

Source: Feb. 7 BBC

British sources undercut the anti-Iraq war hysteria by revealing that a British dossier on Iraq, released on Feb. 4, and lavishly praised in the UN speech by Colin Powell the next day, is significantly based on material produced by a graduate student. This is causing quite a stir in Britain itself, and is being used against the Tony Blair government.

In his speech, while rambling on against Iraq, Powell declared, "I would call my colleagues' attention to the fine paper that the United Kingdom distributed yesterday, which describes, in exquisite detail, Iraqi deception activities."

The problem is, as Britain's Channel 4 reported after Powell spoke, that the dossier includes plagiarized material, and information that is 12 years out of date. Channel 4 charged that most of the data came from two academics and a graduate student, and that certain wording was changed by the British government to make a stronger case against Iraq. BBC writes today: "The Channel 4 report said that even typographical and grammatical errors from the student's work were included in the U.K. Morning government dossier. It also noted that the student acknowledged that the information was 12 years old in his report, but the government doesn't make the same acknowledgment."

The British Conservative Party's Shadow Defence Secretary Bernard Jenkin said that the Tories are deeply concerned by all this: "The government's reaction to the Channel 4 News report utterly fails to explain, deny, or excuse the allegations made in it. This document has been cited by the Prime Minister and Colin Powell, as the basis for possible war. Who is responsible for such an incredible failure of judgment?"

Liberal Democrat foreign affairs spokesman Menzies Campbell added: "This is the intelligence equivalent of being caught stealing the spoons. The dossier may not amount to much, but this is a considerable embarrassment for a government trying still to make a case for war."

Item 2: What about Powell's report of links between Iraq and al-Qaeda?

Source: *Wall Street Journal*, Feb. 7, 2003

German Interior Minister, Intelligence and counter-terrorism officers question Colin Powell's evidence of Iraq/al-Qaeda links. German officials, including Minister of Interior Otto Schily, questioned the assertion of U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell on Feb. 5 to the UNSEC [UN Security Council], that a terrorist named Abu Mussah al-Zarqawi provided a firm link between al-Qaeda and Iraq. German counter-terrorism experts, after an 18-month investigation, have compiled their own dossier of "hundreds of pages" on Zarqawi and his organization Al Tawhid—and they say none of it supports the Powell argument that Zarqawi worked cooperatively with Baghdad.

"It's possible the U.S. has sources unavailable to German



British Foreign Minister Jack Straw (left) indicated that the Blair government was unconcerned about the fraudulent nature of the "dossier" it gave Secretary of State Colin Powell—but the rest of the world was very concerned. LaRouche says that as a result, "Powell's UNO Security Council address was, in significant part, a hoax based on cooked-up documents of Britain's Blair government."

intelligence, but we don't see any links between Zarqawi and Iraq," one German intelligence official said. "We assume that the secular ideology of Iraq is too distant from the religion of al-Qaeda for them to cooperate." German Minister of Interior Otto Schily said German intelligence didn't show [that] Mr. Zarqawi operated in areas of Iraq controlled by Baghdad, nor that terrorists such as al-Qaeda had linked up with a state like Iraq.

German officials scored a break a year ago, by rounding up a dozen members of Al Tawhid. Its members said that while Zarqawi was their leader, they had planned attacks on Israel and Jewish sites in Germany. Members of the cell say Iraq never figured in the picture; they say Al Tawhid focussed on the Palestinian cause and establishing a theocracy in Jordan. They say Zarqawi was not himself a core operative of al-Qaeda. Counter-terrorism experts in Germany say that at best an indirect link exists between al-Qaeda and Iraq.

Meanwhile, in a commentary in today's *New York Post*, aptly titled "Godfather of Terror," universal fascist Michael Ledeen went into "spin" overdrive, claiming that Germany endorses Powell's position. Ledeen crows: "We're certainly making progress when Germany one of our most reluctant allies is the source of such devastating intelligence."

Item 3: Expert opinion by a leading retired CIA officer, Dr. Stephen Pelletiere, a professional with leading experience in the Middle East, interviewed Feb. 7.



LaRouche organizers mobilized around Washington with his memo, and found citizens furious with the fakery around Iraq war plans, and Powell's speech. LaRouche says it "tends to discredit my Democratic Party rivals even more more than a Powell who was plainly carrying out a mission crafted by others."

"It's all just show business," says former CIA analyst, of Powell's speech. Dr. Stephen C. Pelletiere, the CIA's senior political analyst on Iraq during the Iran-Iraq war, and a professor at the U.S. Army War College from 1988 to 2000, told *EIR* today that he did not find Secretary of State Powell's presentation to the UN Security Council to be persuasive.

"The al-Qaeda connection is the one that's falling apart most spectacularly," Pelletiere said. He pointed to two articles in yesterday's *New York Times*, one an interview with the head of the al-Ansar group, who's living in exile in Norway, who said he had no awareness of any connection to al-Qaeda, and who said that he had no knowledge of Zarqawi, the so-called high-ranking al-Qaeda operative whom he's supposed to be sheltering.

"All of that raises a question," Pelletiere said, adding that, "the Kurds, who are ringing the al-Ansar enclave, and who are assumed to be fairly knowledgeable about what goes on in that part of the world, claim that the town that Powell singled out as an al-Ansar enclave, actually is in the possession of a rival group, the Komola. I know the Komola, because I worked on them when I was at the Agency in the 1980s, so that's a bona fide group," Pelletiere said. "The Ansar is a new group, but it may be an old group with a new name. because there has always been a small group of Kurds in the North who oppose the secularist Kurds of the two warlords—Talabani and Barzani. This little group was Islamist," Pelletiere stated. "So it would appear Powell's just got his information wrong."

When he was told about the statements by German offi-

cial—that they have conducted an extensive investigation of Zarqawi, and that they have no information supporting Powell's that he works closely with Saddam Hussein, Pelletiere called that "disturbing," saying that "it makes you wonder if the Administration is just going through the motions. They've determined that they're going to invade Iraq, and they're aware that they need a cover from the UN," Pelletiere said, "but they're really not going out of their way, to make a very good case, if it can be shot down that easily.

"When you take that, on top of the Blair dossier, you get the impression that this is all just show business. There isn't any real intelligence investigation going on here."

What do the "nerve gas" intercepts signify? When asked about the intercepts of alleged conversations cited by Powell, Stephen Pelletiere told *EIR* that the Iraqi official's statement cited by Powell—"Don't mention 'nerve gas' in any of your dispatches"—could have been just a routine dissemination of advice from the Iraqi government, based on knowledge of how the United States gathers "sigint" (signals intelligence). "We routinely take thousands of hours and hours of conversations, and then the computer trolls through and picks out certain phrases," Pelletiere explained. "So if they don't want their conversations taped, it would make sense to advise their subordinates to stop using certain key words, because that's going to trigger the sigint."

"The guy isn't actually saying that 'We've got this stuff.' He's just saying: 'Don't use that phrase.' "

Intelligence analysts upset over “politicization” of intelligence. Citing his experience in the CIA in the 1980s under then-Director William Casey, former CIA analyst Pelletiere told *EIR* that he is afraid that this kind of “politicization” is resurfacing. “And of course, the Agency was badly shaken by that, back in the ’80s, and there was a reaction away from it, and I understand that there are a number of Agency analysts who are speaking out, and are very unhappy with what they see.”

“I’ve seen a lot of this at Langley, and I’ve seen a lot of this in Britain,” Pelletiere noted. “British intelligence leaked the material on Blair, in which they showed that they didn’t have any proof of links with al-Qaeda; and then [Foreign Secretary] Jack Straw came out and said, ‘Blair doesn’t give a damn.’ Obviously, there’s a lot of dissent in the intelligence community.”

Item 4: From another relevant U.S. intelligence specialist:

Source: *cfr.org*, Feb. 5

Senior Council on Foreign Relations official says voice intercepts can be faked. Michael Peters, a career military officer, who is now the Executive Vice President of the New York Council on Foreign Relations, was interviewed about Secretary of State Powell’s UN Security Council presentation, by *cfr.org* editor Bernard Gwertzman. In response to the question, “You can always fake voice intercepts?” Peters answered: “Right. Any kind of intelligence, but especially signals intelligence. Messages are so truncated and cryptic that there are a lot of blanks to fill in.”

Peters also said that the Administration used Powell, because he is a much more effective messenger than Bush.

Item 5: Now look at what some would-be Presidential nominees have been saying on the issue of launching a war against the Arab world. Do those would-be Democratic Presidential candidates meet the standard of persons we should trust with the fateful decision of war or peace?

Source: various wire and newspaper accounts, and individuals’ websites, Feb. 5-7.

Democratic candidates and leaders quoted on Iraq, and reacting to Powell’s UN speech:

- Sen. Joseph Lieberman (Conn.), in a statement released after Powell’s speech:

“Patience is a virtue, but too much patience with dangerous lawlessness is a vice. In my view, the case against Saddam is clear, and it is compelling. The time for containment has passed. The time for patience with Saddam’s deceit in the face of Saddam’s danger is over.”

- Sen. John Edwards (N.C.) said on Wednesday [Feb. 5], that Secretary of State Colin L. Powell made a powerful case before the United Nations that Saddam Hussein violated a Security Council resolution on Iraq’s possession of weapons of mass destruction.

“I have long argued that Saddam Hussein is a grave threat

and that he must be disarmed. Iraq’s behavior during the past few months has done nothing to change my mind,” Senator Edwards said. “Secretary of State Powell made a powerful case. This is a real challenge for the Security Council to act. Saddam Hussein is on notice.”

- Rep. Richard Gephardt (Mo.) said, “I believe Secretary Powell made a compelling case that Iraq is concealing its weapons of mass destruction and is in material breach of UN Security Council Resolution 1441.” Gephardt said that he hoped the presentation “will strengthen our alliance with other nations about the course of action ahead. I encourage the Administration to work with our allies during the upcoming weeks on how best to resolve this matter in the interest of our mutual security.”

- Sen. Bob Graham (Fla.), who may campaign for President once he recovers from recent heart bypass surgery, said, “In my opinion, this linkage of Saddam Hussein’s weapons of mass destruction and groups like al-Qaeda and Hezbollah, with a substantial number of trained terrorist operatives placed inside the United States, represents the greatest danger to our people. I continue to urge the President, in the relatively few days left before the start of war with Iraq, to use every measure to protect Americans by dismantling these international terrorist organizations here and abroad.”

- Sen. John F. Kerry (Mass.) said Powell had laid out a “compelling case.” Kerry said he would back using military force to disarm Iraq, but urged the Administration to continue seeking support from the world community.

- Former Gov. Howard Dean (Vt.) said in an interview, “While it is clear that Saddam Hussein is a dreadful person, that is not reason to disarm him unilaterally. I don’t think the evidence rises to the level of an imminent threat to the United States and therefore that military action is justified.”

Dean said he had not been moved by Powell’s arguments—although he made clear that he was not opposed to action to remove Saddam Hussein if Iraq was not in compliance with the United Nations, as opposed to action by the United States alone. He said, “I’m not convinced: I don’t think the case has been made for unilateral action.”

- The Rev. Al Sharpton of New York did not return reporters’ calls seeking comment. He has been consistently opposed to a military strike on Iraq.

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Disastrous Iraq War Can Still Be Stopped

by Edward Spannaus

President Bush and the Chicken-hawks in Washington are being confronted with a growing world-wide resistance to their push for a Middle East war, resistance expressed most notably through more visible American-institutional opposition, and a consolidated bloc of Europe's three major powers—Germany, France, and Russia—joined by China.

The crucial timeframe in which the war must be stopped is the two-week period between the Feb. 14 UN Security Council session, and the end of the month. With over 150,000 U.S. troops already deployed in the Persian Gulf area, and with the Bush Administration having rhetorically painted itself into a corner, most informed observers believe that the end of February will represent the point of no return, unless the Administration backs down from war by then.

Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche, whose mobilization since last August has catalyzed much of the opposition now emerging, is insistent that the war can still be stopped, and identified three crucial potentials:

1. The Administration could adopt an "exit strategy" which would combine the Russia-France-Germany proposal for expanded UN inspections, and the plan for "coercive inspections"—backed by UN "blue helmet" troops—coming out of leading U.S. establishment think-tanks. The outlines of this proposal were reiterated in a Feb. 9 op-ed in the *Washington Post* by Jessica Matthews of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; the plan was developed by Matthews, Gen. Charles Boyd of the Council on Foreign Relations, and former UN chief weapons inspector Rolf Ekeus.

Given how far down the road to war the President has travelled, this plan is, in LaRouche's judgment, the last best alternative to a total fiasco.

2. The government of British Prime Minister Tony Blair could fall, leaving Bush with no significant ally in his "coalition of the willing." Blair is hanging on by a thread, with public opinion in Britain running over 80% against the Iraq war, and with a majority inside Britain's political institutions viewing the Bush war drive as "imperialism for dummies" and sure to fail. While some in the British elites would delight at the United States being drawn into a suicidal trap, none of them wishes to see Great Britain share that fate.

3. A sudden, precipitous collapse of the U.S. dollar, triggered by a pullout of foreign investors from the United States, would dampen the war drive decisively. The grossly overvalued dollar, propped up only by a continuous influx of capital from overseas, has already dropped by 20% in recent months,

and it could easily fall that much more. This would have the added advantage of forcing the President to focus his attention on the fundamental crisis that rightly should be the primary focus of his attention.

U.S. Resistance to War Drive

The popular mood in the United States against an Iraq war is well known to anyone who is paying attention. As is the case in Europe, there is simply no significant support in the U.S. population for this adventure.

Within the institutions that surround the Presidency, opposition is becoming much more visible: This is the case among the uniformed military, the intelligence community, establishment think-tanks, and the Republican Party.

Syndicated columnist Robert Novak recently pointed out that many conservative Republicans are alarmed by the Bush Administration's drive for what he called "an American imperium." Novak referenced a conservative Republican, prominent in Washington's think-tank culture, who recently e-mailed to a friend his concerns about the U.S. strategy "for remaking the entire Middle East." He said he cared little about Saddam Hussein, "but I do care that once we cross the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, we may have started down the road to a Pax Americana through an American imperium from which there is no return."

A handful of leading Democrats in Congress have also been outspoken against the war and Bush's foreign policy, including Sens. Ted Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Carl Levin (D-Mich). The strongest statement came in a Feb. 12 floor speech by Sen. Robert Byrd (D-W.V.), who castigated the Senate for its silence at a time that the country is planning a war which "represents a turning point in U.S. foreign policy and possibly a turning point in the recent history of the world. . . . This nation is about to embark upon the first test of a revolutionary doctrine applied in an extraordinary way at an unfortunate time," said Byrd. "The doctrine of pre-emption—the idea that the United States or any other nation can legitimately attack a nation that is not imminently threatening but may be threatening in the future—is a radical new twist on the traditional idea of self-defense. It appears to be in contravention of international law and the UN Charter, and it is being tested at a time of world-wide terrorism, making many countries . . . wonder if they will soon be on our—or some other nation's—hit list."

Six Democratic members of the House of Representatives, along with soldiers and families of servicemen, filed a suit in Federal court in Boston against President Bush and Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, to block them from launching an attack on Iraq without the Congressional Declaration of War the U.S. Constitution requires. The lawsuit cites the debates in the 1787 Constitutional Convention, and one plaintiff, Rep. John Conyers (D-Mich), stated: "The Founding Fathers did not establish an imperial Presidency with war-making powers. The Constitution clearly reserves that for Congress."

Intelligence Community in Revolt

There is significant opposition among the uniformed military, to the war plans being crafted by the civilians in the Pentagon. The military's concerns are generally voiced by retired officers such as Gen. Anthony Zinni, the former head of the Central Command. What has emerged over the week of Feb. 10 is increasingly outspoken opposition from within the U.S. (and British) intelligence communities.

On Feb. 12, the *International Herald Tribune* published op-eds by two former CIA officers. The first, by Graham Fuller, former vice-chairman of the CIA's National Intelligence Council, was a scathing attack on Rumsfeld for his mocking of the "old Europe." Fuller observed that the "old Europe," led by Germany and France, has put five centuries of war behind them, and has forged a union committed to peace and economic cooperation. Fuller charged that it is the United States which now represents "the old World," which "sees itself as a benign hegemon—or policeman—of the world, undercutting any and all efforts by potential rivals . . . to cast a shadow over overwhelming U.S. power."

Another op-ed, by former CIA analyst Ray McGovern, called "Wishful Thinking, Once Again, in Washington," compared what is happening today, to the willful falsification of intelligence estimates that allowed the United States to sink deeper in the quagmire of the Vietnam War. McGovern is a leader of a group of retired CIA analysts called "Veteran Intelligence Professionals for Sanity" which wrote an open letter to President Bush opposing an Iraq war, and decrying the increasing "politicization" of intelligence.

McGovern also wrote a column on Feb. 13, denouncing CIA Director George Tenet for caving in to political pressure and for contradicting his own Agency's assessments that there is scant evidence of links between Saddam Hussein and al-Qaeda. McGovern said that Tenet's testimony before the Senate Intelligence Committee on Feb. 11 was "remarkable, and, for CIA analysts, demoralizing in the extreme." McGovern explained that "Tenet is fortunate that CIA's Inspector General is a reliable CIA bureaucrat and that so many CIA analysts have mortgages and kids in college. Otherwise, the outrage among analytic ranks might spell revolution."

U.S. Citizens Not 'Terrorized' Into War

In the days after the Justice Department's Feb. 8 announcement of an "orange alert" and accompanying bewildering announcements by the Homeland Security Department and the FBI, Americans resisted "Sharonization" of the nation's national security crisis—the attempt to force them to support war out of fear of terrorism, as has been done to Israelis under Ariel Sharon. While the announcements scared some into rushing to buy sheeting and duct tape to "defend" homes against chemical attack, informal media polls found 75% not responding to the "terror alert" announcements at all.

Activists with Lyndon LaRouche's movement, who distributed the Presidential pre-candidate's "Powell Apparent Victim of Hoax" broadside *en masse* in the area around Washington, D.C., have found resistance to the war policy toughening under the example of LaRouche's leadership and Europe's opposition. News of the hoax embedded in Colin Powell's Feb. 6 UN presentation, circulating nationally, was reflected in considerable anger at the Secretary of State, who only a week earlier was widely trusted on the war issue in national polls. There was even greater anger expressed against Vice President Dick Cheney, Defense Secretary Donald "Duct Tape" Rumsfeld—as some are calling him—and particularly among Demo-

crats, against war-hawk Sen. Joseph Lieberman (Conn.).

The other clear pattern, was that even around the nation's capital and among large numbers of Federal government employees, the firm European resistance of early February to the drive for war, opened the floodgate of disgust for this "chicken-hawk" policy among Americans. Large numbers stopped to emphasize to the LaRouche organizers, "I don't want a war!" or, "I do not think we should be over in Iraq"; and demanded to know that LaRouche is totally opposed to the United States fighting in Iraq. A Belgian TV crew, out looking for "anti-European Americans" to interview, could find few.

The same resistance was displayed dramatically in a town meeting in Alexandria, Virginia on Feb. 11, held by Rep. James Moran (D). Several hundred people, ranging from senior citizens to children brought by their parents, attended the meeting, broadcast on CSPAN TV, to which Moran had invited Pentagon bigwigs, including chief spokeswoman Victoria Clarke, to "inform the public" on a potential Iraq war. "The public" wasn't buying it. As *Washington Post* columnist Courtland Milloy noted, they "listened respectfully, at first," but then "couldn't contain themselves" at the condescension and lying from the Pentagon officials. Attendees compared the Patriot II Act idea of Attorney General John Ashcroft to "George Orwell's *1984*," or "more like the Gestapo"; demanded to know what was the threat from Iraq; and became increasingly hostile. Eventually Moran, after admitting that "Congress has abdicated its responsibility" to oppose dangerous war policies, had to end the meeting early to prevent embarrassment and loss of protocol for Ms. Clarke et al.

Al-Qaeda Dossier Comes From New Yorker Magazine

by Michele Steinberg

Colin Powell's testimony at the UN on Feb. 5 has unleashed a flood of well-aimed critiques, that counter, in great detail, and with great competence, the dossier presented against Iraq by the Bush Administration. War is not an option, say these reports, many of which are prepared by intelligence and military veterans, who are trying to avert another Vietnam War disaster.

On Feb. 13, Ray McGovern, a CIA analyst for 27 years and a co-founder of Veteran Intelligence Professionals for Sanity (VIPS), wrote a commentary entitled "CIA Director Caves In." He said, "Wanted: gas masks for CIA's analysis directorate. Not because of Code Orange, but to stanch the stench and give analysts' arms some rest. They have been holding their noses ever since CIA Director George Tenet's testimony to the Senate Select Committee on Feb. 11. Tenet caved in to political pressure to establish a link between Iraq and al-Qaeda. . . . In briefing the Senators, Tenet demonstrated high tolerance for cooking intelligence to the recipe of policy."

McGovern compares this cooking of intelligence to the Vietnam-era spinning of intelligence that led to "filling the entire left half of the Vietnam Memorial in Washington with the names of those killed or missing in action."

Tenet was just following the example set by Powell at the UN on Feb. 5. But the dossier is quickly shredding.

No Hard Evidence

A report entitled "Still No Hard Evidence of Link Between Hussein and Al-Qaeda," issued by the Fourth Freedom Forum in Washington in mid-February, goes to the heart of the Powell dossier: the figure of Abu Musaab al-Zarqawi. Powell claimed, that al-Zarqawi masterminded the assassination of U.S. diplomat Lawrence Foley in Amman, Jordan in October 2002; and that al-Zarqawi is a collaborator of Osama bin Laden who created a terror training camp in Iraq and runs a terrorist cell in Baghdad. With all these allegations, ask the authors, why is al-Zarqawi *not listed* in the FBI's current roster of "most wanted terrorists"?

The report also says, citing a Feb. 7 story in Agence France-Presse, that "Powell displayed a diagram linking Zarqawi to two Islamic militants previously arrested in Paris," but French intelligence sources said that " 'interrogations of the suspects did not establish a link between the two men and al-Zarqawi. . . . Al-Zarqawi's name never once appeared in our different investigations.' " They also note, "A senior Ger-

man official told the *New York Times* . . . 'as of yet we have seen no indication of a direct link between Zarqawi and Baghdad.' " The German intelligence services had spent 18 months rounding up the group that Zarqawi created, but it is *not* al-Qaeda.

The Fourth Freedom report also challenged the claim that the Islamist Ansar al-Islam group in northern Iraq is run by Baghdad. On that point, the most extensive refutation of the al-Zarqawi-Ansar-Baghdad tale came from the International Crisis Group, headquartered in Brussels, and also based in Washington, which issued a lengthy report from Brussels and Amman.

Both organizations site the case of Najmeddin Faraj Ahmad, known as "Mullah Krekar," now living in Norway, who founded the Ansar al-Islam group. Krekar was arrested in the Netherlands in December 2002, held for nearly a month, interrogated by the FBI, and released in mid-January. Krekar told the BBC on Jan. 31 that his group aims to bring down the Saddam Hussein regime "and replace it with an Islamic regime." An Arab source with extensive knowledge of Islamic fundamentalism told *EIR* that Krekar had also revealed that during the interrogations, the United States had offered to pay him a large amount of money to *say* that he is supported by Saddam Hussein. When Krekar refused, the United States offered him money to work against Saddam Hussein. He refused again. *EIR*'s source asked, "If this group is so dangerous, why did the U.S. release its leader?"

Then, on Feb. 11, another key assertion by Powell—that al-Qaeda, through Ansar al-Islam, has an active base in northern Iraq, producing chemical weapons—was shown to be false. Powell had shown satellite photos, pinpointing the location of the Ansar al-Islam camp. But three days later, 20 reporters from various publications, including the *New York Times*, visited the site in northern Iraq, and found *nothing*. According to the *Los Angeles Times*, the reporters saw "a dilapidated collection of shacks without indoor plumbing or the electrical capacity to produce the weapons" that Powell had described.

So, from what hat did the Bush Administration pull its Baghdad/Ansar/al-Qaeda rabbit? From all indications, the major, if not sole source of the "connectos" is *New Yorker* magazine—available on newsstands for \$3.95, quite a saving for the U.S. government. Author Jeffrey Goldberg—a freelancer and favorite of the neo-conservative chicken-hawks, who once worked for the *New York Times Magazine* and is the former New York bureau chief for *Forward*, the national Jewish newspaper—has all the details, published in two articles in February 2002 and 2003. Goldberg indicates one of his main sources is Barham Alih, the so-called prime minister of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, which is fighting a war against Ansar. Alih, however, doesn't have a country, unless the United States wins the war against Iraq and gives him Kurdistan. Like Iraqi exile and Presidential wannabe Ahmed Chalabi, Alih might say just about anything to get the war in which he is promised a piece of the pie.

McCain and Lieberman: 'Bull Moose' Mate Again

by Scott Thompson

Senators and potential Presidential candidates John McCain (R-Ariz.) and Joseph Lieberman (D-Conn.) are seeking again to put Congressional pressure on President George W. Bush to go to war immediately—as at the Feb. 8-9 “Wehrkunde” meeting in Munich, where the pair proclaimed that the Iraq war is “their policy.” They continue to blackmail President Bush to go through with this reckless Clash of Civilizations war, including through McCain’s ongoing threat to follow his hero, President Teddy Roosevelt’s 1912 “Bull Moose” campaign, in the 2004 Presidential election. This McCain option, concocted at the Hudson Institute by his chief spokesman, Marshall Wittman, threatens the President with a third-party vote drain like that by which Teddy Roosevelt knocked off Republican Presidential candidate Howard Taft and elected the “Ku Klux Klan Democrat,” Woodrow Wilson. It makes McCain and Lieberman virtual “running mates” for 2004, promoting the same set of dangerous utopian war policies.

At the same time, despite their *vox populi* rhetoric about “reform of government” and helping “the middle class,” McCain and Lieberman have both been seeking to dismantle what remains of U.S. infrastructure—including transportation, water, and energy—in the name of cutting “larded pork.”

Moreover, as *EIR* has reported, both Lieberman and McCain are being promoted by the so-called “New Democrats” of the Democratic Leadership Council (DLC), set up by the financial support of Michael A. Steinhardt, the son and beneficiary of the Meyer Lansky Syndicate’s number-one jewel fence, “Red” Steinhardt. The DLC is dedicated to destroy the last vestiges of President Franklin Roosevelt’s commitment to the “forgotten man” under the General Welfare clause of the Preamble to the Constitution. The DLC, of which Lieberman was the longest serving head from 1993-2000 under Steinhardt’s patronage, has twice published pieces by Wittmann praising the McCain “Bull Moose Party” option.

‘Bush Enforcing McCain-Lieberman Policy’

Demonstrating the overweening lunacy of Lieberman and McCain was the former’s Feb. 8 Munich Wehrkunde speech, entitled “NATO’s Future Role.” Lieberman boasted, “In fact, five years ago, after Saddam ejected the UN inspectors, John McCain and I gave up on containment and introduced the Iraqi Liberation Act, which, when it became law, made a change of regime in Baghdad official U.S. policy. You might therefore say that, when it comes to Iraq, President Bush is just enforcing the McCain-Lieberman policy.”

In the same speech, Lieberman stressed that “in a world facing new and evolving threats—terrorists, rogue regimes, and weapons of mass destruction—NATO is split.” Back in the United States, Lieberman and McCain called in the press on Feb. 11 and proposed a Congressional move to further this split by isolating France and Germany, whose leaders continue to oppose the “McCain-Lieberman policy.” McCain’s Feb. 11 press release quoted Lieberman: “France and Germany . . . are important allies of America—but in this case, the tone and volume of their dissent is in danger of drowning out the voice of a nearly united Europe. We must not let that happen.” Joined by Sens. Lindsey Graham (R-S.C.) and Evan Bayh (D-Ind.), they said they will “introduce a Sense of the Congress resolution praising 18 European allies for their support for enforcing UN Security Council Resolution 1441 which demands Iraqi disarmament.”

According to a Feb. 11 transcript of the four Senators’ press conference by Federal News Service, they gave a backhanded slap at France and Germany, praising the European nations that have offered to support a U.S. war—i.e., “the Vilnius 10” and “the Gang of Eight.” The event quickly turned into a French- and German-bashing session, with special venom directed at France. The public relations stunt was highlighted by Graham’s sycophantism towards Lieberman. “I want to say,” Graham began, “that Senator Lieberman’s presentation in Munich was outstanding. It made me proud to be an American, it made me proud to be a member of the Senate. Senator McCain has been a voice in foreign policy for a long time, and I’m a Republican and he’s a Republican. But the fact that Senator Lieberman would stand up with Rumsfeld and McCain and have a united front about what our nation needs at this time was heartening.”

Even before his “Manchurian candidate” moment at Wehrkunde, where McCain blasted those who would not support pre-emptive war against Iraq, he had tried to dominate the Senate and abridge the Constitution by arguing that there was no need for a Congressional Declaration of War against Iraq, as President FDR had sought even after Pearl Harbor. In a Jan. 29 press release, McCain called for defeat of a resolution to this effect by Sens. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Robert Byrd (D-W.V.). McCain argued: “Mr. President, over three months ago, I worked with Senators Lieberman, Warner, and Bayh to manage the resolution authorizing the use of military force against Iraq. . . . Seventy-seven Senators then voted to authorize the President to use our armed forces. . . . That debate is over. . . . The Senator from Massachusetts apparently believes we should revoke the President’s authority as Commander in Chief . . . unless there is clear evidence of an imminent Iraqi threat to the United States. But in the world we live in, there is no such thing as knowledge of imminence of attack. . . . I believe the case to disarm Saddam Hussein has become more compelling.” A spokesman for Senator Byrd told *EIR*, that his resolution was then bottled up in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by Committee Chairman John Lugar (R-Ind.).

Gutting U.S. Infrastructure

U.S. citizens may have been puzzled by the sight of National Guardsmen who had been called up for “the McCain-Lieberman policy” of war with Iraq, having to use their “frequent flyer miles” to get to the war zone on civilian aircraft. But, this is apparently fine for McCain and the DLCers, who would gladly shut down what little remains of America’s national economic infrastructure.

In contrast to Democratic Party Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche’s “Super-TVA” policy proposal for infrastructure and recovery measures in the spirit of those of FDR in the last Depression, McCain opposes any appropriation for basic infrastructure as just so much “pork.” In a Dec. 4, 2001 26-page press release, “McCain Objects to \$4 Billion in Porkbarrel Projects in FY’02 Transportation Appropriations Bill,” McCain pushed a House-Senate conferees report to cut both the Boston Central Artery Tunnel Project (“The Big Dig”), and the national rail carrier Amtrak, in accordance with

the “privatization” schemes of the neo-conservatives’ Amtrak Reform Council. It is notable that the minimum to keep Amtrak running, carrying more passengers than the airlines in the Northeast corridor, is \$1.2 billion annually, as compared to an estimated \$3 billion a day for war against Iraq.

McCain now claims that \$1.1 billion in specific rail enhancement and connection projects of the Federal Transit Administration should be cut. He argues against any spending on “transportation planning, research, and development.” He would eliminate dozens of “instrument landing systems” which would make airports more secure, to save \$27 million; and he calls for \$131 million in cuts against improvements of “Terminal Air Traffic Control Facilities,” when everyone knows the existing system is overloaded. Further, he calls for \$433 million in cuts in the Federal Aviation Administration’s suggested improvements at nearly 100 airports. Thus, McCain represents a form of universal fascism where even “the trains do not run on time.”

Egyptians Warn U.S. Of High Cost of War

As the Washington media were preoccupied with hyping a war against Iraq, little attention was paid to an Egyptian delegation that had spent over a week early in February, talking to U.S. officials. The delegation included President Hosni Mubarak’s son Gamal Mubarak, who heads the policy planning committee of the ruling National Democratic Party, President Mubarak’s chief political advisor Dr. Osama El Baz, and Minister of Foreign Trade Youssef Boutros-Ghali. The delegation sought to negotiate some recompense for the economic disaster which would befall their nation, should the United States launch an attack on Iraq. They were anxious to stave off U.S. military action, as well as to prevent any spillover in this “clash of civilizations” offensive into U.S.-Egyptian relations.

To defray its costs of a U.S. war on Iraq, Egypt is asking for an additional U.S. aid package and has renewed its appeals for a bilateral free-trade agreement. The Bush Administration is still considering a request for \$2 billion in new military assistance along with \$10 billion in loan guarantees.

The delegation was also intent on getting the Bush Administration to revive peace efforts between Israel and the Palestinian Authority. At a forum in Washington on Feb. 6, on “Egypt and the United States, Further Prospects for a Strategic Partnership,” Osama El Baz said: “We have wasted valuable time in the Arab-Israeli conflict. We have

to jump-start the process. We can’t allow the situation to deteriorate further.” President Mubarak had just that week phoned Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon, to discuss ways to move the peace process forward. In a dig at those U.S. officials, such as former National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski, who had helped create the mujahideen during the 1980s, El Baz remarked, “Some of these terrorist gangs were viewed by some political circles here as former allies at the same time that they were contaminating the minds of the younger generation.”

Another speaker at the forum, Lawrence Eagleburger, who was George H.W. Bush’s last Secretary of State, stressed, “There is only one nation that can get Israel moving in the right direction, and that is the United States.”

EIR asked panelist Gen. Anthony Zinni (USMC-ret.), a prominent opponent of another war against Iraq, what effect an American Empire paradigm-shift would have on the U.S. military. Eagleburger intervened: “There would be a revolution in the ranks if anybody tried to do that,” he said. Zinni concurred: “The military takes on the burden of a new deployment only when it has to. The biggest squeals come from the Pentagon whenever a new foreign deployment is added. You would not find anyone in the military that would support such a policy, or even the idea that the U.S. must become some kind of colonial power.”

Eagleburger again interjected, “You have to remember how difficult it was to get the American people to support even the limited operations we had in Bosnia and in Kosovo. Anybody who even thought of turning the U.S. into a colonial power would see radical shift in the public opinion polls. The U.S. will not become a colonial power.”

—William Jones

Michael Novak Catholics Want Pope To Support War

by William F. Wertz, Jr.

In an example of absolute imperial arrogance, Michael Novak of the American Enterprise Institute (AEI) in Washington flew to Rome, at the behest of U.S. Vatican Ambassador Jim Nicholson, with the announced intention to meet with Pope John Paul II, to convince the Pope to support the pre-emptive war doctrine of Novak and fellow Utopians in and around the Bush Administration. It should come as no surprise that the Pope rejected this obscene overture from Novak, who thus exposed himself as the Donald Rumsfeld of the Catholic Church.

But what is behind Michael Novak and his sidekick at the AEI, George Weigel, the nationally syndicated columnist whose columns have appeared in the *Arlington Catholic Herald* in the northern Virginia suburbs of Washington, rejecting the “just war” teaching of St. Augustine and St. Thomas Aquinas to which the Pope adheres? Weigel and Novak simultaneously advocate the anti-Christian, Bogomil economic policies of Adam Smith. Novak, Weigel, and Rev. Richard John Neuhaus have systematically attempted to hijack such papal encyclicals as *Centesimus Annus* and portray them as endorsing the “free trade,” Thatcherite policies of the Mont Pelerin Society and the International Monetary Fund.

As *EIR* has reported (see *EIR*, April 19, 2002, “Schools’ Plot: Who’s Snuffing Your Neighbor’s Kittens?”), the Arlington Diocese of the Catholic Church has been taken over by a fascist, “Carlist” cabal centered on Christendom College in Front Royal, Virginia, and St. Catherine of Siena parish in Great Falls. While claiming to be super-orthodox Catholics who are close to the Pope (Weigel, for example, authored a papal biography), this clique is actively organizing against John Paul II. Michael Novak’s connection to this cabal dates back to the 1970s, when a number of his articles were published in the Buckley family’s *Triumph* magazine.

Now, a scandal has broken out in the diocese, of which only a few distorted elements have surfaced in the media, but which gives, so to speak, a bottoms-up view of the true nature of this problem. In a sworn deposition taken on July 24, 2002 in the case of *Jim Lambert v. Bishop Paul Loverde*, Arlington Diocese priest Father James Haley alleges that many of the priests previously exposed by *EIR* as associated with the Christendom College-St. Catherine of Siena fascist-Carlist cult—which ran an operation against associates of Lyndon

LaRouche through one Fernando Quijano—are part of a widespread homosexual clique in positions of power within the diocese.

As *EIR* has documented, this faction, associated with William F. Buckley, Jr.’s brother-in-law L. Brent Bozell and Warren Carroll, the founder of Christendom College, is virtually an heretical, *Sede vacante* grouping. It directly opposes the Christianity of Pope John Paul II and such leading collaborators of the Pope as the late Cardinal Francis Xavier Nguyen Van Thuan, author of *The Spiritual Exercises of John Paul II: Testimony of Hope* (see *Fidelio*, Spring 2001). These Carlists, under the super-orthodox pose, are actually neo-liberals in the tradition of the British pseudo-philosopher Jeremy Bentham’s “In Defense of Pederasty.” Perhaps the documented sexual perversion of Robert Hanssen—the former FBI agent convicted of spying for the Soviets and a parishioner at St. Catherine of Siena along with Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia and FBI Director Louis Freeh—was not just Hanssen’s personal aberration, but rather a reflection of a broader problem, which has not yet been rooted out. Also of note, is the fact that the Arlington Diocese is one of only two in the United States which do not allow girls to be altar servers, as permitted by the Vatican, beginning in 1994.

Without endorsing the group supporting Father James Haley, “The Roman Catholic Faithful,” which itself takes a narrow-minded and doctrinaire view of Church problems, Haley’s allegations must be taken seriously, given that he has made them under oath. Lending credibility to his sworn allegations is the fact that charges Haley made to Arlington Bishop Loverde against three priests in the diocese—Revs. Verrecchia, Erbacher and Hamilton—have proven to be accurate. Loverde failed to act on those allegations.

Father Haley’s Allegations

Haley, ordained in 1987, first reported in 1992 that Father James Verrecchia, pastor at All Saints in Manassas, was having an affair with a married woman in the parish, and simultaneously possessed a collection of homosexual pornographic pictures. All Saints was the parish where Christendom College founder William Carroll’s wife Anne had established the “private Catholic” Seton High School. Verrecchia was also under the influence of a so-called prophet by the name of Mark Brandt, who claimed to have visions of the Virgin Mary. Haley reported this to Loverde, but when Verrecchia, in response, slandered Haley to the Bishop, Loverde failed to take action against Verrecchia, who later impregnated the woman and left the priesthood to marry her. The Bishop, on the advice of Father Rippy—the diocesan chancellor and a friend of Verrecchia’s—in July 1999 cancelled Haley’s prospective appointment as pastor of Our Lady of Hope in Potomac Falls, and transferred him “temporarily” to St. Lawrence parish.

The pastor there, Father William Erbacher, showed Father Haley a picture book of St. Lawrence and pointed out to him

what he referred to as the “boys of the previous pastor, Father McAfee.” Father Franklyn McAfee is now the pastor at St. Catherine of Siena—where Hanssen, Freeh, and Scalia attended. According to Haley, Erbacher said that McAfee was in the practice of giving altar boys \$500-1,000 in cash to continue serving into post-pubescence. Haley further said that according to Erbacher, McAfee took many of these boys to his beach house. Haley reports that according to Erbacher, Father Jerome Fasano, McAfee’s predecessor at St. Catherine’s, also took the altar boys to his beach home.

In his deposition, Haley stated that Father Rippy, Father Danny Spychala, now Assistant Chaplain at Fairfax Hospital in Falls Church with residence at Saint Ambrose Rectory in Annandale, Father Erbacher, and Father Bill Saunders all seemed to be homosexuals. Saunders was formerly the president of the Notre Dame Graduate School of Christendom College, is now the pastor of Our Lady of Hope parish, and was recently made Dean of the Deanery in western Fairfax County, inclusive of St. Catherine of Siena, and Loudoun County, by Bishop Loverde. Saunders also writes a weekly column in the *Arlington Catholic Herald* entitled “Know Your Faith.”

Father Rippy, who was replaced as diocesan chancellor in 1999, and is now at Our Lady of Lourdes in Arlington, is alleged by Haley to have travelled, together with Father Erbacher, to Las Vegas on several occasions.

Finally, while at St. Lawrence, Haley went to Bishop Loverde with evidence that Father Erbacher was stealing funds from the collections and was engaged in homosexual pornography. As in the case of Father Verrecchia, Erbacher was in possession of a large collection of homosexual material. Erbacher was later removed for embezzling funds.

The Bishop’s Pattern of Inaction

Once more, the Bishop failed to act on the charges and instead transferred Haley, this time to St. Mary’s in Fredericksburg—where, once again, the priest there, Father Dan Hamilton, was charged by Haley with being involved in homosexual activity. Hamilton resigned as pastor of the parish in September 2002.

When Haley responded to a subpoena in a lawsuit brought by Jim Lambert—whose ex-wife married former Father Verrecchia—Haley was asked by Bishop Loverde to resign from the priesthood. He has since been stripped of all priestly duties.

In his deposition, Haley also makes a number of allegations against Bishop Loverde personally to explain Loverde’s refusal to take timely action in the cases of homosexuality reported to him.

In addition, according to The Roman Catholic Faithful, “After Loverde became bishop of Arlington, the diocese received an application for the priesthood from a man who admitted to having been in a same-sex relationship for ten years. Father Gould recommended against accepting the man

into the seminary program. Father Gould was overruled by Bishop Loverde. Subsequently, Father Gould was removed from his position of Vocations Director.”

However, clearly a problem existed in the Arlington Diocese prior to Loverde’s becoming Bishop. There was one case in the Arlington Diocese in the 1990s, under the late Bishop John Keating, of a priest who committed suicide after being accused of homosexual activity, and another case of a priest suspected of homosexuality, who died under mysterious circumstances. In August 1992, the chancellor of the diocese for 13 years, William Reinecke, was found on the grounds of Holy Cross Abbey near Berryville, shot dead, an apparent suicide. After Reinecke’s death, a young man came forward alleging that he had previously confronted Monsignor Reinecke with charges of sexual molestation.

The Roman Catholic Faithful also reported that “In 1995, Father Keith Ramey, pastor of Queen of Apostles Parish in Alexandria, was found dead in his bathtub with a bag over his head. He had been taking sleeping pills, although it was unclear if this was a suicide or whether Father Ramey was engaged in some other activity. Ramey was well known as a rather flamboyant homosexual.” His associate pastor was Father William Saunders, the Christendom College graduate school president. When Father Saunders started a new parish in Potomac Falls, Bishop Loverde replaced him at Queen of Apostles with Father Salvator Ciullo, who was later discovered to have stolen large amounts of parish money.

The Answer

If humanity is to survive, one must identify the cause of the decadence which clearly afflicts not only the Arlington, Virginia diocese of the Catholic Church, but society in general. The source is the shift over the last 35 years from a “producer” society, which emphasizes the fact that man, by virtue of his capacity for cognition, is created in the living image of God, the Creator, to a “consumer” society, in which man is regarded as merely a pleasure-seeking animal. It is the toleration and advocacy of the bestial, imperial philosophy and policies of Aristotle, Jeremy Bentham, William James, and Adam Smith that underlies today’s consumer society.

There are those with a missionary disposition, like Pope John Paul II and the late Cardinal Van Thuan, who oppose this decadence, in that they address the spiritual aspect of man, which is to say the cognitive quality, that distinguishes man from the beast. They do this through spiritual exercises using the method of Plato’s Socratic dialogues. Unfortunately, the number of those fighting the current decadence with such methods is few.

Therefore, as Lyndon LaRouche has emphasized, “the answer lies in those of us who have a devotion to the concept of spiritual exercises, and it is upon us—whether we’re in the clergy or not—on whom the rescue of civilization depends for our role as leaders.”

Daniels Spars With Senate Democrats

Office of Management and Budget Director Mitch Daniels received an unfriendly welcome from Democrats when he appeared before the Senate Budget Committee on Feb. 5, to defend President Bush's proposed FY 2004 budget. Committee Chairman Don Nickles (R-Okla.) made reference to the precipitous decline in Federal tax revenues over the past two years. To get out of the deficit, he said, "we have to show fiscal discipline and we also have to figure out ways to grow the economy."

While committee Republicans accepted Daniels' assertion that the revenue decline of the past two years has been the result of the collapse of the stock market bubble, Kent Conrad (D-N.D.) did not. "The tax cuts [of 2001] have played a major role in the return to deficits and burgeoning debt," he said. "That's undeniable."

Ernest F. Hollings (D-S.C.) accused the Bush Administration of using Enron-style accounting to make the deficits in the budget look smaller than they are. He noted that the budget projects total Federal debt to climb from \$6.7 trillion in 2003 to \$7.3 trillion in 2004, an increase of \$569 billion, as opposed to the deficit projection of \$307 billion—a fact which Daniels acknowledged.

Omnibus Appropriations Stopped on Drought Aid

House and Senate negotiators met on Feb. 10 to work out an agreement on the 1,000-page FY 2003 Omnibus Appropriations bill. Reports the next day indicated that a few major disagreements remain. One, is over \$3.1 billion in assistance for farmers in drought-stricken areas, added in the Senate as an amendment sponsored by Thad Cochran (R-Miss.). The White House is threatening to veto the bill if it goes

over the \$750 billion limit in discretionary spending, and House leaders are saying they will not accept an across-the-board cut in the bill to pay for the drought relief. Senate Appropriations Committee Chairman Ted Stevens (R-Ak.), articulating the Senate view, warned, "There will be no bill unless there is a drought provision."

Complicating the issue is that negotiators agreed to add \$6 billion to cover expenses incurred by military operations in Afghanistan, possibly barring the drought assistance. The money was added at the request of Vice President Dick Cheney. The bill also includes \$1.15 billion for Amtrak, but it limits the amount of money Amtrak can spend on certain long-distance routes that the Bush Administration is seeking to cut.

On Feb. 5 the House passed yet another continuing resolution, this one running until Feb. 20, nearly five months after the beginning of the fiscal year. An attempt by David Obey (D-Wisc.) to add instructions to the conference committee addressing Medicare—one to suspend the planned 4.4% cut in payment rates to doctors, and the second to raise payment rates to rural hospitals—was defeated by a vote of 215 to 195.

Rumsfeld Defends Budget To Skeptical House Panel

The cost of the buildup against Iraq, and of "military transformation," dominated a House Armed Services Committee hearing on the proposed FY 2004 Defense budget on Feb. 5. Committee Chairman Duncan Hunter (R-Calif.) said that the \$380 billion budget proposal still falls short of what some on the committee feel is "the necessary level of reinvestment to sustain the current force." Hunter said that the budget proposes to retire or cancel numerous programs "in virtually every combat category" to free up funds to

pay for military transformation. "We should not be forced to incur such near-term risk, in terms of diminished combat capability, in order to invest in the future solely because we have not properly resourced the Defense budget."

However, much of the back and forth between committee members and Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld dealt with the costs of current operations and a possible war with Iraq. Operations relating to the war on terrorism are running at about \$1.6 billion per month, and Rumsfeld told the committee that the Defense Department has spent about \$2.1 billion for the force buildup in the Persian Gulf. All of that money is coming out of appropriated operations and maintenance funds and the buildup has not been taken into account.

Several committee members questioned whether personnel strength could be maintained at the current level of about 1.38 million, given the increased tempo of operations. Rumsfeld repeated his opposition to reinstating the draft.

Estrada Nomination Stalled in Senate

On Feb. 11, Senate Minority Leader Tom Daschle (D-S.D.) announced that the Senate Democratic Caucus would not allow a vote on the nomination of Miguel Estrada to be a judge on the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals until the White House answered certain concerns. "Mr. Estrada has been intransigent and unwilling to provide even the basic information," Daschle said.

In a letter to President Bush, Democrats asked that documents be turned over from the Solicitor General's office, where Estrada is the deputy to Solicitor General Theodore Olson, and that Estrada answer questions that were first put to him at his confirmation hearing 18 months ago.

Beyond NATO

History was made last week, when, for the first time in the 50-year life of the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance (NATO), a number of European nations vetoed a proposal by the United States. In particular, Belgium, backed by France and Germany, cast a veto against the U.S./British proposal for NATO to provide military support for Turkey, so that nation could defend itself in the midst of an impending war against Iraq. In fact, the Belgians argued, such an act of “defense” actually implied allied aggression against Iraq, an aggression which neither the United Nations, nor any individual nation, had justly declared.

In this case, one could actually agree with the rhetoric of the Bush Administration: NATO has proven itself “irrelevant.” But, in fact, this irrelevance has been proven many times over for 12 years now. It’s time for NATO to be buried in peace.

Lyndon LaRouche made the point about NATO in a most pithy way back in May 1997, when the drive for expansion of the alliance into the backyard of Russia was in high gear. What he showed was that NATO was totally irrelevant to the real strategic threats of the day, threats ranging from the London-sponsored terrorism of Osama bin Laden, to the destruction of the sovereignty of the European nation-states through the adoption of the Maastricht Treaty. In fact, LaRouche pointed out, the dominant ideology of NATO, involving the spread of “free trade” and other such monetarist insanity, was a surefire way to *destroy* the nations which the alliance was pledged to defend.

Added to that was the fact that the Utopian faction in Britain and the United States was determined to make NATO an instrument of their one-world-government Malthusian policy toward the Third World. It was clear then, in 1997, to those with a commitment to peaceful relations among nations, that NATO’s time had passed.

What then was the rational alternative to NATO? LaRouche identified it in 1997 as being reflected in the then-recent agreements between the Presidents of Russia and China, which were dedicated to intensified eco-

conomic cooperation between the two nations. Today, the alternative has taken an even more concrete shape, in the form of the nexus of relations between China, India, and Russia, on behalf of Eurasian Land-Bridge development. In truth, the Eurasian Land-Bridge policy *is* the best defense of national security for the nations of Europe and the Americas—and the rest of the world’s nations as well.

In other words, how does one define “national security”? Is it a matter of military hardware, or are we talking about the ability of countries to provide for the living standards of their populations? How can a nation have national security, if it does not control its credit system? Or its food supply? What is the pathway toward nations achieving this kind of national security?

Back in the period *before* NATO was established, when Franklin Delano Roosevelt was conceiving the post-war order, there was a viable conception of a concert of nations, organized around the idea of economic cooperation, national sovereignty, and economic development. Roosevelt’s intent, as he put it forward in extensive discussions with Churchill and others, was to eliminate the hideous poverty and degradation which imperial rule had created, through the new financial institutions being created at the War’s end. All that changed with Truman’s succession, and the Churchill-instigated launching of the Cold War, which effectively ruled out economic cooperation between East and West Europe, and left the world to be dominated by geopolitics instead.

When the Soviet Union collapsed in 1990-91, all semblance of a rational foundation for NATO disappeared. It was for that reason that LaRouche put forward at that time, as he had already done back in 1988, in anticipation of Soviet collapse, a vision of East-West collaboration known as “the Productive Triangle,” to solve the desperate economic problems of the East. Unfortunately, the geopoliticians prevailed.

Now, the opportunity has arisen again. Let’s bury NATO—and implement the Eurasian Land-Bridge instead!

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