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Executive Intelligence Review

March 26, 2004 Vol. 31 No. 12 www.larouchepub.com \$10.00

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*EIR (ISSN 0273-6314) is published weekly (50 issues),
by EIR News Service Inc., 217 4th Street, S.E.,
Washington, DC 20003. (202) 543-8002. (703) 777-
9451, or toll-free, 888-EIR-3258.*

*World Wide Web site: <http://www.larouchepub.com>
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17390, Washington, D.C. 20041-0390.

From the Associate Editor

The Madrid terror bombings of March 11 could prove to be a turning point in the *real* war on terrorism (as opposed to the fraudulent Cheney-Ashcroft version). In last week's *EIR*, we cited Lyndon LaRouche's appeal to President Bush: "Do not—I repeat, do not—trigger some crazy furor over the events in Madrid. Instead, get on to the intelligence. We know where these terrorist attacks are coming from. Start with the international Synarchists, the international friends of the granddaughter of Mussolini—in Italy, France, Spain, and the Americas. Don't let it happen again."

Our *Investigation* in this issue presents what we know so far on this track, including opening up *EIR*'s vast files on the "strategy of tension" that has been behind more than 30 years of terrorism in Italy. (For LaRouche's succinct definition of Synarchism, see p. 24.) It is highly encouraging that, rather than falling for the "ETA did it" or "al-Qaeda did it" line, numerous international analysts are putting out feelers in precisely the direction that LaRouche has pointed to.

Our profile of Felix Rohatyn and his Lazard Frères banking house, in *Economics*, demonstrates how the Synarchist financial operatives are working to impose a global bankers' dictatorship. Rohatyn is out to grab control of John Kerry's economic policy; and if Kerry doesn't realize this fast, and reject Rohatyn's Schachtian economics before the Democratic Convention in July, any election race between him and Bush would be a farce. It is no coincidence that Rohatyn, who has been an adversary of LaRouche for 30 years, has also been circulating a phony "alternative" to LaRouche's New Bretton Woods program.

The long-wave historical dimension of this fight is provided by Helga Zepp-LaRouche in our *Feature*, which is her speech to the Presidents' Day conference of the Schiller Institute and International Caucus of Labor Committees in Reston, Virginia. She documents the Synarchist mind-set—using the examples of France's Joseph de Maistre and Dostoevsky's "The Grand Inquisitor"—which prevented the replication of the American Revolution in Europe. It was the Synarchist defeat of the Prussian Reformers, after the fall of Napoleon, which led to the two world wars of the 20th Century.

Susan Welsh

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The fascist regroupment LaRouche had warned against on a “Hispanic 9/11.”
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LAROUCHE'S 30-YEAR ADVERSARY

Felix 'The Fixer' Rohatyn Is The Modern-Day Hjalmar Schacht

by L. Wolfe

In the dark days of the 1974-75 New York City fiscal crisis, the world financial system, as it does today, stood teetering on the edge of a total collapse. In the three years since George Shultz and Arthur Burns had pushed a reluctant Richard Nixon to pull the plug on the Bretton Woods monetary system, there had been an orgy of speculative looting by Synarchist bankers that had accelerated the process of collapse. These same bankers had looted New York to the point where it simply couldn't pay, and the banks were themselves so bankrupt that they could not roll over the billions in outstanding obligations. If the city defaulted on its more than \$14 billion in debt—a sum then only exceeded by the debt of the U.S. Treasury—it would push the whole financial system over the edge.

To make matters worse for the bankers, there was growing political movement for debt moratoria, for New York City and for desperate developing-sector nations like Brazil. This movement was led, both in New York and internationally, by Lyndon LaRouche. This challenge to the bankers' power could not be tolerated. To put down this rebellion, and to fashion a fascist solution to the crisis, the bankers dispatched their leading Synarchist thug, Felix Rohatyn, the managing partner of Lazard Frères in New York, and an admirer of the policies of Hitler's financial czar, the Reichsbank president and later Nazi Economics Minister, Hjalmar Horace Greeley Schacht.

The choice of Rohatyn to be a new Schacht should not have surprised anyone. Just as Schacht had been guided by the Bank of England's Montagu Norman, Felix—who had himself fled Schacht's Nazis in Austria and ultimately arrived in the United States in 1942—was placed early on under the wing of André Meyer, the head of the Synarchists' Lazard Frères banking house. The young Rohatyn was reportedly

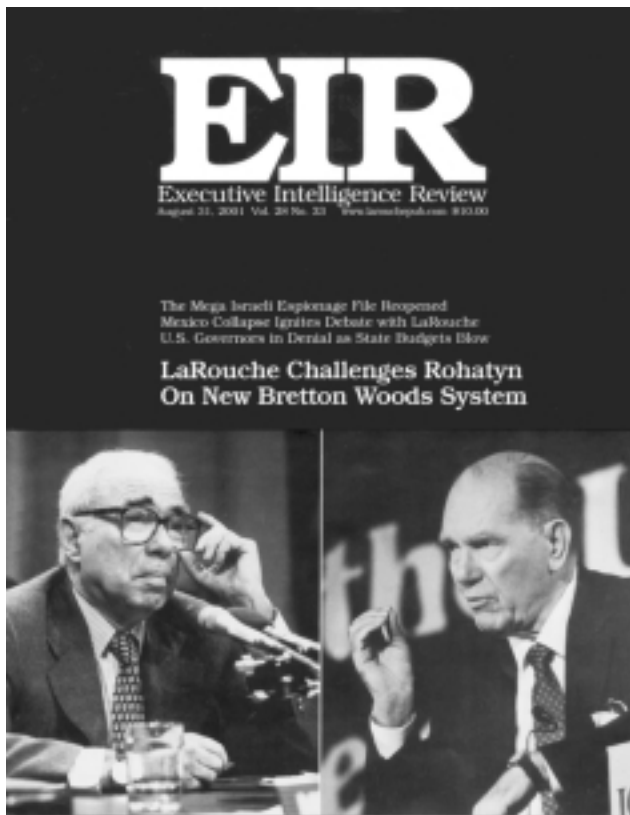
introduced to the powerful Meyer by the Canadian whiskey czar Samuel Bronfman, who explained that Felix had some ruthless traits that Meyer might find useful. Meyer methodically moved Rohatyn up through the ranks of Lazard, ultimately making him his second in command and heir apparent.

The London, Paris and New York branches of Lazard had been at the center of the apparatus of Norman, Schacht, and Benjamin Strong (Chairman of the New York Federal Reserve Bank), that oversaw the bankrolling of Hitler and the Nazi Party. And Lazard had helped launch the banking division of the Worms group, which would be identified by both American and French military intelligence as the leading Nazis within the government of Vichy France. Wartime U.S. Army intelligence files had fingered both Lazard and Banque Wurms as the leading financiers behind the continental European fascist movements; the files were categorized "Synarchist/Nazi-Communist" to describe these phenomena.

Indeed, after having launched the Banque Worms apparatus, which dominated the bureaucracy of pro-Nazi Vichy France, top Lazard officials next penetrated the anti-Nazi resistance, including the inner circles of the French resistance movement headed by Gen. Charles De Gaulle. American intelligence files revealed that, by 1944, De Gaulle had become alarmed at the Synarchist penetration of his movement, and had launched an internal probe. The top Lazard official during this period, André Meyer, would adopt Rohatyn as his post-war protégé to—in Schacht's words—create a system of banking, industrial and raw material cartel power that could survive wars and imperial rivalries.

'Sharing the Pain'

Rohatyn pulled a debt-recycling scheme from Schacht's bag of tricks: It took in the old debt, created new debt, and



Felix Rohatyn (left) received, but has never answered, this set of questions from Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche about whether—when Rohatyn called for a “New Bretton Woods” in August 2001—he meant the well-known features of LaRouche’s New Bretton Woods proposal, widely circulated and studied internationally since 1997-98. The evidence is that Rohatyn’s global monetary “reform” proposal is opposed to LaRouche’s.

then backed it with income streams looted from New York City’s operating budget; to pay for this, Rohatyn demanded the imposition of draconian levels of austerity and service cuts, and then sought a bankers’ dictatorship—the now-infamous Municipal Assistance Corporation or “Big MAC,” and its Emergency Financial Control Board (EFCB), the latter having veto power over all city contracts and budgets for more than two decades.

The most important city in the world had its sovereignty stolen by the bankers, in much the same way Schacht had demanded that German sovereignty be ceded to the bankers to solve its fiscal crisis. It was the rejection of this demand, and the threat by Germany’s 1932 von Schleicher government to impose an American System-Hamiltonian solution to Germany’s crisis, that (in the words of Rohatyn’s fellow Keynesian-Schachtian, Abba Lerner) had made Hitler “necessary.”

Rohatyn, like Lerner, held no brief for the crude Nazis, and preferred the “smoother” corporatist style of Mussolini’s fascism as a model for the implementation of bankers’ austerity. In fact, the scheme for the New York City dictatorship was cooked up and sold in a series of weekly meetings at the

TABLE 1
New York City Government Employees Get the Axe

(Selected Sectors)

	June 30, 1975	April 30, 1981	% Change
Police	35,447	27,697	-21.9%
Uniformed Officers	30,601	22,862	-25.2
Social Services	28,331	21,052	-25.2
Fire	13,885	12,429	-25.7
Education	81,970	69,847	-10.5
Sanitation	9,491	6,832	-28.0
Health and Hospitals	43,128	40,735	-5.5
Total	296,805	231,903	-21.9%

TABLE 2
New York City Sanitation Services Gutted

	1975	1978	% Change
Tons of Refuse Disposed	7,534,988	6,468,221	-14.2
Miles of Street Swept	1,233,998	836,442	-31.7

Regency Hotel convened by Rohatyn and his good friend, David Rockefeller, that brought together select bankers, business, and labor leaders, along with hand-picked political figures (New York’s meek mayor, Abe Beame, was left off the invite list). Discussion was reported to be frank, and sometimes even brutal, as labor and political leaders were hammered into line. The group, which was dubbed “King Felix’s Shadow Government” by some, later formally evolved into the New York Partnership, and was said to be the inspiration for David Rockefeller’s global “shadow government,” the Trilateral Commission.

At the time of the New York City crisis, Rohatyn was already a prominent figure in Democratic Party circles, which in New York and nationally were heavily infected by the Synarchist, pro-Hitler Harriman networks. When the LaRouche-led movement for debt moratorium threatened to stymie Rohatyn’s plans, he called on Harriman stooge and New York Governor Hugh Carey, a frequent participant in the Regency Hotel meetings. It was Carey who ultimately rammed the Big MAC I and Big MAC II packages (the later ceding control of the City to the EFCB) through a reluctant state legislature, where there was growing support for the LaRouche debt moratorium plan.

During the crisis, Rohatyn claimed that his primary goal was to “share the pain” created by the need for long-overdue austerity measures: “The pain is just beginning,” said Rohatyn, as the first rounds of budget cuts hit in 1975. “New York will now have to undergo the most brutal kind of financial exercise that any community in the country will ever have to

Lazard Frères: Synarchists in Action

Lyndon LaRouche has emphasized the role of Lazard Frères in creating and steering elements of the international Synarchist movement.

Lazard got its start as a bank in San Francisco during the 1849 Gold Rush, becoming the leading exporter of gold to Europe; founded by the French Lazard brothers, the firm soon established offices in Paris, New York, and London. But despite its heritage, Lazard is neither an American nor a French bank, but an instrument of a financial oligarchy which considers itself superior to nations. Indicative is the presence of a top Lazard figure as chairman of Assicurazioni Generali, the Venetian insurance giant founded in 1831 to serve some of the world's oldest family fortunes. Lazard specializes in shaping the world behind the scenes, helping build up fascism as a counter to the principles and founding ideals of the United States, and helping subvert the United States from within from a productive industrial society, to a consumerist, speculative society.

When Hitler turned on his masters and attacked western Europe instead of Russia, Lazard moved its main banking operation to New York in the person of André Meyer, who became a major figure in American finance. Meyer, and later his protégé Felix Rohatyn, set about restructuring Wall Street and corporate America through bankruptcies, mergers, and hostile takeovers. Their aim was to create the

kind of corporatist fascist world of which Mussolini could only dream, a globalized system in which the banks ran the corporations, and together they ruled the world.

Working closely with banks like Lehman Brothers and Rothschild, Lazard helped restructure Wall Street beginning in the early 1970s. Rohatyn headed a New York Stock Exchange task force to reorganize the investment banks into the hands of a new breed of Synarchist banker, like Citigroup's Sanford Weill, who would target, rather than ignore, the common man.

Lazard also helped create a class of parasites typified by Enron—a joint project with Rothschild—which pushed deregulation to more directly extend the oligarchy's looting hand into consumers' pockets. Lazard, working closely with the networks around Yale's Skull and Bones cult, helped launch the business careers of both Presidents Bush, and helped build Dick Cheney's Halliburton.

Today, with explosions rocking the financial world, Lazard has repositioned itself as a workout specialist. A former Lazard banker was one of the three directors who ran the coverup investigation of Enron; and Lazard has been deployed to companies such as Parmalat, Adelphia, and Hollinger Corp. Who better to solve the problem, than the people who created it? Now Lazardite Rohatyn is pushing a restructuring of the global economy into a bankers' dictatorship, in which bankers and their corporate cartels dictate terms to nations and their populations. It's a very old game: The oligarchs organize an economic disaster, then create a "solution" which advances their goals. This is the essence of Lazard Frères' oligarchical controllers, and the likes of Felix the Fascist. Like the Sirens, they lure us to our destruction.—*John Hoefle*

face." There was to be "pain and agony," he announced, as chairman of Big MAC, but added that, as agony's administrator, he would spread it "fairly."

Such claims—the essence of Keynesian-Schachtian "neo-liberal" economic policy—have always been a lie. The "pain and agony" are always to be suffered by someone other than Rohatyn's Synarchist friends. In the New York crisis, the bankers had the vast majority of their debts repaid at great profit; the investment bankers made hundreds of millions in fees and commissions marketing Big MAC securities; meanwhile, services for the majority of citizens were cut, hundreds of thousands of workers had their pay and benefits slashed, and tens of thousands of others lost their jobs, victims of Rohatyn's "fairness." Rohatyn also stole billions from workers' pension funds, by getting the city and state to order them to purchase the extremely-low-interest MAC bonds, rather than other, more viable securities. But it wasn't *just* the loot that Rohatyn was after, as he later explained; by demanding that unions ante up on the bonds, he had given them a stake

in guaranteeing the brutal austerity package that backed the MAC securities—a stake, in other words, in slashing their own throats.

A Greasy Eminence

With his "success" in managing the New York crisis and in rescuing, for the moment, the global financial system, Rohatyn was made a financial celebrity by the Synarchist international media machine. His advice was sought by other cities, nations, and corporations. He became a "hot commodity" in Democratic Party circles, where he became increasingly, openly allied with the New Democrats of Pam Harriman's Democratic Leadership Council; it regarded him as an *éminence grise*.

Using a vast array of contacts inherited from his mentor André Meyer, Rohatyn inserted himself into the center of major Democratic campaigns. He showed up as the key financial advisor to 1988 nominee Gov. Michael Dukakis, whose meat-axe austerity program for Massachusetts was

modelled on Rohatyn's Schachtian program for New York City; Rohatyn also became a top advisor to Gov. Bill Clinton, whose early campaign was heavily influenced by Pam Harriman's DLC; and in 2000, he was a key advisor to the hapless would-be fascist Al Gore. In each case, the media made him a likely "economic czar," waiting in the wings for his candidate to win.

Rohatyn is also not adverse to picking at the bottom of the political barrel, if it suits his corporatist purposes. He did so in becoming a key advisor to the Rev. Jesse Jackson in both 1988 and 1992. Recently, Rohatyn has heaped praise on "Beast-Man" Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger for his will to pay the bankers debt, closing a huge budget gap through bonds backed by a Big MAC-like diversion of revenue streams and by savage austerity.

The Synarchists had reportedly wanted Rohatyn to serve as Bill Clinton's Treasury Secretary, but the post was given to Robert Rubin instead. Later, Rohatyn was set to be nominated vice chairman of the Federal Reserve, from which position, ultimately, he would have become chairman; but that nomination also had to be withdrawn because of stiff opposition from Clinton's circles and GOP circles. (Instead, the managing director of New York's Lazard Frères was shipped off to Paris, to mingle with his fellow Synarchist fascists on the Continent, where discussions could take place on how to handle the coming end of the stock market bubble.)

Rohatyn, despite his Democratic moniker, also shows up in GOP and other circles. His 30-year friendship with independent Ross Perot is well known; he quietly advised him during both his Presidential runs. In 1988, Rohatyn was tapped by fellow Synarchist and former Democratic National Committee chairman Robert Strauss for a special "National Economic Commission" that would advise the incoming Bush Administration on economic policy. One of the main points in those recommendations was that the United States be subjected to the same kind of austerity "conditionalities" that the IMF imposes on the developing sector; another proposal called for massive cutbacks in Social Security and Medicare programs because the Federal government can no longer afford to fund them at current levels.

As "Bush 43" was about to enter the White House in 2003, a plea was heard from GOP "supply-sider" Jude Wanniski that "W" show true bi-partisanship, and nominate the most able economist and Wall Streeter available for Treasury Secretary—Felix Rohatyn!

Saving Their Power

Like a true Schachtian, Rohatyn really has no economic principles save one: the use of whatever tricks are necessary to preserve the power of his crowd over global policy. He has no stake, for example, in supporting the wildly uncontrolled and deregulated "markets" that are the gods of the Mont Pelerin type of monetarist, such as Milton Friedman. Thus, in the heady days of the 1980s, he slammed the junk-bond kings, like Michael Milken, for threatening to destroy the whole

system with their "new money" ways; and he demanded that they be prosecuted and regulated. During this same period, Rohatyn was a big player (and Lazard with him) in the merger-and-acquisition frenzy, and in leveraged buyouts of the type for which Milken and his ilk became notorious. Here, too, the issue was power and control for Rohatyn—he did not want the "uppity" "new money" boys getting in the way of his Synarchist faction's overall control of things.

Likewise, his much-touted support for a "New Bretton Woods" monetary system. Rohatyn is not calling for a reassertion of sovereign nations' control over international finance; instead, he wants a bankers' dictatorship, with powers like those he enjoyed in New York City, reining in some of the wilder speculative practices and overseeing debt restructuring from the standpoint of "sharing the pain." His criticism of the unregulated crap-shoot that is the system administered by the International Monetary Fund, is that it lacks the cohesiveness needed to deal with crises, and breeds distrust by its one-sided and arbitrary demands on weaker and troubled nations—and therefore potential rebellion by sovereign nations. Better to throw the victims some crumbs and let them believe that they have some say in their fate, than try to ram things down the throats of debtors, as the IMF has done in the last decade.

That is the essence of his much-touted call for reform of the IMF in August 2002. Since then, Rohatyn has promoted the creation of regional institutions and bond markets, kept under the control of central and other non-sovereign bankers, and where bonds—which make money for investment bankers and increase nations' indebtedness and need for austerity—are used a substitute for sovereign direct-credit issuance. Rohatyn sees the emergence of regional blocs as key leverage for the imposition of Schachtian austerity on the United States.

The ultimate pragmatist, Rohatyn is not unwilling to admit that there is a serious, system-threatening crisis in progress. In "The Betrayal of Capitalism," written in February 2002 for the *New York Review of Books*—where he has been a frequent contributor for more than 20 years—Rohatyn argued that the excesses of the financiers of the "great bubble," and their manifest greed and corruption, threaten to undermine faith in the financial and corporate system itself; if left unchecked and unregulated, such corruption and greed could lead to the system's collapse, as well as a popular rebellion that would take the power to regulate the system, out of the hands of the bankers. Bankers must propose and implement regulation, he urged, lest it be imposed on us from without, à la FDR in the 1930s.

In "From New York to Baghdad," written in November 2002 for the *New York Review of Books*, in anticipation of the coming Iraq war and the disgust at the way it was unilaterally organized, Rohatyn argued that the Bush Administration had made a mess of a bad world financial system; made its problems worse by their open alliance with "the forces of greed" in the marketplace and their failure to act effectively to put a brake on such excesses. Just when bankers need the government to impose austerity, both domestically and nationally,

we have, Rohatyn wrote, an administration that is feared and distrusted both at home and abroad. All but openly stating the intention of his faction to replace the current government, he compared the Bush Administration's ability to lead, to Nixon's at the height of Watergate, concluding that we must have a government that will "fairly" share the pain sure to result from the policy failures of the last decade or more.

"I believe that capitalism is the best system ever invented for the creation of wealth," Rohatyn writes, "but it must be fair, it must be regulated, and it must be ethical. The excesses of the last few years show how the system has failed in all three respects. . . . National security in a depressed economy is our most important issue today. To deal with it, will require real sacrifice on the part of all Americans; and if sacrifices are to be justified, they must be seen as fair."

Rohatyn has apparently settled on Sen. John Kerry as his prospective "office clerk" President, and has been seeking control over the putative Democratic nominee's economic policy. His policy ideas, including for a large-scale Schachtian domestic infrastructure-building program—a huge \$500-billion, MAC-like scheme first floated by him in 1988, whose bonds would be guaranteed by diversion of Federal revenue streams and whose contracts would demand sacrifice by labor unions in exchange for jobs—are making the rounds inside the party and the Kerry camp. For Kerry to play the flunky

role for Rohatyn (as the bizarre Mayor Ed Koch did in New York), Kerry must be kept away from Lyndon LaRouche, and his approach to the crisis from the standpoint of the General Welfare, not the bankers' debt.

Rohatyn is reported to have become almost shrill over the recent Argentine government confrontation with the IMF, shrieking that no government has the right to challenge the bankers or their selected thugs. Behind such outbursts is the fear Rohatyn and his cronies have of LaRouche, as they feared what LaRouche could accomplish in the New York City crisis. "Anyone who is backing default or moratorium should be taken out and shot," Rohatyn is reputed to have said back in 1975. Rohatyn and Schacht can profess to prefer a "friendly fascism" to Hitler's brand; but when push comes to shove, they'll back a Hitler and his methods when "necessary."

In August 2001, shortly after Rohatyn issued his call for a "New Bretton Woods" reform of the IMF, LaRouche challenged him to state precisely what type of Bretton Woods he was touting, as compared to LaRouche's own proposal which would take real power away from the private bankers like Rohatyn. Rohatyn never did answer LaRouche's challenge, published in *EIR*, Aug. 31, 2001. Today, Democrats should demand that Rohatyn answer another question: Does he agree with Abba Lerner that adoption of Schacht's genocidal austerity would have made Hitler un-"necessary"?

Guilty As Charged

Hjalmar Schacht was indicted for crimes against humanity, and tried in 1946 with other Nazi war criminals. Schacht's defense was that he was only a banker and economist, and had no responsibility for the political implementation of his policies by the Nazis; he painted himself, instead, as a temporizing influence on the worst excesses of the Hitler crowd, and professed, like his admirer Prof. Abba Lerner in the famous 1971 debate with Lyndon LaRouche, to have been an anti-Nazi. While evidence was presented that Schacht had participated in meetings that directly helped bring the Nazis to power, including setting up bank accounts where funds were deposited to bail out the bankrupt Nazis in 1932-33; that Schacht had created the policies which regimented the German workforce and gutted the trade union movement, through often brutal and violent measures; that he had funded the creation of the Nazi war machine; he was acquitted of all counts. The judges vote was split with the connivance of a weak prosecution, run by the British and presented by an American mob-linked, pro-Synarchist from Minnesota; the Truman Administration likely did not want the banker prosecuted.

Schacht's conviction could not be allowed because it would have established a legal precedent, that economists and bankers could be held morally and criminally responsible, for crimes against humanity, for the advocacy of precisely the policies advocated by Schacht, Lerner, and Felix Rohatyn.

Chief U.S. Prosecutor and FDR ally Justice Robert Jackson was outraged at the verdict. He, following orders from his now-deceased friend Roosevelt, had fought British and French objections to try Schacht. In an eloquent last-ditch effort to rescue the prosecution, Justice Jackson had presented what is, in effect, the reasons why the Schachtian fascist Rohatyn is also guilty of crimes against humanity.

Jackson singled out Schacht as "the most dangerous and reprehensible type of all opportunists," someone who would use a Hitler for his own ends, and then claim, after Hitler was defeated, to have been against him all the time. He was part of a movement "that he knew was wrong" because he saw it "winning." Jackson ridiculed Schacht's claim to be an "honorable man"; he, while claiming to despise Hitler, "armed Hitler to blackmail a continent."

By exposing Felix Rohatyn as the would-be Schacht today, a new set of crimes against humanity, leading to a New Dark Age, may be prevented.

Detroit: a Deserted Hub Of a Non-Producing Nation

LaMar Lemmons, III is a former Michigan Democratic state representative whose district was in Detroit. He was interviewed on March 12 by Marcia Merry Baker and Richard Freeman.

EIR: LaMar, you grew up in Detroit, and your life spans exactly the time from when “things worked,” as compared with today, where Detroit represents the overall breakdown crisis in the United States. It was a manufacturing city, a cultural center and so forth, and now people are fleeing. Let’s take this section-by-section, and begin with jobs. The National Conference of Mayors’ studies report that Detroit has had one of the highest rates of loss of manufacturing jobs in the nation. How does the 1960s compare with today?

Lemmons: Let me say this. When I came out of high school, people would go from one factory to another. They could leave one factory if they didn’t like it—the foreman, or the task they were assigned—they could just go to another factory. Jobs were plentiful.

The community—there was a solid housing stock. The majority of people were working. Everybody was working. There was a solid family base. The schools were much better than they are now. They weren’t as good as some of the other schools in the suburbs, in the white communities—that’s always been the case in America—but they were much better than they are today.

EIR: And transportation and health care, the same?

Lemmons: And the same thing in transportation and health care. Even the bus system worked much better than it does now. You could get a bus, and then 10 minutes later, there would be another bus.

There were factories—

EIR: What were some of those?

Lemmons: Chrysler, Dodge Main, the Cadillac plant, the Buick plant—factories abounded throughout the city. Many of those plants have now shut down.

The housing stock has deteriorated. You see what we call snaggle-tooth housing—that is that, you see a house, and then there are several vacant lots where homes used to be, and then there’s a house. It used to be, the homes were aligned—beautiful, aligned homes. It was a totally different community.

There were businesses throughout the community. People could also work in small mom-and-pop stores. This was in the ’60s and the early ’70s.

EIR: During the last few years, Detroit went from about 1.6 million people to about 940,000 people, from between 1960 and then 2000-02. Detroit lost 43% of the population. What has that been like?

Lemmons: We lost that population. We lost the tax base. It has devastated the city. Crime has risen as a result. In my area, we had the highest youth population in the United States, with very little recreational outlet. So you have children—young people, teenagers, etc.—and no recreational outlets, and overcrowding in the schools. My wife is a school teacher and she has 30 kids in a class in the first grade. It’s not a good life.

EIR: What is your district?

Lemmons: The East Side of Detroit. I am on the far East Side of Detroit. The urban blight was expanding, and so it’s now moved all the way to the farther eastern rim, that used to be a white area when I was a kid. And now it’s a black area, because all the whites have left. The city is really probably the largest black-populated city in the United States.

EIR: So the shift took place over 40 years?

Lemmons: So now it’s a black, poor city with a large senior population, and a large youth population, with the working poor. So it went from a middle-class working town to a working-poor town, and a non-working town.

EIR: In terms of housing, some sections of the city, if you go eastward from Woodward Avenue on the east side, have not even been fixed up since ’67 and ’68. They’ve just been left like they were during the riots. From downtown, if you go about a mile and a half—we just drove through—there were homes, which had trees in the front, that reached up to the second story, not normal trees out in the lawn. The trees were literally in front of the house, which means that no one had moved into the house for 20-30 years, because trees could only get that high after a while. There were sections of Detroit that have not been rebuilt.

Lemmons: There are large sections of Detroit that have not been rebuilt. And on the East Side in particular, there are large sections. In fact, in some of my sardonic humor, I drive through the neighborhood singing, Mr. Rogers’ “It’s a Wonderful Day in the Neighborhood,” because the blight is so depressing, with the trash and the blighted homes, and people actually living in those conditions that are reminiscent of Soweto, or a Third World country.

EIR: Have they talked about so-called urban renewal?

Lemmons: We have always been talking about that, for my entire life. They talk about what they are going to do. But very little has been done.



Three things that Detroit used to have, but has no more: skilled jobs for high school graduates; transportation; and people. The city's population is just over half what it was 40 years ago; with no metro or light rail, "you can't get anywhere without a car"; and Ford Rouge, closed like so many other plants, has now been reopened on a small scale.

EIR: You were saying, that it's tremendously expensive to live in Detroit.

Lemmons: Right. Insurance, and other things.

Mine is more of a middle-class home, so—but even with lesser homes, a \$200,000 home in the city of Detroit, you can easily pay \$4,000 a year in homeowners' insurance.

Auto insurance is astronomical. My daughter is in her early 20s, and has to pay something like \$3,000 a year for auto insurance, on a very modest vehicle—a mid-priced vehicle.

It's very expensive to live in Detroit, and of course, the people in the middle class that decide to stay, then they send their kids to private schools, because the public schools are overcrowded and crime-ridden. The buildings are deteriorating in most cases, and overcrowded. Even when they build brand-new buildings, they are overcrowded, which of course, tears the building up and accelerates the deterioration of the building.

EIR: So for education, this means either religious denomination, or so-called charter schools—

Lemmons: People find private schools. One of my best friends sends his kids to school in Grosse Point, and he pays \$15,000 a year, for two kids—and that's half the regular tuition. That's University of Liggett in Grosse Point.

And then, I have another friend, and she sends her kids to a parochial school, to a Catholic school. She's not Catholic,

but the school is better. It's a step up, because at least you have a much better student-to-teacher ratio.

EIR: What has happened to the schools, over the past 20-25 years?

Lemmons: A lot of things have happened. The school system—I don't know where to begin on the school system, except to say that first of all, the biggest problem was overcrowding. And then, the family, and the problems that they have—the deterioration of the family.

Let me say this too. Most families, in the '60s—African-American families, most people that I knew, came from two-parent households. And now you have the phenomenon of the single black woman raising her children, and still working and holding a full-time job. Because men don't have jobs, so they don't get married. They don't get married, but they still have the relationships in the human fashion, and so, I would say that 70-80% of the children in schools come from single-parent

households, with a female-headed household. And that's another big shift.

And of course also, when they are working—particularly with adolescent boys, and with a city without recreation. So you have no recreation, you have single, female-headed households with adolescent and teen-age boys with nothing to do, and so this is a recipe for disaster. So you have high crime.

EIR: So, let's say you get out of high school. You are a young male. Where do you go?

Lemmons: There are two things. When you get out of high school, you are lucky if you really have a sixth or seventh grade education, in reality. But if you are one of the lucky ones, who went to one of the better schools, or managed to educate yourself, or get an education, and you go to college; then most likely you don't return to Detroit. And it used to be the place to come to, for the middle class to come and work.

EIR: So now, unlike 40 or 50 years ago, where you came into Detroit—in fact it was a drawing card from the South and from throughout the Midwest—instead, you are leaving, either going out into the counties, or out of the state.

Lemmons: You either go out into the suburbs, or out of the state, if you are middle-class. Because for one thing, you can't afford to live in Detroit, with the insurance rates the way they are, the crime, the schools, and poor housing stock—older



Production jobs gone, engineering jobs going. . . The Ford Engineering Center in Dearborn, Michigan was being demolished in March. Detroit's ambitious and well-educated school graduates, Representative Lemmons says, leave the city. Historical reverse-migration to the South is under way.

housing stock and not enough new housing being built, and poor city services because of the lack of money. All those things. So our population is at 900,000 and something, and dropping rapidly.

EIR: The hospital situation? In your district?

Lemmons: They've closed three hospitals within the last three years: Samaritan Hospital, Holy Cross Hospital, and Saratoga Hospital. They were all on the East Side, within a five-mile radius from each other within my district.

EIR: And they had all services?

Lemmons: They had the full gamut of services. But most of the people the hospitals cared for, had like, 80-90% Medicaid or Medicare reimbursement. And, according to the doctors, they were only getting something like 20¢ on the dollar, in terms of what they were actually billing.

And so they didn't have any other patients like the suburban hospitals that have regular-paying, insured patients to offset their percentage of Medicaid patients, where these hospitals were 80-90% Medicaid.

EIR: And this must have gone really wild after the 1997 so-called Balanced Budget Act, which decreed that hospitals were going to get less Federal reimbursements.

Lemmons: Exactly. When the government decided they were going to pay less, that is exactly what happened over the time period. I went to one hospital that looked like a MASH unit. People were all out in the halls. They didn't have enough rooms. This hospital happened to be on the West Side.

EIR: There was an offsetting of people who needed care, ending up in the hallways of the hospitals remaining open?

Lemmons: Exactly. They flooded in. They had to go somewhere.

EIR: How many hospitals are left?

Lemmons: There is one hospital in my district, and about 12 in the city. In my district, it's St. John's, and it's peripheral. In fact, part of the hospital is in Grosse Point, and part is in Detroit. That's how far it is. The hospital is literally built on the border line.

EIR: How many people are in your district, roughly?

Lemmons: 100,000.

EIR: So they have one hospital for 100,000 people?

Lemmons: Well, they have one hospital for probably, 400,000, because the district is surrounded—I'm not even counting the Grosse Point population, but just in that area. This happens to be in my district, but the adjacent areas are served by the same hospital.

EIR: And this has presented itself as a so-called "Detroit city" medical problem for the state. Governor [Jennifer] Granholm has said, "Well, we'll give you \$50 million, and you"—

Lemmons: Governor Granholm came in with \$50 million to save the DMC [Detroit Medical Care—an urban hospital system], because they were about to close Detroit Receiving Hospital, which would be the equivalent of D.C. General—like Detroit General Hospital. And so, thank goodness, that we do have a Democrat in, because [Republican former governor John] Engler would have let it close down.

EIR: And this is Detroit Medical Center. Traditionally, the biggest?

Lemmons: That's a group of about five or six hospitals in the central part of the city.

EIR: What about the health condition of people, the children? Only a third—or less of the population has health insurance than you would find elsewhere?

Lemmons: I would say that most people in the inner city, many of them don't have health insurance at all. And others have Medicaid as insurance, for the poor.

Even the working poor, the people making \$8 and \$10 an hour, they are doing so without health insurance. So they are uninsured. So the people that are insured—a large part of the population are insured through Medicaid, through being



St. John's Hospital is the only one remaining in Representative Lemmons' Detroit/Grosse Pointe district; and it was only saved from closing by community demonstrations like this one, on July 31, 2003.

mothers with children, and that's the only way that they are insured.

EIR: The infant mortality rate, twice as high?

Lemmons: The infant mortality rate is high, and the lead paint consumption is extremely high. It's a big issue in my district, that I was informing people about. Because, there were older homes done, definitely before the 1970s, and many of them were done in the forties.

EIR: And then you have all the conditions, like diabetes management and so forth, that you don't have the care for.

Lemmons: Exactly, and remember, it's an old industrial town, and therefore there hasn't been proper remediation and environmental clean-up of those areas. So the contaminants from either lead, or other contaminants from these old brown fields, that people are living on top of. Because this was the industrial belt. And they just left without cleaning up, without any type of remediation, and so it's really a very toxic place as well.

EIR: And one of the national statistics shows that the rate of pedestrian deaths from autos, and other deaths from demoralization, is high. . . . What happened with the transportation system?

Lemmons: Many of us in Detroit believe that the auto industry has deliberately kept us from having a mass transit system. There's no mass transit system in the city of Detroit. There's a bus system that has been declining in the amount of buses,

the routes, and the frequency. So there's really no mass transit. You almost have to have a car.

But remember, we talked about how expensive the auto insurance is. You know, a typical person pays \$2,000 and \$3,000 a year for auto insurance. So then, what happens is that it has created an illegal cottage industry, of phony insurance, and what we call, "insurance tabs." Because, Michigan mandates that you have the insurance, which is identified by the sticker on your plate. So now, there is theft of stickers. There is a cottage industry of creation of phony stickers, so that people can drive and get around.

EIR: Was there ever a fight to build a mass transit system? Were people talking about light trains?

Lemmons: You've got to realize, in a city like Detroit, what you have is a Soweto-like ghetto. And so a lot of people: The argument is, whether we want "those folks"—being the African-Americans in the inner-city—to come out here and work in the suburbs or not. Because there is no way to get to the few jobs that are being created, and they are very low wage-paying jobs—there's no way to get the workers to the jobs, because there's no mass transit.

EIR: Which raises the question, because I know, in 1996 they passed the welfare reform. What we said at the time, was: This is taking welfare mothers, putting them into jobs that maybe others would have been working, paying them minimum wage or below. The question is, how did they get anywhere?



The Greektown casino, one of three large casinos that have been built in hollowed-out Detroit, along with new sports stadia. "Let me tell you," Lemmons says, "the gambling has also been a problem."

Lemmons: Actually, what they have done is, that they have a workfare program, and they try to find these mothers jobs, and what they've done is to take the child away from the mother, and put them in a childcare system, so it hasn't saved the state any money. Because they pay for them to be in the childcare system. And the mother works, goes off and stays away from the child, going long distances to work, for close to minimum wage. And then they subsidize her with the health insurance, or whatever, for a time period.

EIR: So, if they can't even get a bus—you said, they used to be every 10 minutes—but now—

Lemmons: Well, it's also again, with privatization, they've allowed certain companies to create transportation systems, just to drive them. So they're not saving any money. Between the childcare, and the transportation, and the other supplemental things—it costs as much, or more, to put the mother to work. Just to say that she is working.

EIR: What about how people, in order to keep some kind of job, wherever they may be living, they end up having to drive long distances, such as way out in the county?

Lemmons: Many of them are driving long distances, or trying to arrange with transportation services. There are independent, privatized transportation services—particularly, again, to take the working poor out to suburban areas.

To keep a job, they could easily spend a couple hours a day, two or three hours a day. Fifteen hours a week.

The metropolitan area has about 4.5 million people, so they travel throughout that metropolitan area. In fact, the people, such as some of the school teachers that work with my wife: One of them lives out in Ann Arbor, so she makes an hour commute every day to go to work. So it also works in

reverse, if they do work in the inner city, or teach in the inner city schools.

There's a glut of teachers, but there is a shortage in the inner city. So those people who do decide to brave the challenge and teach in the inner city, with 30 kids in the classroom, they come from elsewhere.

EIR: And you had, in the meantime, the approval of gambling in different forms, and other kinds of so-called entertainment, mass entertainment.

Lemmons: Let me tell you, the gambling has also been a problem.

I was the founder of the Outer Drive Homeowners Association, where I live, where we try to maintain the homes, and fight the blight in the inner cities. And many people have been losing their homes, just since the casinos. Because they go get their second mortgages. We're being inundated with these mortgage sales, to take out mortgages on their homes. There is not a month that has gone by that someone hasn't called me to ask for help, to find them a way to relocate, because they lost their homes.

And when they take the homes, they leave them as empty hulls, particularly on our street, because they're larger middle-class homes, and they're solidly-built brick homes, but they become eyesores. Because they don't sell them, because it's not like there's a large group of middle-class black folks who want to move into the area. And so, you have a nice brick home, and it becomes an eyesore, because those people who had been there, have just lost it.

And frequently, in many cases, these are the elderly. You would be surprised how many older people go down to the casino and lose large sums of money, and have lost their homes. Or have a relative who lost their home.

In one case I know of, a mother let her son take her—she loaned her son money to constantly get him out of debt. People are committing suicide.

We have three casinos. We have MGM Grand. We have the Greektown casino, which is owned actually by the Indians; it was, initially. And we have one more, Motor City Casino.

EIR: When did the casinos come in?

Lemmons: Two or three years ago. Dennis Archer was the Mayor. Maybe in 1994; maybe it's almost ten years now.

EIR: You have said, that there is now a process where many people are moving back to the South. That people used to move into Detroit in the '60s and the '70s from Alabama, Georgia and so forth, but now it is reversing.

Lemmons: Right. In fact, our Mayor, Kwame Kilpatrick, debated whether he was coming back to Detroit, when he graduated from college. Many of the professional class, I think I mentioned that—many people who are successful and get a marketable skill—they leave the city of Detroit.

Let's Have a Second American Revolution!

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

Here is the speech by Schiller Institute founder Helga Zepp-LaRouche to the Schiller Institute/International Caucus of Labor Committees conference in Reston, Virginia, on Feb. 15, 2004. Lyndon LaRouche's speech from the previous day was published in EIR on Feb. 27.

I think you all are still maybe shocked, under the impression of what Lyn was saying yesterday: that we are at a crossroad of history. And I think we all know—you in the audience and the people listening to this conference on the Internet, and actually every reasonable person around the world, especially in leading positions—are aware of the fact that this battle, which Lyn is conducting in the United States for the Presidency, will bring about the most important decision of the last approximately 250 years in this country, and by implication for the rest of the world. If you understand history, and you really have the whole world in your mind, and in your heart, and you understand what is at stake; if you look at Africa; if you look at Latin America; if you look at some places in Asia; even some places in Europe and the United States, you see the danger that the world is collapsing into a chaotic disintegration of the financial system, and that there are forces in the world that want to bring back a system of feudalism, and impose, worldwide, a fascist system which, by implication, would mean that the world population would, in a very short period of time, be reduced to maybe a billion people or so.

That is clearly on the horizon, and anybody who does not understand, that that *is* the danger, is not in the real world. On the other side, as Lyn was saying yesterday also, if people can elevate themselves to the sublime level of a Joan of Arc, of a Martin Luther King, I can easily see also on the horizon, the possibility to implement a just, new world economic order, and to spread the principles of the American Revolution on a global scale. Not by imposition on other cultures, but just by respect for human beings.

The American Revolution has to be upheld worldwide. I know that this may



Helga Zepp-LaRouche: "I can easily see . . . on the horizon, the possibility to implement a just, new world economic order, and to spread the principles of the American Revolution on a global scale. Not by imposition on other cultures, but just by respect for human beings."

come as a surprise, and even shock for many, because America, right now, is not exactly popular in the world. As a matter of fact, the existence of the Schiller Institute—whose founding I initiated to improve the foreign relations between the United States and Western Europe in the beginning, and then quickly to the rest of the world—was actually an effort to counter anti-Americanism and anti-Europeanism, which was spreading widely, already, in the beginning of the '80s. So, I have been concerned with this problem of anti-Americanism/not anti-Americanism for a very long time. But, in my lifetime, I have never seen such an enormous, deep resentment of the United States—even hatred, fear, and contempt. A fear, and an anticipation, that if the present policies of the U.S. government are not changed, they for sure will lead to asymmetric nuclear warfare, and possibly chaotic World War III.

A Watershed in History

The fact that Lyn is waging this fight in the United States, to uphold the American Revolution's principles, is right now, recognized by very influential people around the world, as the most important strategic question today. And even though many of you know this and have talked about it, studied about it, still I want to *restate it*, also for the benefit of people in the world, because this question of America has not been so clear in the recent period.

Why is this question of the American Revolution, and the ideas which are contained in the Declaration of Independence, in the Preamble of the American Constitution, and the Consti-

tution itself, an absolute watershed of modern history?

Because of the idea which is expressed in the Declaration of Independence: that all people have inalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and that government is only legitimate, if it is devoted to the common good of the people. The idea that happiness is not just some luck, some winning in the lottery, but in the Leibnizian sense, that only if people—if every man and woman on this planet—can develop their potentialities, their cognitive potentialities to the fullest, is a very precious thought, and I will elaborate shortly, why this is so outstanding and not self-evident. I think if people start to take it as self-evident, they are losing what it means. And the fact of what John Quincy Adams was saying, that the basis of international politics should be an alliance of perfectly sovereign nation-states, bound together by a community of principle.

These are extremely precious ideas. And since they were realized in politics, in 1776-89, that has been the definition of the battleground. Because against that, against the so-called "ideas of 1789"—when normally people don't mean the French Revolution, but the ideas of the American Revolution—since that time, there has been a very powerful counter-movement, which was been variously called the Conservative Revolution, a counter-revolution, fascism, Synarchism. And what was the issue, between these two fundamentally different conceptions? At the core of it is the image of man. And that is a question which is on the table today: Is man a being of cognitive powers, infinitely perfectible, capable of free-

dom, of beauty, and of the good? Is every man and every woman potentially a genius, provided he or she develops all potentialities in him or herself, and brings into conformity his or her individuality, with the ideal man? And is every man innately good, born to be creative and happy?

Or, is this only true for a small number of people, born with privileges to be powerful, rich, and independent, and to rule over a majority of people, who are deliberately kept backward, who can be turned into slaves and human cattle by their ignorance, their fear, and tiring occupation for the bare minimum of their daily existence? And where it does not matter, if once in a while, large sections of that human herd, of human cattle, are culled—slaughtered, sacrificed for entertainment, or the privilege of that small group and their supposed benefit?

That was, and *is*, the issue of the American Revolution. And it is the question of today, in the question of Argentina and similar cases. And this is the issue that was only solved in the United States. It was never completely solved in Europe. It has never been solved in Asia. It has never been solved in Africa, historically. This question has, today, become a life-and-death question for billions of people, at a point where globalization is in its terminal phase.

For this reason, 1789 was the watershed. And the issues which erupted then, are still the issues of today, both positively and negatively. In 1789, on April 13, George Washington took office as the first President of the United States. It was a moment in history, where a tremendous potential to turn the world on a course of improvement existed.

Echoes of the American Revolution in Europe

1789 was the year when Friedrich Schiller started his famous Summer semester as a teacher of history in Jena, where he made the famous “universal history” address, when he basically was convinced that the American Revolution could be replicated in France, and then, from there in all of Germany.

At that point, the young American republic was not yet fully developed: You only had 13 states; you had Florida occupied by Spain; you had French territories. But, nevertheless, looking at the United States from Europe, at that point, all republican and humanist forces in Europe were absolutely hopeful, that the example—the test—in America would function, and that the American example could be replicated in Europe.

Schiller described this question as the most debated and most beloved question of the decade, meaning the 1780s: How can a state be developed, with the greatest freedom of its citizens? And how can the state be brought to its fullest blossoming? There was a general hope among all humanists and republican forces that this *could* be replicated, starting in 1789, in France, and from there, throughout all of Europe.

It took only six weeks, after Washington became President, on June 17, until the French National Assembly was convened, where, under the leadership of Jean-Sylvain Bailly,



George Washington was elected President of the United States on April 13, 1789, and the oligarchs of Europe immediately mobilized a counter-revolution to make sure that the “ideas of 1789” would not spread.

an attempt was made to give France a written constitution, to turn France, at least, into a constitutional monarchy.

On June 20, all participants took an oath to work as long as necessary to establish such a constitution, in the famous Tennis Court Oath. But, in the meantime, Lord Shelburne—who was running the show in England, because King George III had already lost his marbles over the loss of the largest colony, namely America—felt that the interests of the British Empire were threatened. And he organized a multi-faceted destabilization of France, forcing it to eliminate any relics of the Colbertist reform policies. And international banks conducted financial and economic warfare, so that the agriculture and trade in France collapsed. A famine spread, creating the social conditions for an insurgency operation. An instigated rumor campaign spread, and then the climate was created, such that on July 14, the infamous storming of the Bastille occurred, which eventually turned into the Jacobin Terror, using terror and fear as a means of politics. So, then the guillotine was set to work, and people turned into “a small people,” as Friedrich Schiller described it: “A great moment had found a little people.”

What followed then was the terror from the right, the



Prussian reformers Freiherr vom Stein (left) and Wilhelm von Humboldt led the fight against Napoleon, and for the unification and republican transformation of Germany.

Thermidor and the rise of Napoleon, who transformed himself from a Jacobin to a self-proclaimed Emperor, in the tradition of the Roman Empire.

But this was not the whole story. While the French Revolution turned totally sour, in the same period, in the 1790s, you had, in Germany, the beautiful Weimar Classical period, which, from many standpoints, represented the highest cultural level mankind has reached so far. This was the period when Schiller was writing about the Sublime, the beautiful soul, and Wilhelm von Humboldt turned the idea that every human being had the potential to become a genius and a beautiful soul, into a generalized educational system: the idea, that if you give every child, every baby, every young person, a universal education, then basically, human freedom would be possible. This is, essentially, the concept of the LaRouche Youth Movement today: that if every child learns the great achievements of great thinkers, and poets, and scientists of the past, then you can spark the light of creativity in every human being.

Napoleon vs. the Prussian Reformers

Now, in the meantime, Napoleon covered Europe with wars—Italy, Spain—and this became the determining factor in the history of Germany, for the first one and one-half decades of the 19th Century. You had war, exploitation, oppression, imperial power. Since 1801 all territories on the left bank of the Rhine had become French. There were territorial rearrangements amongst the smaller entities which became so-called *mediatisieren*, which meant dissolved as a state, integrated into medium and larger territorial states. Into this went a lot of corruption, bribery, and a lot of the same banking houses of the Synarchist tradition that are at work today, were actually functioning in these rearrangements at the time.

The beneficiaries of these new territorial orders were the

princes and ministers of these states, and they were held back by no patriotic or legalistic scruples. They grabbed power with both hands, and this poisoned the relations, for example, between Prussia and Austria, which didn't want to accept the idea of one unified state or the rule of one Kaiser. But all of these small entities were completely dependent on Napoleon. They were the result of the policy with which Napoleon established his hegemony in Germany. In 1806, in the famous Battle of Jena at Auerstedt, Prussia was beaten by the Napoleonic army in a devastating way. The Prussian reformers, vom Stein, von Humboldt, Scharnhorst, and others, could organize the first reforms in agriculture; they could eliminate slavery; they could make army reforms; in education; eliminate the classes.

But, this was just a moment. Napoleon demanded brutal war contributions. Russia was expected to pay 20 million francs (Napoleon demanded 154 million, which was impossible to pay). Vom Stein, who was the leading minister of Prussia in 1808, when the news about the rebellion in Spain arrived, became the leading representative of the resistance to Napoleon. And he was convinced that war, in alliance with Austria, and a general, popular upheaval, would be the only option. And the Prussian reformers, Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, and other military leaders led a complete popular upheaval in all of the north of Germany, with the declaration of the liberation of the peasants, the declaration of a constitution, the ousting and expropriation of the princes. Now, that was a pretty revolutionary program, and it was the program of the reformers—not of the Prussian throne, but of the reformers.

A letter of vom Stein, written on Aug. 15, 1808, landed in the hands of the French police, which had their agents everywhere since the time of Fouché [see *EIR*, March 19, 2004], and there were only hints of such a call to the revolution. Napoleon had the letter printed in a government newspa-



The German Liberation Wars began in 1813, after the defeat of Napoleon in Russia. "The German people have never been closer to the establishment of a true republic, than in this period. And, in Germany, there never was a higher level of culture, than during the Liberation Wars."

per, and, in this way, put pressure on the Prussian representative to sign the second Paris Treaty on Sept. 8, 1808, which had outrageous conditions for Prussia.

When the Tsar renewed his partnership with Napoleon in Erfurt, the idea of a patriotic liberation war was out of the question for the time being. Vom Stein was kicked out of office on Nov. 24, and on Dec. 16, Napoleon banned him, and he was declared to be the enemy of France. Napoleon expropriated his land; an arrest warrant was issued and an execution order. And even then, under Napoleonic rule, the idea of hot pursuit was completely illegal—but still a warrant, “dead or alive,” was issued. Vom Stein managed to escape to Bohemia. But the banning of vom Stein infuriated the population, and this was the main reason why vom Stein became the symbol of resistance, as a leading power in the resistance against Napoleon.

The Prussian King fell into a kind of apathy, under the pressure of the Napoleonic demands. Then, there were efforts by Austria, under the instigation of the leading minister, Philip Stadion, to resist and organize a national war in 1808-09. There was a wave of a patriotic mood, but this was not enough. Vienna was occupied by Napoleon. And after his victory in the Battle of Wagram, in which Austria lost huge territories, it had to make vast payments as a compensation for the war. There was a tremendous up and down: appeasement, collaboration, resistance—how to deal with Napoleon?

Then, at the end of May 1812, Napoleon moved 600,000 men, the so-called Grande Armée, into Russia. One-third of them were captured Germans, who were forced to be in the army. And whereas Napoleon already had Spain, France, large parts of Italy, Austria, Germany (what today is Ger-

many), he also wanted Russia. But he wanted to go from there into India, and eventually establish a world dictatorship.

Now, it is very interesting that von Wolzogen, the brother-in-law of Schiller, had studied the historical writings by Schiller, *The Thirty Years' War* and *The Revolt of the Netherlands Against Spanish Rule*, to actually see how, using the plan of strategic defense, to force Napoleon into a logistical overreach, to lure him into the vast territories of Russia, so that he could actually be defeated. And that's exactly what the Prussian reformers advised the Tsar to do.

During this campaign, vom Stein was completely preoccupied with how to get Germany unified and how to get Germany a constitution. Then, after the defeat of Napoleon in Russia, it came in 1813 to the Liberation Wars in Germany itself. And only in the reality of the war, were the Prussian reformers able to move. On Feb. 9, 1813, they could eliminate the exceptions to the draft, because, up to that point, only noblemen could become officers, and under the threat of the war, that rule was eliminated.

It came in Germany to a total mobilization of all men between 15 and 60 years old, and it became a national movement against world dictatorship, which involved state officials, officers, educated layers, journalists, writers, and so forth; but especially a youth movement—volunteers, students, who were completely immersed in the works of Schiller. And before they would go into battle, they would go to the widow of Schiller, to ask her for lines of his poems, which they would put on their breast over their heart, when they were going into the battle. The German people have never been closer to the establishment of a true republic, than in this period. And, in Germany, there never was a higher level of



The Congress of Vienna betrayed the republican aspirations of Germany, and sowed the seeds for the two world wars of the 20th Century. Europe's failure to rid itself of the oligarchical system can be traced directly to this Congress.

culture, than during the Liberation Wars. Now, the liberation would never have been possible, without an upheaval of the people, and especially the young; but it was the entire population.

Congress of Vienna: Root of Two World Wars

The big tragedy of Europe, is what happened then, at the Congress of Vienna, and the Restoration afterwards, where rule remained with the monarchies, and the princes, and the oligarchs. And the reason why it is important to look at the Congress of Vienna, and the period after that, is because this serves as a model for what is happening today, in the United States and in other places of the world. At the Congress of Vienna, with the conspiracy, the collaboration, of people like Castlereagh and Metternich, especially—but also Talleyrand, the Tsar, and others—they were able to bring the situation back to the *status quo ante*, before 1792, and even before 1789.

But, ideologically, something much worse happened. It's a real tragedy, because I still maintain, that vom Stein, and von Humboldt, were the best statesmen which Germany ever had, and they represented the German cause at the Vienna Congress. But they failed, vis-à-vis the intrigues of Metternich, Castlereagh, Talleyrand, and the reactionary circles in Prussia. As a result, the accomplishments of the Congress of Vienna remained far below the expectation of the population, which had the rightful expectation, that after the defeat of Napoleon, the German state could be unified, it would be one nation, and one constitution.

The Congress of Vienna was a total abomination, and it

sheds light on why Europe today is so relatively impotent. The Congress of Vienna also contained the roots of the two world wars in the 20th Century. People say Europe is weak, because we had two world wars; but the reality is, the root of these two world wars was the Congress of Vienna, and the fact that Europe was not able to get rid of the oligarchical system, which the American Revolution had so successfully gotten rid of before. Castlereagh, Metternich, the nobility in Prussia, the princes of Europe, were all determined, that what is the point of defeating Napoleon, if instead, you have a national republican force and a constitution? That had to be prevented by all means.

Now, the Congress took place from Sept. 18, 1814 until June 9, 1815. All European powers participated, except Turkey. The assumption which went into the Congress was, from the beginning, that there was an innate difference between the nobility and the people, as God-given. The reactionary forces totally won. The kings and the princes, and exactly those princes who had gotten their status from Napoleon, could keep it. The real mastermind, however, of these procedures was Metternich, who was called "Papillon Metternich," "Butterfly Metternich," who spent 40 million francs in five months on behalf of the Habsburg Empire, and for the meals alone—they spent 50,000 francs a day. Naturally, this was gotten by a tax increase of 50% on the population.

The world went around, the Congress danced. And, the Congress of Vienna is, probably in all of world history, the example of intrigues, a war of diplomacy, banquets, boudoirs, affairs, balls, parties, hunts, amusements, sleigh rides, and such things, and an enormous number of agents were de-



The principal oligarchical manipulators of the period of the Congress of Vienna were (left to right) Talleyrand of France, Castlereagh of Great Britain, and Metternich of Austria. All agreed that the replication of the American Revolution in Europe had to be prevented at all costs.

ployed from France, Austria, and Russia. The servants were turned into agents. Pub owners were turned into spies. They were busy emptying the wastepaper baskets in the evening, to find out what were the plans drawn up by the different factions; they were cleaning out the chimneys, to put together burned or half-burned letters, to find out what was going on. There was an absolute atmosphere of spying, and interception of letters, and such things. They recruited even nobility, persons in high positions, to be police spies or “confidants,” as they were called.

One of those “confidants,” the Abbott Giuseppe Carpani, gave a very dark description of the territorial greed of Russia, France, England, the Vatican, and Spain, saying there was no hope for any outcome of this Congress. Count Carl von Nostiz, a Prussian called into the Russian services, wrote that they were using the same methods as under Napoleon, of egoism, narrow-mindedness, mediocrity, stupidity, and a total neglect for the interest of the people, and that they were completely lazy on top of it; he contrasted that to the high spirit of the congress of the Peace of Westphalia.

Wilhelm von Humboldt wrote to his wife, “In order to suppress the evil principle, the war should have been conducted in a different way. A second one will be necessary, which sooner or later will come for sure, but which will involve the risk that the good principle will go under, because only very few have developed an understanding.” What that evil principle was, I will discuss shortly, but Wilhelm von Humboldt’s remarks were absolutely prophetic, because the unresolved oligarchical question of the Congress of Vienna, was the reason why Germany later became unified in the war against France in 1870-71, which led then to the terrible world wars of the 20th Century.

The aim of the Congress was to prevent the sovereignty

of the people and the constitution. Talleyrand wrote already in September 1814, that it was in the interest of France to play on the small states: “France’s interest is the interest of the small states. They want to keep their independent existence, and we have to encourage them.” And then he went into a total ranting and raving against Prussia. In every letter he wrote to the King, he wrote: “Those Germans, they always talk about German unity. That’s their battle cry, their doctrine, their religion, their fanaticism.” On Oct. 31, a certain Baron Türkheim, the representative of Hessen Darmstadt, wrote about how Talleyrand was courting the Saxonians, the Badenseer, the Darmstadter, and so forth, all small governments, in private meetings, that they should refuse a German demand for a constitution, if it should come up. And, they said, it will not happen. Friedrich Gentz, the personal secretary of Metternich, wrote after a dinner at his house, with Metternich, Talleyrand, and others: “Everybody was awed by my house, and my dinner, and my food. Meanwhile, I reflected on the triviality of human affairs and the weakness of the individuals who hold the fate of the world in their hands. And I was aware of my own superiority only semi-consciously, given the fog, which the blather of my guests put around my brain.”

However, at another party at Gentz’s house, a certain Dr. Justus Erich Bollmann—a German-American doctor who spent the time of the Vienna Congress in Vienna—one evening, this Dr. Bollmann spent at Gentz’s house, together with Wilhelm von Humboldt and others; and he reports that the company became totally silent, to listen to the miracles which Bollmann had reported about the United States. “Fantastic! He gave horrible examples, how common citizens achieved a power and a greatness, as in Europe are only associated with nobility and kings. Through the naiveté of the question of a

diplomat, whose never-ending curiosity was never satisfied, the presentation became a complete course on republican principles and ideas, enriched with many proofs as one never could have imagined to hear at this congress of monarchs. Gentz felt completely smashed under the weight of the matter, and he felt as worried as if an *attentat*, a terrorist act, had been committed in his presence,” so reports Bollmann in a letter to General Lafayette on Jan. 3, 1815.

The Restoration and the Holy Alliance

The result of all of these intrigues and manipulations was, that the question of the German constitution was never seriously addressed. What was attempted by vom Stein and von Humboldt: They were never able to put a draft on the table. And new borders were drawn up between states on the map, as though with scissors; the interests of the people were completely trampled upon. The result of the Congress of Vienna was, instead, the so-called German Alliance. Castlereagh and Metternich had succeeded. And what followed was the Restoration, the Holy Alliance, leading to a period of repression, in which the beautiful cultural optimism of the Weimar Classic, eventually was turned into cultural pessimism, especially after the Carlsbad Decrees—an early form of a Patriot II Act, in which terror and fear was spread among the population.

But the ideological foundations of this Restoration, were nobody else but Edmund Burke, and, to my great surprise, Joseph de Maistre. But also Vicomte de Bonald, Chateaubriand; and a mixture of what we call today Synarchism and Romanticism.

Lord Castlereagh and Lord Metternich had agreed in the assessment of the situation: The American example had to be prevented at all costs. And the outcome of the French Revolution, instigated by the counterinsurgency operations of Lord Shelburne, had demonstrated what an uproar was leading to. Edmund Burke, in 1790, wrote *Reflections on the Revolution in France*, which was causing a complete uproar in Europe at the time. And it had a lasting effect on the counter-revolution in Europe. His philosophy, or ideology rather, was based on the English Enlightenment, namely the idea that man is a beast of the senses; cognition can only occur through sense experience; man is evil by nature, and so forth. And he warned of the consequences, if abstract law and theory become the guidance of action. Instead, he said, we have to adhere to the people’s spirit, the *Volksgeist* tradition. The state is like an organism becoming and going. And we need a close alliance between the church and the state.

On the continent, the entire counter-revolution based their theories, among others, on Burke, and he gave them a full arsenal of ideological weapons. Already in 1793, Friedrich Gentz, who was a Prussian civil servant at the time, produced a translation of Burke’s book, and wrote a commentary, which became the standard literature on state theory of the Conservative Revolution.

De Maistre’s Evil Influence

But, there was only one ideologue of the Conservative Revolution, who built on the ideas of Burke, and who became the single most important influence of the Congress of Vienna and the Restoration afterwards, and the Holy Alliance: Joseph de Maistre. When we developed the research about Synarchism today, I became aware of his role for France, his influence on Napoleon. But, I must say, I was absolutely shocked to discover that he was the single most important thinker for the Restoration of the Holy Alliance as well. He was born in 1753, in Chambéry in Savoy, whose dukes were also the Kings of Sardinia. When France occupied Savoy in 1792, de Maistre had to go into exile to Lausanne, then to Turin, and in 1803, the King sent him as the ambassador of the Kingdom of Sardinia to St. Petersburg, where he stayed until he was expelled for proselytizing in 1817, when he went back to Turin, where he became the supreme judge, and he died there in 1829.

His most radical views he wrote in the so-called *St. Petersburg Soirées*, and the *Letters to a Russian Nobleman on the Spanish Inquisition*. He had an image of man, that man is evil by nature; his evil is limitless. Evil is the break of the unity desired by God. Redemption can only come through the authority of the Pope and the princes, and through punishment, through purifying violence, through the blood of the innocent. The political order comes from the Pope, who is the authority



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Count Joseph de Maistre, the Synarchist “beast-man,” was the single most important influence on the history of 19th-Century Europe. His defense of the Spanish Inquisition is politely ignored by modern history books.

for the rulers. And, according to him, the problem started with the Reformation, which is why one has to go back to the Donation of Constantine, a myth according to which the Emperor received the power from the Pope. (Now, already, Nicolaus of Cusa, in the 15th Century, had denounced this myth of the Donation of Constantine as a complete fraud, used by evil forces to simply have rationalization of their earthly power.) According to de Maistre, everything is pre-programmed through Divine Providence; even evil is willed by Providence, and works for the good. The Jacobin Revolution, therefore, was good, because it punished the evil church. This obviously represented the complete perversion of Leibniz’s idea of the best of all possible worlds. But, despite the authority of the Pope and the rulers, man still commits evil, and therefore needs penance through blood. The Executioner is therefore an envoy of God. In all the wars in the world, the blood spilled on the battlefields, are all means of Divine Providence. The whole world, covered by battlegrounds, is therefore an altar, where, in order to eliminate evil, everything must be sacrificed. Since blood sacrifices exist in many cultures, obviously, that is part of human nature.

Now, as we know, Napoleon was very impressed by de Maistre and vice versa, because of Napoleon’s contempt for the liberals and the intellectuals. De Maistre wrote in his *Reflections on France*: “History proves that war is a quasi-nor-

mal state of mankind. It is not such a big evil as is generally believed. When the human soul is corrupted through too much civilization, only the spilling of blood can strengthen it again.”

Defense of the Inquisition

De Maistre developed the core of what, to the present day, is the basic ideological concept of the Conservative Revolution, the Synarchist, and the fascist belief, today. The problem, according to him, started with the Reformation, when the God-given order that all authority comes from God, through the Pope, to the rulers, was broken. From that standpoint it was completely in order, what the Spanish Inquisition did; they did the right thing. And, in his *Letters to a Russian Nobleman* in 1815, he writes, how the origin of the Inquisition goes back to 1184 at the Church Council of Verona, when the Albigensian sect threatened the unity of the Church. Then, in 1204 Pope Innocent III gave the Inquisition into the hands of the Dominicans. And, he says, “By nature the Inquisition is good, gentle, and maintaining.”

“In the 15th Century,” he writes in a letter, “Judaism had developed such deep roots in Spain that it almost suffocated the national plant [of Spain, that is]. The Jewish-minded were horrible through their wealth, influence, and connection with the noble families of the monarchy. They were actually a nation within a nation. The danger was dramatically heightened through Islam. It was a question, whether Spain would survive, if the Jews and the Muslims would divide up the rich provinces among themselves.” Therefore, according to de Maistre, it was totally okay, “that Ferdinand used the Inquisition to save Spain, since great dangers to the state can only be fought through equally violent means. This is a basic principle of politics. Concerning the means, the best is that which succeeds. One is astonished to see how the Inquisition loads up questions on the accused, to find out if in their heritage, there is even one drop of Jewish or Muslim blood. ‘What about it?’ some not so thoughtful people may say. ‘What does it matter to know who is the grandfather or great-grandfather of an accused?’ But, in that time, it did matter, because these two outlawed tribes had still a lot of connections in the state through their relatives, which is why they had to be afraid. It was, therefore, necessary to set the power of imagination into fear and fright, by permanently demonstrating the banishment associated with the mere suspicion of Jewishness or Muslimness. So, if the Inquisition concluded the guilt of the heretic, or the helper of the heretic, they would transfer him to the royal apparatus, which confiscated their possessions.”

“There was a lot of noise in Europe about the use of torture or the fire penalty,” he writes. “But what about it? Everybody used it—the Greeks, the Romans, and today, everybody uses torture to find out the truth.”

Now, a very famous German Jesuit priest, Friedrich von Spee, investigated the Inquisition’s practices, and he came to the conclusion that torture is not a means to find out the truth at all, because under torture, people admit almost everything.

But de Maistre said, that, after all, “hardened heretics belong in the line of the worst criminals.”

He said, “What is misleading us, today, is the indifference in our century concerning religious matters. While we take the old zeal, which some may call fanaticism, today’s sophists are not concerned with the fact that Luther’s arguments caused the Thirty Years’ War. But the old law-givers knew what price people had to pay for such unfortunate teachings, and gave the death penalty for this crime. Just consider that the court of the Inquisition could have prevented the French Revolution. Then you understand, that the ruler who gives up such an instrument, would give a deadly blow to mankind.”

Now, for de Maistre, the Reign of Terror by the Jacobins was the deserved punishment for the Church in France, and part of their salvation. And naturally, Napoleon was, for him, sent by the gods directly.

All modern history books, which mention de Maistre as the most important thinker of the period of the Restoration, absolutely omit what he said about the Inquisition, because that may upset the public view a little bit. But he was the clearest counter-pole to the idea of a constitution of a sovereign people. For him, all power came from God, and by birth. “The monarch is, through birth, a higher being, is distinguished from normal mortals, as a tree from the bush.” (I don’t mean this Bush!) “Legitimacy comes from being a tree,” he says. “One believes that a family is royal, because they rule; the opposite is true: They rule, because they are royal. And, since God would not possibly set the laws of society in contradiction with nature, the revelations are identical with the laws of the world. And no society can be without a government; no government can be without sovereignty; no sovereignty without unrestrained power, or else chaos is certain. That is why the Supreme Court can not be judged, because there has to be a point where everything stops. Every government is unrestrained, and at the moment when, under the pretext of an error or an injustice, one can resist it, it ceases to exist.”

Now, if you compare that to the Declaration of Independence, which *explicitly* says, that every people has the right to get rid of the government which violates their common good over a very long period of time, you can see the intention.

“Sure, the absolute power of the ruler has disadvantages. But resistance does the people no good. All efforts to gain more freedom, end up by putting them more in chains.” He represented the so-called ultramontanism, the idea that all power comes from the other side of the mountains (meaning the Alps), namely the Pope. He said, “Man is incapable of recognizing good and evil.”

And it is incredible, and I really had to swallow this, and think about it: that de Maistre’s ideas became *the* dominant historical force in the 19th Century. He was the most important intellectual influence in this, helped, naturally, by Romanticism, which had similar ideas, that Europe should be unified under one emperor by the grace of God, modelled on



De Maistre believed that man is evil by nature, and redemption can only come through punishment, purifying violence, the blood of the innocent. He defended the Spanish Inquisition’s use of torture by saying that “everybody uses torture to find out the truth.”

the Roman Empire in the Middle Ages: an alliance of the throne and the altar; solidarity of all thrones among themselves; and nobilities against the potentiality of an insubordinate, inferior mass of people.

Another thinker in that line, was Carl Ludwig von Halle, who, in 1816, wrote *The Restoration of State Science*, which was the idea to eventually eliminate the entire notion of the state, to go back to the idea of the monarch as the *owner* of the state; to have no state, everything is private, and basically go back to feudalism. Now, this is at the core of what the neo-cons and the liberals mean by privatization: no state, nobody to represent the common good and the interests of the people. For de Maistre and Halle, the constitution was only a piece of trash paper. There were different shades of the same thing, but essentially they all had this idea of the *Volksgeist* and the Romantic state conception.

And these people are not something which were there [only] in Europe, but they had active links to the United States. A certain Ludwig Gerlach, who, together with his brother, had formed the Christian Germanic Circle, was not ashamed to praise the absolute power of the North American slave-owners, as having a law justified by God’s grace. Now, the collaboration between the forces of the Holy Alliance and the Confederacy, is something which we should really have in mind. And they were not peacefully staying in their own country, but they had an active interventionist policy. The forces of the Holy Alliance, under the leadership of Castlereagh and

What Is Synarchism?

“Synarchism” is a name adopted during the Twentieth Century for an occult freemasonic sect, known as the Martinists, based on worship of the tradition of the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte. During the interval from the early 1920s through 1945, it was officially classed by U.S.A. and other nations’ intelligence services under the file name of “Synarchism: Nazi/Communist,” so defined because of its deploying simultaneously both ostensibly opposing pro-communist and extreme right-wing forces for encirclement of a targeted government. Twentieth-Century and later fascist movements, like most terrorist movements, are all Synarchist creations.

Synarchism was the central feature of the organization of the fascist governments of Italy, Germany, Spain, and Vichy and Laval France, during that period, and was also spread as a Spanish channel of the Nazi Party, through Mexico, throughout Central and South America. The PAN party of Mexico was born as an outgrowth of this infiltration. It is typified by the followers of the late Leo Strauss and Alexandre Kojève today.

This occult freemasonic conspiracy, is found among both nominally left-wing and also extreme right-wing factions such as the editorial board of the *Wall Street Journal*, the Mont Pelerin Society, and American Enterprise Institute and Hudson Institute, and the so-called integrist far right inside the Catholic clergy. The underlying authority behind these cults is a contemporary network of private banks of that medieval Venetian model known as *fondi*. The Synarchist Banque Worms conspiracy of the wartime 1940s, is merely typical of the role of such banking interests operating behind sundry fascist governments of that period.

The Synarchists originated in fact among the immediate circles of Napoleon Bonaparte; veteran officers of Napoleon’s campaigns spread the cult’s practice around the world. G.W.F. Hegel, a passionate admirer of Bonaparte’s image as Emperor, was the first to supply a fascist historical doctrine of the state. Nietzsche’s writings supplied Hegel’s theory the added doctrine of the beast-man-created Dionysiac terror of Twentieth-Century fascist movements and regimes. The most notable fascist ideologues of post-World War II academia are Chicago University’s Leo Strauss, who was the inspiration of today’s U.S. neo-conservative ideologues, and Strauss’s Paris co-thinker Alexandre Kojève.—*Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.*

Metternich, wanted to export their system, because they were convinced that the fire of upheaval was glowing under the surface, everywhere in the world—which would break out, one time here and one time there: in Latin America, in Spain, in Naples, in Greece. Burke compared their task with that of the firefighters and the police, who had to intervene everywhere.

Those who felt responsible for mankind and its culture had to conclude that the internal affairs of a country concerned Europe a lot; and when in one country, a wrong system existed, or when there were riots, or there was a rogue state, the whole world was involved and they had the right to intervene. They felt the threat from the spirit of insubordination, which had moved into the people. All these demands for a nation, freedom, reforms. At the Congress of Troppau, they agreed, in the name of legitimacy of the princes and the fight against the sovereignty of the people, on the right to intervene into the internal affairs of other countries. So, Austria intervened in Naples; Spain, in France, acted on behalf of Europe. And eventually the question of interventions led to a breakup of the alliance of the five powers; because Castlereagh’s opponent—the Tory, Canning—split England out of the alliance, and recognized the governments of Latin America, and sabotaged, in this way, the planned French intervention in Latin America. That England would consider a French expedition

to America as *casus belli*, forced the French Minister Polignac to issue the memo named after him.

On Dec. 2, 1823, the United States declared the Monroe Doctrine, according to which the United States regarded any efforts by European powers to [make claims on] any part of the Americas as dangerous for peace and the security of the Union.

A Youth Movement

But the Restoration and the Holy Alliance did not only carry out a policy of intervention against the rogue states internationally, but they also invented the predecessor of the Patriot Act of internal suppression. While the destiny of the German people was horse-traded at the Vienna Congress, that was not the whole reality, because the young people, who had returned from the Liberation Wars, who were filled with the highest ideals, and many of them had given their blood for these ideals, and they had matured in the face of death—they did not want to go back to normality. After 1815, these young people kept the spirit of the reforms alive. While the “Boomers” of their time had sunk back into the sorrows of daily life, they were dedicated to improving themselves. They felt themselves morally better than the older ones, and they felt that they could create a new youth culture, and through that, transform the entire population to a higher level of culture

and morality. These young people consciously objected to the cold, and professional wisdom, of the older generation, and the injustices of social life, as it developed after 1815. The young people had proven themselves in the face of the enemy, and they were full of contempt for the Boomers of their time, the noblemen, who had been the hangers-on to the power of the system which kept the people in oppressed conditions. They became a youth movement much more powerful and effective for the nation, than the later youth movement before World War I, which liked to compare itself to the youth movement of this period. But, naturally it was not a homogeneous movement, and there were elements of previous typical student life—drinking, partying—and Metternich’s police developed a system of spies, or so-called “confidants, provocateurs,” in order to penetrate this youth movement.

But overall, they were the revolutionary progressive element, and in order to demonstrate the unity of all student fraternities, they wanted to have one single reunion. They chose the Wartburg, in Eisenach. It was the year 1817, and the 300th anniversary of the Reformation was approaching. They delayed their meeting until Oct. 18, in order not to disturb the Reformation celebrations, because they wanted to celebrate the “outer” liberation from the foreign occupation, and the “inner” liberation, which they attributed to Luther. And out of both, came the commitment to political freedom and national unity. Four hundred sixty-eight students gathered in Eisenach that day, and they made speeches, prayers, and they praised General Blücher, the famous “attack, attack, attack!” general of the Liberation Wars, and Luther, as their heroes. At the end, one group put on a satire play, which was an imitation of Luther who had burned the Papal banishment papers; and so they burned certain papers of reactionary authors—Halle, the poet Kotzebue, and the Prussian civil servants Schmaltz and Kamps—as symbols of the reaction. And that was all; it was not a big deal. But, for the participants, it was a tremendous experience. It was the first time in Germany, that youth of all parts of Germany were united. And it meant a fantastic memory for them for the rest of their lives.

It didn’t have a big political meaning, but the liberal press played it up as a great political deed. And Metternich saw it as an absolutely big disturbance, the way these youth had disrespectfully thrown out conventions. The nobility was outraged. The princes everywhere saw it as a huge threat. For example, Prince Wittgenstein, the Police Minister in Berlin, saw the aim of the fraternities as “to kill the actual love for the Fatherland, to fancy a unified Germany, and to let the different German states disintegrate and disappear in chaos.”

Repression and the Carlsbad Decrees

When the news came about the book-burning, the outrage in the various courts about this utmost insubordination grew gigantic. In some interesting books written recently, the au-

thors have investigated the incomplete letters and documents of the period, and have come up with the hypothesis, that Metternich’s spy system, which already had the youth movement under surveillance long before this scandal erupted, actually did this. And I think it’s a very probable thing, that the incident of the book-burning itself was a covert operation by Metternich agents, to have a pretext for counter-measures. There are many footprints, hints, which give room for the suspicion to believe, that the effort was made to infiltrate or influence the fraternities, for example, around the question of whether membership should only be for Christians, or whether Jews be should allowed: Which, given the fact that many Jews had sacrificed their lives in the Liberation Wars, was obviously an outrage. But, especially also, the question of dueling. Dueling was at that time a highly favored means for the oligarchs to get rid of people they didn’t like, such as Alexander Hamilton, Pushkin, and many others.

But, also subversion. A big question mark, for example, has to be raised about a certain professor from Giessen, who taught law: Karl Follen, who taught that for a moral purpose, all means are allowed. In records, he is described as a demonic character, who attracted a group of students around him, who called themselves the “Unconditional Ones.” And their aim was to topple thrones, and they had a mixture of Christian ideas, Jacobin ideas, and the idea of martyrdom, which should bring about a blood-born “ethical republic.”

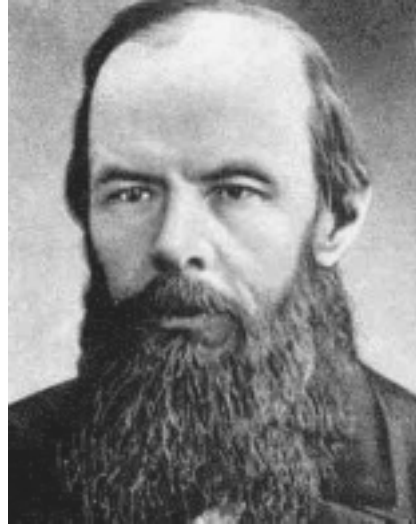
To be more at the center of the fraternities, he moved to Jena and there a certain Karl Ludwig Sand became his pupil, who was a young student of theology who was deeply de-rooted through the war experience and disappointment about the peace afterwards, and who proved to be ready for martyrdom. When a vicious slander campaign targetted the playwright August von Kotzebue, the author of frivolous comedies, as a Russian spy and the enemy of the Fatherland, Sand carefully prepared to murder him, and then did it. It could not be completely clarified if this Professor Follen inspired the deed directly, or knew about it. But for Metternich, this was the perfect pretext to move against the whole movement. Serious questions have to be asked, whether this was inspired by the system, or at least not prevented, since Sand’s preparations were quite visible. Metternich in his own writings says, “The pretext was given by the excellent Sand, at the cost of poor Kotzebue.”

His instruction to Gentz, his secretary, was to use the murder to the hilt. Metternich contacted the King of Prussia, to move together, who was more than willing to launch a crusade against the revolutionary spirit. A secret agreement was made against the students, the press, the universities, the Parliament; and after Austria and Prussia had agreed, they contacted Hanover, Saxony, Mecklenburg, Nassau, and the three South German states, which all went for a “cure,” so-called, to Carlsbad, the most fashionable health spa of the time.

And the result was the famous, or infamous, Carlsbad



Henry Kissinger's book about Europe during the period of the Congress of Vienna praises Castlereagh and Metternich, while avoiding any mention of the Prussian reforms.



Fyodor Dostoevsky's keen insight into the Synarchist mind is expressed in his famous story of "The Grand Inquisitor," who reveals to Jesus the Inquisitors' secret: They are allied not with Christ, but with Satan.

Decrees, announced on Dec. 20, 1819. All teachers were kicked out, who had the wrong views. University lectures were only conducted with a supervisor. The fraternities were forbidden. The Carlsbad Decrees were the sharpest measures of the Metternich system against the national and constitutional movement, and it lasted until 1848. It was a terrible period: police actions, an atmosphere of fear, political professors disappeared from the scene, and all the supporters of the youth movement were targeted. And it should be noted that the famous philosopher Hegel was on the side of the Metternich system throughout this entire period, and Kissinger wrote his famous book about it [*A World Restored: Metternich, Castlereagh and the Problems of Peace, 1812-22*]. Here [see photo] you have him contemplating not his navel, but his left nostril. He wrote his dissertation about this period, praising Castlereagh and Metternich; and he actually manages not to mention vom Stein and von Humboldt in the entire period, until sometime in 1840 or so, when they were already about to die. He didn't mention the Prussian reforms; he didn't mention their role at the Congress of Vienna. And if you never have seen falsification of history writing, then you have it in that book.

The Mind of the Grand Inquisitor

Now, let's go back to the fact that the most important ideologue of the Restoration was the Synarchist Joseph de Maistre, who had such praise for the Spanish Inquisition, as the final basis for the authority of the state. And the undeniable fact that the *method* of the Inquisition was the method of the Nazis, of Hitler, and of other fascist movements, which openly refer to themselves as being in that tradition, gives you a very useful insight of what it is, that these conservatives are afraid of.

And I want to show you the inside of their minds through

the eyes of another person; namely, the Russian author Dostoevsky, who in his last novel, *The Brothers Karamazov*, narrates the story of the Grand Inquisitor, which is a story within the story.

This is an unbelievable story. It plays in Seville in the 16th Century. That day, nearly 100 heretics had been burned alive at the stake. Then, Jesus comes back to Earth. The people recognize him, and they ask him to do miracles. He makes one blind man see. He reawakens a dead girl. And, in his heart is hope and compassion, which radiates to the people. Then the Grand Inquisitor, a cardinal—obviously modeled on the great Cardinal Torquemada—passes by. He is a 90-year-old man, described as of great height, with deeply sunken eyes, and a dried-out face. He observes what is happening, and obviously, Dostoevsky takes this from Schiller's *Don Carlos*, which was translated by Dostoevsky's brother Mikhail in 1848. So, when he sees what Jesus does, the miracles he performs, his face darkens, his eyes light up with malice. He points his finger to Jesus, and orders the guards to grab Him. And, his power is so great, that the people are so subservient, that they make room for the guards, who take Him away. The crowd becomes like a single man: They bow their heads to the ground before the Inquisitor. Quietly he blesses them, and leaves. Very eerie.

The Inquisitor visits Jesus, during the night, in His cell. And he then has a long monologue, since Jesus remains silent. So, the Inquisitor says, "Why did you come to disturb us? Because you *did* come to disturb us. But, tomorrow, I will burn you as the most malicious of heretics. And the same people who kissed your feet today, will put the coal under the stake." He then accuses Jesus as having promised freedom to the people. "Did you not say, again and again, 'I will make you free'?" But, have you seen yourself, just now, these free people? This has caused us enormous trouble. But we have

carried the job in your name, to the end. Fifteen centuries, we have plagued ourselves with your freedom. But now we are finished with it—completely finished. You don't believe that it is over with your freedom, for all time. You should know, today and now, these people are completely convinced they *are* totally free. In reality, they themselves brought us their freedom, and laid it obediently at our feet. And that was our accomplishment.

“And you, you go among them with empty hands, with your promise of freedom, which they in their naiveté and their innate evil cannot grasp, which only throws them into fear and awe; because there has never been, for the individual, nor all of mankind, anything less bearable than freedom. Do you see the stones here in the naked and glowing desert? Transform them into bread, and mankind will follow you like a herd, thankful and obedient, but also trembling the whole time, because you could remove your hand and the bread. And in the end, they will put their freedom at our feet, and they will say, ‘Rather, make us your slaves, but give us something to eat.’ They will convince themselves that they can never be free, because they are weak, evil, worth nothing, and rebellious.

“You promised them Heavenly bread. But I repeat, how can this Heavenly bread compare in the eyes of this weak, sinful, ungrateful mankind with the Earthly bread? And even if, because of the Heavenly bread, thousands and thousands will follow you—but what about the millions, and hundreds of millions, who don't have the strength to turn away from the Earthly bread, in order to receive the Heavenly one? Do you only care about the thousands who are strong and great? But the millions who are innumerable as the sands in the ocean, who are weak, but who love you nevertheless, are they only material for the great and the strong?

“No, we also care for the weak. Sure, they are sinful, rebellious, but they will submit. They will adore us as gods, because we were willing to take away their freedom, which frightened them, and agreed to rule over them, so awful would it have become for them to be free. And we will say, that ‘we are obedient to You, and we rule in Your Name.’ We will fool them again, because you, you will not ever get back to them again. In this fraud lies our suffering, because we are forced to lie.

“You have thought too highly of them, because they are nothing but slaves, even if capable of rebellion. Look around and judge for yourself: Fifteen centuries have passed, and look at them, the people. Whom have you elevated? I guarantee, man is weaker and lower than you believe. This rebellion is pitiful. They are not capable of taking away their own rebellion. They will think that he who has made them rebellious, just mocked them, and they will become blasphemous. And that will make them even more unhappy.

“Do you want to know the secret? We are not allied with *you*, but with *him*. That is our secret. Since eight centu-

ries, when we took from him, what you refused.” And there he refers to the Temptation of Christ by Satan shortly before the end of Jesus' life, when Satan comes and offers Jesus the riches of the world, and Jesus refuses. So, this Grand Inquisitor says, “We took what you refused, and since that time, we are with him”; namely, we took the riches of the world.

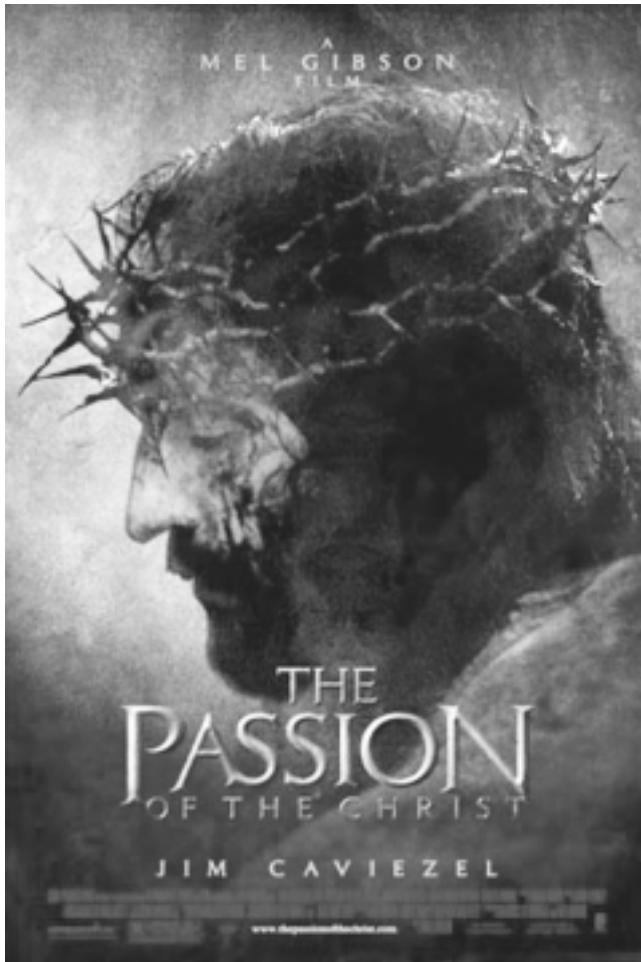
“We will give the people the quiet, the peaceful luck, the luck of the weak, for which they were made. We will convince them to give up their pride, which you taught them, when you elevated them above themselves. We will prove to them that they are just miserable children. They will admire us, be fearful, and proud that *our* power and wisdom is enabling them to tame such a rebellious herd of hundreds of millions. Happy will be all of them, these millions of beings, except the hundred thousand who rule over them. Because only we, who guard the secret, will be unhappy. And there will be thousands of millions of happy children, and a hundred thousand of martyrs, who have accepted the curse of cognition, and the ability to differentiate between good and evil.”

Mel Gibson: The Synarchist Mindset

Now, Dostoevsky is a pretty sinister character, and I would say, if you want to look into a Synarchist mind, here, you have a very good example. But, that this is not an issue of the past, but a question very much of the present—that such Satanic minds do exist today, and they function today—you can see in a movie and a scandal which has erupted and will become much, much bigger in the next period, because this movie is going to open in the United States in two weeks. It's the movie by Mel Gibson, “The Passion of the Christ.”

Now, I have been only told about this, but people who have seen short clips of this movie, 30-second clips, report that it demonstrates an absolutely revolting, unbelievable violence, which shows how Christ is kicked in the face, beaten in the face, with typical Hollywood special effects. And since I have, in the past, studied the effect of violence on the mind, just normal violence—the fact that this is done to Christ, is a completely offensive matter, especially to all Christians. But, it has a real Satanic aim on top of it, because there is one scene in it, where Pontius Pilate says that he does not have the power for the execution of Christ, but it is the Jewish priests who have this power. Now, obviously this is historically completely absurd, because every historian knows, that only the Romans had the power to execute people. But, the film is obviously designed to cause anti-Semitic feelings, and it is known that the father of Mel Gibson is actually a negationist, who rejects that the Holocaust ever took place.

Now, it is very interesting, that among other people, among those who promote this movie, are the so-called Legionnaires of Christ, an organization which was founded in Mexico by a certain Marcial Maciel, who's presently in his



Mel Gibson's film, with its unrelenting violence conveyed by Hollywood special effects, takes degradation and sacrilege to a new depth of Satanic evil.

eighties. And, it is praised by the Cardinal Castrillón Hoyos from Colombia, that it could be compared to Michelangelo's painting of the Sistine Chapel.

Now, it is very interesting that Mel Gibson, who according to himself is a great sinner, and went through the entire pit of Hollywood, said that he made this movie because his sins were so great, that only through cathartic violence, by portraying the character of Christ, could he free himself of these sins. Now, this idea of cathartic violence, you know through de Maistre, Donoso Cortés, Kojève, and other such Synarchists. In any case, we will do more research about this movie. But, it definitely has a very bad smell, because it already was used to set the secretary of the Pope and the press spokesman of the Vatican, Navarro Valls, against the Pope. And the movie, on its webpage, claims that during the shooting of the film, miracles happened: People who were blind could all of a sudden see; people who couldn't hear, could hear; that a person was struck by lightning, and could just march on. So, I'm just saying, the mindset of the Synarchist is there.

Schiller's 'Don Carlos'

Now, in Dostoevsky's Grand Inquisitor, he accused Christ of having promised freedom to the people. Now, think of the scene with the Grand Inquisitor in Schiller's *Don Carlos*, of which you have seen some scenes, last night.

King Philip, after having killed Posa at the end of the play, goes to the Grand Inquisitor to ask him for advice. He says, "I was just deceived, in an unbelievable story." And then the Grand Inquisitor says, "I knew all about it." King Philip says, "How did you know? From whom? Since when?" And the Grand Inquisitor says, "What you knew since sunset, I have known for years. We had the facts about him, from the beginning of his life till the end of his life." And the King says, "Why did you not warn me?" The Grand Inquisitor says, "I give the question back. Why did you not come to me to ask, before you threw yourself into the arms of this man? One look should have been enough, to reveal to you the heretic. How did you dare to play this way with the Holy Office? To cheat us of our victim, whom we had carefully groomed, for our purposes? You cheated us of the work of many years. What could this man have given to you? What could you have expected from him?" So the King says, "I needed a human being." The Grand Inquisitor says, "What human beings? Human beings are just numbers for you, nothing else!"

Then, the question is, what should happen with Don Carlos, King Philip's own son. And the King says, "He is my only son. For whom have I amassed?" And the Grand Inquisitor says, "Far better putrefaction, decay, than freedom."

Defeat the Synarchists Today

So, let's look back at the period of the last 250 years: the American Revolution, which was the incarnation of the best traditions of European philosophy—the image of man, coming from Plato; the idea of inalienable rights of all human beings, as developed by Nicolaus of Cusa; of Leibniz, the pursuit of happiness. The absolute failure to repeat this American Revolution in Europe, because of the failure of the French Revolution, the Jacobin Terror, the first modern fascist, Napoleon, the miserable Congress of Vienna, and terrible Restoration. The image of man which reduces man to a fearful creature, which the oligarchs have—which de Maistre, Dostoevsky, and so forth, are so insightful of—contrast that with the powerful idea of Friedrich Schiller, and the method Friedrich Schiller has developed, a method how to set man free, how to locate your identity, not in your physical existence, where you are vulnerable, but in the Sublime. To connect your own identity with those ideas which connect you to your own immortality, and that of all of mankind. Schiller has developed a method, and he has demonstrated it in his "Jeanne d'Arc" [*The Maid of Orleans*] and in many other plays; a method Martin Luther King lived: How you can be free, not because you are not a physical human being, but because you have an identity which is located, connected to universal

principles. And how, as Schiller says, you can be “morally free.”

Now, the Synarchists have subverted the American Revolution into the actual opposite. And that’s what we are faced with, and that is why it is not a futile exercise to look at the Congress of Vienna and the Restoration, because that is what you are looking at in America, today. And, as Lyn was saying yesterday, in a rather chilling remark, that he was standing by the bedside of a dying empire that started in the 18th Century.

Now, what does the future bring? Well, I think there is only one alternative acceptable. We have to recruit the whole human race to the image of man, which goes from the idea, that every human being is a cognitive being; that every human being can develop their cognitive and spiritual powers; and it is that which sets him free, and that which constitutes his happiness. And that is obviously what the internationally growing LaRouche Youth Movement is absolutely committed to do: To recruit the whole human race to that image of man, because everything else is not acceptable.

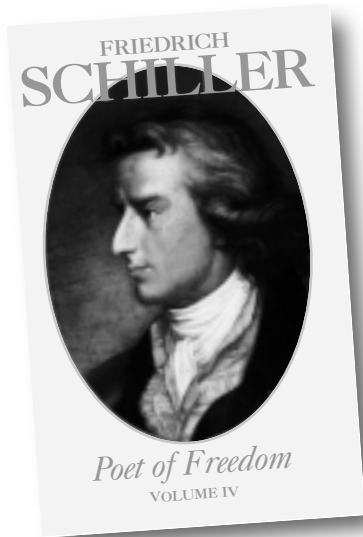
We face a period of dramatic changes, changes compared to which the collapse of the Soviet Union will look like peanuts. That was the collapse of a system, but the globalization system—what is coming down, now—is going to be much more fundamental. And, as Lyn was saying, there is no master plan, there is no recipe book, there is no prescription, how this is going to be. All I know, is that the only outcome which

is acceptable, is that we will turn this absolutely fundamental crisis of civilization into a just, new world economic order, which will allow that every human being on this planet can live. And that we will make a foreign policy in the tradition of John Quincy Adams: a community of principle of perfectly sovereign nation-states, which obviously can only function if we put Lyn in the White House.

Therefore, I think that the lesson to draw out of this, out of the laws of 250 years of history, is: We have to make a Second American Revolution, not only in the United States, but also in Europe. And in other countries, they have to revitalize their best traditions, because we can not impose something which is alien to them; they have to come up with whatever is best in their history. And, I think if we do this, in a Dialogue of Cultures, a new Renaissance will be possible.

I think it is *us*, and our power of imagination to give this vision to the world, which will make the difference. Schiller, in a letter to Countess Schimmelman, wrote in 1795, “The highest philosophy ends and is culminated by a poetical idea. So does the highest morality and the highest politics. It is the poetical mind, which gives the ideal to all three of them. And to approximate that, is the highest perfection.” So, let’s have a beautiful, poetical idea about the future. And let’s have a Second American Revolution, and say, with Schiller: “Let’s recruit a million kings, because freedom is better than decay.”

“There is a limit to the tyrant’s power.”



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THE SYNARCHIST DOSSIER

'Strategy of Tension' Bombs Set Off Political Quakes in Europe

by Jeffrey Steinberg

Seventy-two hours after Synarchist terrorists launched a new "strategy of tension" with a string of deadly bombings of commuter trains in Madrid, Spanish voters turned out in unprecedented numbers, on March 14, to bring down the right-wing Popular Party government of Prime Minister José Aznar (Aznar was not seeking re-election, but had hand-picked his successor). The defeat of the Popular Party also represents a crushing defeat for the George Bush/Dick Cheney Administration in Washington, for British Prime Minister Tony Blair, and, most of all, for Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi—who all participated in the so-called "coalition of the willing" to invade and occupy Iraq.

Evidence has now surfaced that, in the 48-hour period following the Madrid bombings, the Aznar cabinet devised two options, "Plan A" and "Plan B," for what amounted to a coup d'état. "Plan A" involved a declaration of martial law, and the suspension of the elections for the duration of the terror crisis. "Plan B" involved a several-month delay in the elections. Both options were presented to the Spanish King Juan Carlos, and he rejected them both, according to Spanish news accounts. Spanish television blacked out the mass demonstrations against the Aznar government, that took place all over Spain on March 13. By that point, the Popular Party knew that they would be swept out of office the next day.

Once before, in 1981, King Juan Carlos had rejected a right-wing coup attempt, this one involving a group of Spanish generals and young officers linked to the old Franco fascist apparatus.

Prior to the March 2003 Iraq war, Spanish citizens had participated in mass demonstrations against the conflict, with an estimated 85% of all Spaniards strongly opposing the ac-

tion. Nevertheless, on the eve of the election, polls showed the Popular Party ahead of the opposition Socialist Workers Party (PSOE) by a narrow margin. On election day, with an 82% voter turnout, including a record-setting turnout by young voters, the Socialist Workers Party won over 43% of the vote, driving Aznar's party out of power.

Lyndon LaRouche identified the Spanish vote as a "fundamental shift in geometry" in all of Europe. "This is not something that can be reversed. Berlusconi is in big trouble, along with Blair and Bush," LaRouche said.

Both the policies of Aznar—particularly his participation as junior partner in the Bush-Blair imperial war schemes—and the Madrid bombing itself, represented a clear signal that the same Synarchist bankers who put Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, and Francisco Franco in power in the 1920s and '30s, during a previous period of global financial collapse, intend once again to install fascist regimes, to impose slave labor austerity and bail out the financial oligarchy—through wars and genocide.

Under Aznar and Berlusconi, a new Black International was being given wide berth to organize—not only in Europe, but all over Central and South America as well. In LaRouche's judgment, sane forces in Europe decided that they could not allow a repeat of this horror, and moved, following the Madrid attacks, to nip the Synarchist upsurge in the bud. The confirmation that the Aznar regime was contemplating a coup, under the cover of the terror attacks, adds further confirmation to this assessment.

Bologna Bombing Revisited

On Thursday, March 11, a total of ten sophisticated remote-detonated bombs went off on three Madrid commuter



New Spanish Prime Minister Zapatero's (right) government, pulling troops out of Iraq, represents a shift that may have Europe-wide effects. Under outgoing Prime Minister Aznar (left) and Italy's Berlusconi, a new fascist "Black International" was being given wide berth to organize. To save his government and right-wing policy, Aznar not only ordered a false "ETA did it" line, but planned a last-minute election postponement or a coup.

trains. Over 200 people were killed, and several thousand injured. Had all three trains been on schedule, they would have all been inside the Madrid station when the explosions occurred. This could have caused a level of deaths on a par with the Sept. 11, 2001 attacks in the United States.

Prime Minister Aznar, desperate to parlay the bombings into an election win for his party, personally phoned editors of major Spanish newspapers, to insist that they name the Basque separatist ETA as the authors of the attacks. When a group of Moroccans were arrested, based on evidence obtained from three bombs that were timed to go off later, but were found and defused, other media began screaming that the bombings were the work of al-Qaeda.

The reality, however, is quite different. Neither ETA nor al-Qaeda had a past profile of such actions; and both groups had been under intense scrutiny by both Spanish and French security services, ever since 9/11. The term "al-Qaeda," furthermore, has become an almost meaningless term, referring to a wide range of organizations and networks that oppose the new American imperial doctrine of Cheney and company. They range from Islamists to Arab nationalists, to leftists and rightists around the globe. These terms are meaningless in the context of the reality of the "new international terrorism," with its interface with a vast global underground economy of drug and weapon traffickers, offshore money-laundering centers, and other criminal networks.

Even more to the point, Lyndon LaRouche has been warning since August 2003 of a new 9/11 attack against the United States or allies of the United States, to be blamed on Hispanic terrorists. (See documentation)

LaRouche made this assessment on the basis of two factors: First, on July 24, 2003, Vice President Dick Cheney had spoken at the American Enterprise Institute and virtually assured the audience that there would be another massive terrorist attack on the U.S.A., possibly involving the use of

weapons of mass destruction.

Second, since early 2001, there were significant stirrings from the surviving neo-fascist networks of the 1970s and early 1980s "strategy of tension"—in Italy, Spain, France, and throughout the Western Hemisphere, particularly Argentina and Mexico.

These overt Synarchist groupings centered around the leading Franco fascist in Spain, Blas Piñar, whose son was recently promoted to the rank of General in the Spanish Army, despite having been implicated in the failed right-wing putsch attempt in the early 1980s. In Italy, one of the veterans of the "strategy of tension" terror campaign, Roberto Fiore, returned home after 20 years exile in Great Britain, and immediately entered into a high-profile political alliance with Alessandra Mussolini, the granddaughter of the fascist dictator, who heads a neo-fascist party and is in the Italian parliament. In Argentina, the network is centered around the Carlist magazine *Maritornes*, which intersects the Christendom College apparatus of extreme right-wing "Buckleyite" Catholics in the United States.

While neither ETA nor al-Qaeda have a profile of carrying out the kinds of train attacks that occurred on March 11, the Black International networks now being revived in Europe and the Americas, do. In August 1969, the event that kicked off the entire "strategy of tension" was the simultaneous bombing of 10 trains in Italy, including four train stations around the country. In August 1980, the same apparatus blew up the train station in Bologna, killing 80 people and injuring many more.

In each of those instances, the actual terrorists were members of right-wing underground cells, like Ordine Nuovo and the Nucleus for the Defense of the State. But the bombings were staged in such a way that, for years, police believed that they were the work of left-wing terrorists. This was the essence of the "strategy of tension:" Create chaos

through blind terrorism, and lay the basis for fascist military coups.

The failure to see the obvious parallels to the “strategy of tension” on the part of European and American intelligence services, LaRouche has warned, could be the result of more than mere incompetence. There is a long history of contamination of the Western intelligence services by the very oligarchical factions that promoted Hitler, Mussolini, Franco, and their heirs today. The contamination runs from the top down, beginning with the private financial institutions—typified by Lazard Brothers, Banque Worms, the Bank of England from the time of Montagu Norman, and the Harriman, Morgan, and Mellon interests in the United States.

Even before the end of World War II, individuals like Allen Dulles and James Jesus Angleton, both top officials of the Office of Strategic Service (OSS) and later, founders of the CIA, were negotiating secretly with top Nazi officials, to secret them out of Germany along with vast Nazi-seized wealth, to regroup under the aegis of the Cold War against communism. These top Nazis and fascists were smuggled into South America, the Middle East, and other parts of the world, later to resurface as the architects of the “strategy of tension” destabilizations.

A Moment of Truth

The electoral outcome in Spain has delivered a serious setback to the financial oligarchs behind this new Black International offensive. However, the setback will be inconsequential unless there is a serious counterintelligence campaign to clean out these resurgent terrorists—in Europe, in the Americas, and elsewhere. Otherwise, the Madrid attacks will prove to have been merely the opening shot of a new terror war, aimed at destabilizing governments and paving the way for a new Synarchist world order of bankers’ wars and Schachtian looting.

Lyndon LaRouche and *EIR* have a track record of more than 30 years of exposing this Synarchist insurgency. In the pages that follow, we provide a representative sampling of the vast dossier that *EIR* has published on this vital subject. The footprints of the Synarchist International are all over the Madrid bombings; yet, for the moment, every leading intelligence service in the world, with few exceptions, appears blind-sided. The World War II archives of the United States military and intelligence services are full of documentation of the pivotal role of the Synarchist international. In France, military intelligence files, accumulated by resistance forces within Vichy, are also of relevance.

With the death of Franklin Roosevelt, and the severe right-wing turn in the United States under President Harry Truman, the Synarchist apparatus, which had been all but dismantled in the Americas, was saved and promoted. Nevertheless, the institutional memory is still accessible, and the legacy of the international mobilization to defeat the Synarchist insurgency must be revived, if the world is to avert several generations of a Schachtian New Dark Age.

Some Press Point to Strategy of Tension

In the wake of the Madrid bombings, a number of European press outlets broke ranks from the line that ETA or Islamic terrorists were responsible, and pointed to the model of the Italy-based Strategy of Tension. Brief excerpts follow:

Reseau Voltaire, March 12: This French online newsletter was the first, after LaRouche, to bring out the relevance of the Bologna train station bombing in 1980 for the Madrid terrorist attacks. The newsletter first criticized the way, when there is a terror attack, politicians and news media immediately go for this or that hypothesis, falling often into the trap of those who ordered the attacks. On the contrary, it recommends that journalists base themselves on the “comparative studies of historical precedents” in order to better understand what is the present phenomenon. “Thus, to attribute an operation of this importance to a Basque group only because it happened in Spain, is a bit light.”

Among the most murderous attacks in the last 60 years, one finds the bombing of the Bologna station in 1980, part of a “strategy of tension.” The online newsletter compared the *modus operandi* of the Bologna and Madrid attacks, showing that in both cases, the aim was to kill the maximum number of people—the bombs were placed in train stations and exploded at the highest peaks of population density—and in both cases they targeted a popular strata. “In their investigations of the Bologna attacks, the Italian judges with their experience of terrorism orchestrated with the complicity of a State, rapidly oriented their investigations towards the extreme right-wing track. But they were distracted by information put out by the Italian secret services of General Santovito. That information misled the judges into a multitude of false tracks. According to the magistrates, whose version is confirmed by the acts of the Supreme Court of Nov. 23, 1995, the ‘SISMI addressed to them a mass of difficult-to-verify information, in order to put them onto unproductive and even extenuating investigations.’ ”

The newsletter also focused on highly synchronized attacks on Dec. 12, 1969, which the police immediately blamed on “Italian anarchists.” The real track leading to Mario Merlino and Stefano delle Chiaie, a well-known fascist as the Italian counterespionage SIO confirmed, was buried. “Looking at things in perspective, the end of the Second World War seems to have marked a real beginning for the repeated deployment of terrorist methods by the States, in order to destabilize their own democratic systems and limit their individual liberties. Italy became a real laboratory of right-wing subversion.”

The newsletter defined “strategy of tension” as a “campaign aimed at provoking the collapse of law and order and, as a side effect, provoking a crisis of confidence in the citizens vis-a-vis their democratically-elected governments, creating thus the conditions for a takeover by the army,” or towards the more authoritarian parties. In this context, *Reseau Voltaire* mentions the Loi Reale of Italy (1975), the Patriot Act of Ashcroft, and the Perben II laws in France. “At best one can affirm that this strategy had been determined by the secret services of the Atlantic Alliance, without excluding that those whom they recruited in the extreme right-wing milieu to carry it out went beyond their original wishes, and that this was carried out with the complicity of agents placed at the highest levels of the Italian State.”

The Scotsman on Sunday, March 14: Under the headline “Expect dirty tactics in new war on terror,” this paper published an assessment of the war on terror, quoting the well-known French investigative magistrate Jean-Louis Bruguière describing it as “the Hundred Years’ War of modern times.” The *Scotsman* traced the lineage of the European war on terror to the immediate postwar regroupment of Nazi (i.e., Synarchist) networks, who were initially put on the Allied payroll, but who later wound up leading a neo-Nazi terrorism. The article cited the cases of Klaus Barbie, the Bolivian death squads, and the European-wide network known as the Black Orchestra, which included the Ordine Nuovo which did the Bologna train station bombing.

“Ordine Nuovo, it was found, had developed a political theory which was a chilling foretaste of the terrorism of the 21st century. It came to be known as the ‘strategy of tension’ and its aim was to carry out acts of terrorism which could be blamed, not on right-wing extremists, but on radical left-wing groups. The idea was that by sending intelligence agencies off on a false trail, panic and confusion would be created, to the point where the army might step in to take control.” The article then quoted from a document written by the Black Orchestra, which said, “‘In our view, the first move [is] to destroy the structure of the democratic state under the cover of communist activities.’”

“There is an awful familiarity about that passage today. The immediate presumption in Spain was that ETA must have been responsible for the bombing of the Madrid trains. The explosives were of a type used by ETA; plans were unearthed linking ETA to attacks on trains; and a lorry containing bombs was traced back to ETA. The evidence all pointed one way. Now, however, it seems that the trail may have been the wrong one, and police find themselves fighting on two fronts, just as they had to do in their war against the Black Orchestra.”

The *Scotsman* ended with an ominous warning: “That war was won in the end . . . because the organisations responsible were finally penetrated, exposed and brought to justice. It took a generation to do it, and most of what happened is concealed so deep in intelligence files that some of it has never emerged to this day. The same tactics may well be used again. The war that led to the bloody mayhem of last week may take



One of the model “strategy of tension” train bombings with mass killing: Bologna train station in 1980.

even longer than the last one—and be even dirtier.”

As for Spain’s police, confronted with right-wing political disinformation, they find themselves fighting on two fronts, just as they had to do in their war against the Black Orchestra.”

Junge Welt, March 15: This left-wing Berlin daily categorically discarded the ETA, al-Qaeda or other Islamic whipping boys officially cited, and recommended the “Strategy of Tension” that haunted Italy in the late 1960s and throughout the 1970s, as the point of reference. The Madrid bombings’ forebears were the 1969 Piazza Fontana bomb that killed 17 and wounded 85 in Milan, the 1974 bomb attack on the *Italicus* train that killed 12 and wounded 50, and the Bologna central station bomb that killed 85 and wounded 200, in 1980. And, had the *Italicus* bomb detonated a few seconds earlier, when the train passed through a tunnel, the catastrophe would have been much greater. Italian authorities promptly “identified” the communists or anarchists in those cases, but it soon turned out that fascist networks, supported by circles in the military, police and secret services of Italy, as well as in NATO and at the CIA, were responsible for these and other bomb attacks. The attacks were part of what was then called the “Strategy of Tension” to prevent the participation of the Italian Communist Party in a coalition government, by a right-wing state coup.

Junge Welt concluded, “One must fear that attacks on trains in Madrid are the beginning of an analogous strategy, and that more attacks of the same type, against normal masses of people in trains, department stores, shopping malls will also follow in other countries of Europe.” They benefit “only those who promote a Fourth World War against the Islamic countries, a Clash of Civilizations (Samuel P. Huntington).”

Strategy of Tension: The Case of Italy Part 1

by Claudio Celani

Part 1

The day of the Madrid bombings, March 11, Lyndon LaRouche issued a statement discarding the idea that the terrorist attacks had been carried out either by the Basque terrorist group ETA or by “Islamic terrorism,” and commented that the modality of the Madrid atrocity reminded him of the 1980 Bologna train station bombing and, in general, of the terrorist “strategy of tension” in Italy in the early seventies. In the following days, several experts interviewed by *EIR*, as well as some newspaper commentators, independently pointed to the same analogy.

The name “strategy of tension” indicates the period roughly from 1969 to 1974, when Italy was hit by a series of terrorist bombings, some of which caused large numbers of civilian deaths. The authors were right-wing extremists maneuvered by intelligence and military structures aiming at provoking a coup d’état, or an authoritarian shift, by inducing the population to believe that the bombs were part of a communist insurgency. The beginning of the strategy of tension is officially marked by the Dec. 12, 1969 bomb that exploded inside the Banca Nazionale dell’ Agricoltura in Milan’s Piazza Fontana, known as “the Piazza Fontana massacre,” in which 16 people were killed and 58 wounded. The end of the strategy of tension, strictly considered, is marked by the bomb on the “Italicus” train (Aug. 4, 1974) in San Benedetto Val di Sambro, which killed 12 and wounded 105. During that period, there were at least four known coup d’état attempts, threats, or plots—one per year!

The largest terrorist massacre, however, was six years later, on Aug. 2, 1980, in Bologna, when a suitcase with over 40 pounds of explosives went off in the train station, killing 85 and wounding more than 200. The responsibility was officially claimed by a right-wing terrorist group called Nuclei Armati Rivoluzionari (NAR). The Bologna bombing, from the standpoint of its timing and the strategy behind it, does not belong, strictly speaking, to the “strategy of tension”; it was not connected to a plan for a military coup, or a government policy change of some sort. However, the terrorist organizations involved were leftovers of the “strategy of tension” period. They had gone underground and reorganized themselves. As in the Piazza Fontana and other cases, a massive cover-up was carried out by certain synarchist networks inside intelligence and military forces.

Today, several judicial and parliamentary investigations have established that a red thread goes through the “strategy of tension,” from Piazza Fontana, to the Italicus bombs, to the 1980 Bologna massacre. The most important ones are the official Bologna investigation, the most recent investigation on Piazza Fontana started by prosecutor Guido Salvini in 1992 in Milan, and the results of the Parliament Committee on the Failed Identification of the Authors of Terrorist Massacres (“Terrorism Committee”), which worked from 1994 to 2001.

The Bologna trial ended with the conviction of neo-fascists Valerio Fioravanti and Francesca Mambro as executors, and of freemasonic puppet-master Licio Gelli, his associate Francesco Pazienza, and several military intelligence officials for cover-up. The Milan trial produced a life sentence for three neo-fascists, Delfo Zorzi, Carlo Maria Maggi, and Carlo Rognoni, which was later overturned on appeal (as if it were a signal, the appeal result was announced the day after the Madrid bombings). The case is now going to the Supreme Court. The parliamentary committee under Chairman Giovanni Pellegrino has done a considerable amount of work, including input from the Bologna and the Milan investigations, in addition to the work of its own experts, taking testimony from important witnesses, etc.

All three bodies have converged in establishing, albeit with slight differentiations of political analysis, a quite truthful picture of the structure controlling and deploying terrorism in Italy, especially as concerns “black” (right-wing) terrorism. Pellegrino’s committee has explored also the other side of the coin, the so-called “red” terrorism, coming to the conclusion that it has been run by the same structures. Remarkably, the committee included in its records a publication issued by the European Labor Party (Partito Operaio Europeo, POE), the LaRouche organization in Italy until 1983, as being on the mark on who killed Aldo Moro, already in September 1978.

The public resurfacing of synarchist puppet-master Licio Gelli last September (see accompanying article); the upgrading of the international coordination of Falangist organizations including Italy’s Forza Nuova, successor to the neo-fascist Third Position disbanded in the aftermath of the Bologna massacre; the deployment of Mussolini’s granddaughter, Alessandra Mussolini, as a “brand name” in support of such networks; these and other signals had suggested a level of alert already before the Madrid bombs were set off. Already last August, Lyndon LaRouche had suggested keeping watch on the “friends of Mussolini’s granddaughter,” in view of U.S. Vice President Dick Cheney’s prediction of new atrocities which would justify an expansion of the “war on terrorism.”

The Madrid atrocity has now dramatically posed the question of a serious intelligence investigation of international terrorism, in order to respond in the adequate way. Terrorism does not pop up in the woods at night, like mushrooms, but it has a background and a history. Looking at the history of the “strategy of tension” will be useful for our readers, in order

to draw the possible parallels and avoid giving naive support to the usual witch-hunts, launched to cover up the real perpetrators.

Piazza Fontana

The technique adopted for the Madrid atrocity, by placing simultaneous bombs on trains, is not new. The 1969 Piazza Fontana massacre was preceded by a series of “demonstrative actions” started during the night of Aug. 8-9, with ten bombs placed on ten different trains. Eight of the bombs, low-potential devices, went off. Those bombs were actually placed by a neo-fascist organization called Ordine Nuovo, but investigators were led to believe that it was left-wing anarchists who did it. More such “demonstrative actions” followed until, on Dec. 12, there was a qualitative jump. A series of high-potential bombs went off—in Milan’s Piazza Fontana, but also in Rome, where three bombs wounded 13 people. Luckily, another bomb in the center of Milan, at Piazza Scala, did not explode.

Immediately, prosecutors were led to look for the perpetrators in the leftist camp. Two known anarchists, Pietro Valpreda and Giuseppe Pinelli, were arrested. Pinelli died that same evening, by jumping out of the window of the police station where he was being interrogated. The official investigation of his death concluded that it was suicide. Valpreda was kept in jail for several years, until he was cleared of all accusations.

The anarchist connection was a cover-up, organized by the occult structure protecting the Ordine Nuovo right-wing terrorists. For instance, they had even arranged to have a “black” extremist, who looked like Valpreda, take a taxi after the bomb exploded, as if fleeing from the scene, in order to manipulate the taxi driver into testifying against Valpreda. The taxi driver, however, was never able to testify in a trial, along with eight other witnesses who died in circumstances that were never clarified.

The cover-up came mainly from the Interior Ministry, which is in command of the police, and precisely from an office called Ufficio Affari Riservati (UAR), a sort of domestic intelligence bureau, whose chief was Federico Umberto D’Amato. D’Amato, as Pellegrino explains, “was an old Anglo-American agent, whose career started soon after the Liberation [from Nazism/Fascism] under James Angleton, the head of the OSS.” Thanks to Angleton’s protecton, “D’Amato became superintendent of the Special Secretary of the Atlantic Pact, the most strategic office of our structures, as it is the connection between NATO and the U.S.A.” At the end of the war, the UAR was stuffed with hundreds of former officials of Mussolini’s Salò Republic, the rump Northern Italian State



Lyndon LaRouche warned last August to keep watch on the new Synarchists, “the friends of Mussolini’s granddaughter,” Alessandra Mussolini. Left to right: Adriano Tilger (leader of the Fronte Nazionale Sociale); Alessandra Mussolini (leader of Liberta d’ Azione); Rafael Lopez-Dieguez (secretary general of Alternativa Nacional); and Roberto Fiore (leader of Forza Nuova).

under virtual Nazi SS control, whose militia was derisively referred to as *repubblichini* by Italian partisans.

Milan prosecutor Guido Salvini had established that Delfo Zorzi, the neo-fascist who was first sentenced, and now acquitted, for having placed the Piazza Fontana bomb, had been recruited by D’Amato as late as 1968. Salvini has found out much more. A witness, Carlo Digilio, decided in 1992 to collaborate in the investigation, and revealed that he had worked as an infiltrator in Zorzi’s group for U.S. military intelligence units within the NATO command in Verona. Digilio’s superiors in such a U.S. structure knew about all terrorist actions the Zorzi group was planning to undertake, from the Aug. 8 to the Dec. 12 bombings. Digilio’s superior, Capt. David Garrett of the U.S. Navy, claimed, however, that the deal was that all actions had to be “demonstrative.” Garrett, Digilio reported, was in contact with Pino Rauti in Rome, the national leader of the neo-fascist Ordine Nuovo (ON), of which Zorzi was a member in the Veneto region.

The second participant in the Piazza Fontana action, Carlo Maria Maggi, was the leader of the Veneto ON cell. The third one, Giancarlo Rognoni, was a member of the Milan ON organization, who provided logistical support.

Already in 1971, two members of Ordine Nuovo, Franco Freda and Giovanni Ventura, had been arrested in the Piazza Fontana investigations, as well as in relation to other minor terrorist actions. However, when the two Milan prosecutors, Gerardo D’Ambrosio and Emilio Alessandrini, were close to discovering the whole network, the investigation was “stolen” from them and moved to the southern Italian city of Catanz-

aro, where both Freda and Ventura were acquitted.

Today, Salvini's investigation has assembled several witnesses demonstrating that it was Freda who bought the timers used for building the bombs, and that it was Ventura who made them. But neither Freda nor Ventura can be tried, because they have been already acquitted once for the same crime.

The Coup Strategy

As we said, it has been established that the strategy of tension aimed at taking control over the government, in a semi-totalitarian way. The best formula, according to the plotters, would be a technocratic Cabinet supported by a public pronouncement of the Armed Forces, South American style; or, as an alternative, a straight military coup. The chances of success for a military coup in Italy have always been low, especially because of the presence of a large militant organization, the Communist Party, which was organized for partisan warfare. However, plans for a military coup were made and almost executed; if anything, they functioned as a threat, to achieve the desired political results. Consider that, in 1969, Italy was the only democratic country in Southern Europe, surrounded by dictatorships in Portugal, Spain, Yugoslavia, and Greece. A coup in Greece had just occurred, in 1967.

The plan in 1969, as reported by several witnesses, was to create widespread public tension and fear, which would lend support to the declaration of a state of emergency by Prime Minister Mariano Rumor, who would exclude the Socialists from the government and seek support from the MSI, the official neo-fascist party. However, Rumor did not deliver. He was prevented by Aldo Moro, who was then his Foreign Minister, and who faced State President Giuseppe Saragat, who was in favor of declaring the state of emergency, and finally prevailed. There was a long government crisis, and only three months later was Rumor able to put together another Cabinet.

This was not the first time Moro faced the threat of a coup. In 1964, when he, as Prime Minister, was negotiating his first government with Socialist participation, the threat was carried out by another State President, Antonio Segni. Segni, a right-wing Christian Democrat, was manipulated by an intelligence officer, Col. Renzo Rocca, head of the economic division of SIFAR, the military secret service. Rocca (who, after his stint at SIFAR went to work at the FIAT automaker



The CGIL trade union federation sponsored this demonstration against terrorism in Rome on March 23, 2002. Under the "strategy of tension," dating back to 1969, right-wing fascist networks ran terrorism under a "left-anarchist" cover, and with high-level protection both inside and outside Italy.

in Turin) reported to Segni that the financial and economic establishment predicted a catastrophic economic crisis, if the Socialists were to join the government. In reality, a few large monopolies in the hands of the same families who had provided support to Mussolini's regime, feared that the new government would introduce decisive reforms to break their power in such fields as real estate, energy, finance, and economic planning. Segni, upon advice from Rocca, called the head of SIFAR, General De Lorenzo, and asked him to prepare a list of political leaders to be rounded up in case of serious insurgency or threat to the Constitution. De Lorenzo prepared a plan, which was called "Piano Solo."

Segni then manifested his intention to withdraw the government mandate from Prime Minister Moro, and to give it to a technocrat, Cesare Merzagora. In addition to this, Segni received help from the vice president of the European Commission, Marjolin, who publicly attacked Moro's government program in the name of the European Community. Marjolin, himself a French Socialist, had probably met Segni in Paris, where Segni had been shortly before commissioning the Piano Solo.

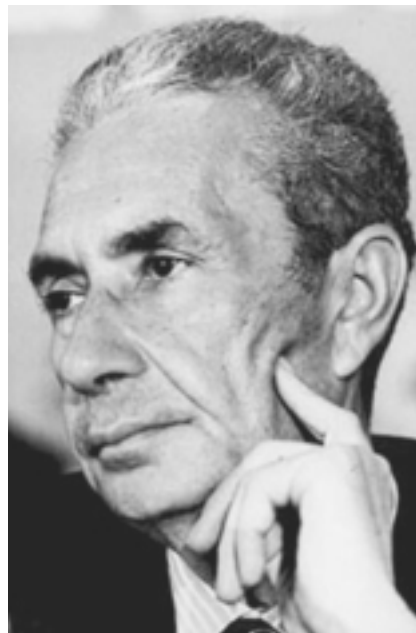
Moro and his allies took Segni's threats seriously, and decided that in order to avoid a constitutional crisis, the new government should drop the "dangerous" elements in its program. Thus, the center-left government, a project started by Moro in 1960 and supported by the Kennedy Administration, was born as a lame duck.

Preparing the Strategy of Tension

Probably, if Enrico Mattei, Italy's powerful economic leader, had been alive, things would have been different. But Mattei had died two years earlier, on Oct. 27, 1962, when a bomb placed in his plane exploded the moment the pilot pulled the landing gear, in proximity to the Milan Airport. Mattei, a former partisan commander, was the founder of Italy's oil concern ENI, a leader of post-war economic reconstruction, and a fighter for Italian independence, both in the energy sector and in foreign policy. Mattei had challenged the energy monopolies abroad and domestically, and had put them on the defensive. In 1960, he threw all his power and influence—and money—behind Moro's project. His assassination was a turning point in Italian history, the beginning of what then became the strategy of tension, and the successive phases of destabilization.

Mattei was killed at the height of the Cuban missile crisis, after an international media campaign which portrayed him as a friend of the Soviets, someone who was making economic deals with Moscow and who would not hesitate to bring Italy into the Communist camp. As documented in various *EIR* publications, Mattei had been targeted by the French terrorist organization OAS and by the same Colonel Rocca we have just met, who was briefing the CIA station chief in Rome, Thomas Karamessines, against Mattei. These are the networks which surface again a few years later, in the deployment of the strategy of tension.¹

On May 3-5, 1965, three years after the death of Mattei, and one year after the "Piano Solo" crisis, a conference took place at the Hotel Parco dei Principi in Rome, organized by the Istituto Alberto Pollio, a think-tank headed by Gen. Giuseppe Aloja, Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces. The theme of the conference was "Revolutionary Warfare," and it is considered the planning session of what would become the strategy of tension. The participants discussed various aspects of the alleged Communist threat to Italy, conducted through irregular means, and possible ways to counter it using the same means: counterrevolutionary warfare. Among the speakers were Pino Rauti, founder of the neo-fascist Ordine Nuovo; Mario Merlino, a neo-fascist member of ON who pretended to be an "anarchist" during the Piazza Fontana investigations; fascist journalists Guido Giannettini, Enrico de Boccard, and Edgardo Beltrametti; military officials such as generals Alceste Nulli-Augusti and Adriano Giulio Cesare Magi Braschi²; Salvatore Alagna from the Court of Appeals in



Aldo Moro was a primary target of the strategy of tension, as Foreign Minister in 1969, as Prime Minister in 1964, and finally, when he was kidnapped and murdered by the Red Brigades in 1978.

Milan; and Vittorio De Biase, from one of the most important economic monopolies, Edison. De Biase was the closest advisor to Edison Chairman Giorgio Valerio, an enemy of Mattei and Moro. Before, during, and after Fascism, Edison was the largest component of the energy cartel, together with SADE, led by Fascist minister Count Giuseppe Volpi di Misurata.

Perpetuation of Power

Edison had about 300,000 shareholders, but it was controlled by a few economic-financial groups, representing the financier-rentier oligarchy: Bastogi, former railway company and now a financial holding, was the main shareholder, followed by Pirelli (Alberto Pirelli had been an enthusiastic minister of Mussolini's); the families Crespi (owners of the newspaper *Corriere della Sera*, and founders of the first Italian ecological association, Italia Nostra, in 1964) and Feltrinelli (Giangiacomo Feltrinelli founded the first left terrorist group, the GAP, in 1970); Assicurazioni Generali; and SADE.

Edison's main shareholder, Bastogi, was also present in the other energy concerns SADE (together with the Venetian aristocratic trio Volpi-Cini-Gaggia), Centrale, and SME. Bastogi was in turn owned in part by FIAT, Generali, Edison, Centrale, and Pirelli.

Bastogi was built as the center of financial power under Fascism, by Alberto Beneduce, the reorganizer of the bankrupted Italian banking system in 1933, architect of Il Duce's deflation policy, and creator of the large state conglomerate IRI.

Beneduce was a freemason and a "socialist" (as Il Duce himself also was formerly), so much that he named his three daughters "Idea Nuova Socialista," "Italia Libera," and "Vittoria Proletaria." Beneduce did not live long enough to see

1. Members of the OAS founded the organization Aginterpress in Portugal, which worked as a logistical support center for the Italian neo-fascists; Colonel Rocca financed, through SIFAR, the Istituto Pollio plotters; and Karamessines was the sponsor of Theodor Shackley, the U.S. intelligence official associated with P-2 puppet-master Licio Gelli.

2. Magi Braschi was head of the Non-Orthodox Warfare office of the Italian secret service SIFAR, and member of a NATO structure. He emerges from the Salvini investigation as the leader of the military faction ready to move publicly in the aftermath of the Piazza Fontana bombing.



Enrico Mattei, the economic leader and nationalist who was killed in October 1962, the same month as the Cuban missile crisis. His assassination was a turning point in Italian history, the beginning of what became the strategy of tension.

the fall of Fascism, but he ensured his succession by marrying his daughter Idea Nuova Socialista to a young promising talent named Enrico Cuccia, a protégé of Mussolini's first Finance Minister, Guido Jung.

Cuccia, who worked at Banca Commerciale Italiana under Beneduce's ally Raffaele Mattioli, in 1942 participated in the foundation of the Partito d'Azione, a party opposed to right-wing fascism, which, however goes back to the same roots of fascism, in Giuseppe Mazzini during the 19th Century. In the middle of the war, the Partito d'Azione sent Cuccia to negotiate a deal with U.S. representative George Kennan, in Portugal. Cuccia was introduced to Kennan by André Meyer, the synarchist banker head of Lazard Frères. The content of the deal has remained secret until today.

At the end of the war, the oligarchical control of the Italian economic system was in danger, because the large state-owned sector—including the banks, IRI (through which Beneduce controlled Bastogi), and the central bank itself (owned by the nationalized banks)—was now under the control of the new political parties, the Christian Democracy and its allies. Cuccia knew that the group around Mattei (whom he knew through Resistance networks) had a precise idea of the state role in the economy, to serve the Common Good instead of private interests.

But, maybe as a result of the deal struck through George Kennan, Cuccia was allowed to find a solution that would guarantee the interests of private monopolies in the new

Italian state, through the invention of Mediobanca, an investment bank that was half public and half privately owned. Mediobanca was founded in 1946, and in 1955, Lazard and Lehman entered as foreign partners. Since the 1936 banking legislation enforced by Beneduce prohibited investment banking in Italy, Mediobanca was the first and only private investment bank, which dominated the scene from 1946 to 1995. Through Mediobanca, Cuccia was always able to provide fresh money (coming from the company's public shareholders) for the needs of his private shareholders, and for the other members of the "club." Among these, of course, was Edison's Giorgio Valerio, who sent his envoy to the Istituto Pollio meeting.

Arming the Foot-Soldiers

After the Istituto Pollio meeting, the marching orders were given to the "troops." In the same year, 1965, Pino Rauti and Guido Giannettini, two participants, published a pamphlet entitled *Red Hands Over the Armed Forces*, aimed at recruiting supporters to the project inside the military.

In 1966, Franco Freda and Giovanni Ventura, the two Ordine Nuovo members who participated in the Piazza Fontana bombings, announced the formation of the Nuclei di Difesa dello Stato, a paramilitary organization composed of military and civilian personnel, overlapping with the secret but official NATO "stay-behind" organization called Gladio.

In Rome, another neo-fascist organization, Avanguardia Nazionale (AN), was active. Its leader, Stefano delle Chiaie, had been seen among the audience at the Istituto Pollio, but he always denied it. In the evening of Dec. 12, AN took care of the bombs in Rome, while Zorzi and the ON people, coordinated from Rome, placed their bombs in Piazza Fontana and Piazza Scala.

According to Salvini, the real "mind" behind the attacks was Guerin Serac, a former OAS member who was running the Aginter Press, a center of logistical support to neo-fascist groups throughout Europe. It was Serac who had developed the strategy of "creating false groups of the extreme left, and infiltrating existing ones, in order to place on them the responsibility for terrorist actions, provoking the intervention of the Armed Forces and excluding the Communist Party from any significant influence on Italian political life."

Serac, a "Catholic" fascist, had participated in the French colonial intervention in 1956 in Suez, in alliance with Britain and Israel, against Egyptian leader Nasser's decision to nationalize the canal. The allied colonial forces were humiliated by U.S. President Dwight Eisenhower, who ordered them to cease the intervention and go home.

As we have seen, the strategy of blaming the "anarchists" for the Piazza Fontana bombs seemed to have successful, at the beginning. Military intelligence helped, by indicating Guerin Serac, but only to say that he was a "Marxist." But Aldo Moro, and his friend Luigi Gui, the Defense Minister, didn't believe it. Gui was receiving honest reports that it

was the neo-fascists who were behind it. And Moro prevented Prime Minister Rumor from declaring the state of emergency.

The strategy of tension continued. On July 22, 1970, a bomb exploded on the train Freccia del Sud, in the Calabrian city of Gioia Tauro, killing 6 persons and wounding 136. In September, the MSI organized a popular uprising in Reggio Calabria. After several days of clashes with police, there were 3 dead, and 190 policemen and 37 civilians wounded.

The Borghese Coup Attempt

On the night of Dec. 7, Junio Valerio Borghese, the Fascist commander whom Angleton had saved from a partisan execution squad, occupied the Interior Ministry with a platoon of militias, in what seemed to be the beginning of a military coup. But at midnight, Borghese's troops left the ministry, after having loaded two trucks with weapons.

According to Pellegrino, Borghese's coup was "a very serious attempt." Sources from the neo-fascist camp say that the plan was to occupy the television station, the State Presidency, the Interior Ministry, and a few more strategic points, after which an anti-insurgency plan was to start, which was ready at the Carabinieri headquarters. The plan included the arrest of trade unionists, political and military leaders, and similar individuals. The plan would have allowed a military dictatorship.

Pellegrino thinks that possibly, "somebody in Italy claimed that they had support overseas. But, once informed of what was going on in Rome, the relevant people immediately blocked Borghese and his people." The seriousness of Borghese's attempt is indicated by the fact that the secret service sent an official report to the prosecutors in 1974, but many key names were not included: among them, Admiral Torrissi, General Miceli, Air Force officials Lovecchio and Casero, all members of the secret freemasonic Propaganda-2 Lodge, as well as the head of the P-2, puppet-master Licio Gelli.

Borghese succeeded in avoiding arrest by escaping to Franco's Spain. In the meantime, the Ordine Nuovo people had not forgiven Prime Minister Rumor for having "betrayed" the cause and not having declared the state of emergency. They prepared a punishment. Gianfranco Bertoli was sent to Israel for the relevant training. When he came back, he was re-tooled as an "anarchist," and, on May 17, 1973, he threw a hand grenade against a crowd coming out of the door of the Police Central Office in Milan. Four persons died, and 52 were wounded. The real target was Rumor, who was visiting the office and who mixed with the crowd, but Rumor was not even injured. For a long time, Bertoli's cover functioned; everybody believed that he was an anarchist.

'Rosa dei Venti'

In October 1973, another plot for a coup attempt was discovered. It was called "Rosa dei Venti" (Point of the Compass), and it was centered in Verona, with Maj. Amos Spiazzi

as one of its leaders.³ Spiazzi, however, as Salvini describes, reported to a higher official, Gen. Adriano Giulio Cesare Magi Braschi, one of the main participants in the Istituto Pollio meeting. Braschi, who must have walked with a constantly curved spine under the weight of his own name, was said to be "connected to OAS representatives such as Jacques Soustelle." Furthermore, he was active in a NATO structure, as reported in a secret service note of 1963, where his "capacity in the field of non-orthodox warfare" was praised, and his role in the "inter-allied cooperation in this particular branch" was emphasized.

One of Salvini's main witnesses, Carlo Digilio, reported about meetings in Verona with Spiazzi, Magi Braschi, and neo-fascist terrorists such as Carlo Maria Maggi and Carlo Fumagalli. Magi Braschi died in 1995. At the beginning of the eighties, he had become Italian leader of the World Anti-Communist League.

A fourth coup d'état was discovered in 1976 in Turin. It had been planned to be pulled off in August 1974. It was called the "White Coup," and its leader was Edgardo Sogno, a former monarchist resistance leader. The list of members of Sogno's plot overlaps with those of the Rosa dei Venti and even with the Borghese coup. Sogno was a member of the P-2, like many of his co-conspirators.

Such overlapping prompted Bologna prosecutor Franco Quadrini, who has reconstructed the history of right-wing terrorism, to state that "the subversive project, connected with the successive 'Borghese,' 'Rosa dei Venti,' 'Sogno' [attempts], was in reality a single one, and, from time to time, commissioned to this or that participating network, specifically prepared."

The Final Phase

According to Pellegrino, 1974 was the end of a phase. Already after the Borghese attempt, it became clear that the strategy was not successful, because the population did not support a coup. Internationally, there were major changes. Portugal first, and Greece after that, got rid of their dictatorships. In the U.S.A., Henry Kissinger left the government. A new strategy was launched, centered around the P-2 freemasonic Lodge. Black terrorism was no longer useful, and what was left of it had to be eliminated, carefully making sure that investigators would not reach the higher level.

In Part 2: the 1974 Brescia bombings, the Italicus train, and the 1980 Bologna train station massacre. The rise of the P-2, and the Moro assassination.

3. Spiazzi played a major role in the aftermath of the 1980 Bologna train station bombing, when, in an interview, he revealed the name of a neo-fascist informant, thus targeting him for assassination. The victim, Francesco Mangiameli, was the treasurer of Roberto Fiore's Third Position group. The "liquidation" of Mangiameli, and not the successive warrant issued by Bologna prosecutors, was the reason for Fiore's escape from Italy, to find refuge in London.

Blas Piñar's Next Generation of Fascists

by Gretchen Small

There were many who dismissed Lyndon LaRouche's repeated warnings that Spain's leading fascist figure, former Franco official Blas Piñar, and his project to rebuild a fascist international, represented a strategic threat not just to Europe, but to the Americas, and to the United States itself. Piñar, *EIR* was insistently told, is a has-been, a fringe element, a nothing politically within Spain, and even less in the Americas. Those who so argued have been proven very wrong.

EIR's investigations continue, but we now know that Piñar's networks extend into the highest levels of the Spanish military—a matter of the greatest urgency in the combined context of the March 11 terrorist atrocity and the subsequent coup move. Coordination between Franco's and Mussolini's heirs has grown even tighter since *EIR*, in August 2003, documented Blas Piñar's international fascist project; and Piñar remains in close touch with his co-thinkers in Ibero-America. ("The Fascist Fall-Guys for a New, 'Hispanic 9/11' Attack on the U.S.," *EIR*, Aug. 22, 2003). The old fascist is not only working to unify Spain's squabbling Falangist, "traditionalist," Carlist, etc., forces into a single Frente Español (Spanish Front), but more importantly, he is recruiting a new generation of fascist leaders to carry on "the cause," in this moment of turmoil.

One experienced British Atlanticist who concurs with LaRouche's estimation of the fascist danger, told *EIR*, in the wake of the Madrid bombing, "there is a romantic nostalgia for the Franco dictatorship, and this is true not just for older generation, but for younger people as well. These are serious people, and dangerous." He confirmed that investigations are now under way into the fascist networks' involvement in the March 11 Madrid atrocity.

Fascism, a Family Affair

Blas Piñar himself is a second generation Franco-ite, the son of a soldier who fought with Gen. Francisco Franco's forces in the 1936-39 Civil War. In the post-World War II years, as the battles escalated within Franco's circles over how to reshape the dictatorship in the modern era, Piñar could always be found in the lead of the most extreme right-wing circles, the spokesman for the fascist purists. Piñar's tour of duty at the head of Franco's Hispanic Cultural Institute ended abruptly in 1962, when he wrote a virulent attack on the



A fascist salute from Piñar in 1978; next year he was elected to Spain's Parliament. His Fuerza Nueva is now leading a dangerous fascist regroupment.

United States for Spain's *ABC* daily, titled "Hypocrites." (The institute, at which he served from 1957 until his firing, positioned Piñar to build up networks in Ibero-America, offering scholarships for young people to study in Spanish universities.) In 1966, he set up the Fuerza Nueva publishing house and magazine of that same name, which in later years became the favorite forum for fascists from across Europe who had taken refuge in Spain after World War II. It still publishes and serves as a center for international organizing to this day, hosting, for example, a Jan. 15, 2004 presentation by former Colombian Senator Pablo Victoria, on Colombia.

Piñar was never just a "political" leader, but was always a key leader in the fascist movement's networks capabilities. As unrest increased in Spain in the 1969-70 period, Adm. Luis Carrero Blanco, who headed Franco's Servicio de Documentación de la Presidencia del Gobierno—the Presidency's Documentation Service—turned to his close friend and ally, Piñar, to help set up terror squads to be unleashed upon activists opposing the regime, especially within the priesthood. Paid thugs and young Falangist militants linked to Piñar's Fuerza Nueva party formed the backbone of Los Guerrilleros de Cristo Rey, the Christ the King Guerrillas, which did the dirty work.

From the mid-1970s until 1982, Piñar built Fuerza Nueva up as a political party, and thereby became in 1979, the only declared fascist to get elected to Spain's Parliament in that period. Fuerza Nueva's youth movement at that time, Fuerza Joven, was notorious for its thuggery against opponents.

As it is with the Mussolinis, fascism is a family project with the Piñars.

In December 1981, Piñar's son, Blas Piñar Gutierrez, by then a Captain in the Spanish Army, gained his own national notoriety, when he instigated the publication of a manifesto attacking freedom of the press and defending military officers who had been implicated in a coup attempt ten months before, on Feb. 23, 1981. The "Manifiesto of the 100" was signed by 100 lower-level officers, of whom only eight were arrested as

ring-leaders of the movement, the junior Piñar among them. The Feb. 23, 1981 coup attempt began with the seizure of Parliament, while in session, by Guardia Nacional Lt. Col. Antonio Tejero. The uprising took hours to put down, because of high-level backing within the officer corps which had to be broken.

The junior Piñar served a two-month jail sentence for his role in the affair, but was fully rehabilitated in 1985. On Jan. 16, 2004, Blas Piñar Gutierrez was promoted to Brigadier General, and quickly named Sub-Director of the Spanish Army's Training and Doctrine Command, which controls, among other things, the Army War College. Thus, this third generation fascist, reportedly at the personal recommendation of Army General Staff Commander, Gen. Luis Alejandro Sintés, is now responsible for research, development, administration, and control of doctrinal matters; regulation of the employment of Army units, and of their structure and personnel; and the formulation of the operative requirements of the weapons, materiel, and equipment of the Spanish Army.

Rejuvenating Fascism, Italian Style

In April 2003, a party named Alternativa Nacional was established under the senior Piñar's personal direction, with the stated purpose of rejuvenating the Franco project for the 21st Century. Piñar is its Honorary President, and a very active one. Its Secretary General is Rafael López-Diéguez, a former militant in Piñar's Fuerza Joven, now a little over 40 years old, who speaks of his decision to lead the party with religious fervor. The average age of AN's leaders is 40 years, and the majority are new to political activity, many being businessmen and professionals. Piñar is the model to follow, they write: a man ahead of his time, whose time has now come.

Demonstrating the international impact of the AN project, an Augusto Pinochet-supporting website, Despierta Chile, published an interview with López-Diéguez.

The AN is closely coordinating with the project to revamp the Italian fascist networks around Benito Mussolini's granddaughter, Alessandra Mussolini. When four neo-fascist parties walked out of the Alleanza Nazionale party in December 2003 because one of its leaders, Gianfranco Fini, had committed the sin of apologizing for Mussolini's anti-Semitism, the AN issued a declaration of full support for the walk-out. Fini had already turned against right-thinking fascism, when he accepted the right to vote of immigrant residents, and accepted that Judaism, Christianity, and Islam together provide the roots of Europe's identity, AN wrote. They sent a telegram of support to the first meeting of the new "Together for a Social Movement" formed by the four hard-core fascist groups. (That Jan. 25, 2004 meeting in Milan was marked by such slogans as "Our Fascist Pride," and "We Are the Children of Mussolini.")

Four days later, AN Secretary General Rafael López-Diéguez went to Italy. AN's website (www.a-n.es) proudly posts pictures of him posing together with the leaders of the new movement: Benito's granddaughter Alessandra Mussolini, Forza Nuovo's Roberto Fiori, the Fronte Nazionale Sociale's Adriano Tilgher, and the Movimento Sociale Fiamma-Tricolore (MS-FT)'s Luca Romagnoli. A gathering, in other words, of the hard core of the fascist networks. *EIR* reported in its Feb. 26 issue:

"Both Fiore and . . . Tilgher were sentenced for membership in terrorist organizations such as Terza Posizione and Avanguardia Nazionale, two formations which were legally disbanded in the 1980s. Luca Romagnoli, the leader of . . . MS-FT, has no such background because he is too young. But the founder and secretary general of MS-FT, Pino Rauti, shares the same past with Fiore and Tilgher. Rauti, a volunteer in Benito Mussolini's separatist and SS-controlled Salò Republic in 1944, was among the founders—along with Giorgio Almirante, Gen. Clemente Graziani, and synarchist philosopher Julius Evola—of the Italian neo-fascist party Movimento Sociale Italiano (MSI), and of a paramilitary fascist organization called FAR, in 1946. Rauti was indicted several times for terrorist crimes, but was always acquitted, with the aid of money for his legal defense paid by his comrade Fiore from London. In 1995, when the MSI became the Alleanza Nazionale, to be retooled as a neo-liberal, conservative party under the leadership of Gianfranco Fini, Rauti founded the MS-FT."

Although the hoped-for joint slate for the European Parliamentary elections has yet to materialize, AN reports that they and their Italian hosts have a common view on European matters, and agreed to study the possibility of establishing a joint working group.

Demanding 'Virile' War

These are the networks which demanded war after the March 11 bombings. AN posted a statement from Piñar on the Madrid massacre, demanding "virile" actions be taken against terrorism: The Spanish Army should have been sent against the Basque regions, and not to Iraq, he argued. Spewing rage at the Spanish Constitution for nurturing separatism and the "mutilation of Spain," and the Aznar government for being weak-kneed, Piñar called for supporters to boycott the national protests against the terrorists. Calling attention to his reach into Ibero-America, Piñar cited phone calls from four Argentines, who are in the Carlist circles of the magazine *Maritornes*.

Piñar's allies in the FE/La Falange, for their part, demanded "total war without quarter" against separatist terrorism and its political allies. "Spain has to finish off the assassins and their complaisant political class," declared Democracia Nacional, another Falangist group in Piñar's would-be Frente Español.

LaRouche in August 2003 Warned of ‘Hispanic 9/11’

Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche’s memo of Aug. 9, 2003 was first published in EIR, Aug. 22, 2003, under the headline, “When Cheney Spoke of Terrorism: Which Terrorists, Dick?” LaRouche analyzed Vice President Dick Cheney’s obvious threat of a “new Sept. 11” terrorist attack, announced by Cheney on July 24 in a speech to the American Enterprise Institute in Washington, and repeated in several speeches the following week. LaRouche was, and is leading a drive to force Cheney’s resignation. The candidate warned that the capabilities for Cheney’s threatened Sept. 11 repeat were focussed on a synarchist-fascist regroupment centered in Spain, pulling together “small but muscular” right-wing synarchist groups from Europe and Ibero-America, around Spanish Franco fascist Blas Piñar, to inaugurate a new “strategy of tension.”

We republish the memo here to make clear that the crucial “map” of the Madrid bombings and their proper investigation and prosecution, was visible and forecast by LaRouche last Summer, along with the danger of a new “strategy of tension” in the hands of the faction of international synarchists of which Cheney is a powerful representative.

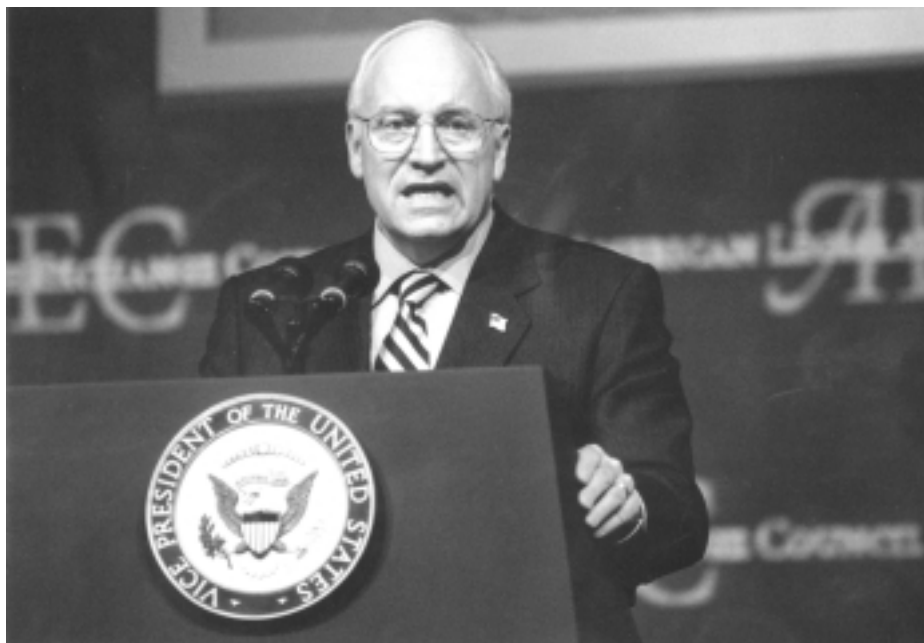
Always situate the part in its functional position within the

whole. Never start from the local, or other particular, as an approach to the whole. Always define processes in terms of changes in the physical geometry of the ongoing processes. Shift the way the emphasis has been placed on Cheney’s “yellowcake” connections slightly, but without dropping the “yellowcake” issue, by headlining what we have established as fact until now, with the terrorist threat to the internal U.S.A., from the current Blas Piñar-pivotted operations of the Synarchist International.

The crucial flanking task of the moment, is to develop a fresh view of the significance of Dick “Yellowcake” Cheney’s Synarchist connections, with lurid emphasis upon the terrorist threat to the internal United States from Cheney’s fascist co-thinkers abroad, without otherwise downplaying any of the points previously stressed.

As a precaution: Never imply that Cheney is the kind of threat termed an “evil genius.” Back then, Cheney was a mean-spirited playground bully, and general dumb jock, of the variety of sweating gladiator, fresh from the toils of intramural sport, blurring into a campus reporter’s microphone “Hey, Mom, I won!” Such were the old times in Wyoming, when he was the panting dumb jock, standing at a distance, admiring the local Wyoming campus queen, Lynne. A crude, markedly bi-polar thug, leaning intellectually to the role of Minnesota’s Abe “Kid Twist” Rellis, not intellectual pursuits: so to speak, a Vice-President expert only in Vice. Today, his Straussian wife, Lynne, is his controller, and he is her toy, her surly-burly, “Sic him, Dick!” attack bulldog.

However, Cheney has assumed the position of controller of the specialty of terrorism, at a time that the entirety of his power over U.S. policy-shaping was gained solely through those of his presently undiscovered political benefactors who



“Cheney has assumed the position of controller of the specialty of terrorism, at a time that the entirety of his power over U.S. policy-shaping was gained solely through those of his presently undiscovered political benefactors who staged the terrorist attack of Sept. 11, 2001. Otherwise, without that attack, he would have been, still today, the surly ape shuffling restively in the Vice-President’s cage.”



Spain's leading fascist figure, Blas Piñar. "Assess the potential for a relevant type of 9/11 attack on the U.S. which would be traceable to Blas Piñar, as 9/11 was traced to Arabs."

staged the terrorist attack of Sept. 11, 2001. Otherwise, without that attack, he would have been, still today, the surly ape shuffling restively in the Vice-President's cage.

Now, speaking from that position, Cheney has promised an early terrorist attack on the U.S.A., comparable in political effect to that of Sept. 11, 2001. He does so at a time when his own failing political position requires some lucky such event to put him firmly back in the position he had prior to the recent developments in the Iraq war. He claims to be the expert in such matters. Is he bluffing, or do his advisors know something relevant? Are there any relevant kinds of possible terrorist attacks on the horizon? As, now, the myth of the Arab origin of 9/11 is in the process of becoming buried under a pile of fake yellowcake—what other alternatives exist?

I know of two cases which would fit Cheney's requirements. One is typified by the formally deniable capabilities of Pollard Affair star and fugitive **Rafi Eytan**, currently a subject of concern for both relevant Israeli and U.S. circles. The Israeli fascist circles are masters of disguise. The second is defined by the cover recently assembled under Spain's leading fascist figure, **Blas Piñar**. Assess the potential for a relevant type of 9/11-like attack on the U.S. which would be traceable to Blas Piñar, as 9/11 was traced to Arabs.

Blas Piñar's current regrouping of international Synarchist forces does contain elements which fit the ID of the principal terrorist organizations deployed inside Western Eu-

rope during the 1970s, in incidents such as the Bologna railway-station bombing and the kidnapping-murder of the Italian leader personally threatened by Henry Kissinger (during a Washington, D.C. meeting), Aldo Moro. These are Synarchist groups whose penetration of Mexico and other parts of the Americas was coordinated, during the 1930s, from Germany, via Spain, by Adolf Hitler's Nazi Party offices in Berlin. They exist, actively, still today.

The most significant aspect of the new international regroupment under former Franco official Blas Piñar, is that it is muscular, but of an intrinsically mayfly kind of political-operational potential. It is composed, inclusively, and significantly, of small but muscular groups representing a continuation of those which were used as cover for international terrorist operations in 1970s Europe. Through Blas Piñar's recent action, there are presently ideal instruments for covering terrorist operations run against the internal U.S.A. through South and Central America. Muscular mayfly associations of international Synarchist profiles are, by their very existence, among the most likely sources of international terrorist actions; otherwise, they, like mayflies, die soon. The impending referendum in Venezuela is among the pivotal points of interest in study of potential pretexts.

Think of the effect of a terrorist attack on the U.S.A., comparable in psychological effect to 9/11, but blamed this time on Hispanic, rather than Arab populations! Think of the great benefit of that for resuscitating Cheney's re-election prospects!

How should we deal with this? Let us not be stupid again. The methods of Straussians such as Ashcroft and Cheney only make bad matters worse. Use intelligent political methods; expose the Synarchist International. Let people learn from the 1920-1945 wars in Europe, and Nazi subversion of South and Central America, how President Franklin Roosevelt and his leadership dealt politically with such threats. Expose Synarchism for what it actually is. Strip it of toleration by governments and churches, and send quietly waiting counterintelligence ambushes into position, to catch them if they try to move in relevant directions.

To make populations as well as leading institutions alert to existing dangers, is the first line of defensive counterintelligence against such dangers. The U.S. has the professional capability for its part in such precautions, were the interference of Cheney's neo-conservative crowd to be removed.

Freedom is good, but to have it, one must defend it, and do that essentially by political methods which promote, rather than diminish freedom of the innocents, and defend the right of justice for guilty and innocent alike. People are often naughty, but the object is to redeem them, rather than exterminate those one does not like. Justice has an infectious quality of aid to the good, and is among the most efficient weapons of our national security against terrorism and many other evils.

—Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.
Aug. 9, 2003

Licio Gelli's 'Comeback' Is Tension Strategy

by Claudio Celani

This analysis of the September 2003 public resurfacing of the notorious Licio Gelli, head of the P-2 Masonic Lodge which was at the center of the right-wing "Strategy of Tension" of the 1970s and 1980s, was published in EIR, Oct. 17, 2003. It is excerpted here.

The "puppet-master" of Italian politics as he defined himself in 1980, Licio Gelli resurfaced in late September in an interview in which he insisted the Synarchist faction he notoriously represents, is again running Italian politics.

The Grand Master of the secret Propaganda Due (P-2) freemasonic lodge disbanded in 1981—the largest international conspiratorial organization ever discovered in the western world—was at the center of Italian political and media attention in the 1980s as Anglo-American secret operations through the P-2 lodge and the "Gladio" network were exposed. Gelli gave an interview to the leftist daily *La Repubblica* on Sept. 28, to announce that he still pulls the strings in Italy.

Gelli is now 84 years old and has served a short sentence (under house arrest) for obstructing justice in the 1980 "strategy of tension" terrorist bombing of the Bologna train station. He told *La Repubblica* that his Synarchist conspiratorial "Plan for Democratic Rebirth" is being implemented step by step, partly by blackmail of Italian political leaders. His interviewer revealed that the infamous P-2 leader remains extremely active and receives people in three cities; in order to meet him, one has to wait for at least 12 days.

The resurfacing Signor Gelli is representative of the Italian terminus of an international financial power group which Lyndon LaRouche calls the Synarchist international, whose current most dangerous political front-man is U.S. Vice President Dick Cheney. Gelli has been for many years a pivot between the Synarchist financial oligarchy and its political/terrorist arm. His public re-emergence . . . is clearly to destabilize Italy, knocking it out of a French- and German-led opposition to the Cheney group's policies.

'I See My Plan Being Implemented'

Defeating the European strategic opposition to the Synarchist "perpetual war" scenario, as well as the potential for a Eurasian policy of economic development, is Gelli's aim.

"I look at the country, read the newspapers, and think: Look, everything is being implemented, little by little, piece after piece," Gelli told *Repubblica*. "Maybe, I should ask for authorship rights. Justice, television, police reforms: I wrote everything 30 years ago." Of course, such a statement has heavy implications for Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi, himself one of the 960 known members of Propaganda Due. Berlusconi has never denied having joined the P-2, but he has denied being aware of its subversive aims. Gelli calls him "an above-average man. I remember well, already at the time of our first meetings, that he had this characteristic: He knew how to implement his projects. A man of action. We need those people in Italy—no talk, action." Gelli praises Berlusconi because he recently appointed another former P-2 member as coordinator of his Forza Italia party. "Berlusconi was right in cleaning up his party recently, to put it in the hands of a man like [Fabrizio] Cicchitto. I know Cicchitto well: He is good, competent."

Why is Gelli boasting? And does he really control the Italian government? A partial answer was given by the former chairman of the parliamentary investigating committee on the P-2, Tina Anselmi, in an interview in *Repubblica* the next day. Anselmi, very worried by Gelli's statements, recalled that Cicchitto had given her committee one of the clearest explanations of how P-2's power worked. Cicchitto had explained that he, at that time a leader of the Italian Socialist Party, felt a distinct threat to his life, including from people shadowing him in a period when terrorism was rampant in Italy. "Friends told me: if you want to eliminate the threat, go to Gelli. I did that, and the threat disappeared."

But Gelli's arrows are not only for Berlusconi. He has some also for Vice Premier Gianfranco Fini, and for the third "strong man" in the government, Lega Nord (Northern League) leader Umberto Bossi. Gelli recounts his friendship with the founder of the neo-Fascist party, the Italian Social Movement (MSI), Giorgio Almirante: "We were good friends, we were in [Mussolini's] Social Republic together. I financed him two times: The second time for Fini. He was a real promising guy, Fini. In the last couple of years, he sort of faded." Gelli then, with studied ambiguity, told his interviewer, "There is only one puppet-master; there cannot be more than one."

On his "plan," and the nature of P-2's power in Italy, Gelli claimed, "Look, I do not owe anything to anybody. But all of those whom I met, owe something to me. There are some rebels, whose lives I have saved, and, still today, when they meet me, they embrace me." Rebels? "Yes, those rebels, who were on the mountains, during the war. I was an officer between the Italian and the German command, and I saved a lot of them." Asked if he meant anti-Mussolini partisans, he replied, "Call them whatever you like, we were on opposite sides, but when you are in front of a friend, the uniform doesn't count for anything. Friendship and loyalty to a friend come before anything else." That is why Gelli, an unrepentant Fas-

cist, praises the spokesman of Berlusconi's party, Enrico Bondi, a former Communist. "I think that Bondi is competent too. He is a product of party discipline." The source of discipline "doesn't matter," Gelli emphasized. "What matters is discipline, and the respect for hierarchy."

A Short History of the P-2

In his youth, "puppet-master" Licio Gelli was a member of the Fascist Party and participated in the Spanish Civil War on the side of the Falangists. After Sept. 8, 1943, he joined Mussolini's separatist Italian Social Republic (RSI) and founded a party section in the city of Pistoia, working as a military officer in connection with the SS. Soon after, however, he established contacts with factions in the Resistance, and participated in a military action against the German occupation forces.

Later, in 1950, a report sent by American Embassy sources to Italian intelligence characterized Gelli as a Communist International agent. Thus, he fits the profile of those characterized as "nazi-communists" or "Synarchists" in wartime American intelligence files; these files described a conspiracy to establish Falangist-type regimes in continental Europe and Great Britain in the period immediately preceding World War II.

Gelli was picked up, with hundreds of "former" fascist military, intelligence, and police officials, by James J. Angleton's CIA, and recycled into the "anti-communist" government security structures of postwar Italy. Such structures, as Italy knows from painful attacks and exposures over decades, promoted right-wing, left-wing, and mafia terrorist actions in a strategy to create chaos and confusion. Starting in 1969, with the bombing of the Banca Nazionale dell' Agricoltura office in Milan, this was called the "strategy of tension."

Gelli was mandated by his international masters to create the P-2 project in 1965. He was introduced into Italian freemasonry, and in a few years became head of the P-2 secret lodge, supported by Grand Orient leaders Salvini and Gamberini. Gelli enrolled an incredibly large section of the national anti-communist elite: especially military and intelligence officials, but also politicians, bankers, and corporate leaders. The P-2 also has affiliates abroad, especially in South America. . . .

In 1976, the P-2 strategy shifted after general elections saw an impressive advance of the Italian Communist Party (PCI) to 32% of the votes, only one point behind the ruling Christian Democratic Party (DC). Furthermore, Christian Democrat Aldo Moro's strategy of breaking the PCI from Moscow and involving it in a pro-western national coalition government, was proving successful. Gelli's masters now tasked P-2 to conquer government centers of power and promote key institutional reforms, according to the guidelines described in a paper entitled "Plan for a Democratic Rebirth." On Feb. 16, 1978, Aldo Moro was kidnapped (and killed three months later) by the terrorist Red Brigades, the same day the "national solidarity" government he engineered, led by Giulio



The Grand Master of the secret Propaganda Due (P-2) freemasonic lodge disbanded in 1981—the largest international conspiratorial organization ever discovered in the western world. Gelli, 84, served a short sentence (under house arrest) for obstructing justice in the 1980 "strategy of tension" terrorist bombing of the Bologna train station.

Andreotti and passively supported by the PCI, was sworn in the Parliament. Henry Kissinger's two-year-old threat, that Moro's attempt to nationalize the PCI "would have a bad end," was realized.

When the list of the members of the P-2 Lodge was discovered in 1981, Italians learned that the heads of *all* of the agencies which were supposed to find Moro's prison and arrest the terrorists, were P-2 members. The Lodge's *international* connections were merely indicated by the documented association between Michael Ledeen—a leading U.S. neo-conservative today with the American Enterprise Institute—and the P-2-controlled leadership of the SISMI military intelligence service. Francesco Cossiga, then minister of police, was Gelli's good friend. . . .

Gelli told his *Repubblica* interviewer, about Moro: "I went to Moro to present my credentials, when I was the consul for a South American country. He told me: You come in the name of a dictatorship, but Italy is a democracy. He explained to me that democracy is like a bean soup: To cook them, you must be very patient. I answered: Take care that your beans are not left without water, Signor Ministro." The threat is clear, not only against Berlusconi, Fini, and Bossi whom he named, but also others in the opposition, and Italian leaders opposing Cheney's gang's policies: You can end up like Moro did.

The *EIR* Record on The Nazi International

The following excerpts were compiled by Counterintelligence Editor Michele Steinberg, from both EIR and its monthly bulletin Investigative Leads, directed to intelligence and law-enforcement experts, which was published from 1979-95.

“The Nazi-Soviet Alliance Behind International Terrorism,” by Lyndon H. LaRouche, *Investigative Leads*, Feb. 25, 1984.

The editors’ tracking of international terrorism began modestly during the Summer of 1968, in a study of the social-political profile and financial backing of the faction of SDS which soon afterward became the Weatherman terrorists. The long apprenticeship in these and related matters of counterintelligence was transformed into professionalism during 1977-1978, as this writer was himself targeted for assassination by [Germany’s] Baader-Meinhof (RAF) and U.S. terrorist groups during the Summer of 1977, and as we cooperated with some leading circles in Italy during 1978 in an investigation of the Italian Red Brigades kidnapping-murder of former Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro.

During 1978 and 1979, we were the first to expose publicly the intimate interlinks between terrorism and the major drug-running and gun-running networks. . . . Gradually the laborious process of triangulation focused our attention in Switzerland, and, then, more exactly on the headquarters of the present-day Nazi International organization of banker François Genoud in Lausanne, Switzerland.

Genoud is an authentic, hard-core Nazi. He was a prominent Nazi official in Switzerland during Adolf Hitler’s reign in Germany, and emerged as a kind of general secretary for the reconstituted Nazi (“Malmö”) International when that was reassembled as a public association in Rome, Italy, at the close of the 1940s.

“Klaus Barbie, the Nazi International and Organized Crime,” by Michele Steinberg, *EIR*, March 1, 1983.

The Feb. 5, 1983 extradition of former Gestapo official Klaus Barbie from Bolivia to stand trial in France could become one of the most explosive political shakeups in post-war history. Ongoing investigations by *Executive Intelligence Review* have uncovered new evidence which points to a more than 30-year relationship between Barbie—the infamous “Butcher of Lyons,” who killed thousands of resistance fighters and Jews while heading the Gestapo unit in Lyons, France—and some of America’s leading “citizens above suspicion.” These include Henry A. Kissinger; Gen. Julius Klein, a leader of the U.S. occupation forces; former OSS Station

Chief and later CIA Director Allen Dulles; U.S. High Commissioner for Germany John J. McCloy; Kissinger mentor Fritz Kraemer; and the late Frank Wisner, former head of the State Department’s Office of Policy Coordination. . . .

The investigator must not stop with Barbie’s alleged recruitment to U.S. intelligence agencies and escape from Europe in 1948. According to documented information, Klaus Barbie has been at the center of the neo-Nazi International since the end of the war: the neo-Nazi International that is run out of Lausanne, Switzerland by banker and former SS officer, François Genoud, a funder of left- and right-wing terrorists in Europe today.

“Secret Report Shows Former Bolivian Government Ran Narcotics Traffic,” *Investigative Leads*, June 5, 1983.

On April 26 [1983] the U.S. Attorney’s office in Miami, Florida, indicted Luis Arce Gómez, the former Interior Minister of Bolivia, on charges of conspiracy to export and distribute hundreds of pounds of cocaine to the United States. . . .

The Interior Ministry office headed by Arce Gómez was a sanctuary for Latin American operatives of the Propaganda-2 Freemasonic Lodge, and of the Nazi International. The connections include the following:

- Cocaine-traffickers including Pier Luigi Pagliai and Stefano Delle Chiaie, both members of the Italian fascist group Ordine Nuovo (New Order), and wanted for the bombing of the Bologna, Italy, train station in 1980, where 86 people were killed. Pagliai was shot while being captured by Bolivian police in October 1982, and extradited to Italy where he later died.

- Stefano Delle Chiaie, who was sought in the same operation in which Pagliai was captured, worked directly for Klaus Barbie in a special unit of Arce Gómez’s Interior Ministry. Delle Chiaie was identified in confessions by Elio Ciolini, a member of the Propaganda-2 (P-2) Lodge, as one of the key operatives in the Bologna bombing, which Ciolini said was planned at a secret meeting of the P-2 “executive group,” called the Monte Carlo Committee, in April 1980. Ciolini also testified that Henry Kissinger, the former U.S. Secretary of State, was a member of that elite Monte Carlo Committee. . . .

- Klaus Barbie, the Nazi war criminal who is now standing trial in France . . . was a special operative for Arce Gómez’s Interior Ministry.

The April 26, 1983, U.S. indictment of Arce Gómez is thus a first step toward stopping the operations of the Bolivian P-2 operatives who were responsible for the 1980 “cocaine coup” in that country. These charges, however, are far too narrow in scope.

“François Genoud, Terrorist Controller,” *Investigative Leads*, Feb. 25, 1984.

The key lead in establishing the continuity of the Nazi apparatus before, during, and after the war, is not only the Anglo-American protection operation, but the British intelli-



The 1980 Nazi International bombing of the Bologna train station killed 86 people. EIR has documented, with increasing precision since the terrorist wave of the 1970s, the controllers behind every ideological brand name of terrorism—what we know today, as Synarchism.

gence-run European Center for the Study of Fascism, directed by Strachey Barnes. Based in Lausanne, the home of Genoud, Barnes' operation served as a mediation point for Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Mussolini, and leading German Nazis. Immediately after the war, Barnes turned over the operation to a close associate of Genoud, Gaston Armand Guy Amaudruz. During the 1940s, Amaudruz established the *Courier du Continent* and *New European Order* organizations. In 1946, Amaudruz took over the European Center for the Study of Fascism.

In setting up the *New European Order* organization, the "universal fascists" created an intelligence operation under the protection of the Anglo-American intelligence agencies. Working with Amaudruz was a Nazi youth leader, Gunther Schwab, whose book *Dance with the Devil*, created the core ideological base by which today's new fascist party, the *Green Party of West Germany*, was formed. . . .

Establishing the international networks became the work of the Amaudruz-run *Malmö International*. In 1950, at the first meeting in Rome, all the old luminaries of the war gathered together the preparations for a new fascist order. In attendance were Sir Oswald Mosley, who was being financed by a Venetian-based foundation, according to U.S. Army counterintelligence records; Count Loredan, a Venetian nobleman who organized the *Italian Social Movement (MSI)*; as well as leading former Nazis and SS officers. . . . In 1951, the second meeting of the *Nazi International* was held in *Malmö*, Sweden.

Officially, the *Malmö International* was dissolved in 1956; however, the organizational infrastructure is maintained through covert networks.

The present profile of the *Nazi International* is understood

through the network of publications and institutions which is again propagandizing the racial purity line: the *Mankind Quarterly*, run by Scottish Rite and British intelligence operative Sir Robert Gayre; Armin Mohler of the *Siemens Foundation*; the *École Nouvelle* of Alain de Benoist; and Ties Christophersen's *Gesellschaft fur Biologische Anthropologie*.

As part of the renewed campaign to reorganize the old Nazi apparatus, Genoud's 1982 publication of the *Political Testament of Hitler* was to be followed by the *Last Political Notes of Martin Bormann*. François Genoud's publishing rights to Hitler's last political testament were arranged through the help of Nazi propaganda minister Josef Goebbels' wide, a close friend of Genoud.

Operationally, this neo-Nazi apparatus functions through Scottish Rite Freemasonic lodges: in Italy, *Propaganda-2*; Monaco, *Monte Carlo Lodge*; Geneva, *Alpina Lodge*; and London, the *United Mother Grand Lodge* run by the *Duke of Kent*. . . .

One of the top law firms of the Nazi apparatus, *Poncet, Turetini, Amaudruz, and Neyrod*, is based in Geneva. The Amaudruz in question is Gaston Guy Amaudruz, and the firm is utilized by François Genoud in handling many of his publishing lawsuits.

Otto Skorzeny's Key Role

In terms of the Anglo-American intelligence services, the key protected asset of British intelligence and its junior partner the *OSS-CIA*, was SS Col. Otto Skorzeny, head of all special paramilitary operations for Hitler. Skorzeny married the niece of Hjalmar Schacht; she is now one of the closest of Genoud's associates.

Skorzeny, in all likelihood, was a British agent-of-influ-



EIR's published 1984 overview of the right-wing networks responsible for the years-long "strategy of tension" terror bombings under left-wing cover, aimed at bringing down European governments. U.S. intelligence reports of World War II called this "Synarchism—Nazi/Communism."

ence through most of the war, and brought Abwehr and SS officers into the Anglo-American camp after the war. According to one source, he had extensive holdings of land in Ireland and Spain, which were protected by the British as a hedge against future collaboration with Skorzeny after the war. Skorzeny not only saved Mussolini's life, but was probably responsible for preventing the partisans in Italy from seizing the secret papers of Mussolini and his correspondence with Churchill. . . .

Skorzeny was close to the number-two man at the Abwehr, Lahousen-Wemint, and was able to bring this grouping into post-war Anglo-American operations. . . . Skorzeny's Middle East apparatus, protected by Allen Dulles, intersected three areas: 1) King Farouk's Egypt; 2) the King of Libya (a Senussi); and 3) the Kalil family of Kuwait. According to a former U.S. intelligence officer, Skorzeny's ties into the Kalil family enabled him to finance many of the projects for the Middle East. . . . One of Skorzeny's deputies, an operative named Wermuth, also an engineer by training, set up many of the banking-logistical operations around which François Genoud later turned up. Using his Madrid-based company Adsap, Skorzeny established smuggling, arms, and drug operations in Vienna and Paris. . . .

The key neo-Nazi smuggling operations to finance destabilizations are handled by an Austrian neo-Nazi named Horst Grillmayer; by Stefano Delle Chiaie, the mastermind of the P-2 Lodge's bloody 1980 Bologna train station bombing; by Klaus Barbie's Bolivian connection; and by Klaus Fiebelkorn, who was recently arrested in West Germany. These also intersect the neo-Nazi Turkish Grey Wolves organization which deployed would-be Papal assassin Mehmet Ali Agca.

The career of the Nazi Amt VI's Walter Schellenberg raises the key question: How were most of the SS, Gestapo, and Abwehr networks turned over to the Anglo-Americans? Schellenberg, according to a recent book on the subject by

William Stevenson, was absorbed into a British secret service network, and spent five post-war years in what had been a lunatic asylum outside London. This asylum provided the perfect cover for long-term interrogation of men like Schellenberg.

Schellenberg, who had taken over Nazi Heydrich's position after the latter's assassination during the war, was Abwehr director over Admiral Wilhelm Canaris, and in charge of the Gehlen organization. It is not well-known that after the war, Reinhard Gehlen and his circle confiscated Schellenberg's file system, with an international list of all informants, agents, etc. A reconciliation between Schellenberg and Gehlen occurred in 1950, at a meeting in Madrid, where Skorzeny opened his office and

received both men.

It is through the ideological and operational centers of the Nazi International that both left-wing and right-wing assassination and terrorist operations come together, with overlap of the Abwehr-SS and Trotskyite Fourth International. In France, the Nouvelle Droite of Le Pen; in Germany, the neo-Nazis; in Spain, Fuerza Nueva; and in Britain, Column 88; are all basically under control of the League of St. George, based in Britain—which also controls the Régis Debray Fourth International via Michel Pablo.

"London Role Exposed In Italian Terrorism," by Claudio Celani, EIR, Jan. 12, 2001.

A failed bombing attempt against a newspaper in Rome has brought to the limelight the role of London in fostering international terrorism, confirming what EIR has often written. Now, Italian researchers and the Parliament are demanding an investigation, to find out whether a neo-fascist organization, called Forza Nuova, has enjoyed protection by Her Majesty's intelligence services, and whether there could be a political strategy behind the escalating pattern of terrorist activities over the last year in Italy.

On Dec. 22, Andrea Insabato, a psychologically unstable, radical right-winger, was severely injured by a crude bomb which exploded at his feet, in the central office of the Rome daily *Il Manifesto*. Although Insabato (who survived his severe injuries) and his lawyers keep insisting that he was there only by chance, the police have no doubt that he was himself the perpetrator.

Insabato is an old acquaintance of the police: In the early 1980s, he spent three years in jail, in the aftermath of the famous Bologna train station bombing, in which 86 people died. Insabato was a member of a neo-fascist organization called Terza Posizione, whose leaders, Roberto Fiore and Massimo Morsello, were supposed to end up in jail as well, but instead escaped to London, where they enjoyed protection

from Italian justice. All Italian requests for the extradition of Fiore and Morsello were systematically turned down by the British Foreign Office, until the statute of limitations ran out, and, after almost 20 years, the two were able to go back to Italy.

“The PAN’s Nazi, Synarchist Roots,” *EIR*, June 10, 1985.

EIR here prints, for the first time, a startling document from the files of the U.S. State Department of the 1940s, revealing full knowledge of the Nazi, anti-American nature of the PAN [National Action Party of Mexico] from its inception in 1939. . . . The following extraordinary excerpts are from an Oct. 31, 1941 confidential intelligence report submitted to the State Department by the assistant naval attaché at the U.S. embassy in Mexico City.

The Sinarquista Movement

The Unión Nacional Sinarquista is a totalitarian movement based upon both Nazi and Fascist ideas and plans, and directed by Nazi agents through an intricate Spanish Falange/Church of Mexico organization. Most of its membership is made up of middle and lower class Mexicans who are devout Catholics, but among its large and petty chiefs can be found many Spaniards of the Right (Falangists).

The Unión Nacional Sinarquista came into being on May 27, 1937, in the city of León, State of Guanajuato, when two active Falangists, José and Salvador Trueba Olivares, appeared before a notary, Lic. Manuel Villasenor, and registered a constitution for the Unión. The witnesses were a German engineer, Hellmuth Oskar Schreiter; Adolfo Maldonado and Melchor Ortega, state officials; and Lic. Isaac Guzmán Valdivia.

According to the known facts about the Unión’s constitution, the movement seeks to 1) create an authoritative state in Mexico, 2) “save Mexico from itself and foreigners,” 3) subordinate private interests to that of the state, 4) wage war against Communism and leftist labor unions, 5) establish “full Mexican nationalism, free from foreign tutelage,” 6) eliminate “foreign symbols and propaganda,” 7) unite labor, capital, and government for greater production, 8) eliminate all class struggle and establish one political party, 9) permit private ownership of property and profit from private enterprise, but “adjusted” to the needs of the community and state.

Schreiter, the German engineer, who was said to have been looking around for fertile propaganda ground, reported to Berlin that the Trueba Olivares family was hotly pro-German and pro-Italian and anti-American, so he was ordered to back the group financially and lead it on its new path. This he did, arranging for the Unión’s founding and its constitution, and appearing in person to have it legally established as a group.

With the German backing as an impetus, the Unión got

going quickly. In 1938 it organized a secret military group within the Unión, to drill members and teach them to use arms in Nazi military fashion. It is today a powerful group but how well armed the members are, cannot definitely be established. Members claim 150,000 rifles and from 2,000 to 3,000 machine guns. One of the most dangerous factors is that in the Mexican Army itself, several of these Unión military groups are reliably reported to exist. . . .

The Unión uses the communist-nazi “cell” idea. Crack organizers, mostly Mexicans, are constantly on the job, working through the priests, from whom they get names of good candidates. Small cell groups are formed, interlocking in the same town. Certain members of these town cells are linked with cells in other parts of the area. The cells are built up to a certain level, and no Mexican member knows more than a few order-giving leaders. . . . Propaganda of a virulent totalitarian character with nationalist and anti-gringo icing is directed at the middle and lower classes. . . .

The Unión, as ordered by the Falange, wants to use Mexico as the nearest center of espionage against the United States. It seeks to organize efficient cells expressly for sabotage in Mexico and the U.S. It wants to build up Mexico as a convenient munitions center for totalitarian revolts whenever the United States might get involved in a war. . . .

Mexicans are told that their country, under Sinarquismo, will be the great nation of the Northern Hemisphere. The United States is doomed, say the organizers, and members are told that as soon as the United States gets into the war, the American nation will crack open due to isolationist antagonism, and Mexico, under Unión dominance, will take over vast sections of the United States, such as the Pacific Coast, the Southwest and Central South.

Acción Nacional

No investigation of the Sinarquistas would be complete without due importance being given to a smaller but powerful group in Mexico called the Acción Nacional. This is a group made up chiefly of business and professional men who are close to the church, who are inter-linked with the Sinarquistas through the Falange, and who hope to blossom out as the big men of any totalitarian government. The Falange is said to get its principal secret support from the Acción using the Sinarquistas to bring in the faithful in the lower classes. Outwardly it is giving the impression of striking a lone pose as the coming “save-Mexico” group, but the Sinarquistas are unduly friendly to the Acción. . . .

As one Sinarquista leader told a reliable source: “We shall be the soldiers of the coming struggle, and the Acción Nacional will supply the officers.”

While the Acción seems to be on a different level from Sinarquismo, actually it is believed to be an integral part of the real Nazi-Falange program for the Mexican totalitarian state and any difference in levels would be ironed out when the emergency arose. . . .

Terror Alert Follows S. Korea 'Regime Change' *EIR* Warned Of

by Kathy Wolfe

South Korean President Roh Moo-hyun was suspended from office March 12 in an unprecedented impeachment vote ahead of sharply-contested April 15 elections. Prime Minister Goh Kun became interim president, calling an emergency cabinet meeting. The Constitutional Court must next rule on the legality of the National Assembly vote, but said it will await the people's will on April 15, before acting.

EIR warned of this scenario precisely last year ("South Korea: Target for Cheney 'Regime Change'?" *EIR*, Oct. 24, 2003). The illegal removal of the head of state comes just after Vice President Dick Cheney forced the failure of the Six-Power Talks on North Korea on Feb. 28, by demanding the overthrow of the North Korean government. The overthrow of the South Korean government immediately afterward, is no coincidence.

"This is a foreign-inspired destabilization of the Korean peninsula," *EIR* warned in a March 12 interview in Seoul's *Mahl* magazine. "After the (North Korea) talks collapsed, Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Alexander Losyukov warned, that the U.S. might go to war."

Neo-Con Stunt Backfires

The Korean public reacted with 50,000-person candlelight rallies for President Roh, charging the Opposition in the Assembly with trying to steal the election. Mr. Roh and his Uri Party were riding high in the polls a week after the vote, expecting a landslide April 15. Yet this can not be viewed as just another domestic Korean election circus. The global political reality is explosive, with Cheney's worldwide wave of terrorism, and the imminent crash of the U.S. dollar. The Court's suspension of rule until April 15, combined with rallies to continue nightly until then, creates weeks of "planned uncertainty." Given the terror bombings in Madrid March 11,

the Seoul crisis is a prime field for neo-con *agents provocateurs* to take deadly action.

Acting President Goh has already put Korea on "high alert" March 18, warning of attacks on public facilities. "Countries which have troops in Iraq have become main targets for terrorist attacks" he said. Korea is to deploy 3,000 troops to Iraq in April, versus Spain's 1,300. From March 24, the new Korean bullet train—to be inaugurated April 1—and all rail, airport, and public locations will undergo armed anti-terror drills nationwide.

The impeachment vote was forced by the opposition Grand National Party (GNP), which controls the National Assembly—and which, in turn, is controlled by corrupt Korean politicians and oligarchs tied to the neo-conservative American Enterprise Institute (AEI) in Washington; the latter has been exposed by *EIR* for years as a Dick Cheney front. The ostensible grounds for the vote—that President Roh violated election law by publicly supporting his own party in the April 15 polls—are so absurd, that the National Election Commission dismissed the charges days earlier with a reprimand.

The large candlelight marches, held in a dozen cities nationwide, called the vote a blatant attempt by the GNP—which was set to lose its Assembly majority in the April 15 poll—to smear the President and his new Uri Party. Polls taken by media from right to left, show that 70-75% percent of citizens thought the impeachment was phony. "The Opposition has suffered falling popularity with general elections one month away, and used the impeachment as a selfish election strategy," one office worker is being widely quoted saying. It was charged that the Cheney-connected GNP is trying to "steal the Presidency" to dump Mr. Roh's policy of cooperation with North Korea.

The GNP now appears ripe to be smashed by an April 15

backfire; polls also indicate that Roh's Uri Party is now holding 42% of the vote, with the ostensibly majority GNP down to 16%. Many Roh and Uri Party officials are now smiling with the thought that they'll come out on top April 15, the Court will re-instate Mr. Roh, and the people will prevail. But unless Koreans keep their eyes firmly on the world situation and the real threat of neo-con war and terrorism which confronts Korea, the festive rallies could end in a nightmare.

Polarization and Terror Threat

Just who is now in control of South Korea's government is entirely unclear. Whether or not the rallies will be suppressed has become a daily tug-of-war battle within government agencies. Neither the elected Roh's progressive cabinet, nor the domestic Korean neo-cons who run large chunks of the career bureaucracies, have control. This heightens the danger of terrorism.

Neo-con sympathizers in the Seoul Police on March 15 threatened to arrest all rally leaders, as the crowds grew, saying political demonstrations after dark are illegal. Police blocked off half of downtown Seoul with buses parked end to end. But Roh's Home Affairs Minister, Huh Sung-kwan, announced March 16 that the vigils would be classed as "cultural events" to bypass the law, since use of force would injure the thousands of women and children in the crowds. On March 18, the conservative Supreme Public Prosecutors' Office overruled the government, proclaiming the rallies formally illegal. President Goh's office then said that while it must accept the judicial ruling, the Executive Branch would nonetheless focus on peacefully managing the rallies as "it is not wise to put them down by force," and "deal with participants later through the court system."

This "polarized paralysis" only heightens the danger that provocateurs may take terrorist action such as staging an incident which kills numbers of citizens, and attempt to blame it on Roh's supporters. This could produce a "back-backlash" against Roh, and let the neo-cons seize the election. At the worst, it could provoke a military coup.

The need to expose Cheney's use of terrorism around the world was shown by the fairytales now being released in Seoul that Osama bin Laden already has his men plotting violence inside South Korea. "The government will beef up its intelligence-sharing system with foreign countries to detect terrorist threats and seek cooperation of foreign governments to protect Korean businesses and citizens overseas, who are warned to take extra care," the neo-con *Chosun Ilbo* reported March 18. "In December, the National Intelligence Service, in a closed door briefing to the National Assembly, said that agents from Osama bin Laden's Al-Qaeda network, suspected of the Madrid attack, had made several visits to South Korea, according to a lawmaker who attended. NIS officials confirmed that the briefing had taken place but declined to reveal details."

The Korean police and military can boast of many true patriots, but they also have their share of corrupt sympathizers

of the old synarchist Reverend Moon Sun-Myung networks which ran domestic terror during the military dictatorships of the 1960s. These networks of Moon and Park Bo-Hi are still closely tied to the Japanese fascist Sasagawa shipping dynasty, which worked for the Nazis as their eyes and ears in ports across Asia, and was then bought out by the Cold War apparat run by John Foster and Allen Dulles. These neo-con networks are "user-friendly" to Mr. Cheney and his ilk to this day.

Real Economic Policy Needed

Many of his warmest supporters say that President Roh unfortunately had this whole affair coming for his lack of leadership. Instead of pursuing the Eurasian Landbridge-New Silk Road economic policy which could guarantee peace with the North and an economic boom, Roh and the Uri Party this year plunged South Korea into a "clean hands"-type corruption scandal. They prosecuted and arrested not only their GNP rivals, but also many of their own colleagues in former President Kim Dae-jung's party. They did this while ignoring an enormous economic crisis in the country, tied to the global economic crisis. Unemployment is rising, with South Korean youth unemployment up to 9.1% in February, according to the National Statistical Office on March 18. Corporations are reducing job openings just as colleges are graduating new batches of anxious job applicants. The total number of jobless aged 15-29 came in at 460,000, a one-month increase of 11,000.

This writer's interview with *Mahl* magazine, only hours after the impeachment, should be widely read; *Mahl* ran *EIR*'s "Regime Change" story in its November issue. "EIR warned in its October 24, 2003 issue that Vice President Dick Cheney and the neo-cons want to destabilize Korea and destroy President Roh," the new *EIR* interview said. "EIR in particular urged President Roh to please get a concrete economic policy, and discuss seriously how to build the Eurasian Landbridge—Iron Silk Road with a coalition of neighboring nations, to raise living standards and improve peoples lives 'from Pusan to Paris.' EIR also warned that by focusing only on corruption, President Roh was creating a boomerang to return back at him.

"This is a foreign-inspired destabilization of the Korean peninsula, in a situation which could lead to war," the statement said. "Can't people see that it's directly connected to the complete failure of the Six-Power Talks, thanks to Mr. Cheney? Didn't Korean people notice that after the talks collapsed, the Russian delegate Deputy Foreign Minister Alexander Losyukov warned Feb. 29, that the U.S. might go to war? There is only one real way to challenge the neo-cons and Wall Street: economic power. If Korean leaders now stand up and say: 'We can't allow a war. We must immediately run the trains from Busan to Pyongyang to Paris, and build up our regional alliance with China, Russia, Japan, North Korea, and Europe, to create a gigantic economic boom across this region,' the Korean people will support it, and that party will win on April 15."

U.S. Puts Musharraf Between Hammer and Anvil on Afghanistan

by Ramtanu Maitra

The much-heralded U.S.-led Spring offensive in Afghanistan, under the code-name Operation Mountain Storm, was launched on March 15. The 13,500-strong U.S. troops, storming the mountains in southeastern Afghanistan, have been joined by some 70,000 Pakistani regulars and paramilitary, who moved into the dangerous border terrain of Pakistan where fiercely independent Pushtun tribes live, and allegedly provide shelter to the al-Qaeda and Taliban militia.

Within 48 hours, U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell arrived in Kabul from New Delhi and on his way to Islamabad. Expressing the ongoing commitment of the United States in the rebuilding of Afghanistan, Powell made clear that the Taliban will not be allowed to “turn the clock back.” He also promised an additional grant of \$1 billion to the Kabul government for the present fiscal year, bringing up the total for the year to \$2.2 billion. Most of all, he pressed for holding Afghan elections before the Summer is over.

Fierce Fighting in Store

Operation Mountain Storm drew blood immediately. The U.S.-led troops, including special forces, searched caves southwest of Qalat, the capital of Zabol province, 240 miles southwest of Kabul, U.S. military spokesman Lt. Col. Bryan Hilferty reported. He said the U.S. forces surprised eight enemy fighters in a cave complex, prompting a gun battle in which three militiamen were killed and five others were wounded.

Over the preceding week, C-130 cargo planes and Chinook helicopters droned through the nights at the main U.S. airbase in southern Afghanistan, landing and dispatching what base personnel said were greater numbers of Americans and American gear, as the United States picked up the hunt for its top terrorist enemy, Osama bin Laden. Much heavier fighting has been reported in South Waziristan, one of Pakistan’s Federally Administered Tribal Agencies (FATAs). Pakistan’s military spokesman Maj. Gen. Shaukat Sultan told newsmen that 15 Frontier Constabulary (FC) troopers and 24 suspected militants and their protectors were killed on March 16 in a gun battle in a village close to South Waziristan’s capital, Wana.

The paramilitary troopers were involved in searching and

arresting suspected Taliban and al-Qaeda militia. “The foreign elements,” Pakistan’s military press release added, “supported by local patrons, engaged the FC troops using heavy and light weapons resulting in the death of 15 troopers and injuries to 8.” The officials expressed surprise at the strength and breadth of the resistance, which they said came from both local and foreign militants. “Their level of training and resilience has surprised us all,” a senior government official in Wana told the *New York Times* on March 16. Dozens of U.S. intelligence officers are now believed to be working with the Pakistan army in the FATA. The government in Islamabad firmly denies such reports, saying it will not allow U.S. troops to enter Pakistani territory.

Resistance Weakened, But Not Dead

Following the U.S.-led invasion of Afghanistan in 2001, the U.S. troops and special forces were engaged in a number of battles with the Taliban and al-Qaeda militia. There is little doubt that the U.S.-led troops have scattered and weakened the extremists, but the guerrillas have not been destroyed. It was said at the very outset that these extremists, who were welcomed by the tribal groups along the Pakistan-Afghanistan border, remained sheltered in the FATA and adjacent southeastern provinces of Afghanistan.

In 2002, the United States had sought “permission” of Pakistan’s President Pervez Musharraf to bomb the tribal areas of Waziristan and Northern Areas, where 10,000 al-Qaeda terrorists had taken sanctuary, intelligence sources said at the time.

U.S. officials who sounded out Musharraf were reported to have specifically identified the Mahsoud and Khattak tribes as those providing sanctuary to the al-Qaeda men who had fled Afghanistan to escape the manhunt by U.S. troops. But Islamabad turned down the U.S. request, because it felt the move could lead to a revolt by some 100,000 Mahsoud and Khattak soldiers in the Pakistani army.

Lt. Gen. Ali Quli Khan Khattak (ret.), who was overlooked for the army chief’s post by former Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif in favor of Gen. Pervez Musharraf, had conveyed the concerns of the Khattak and Mahsoud tribes to Gen. Mohammed Aziz, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, one

Pakistani report indicated. He also warned about the possibility of a revolt by the tribesmen in the army, should the government accede to the U.S. request.

Musharraf's Headaches

In addition, the Muttahida Majlis-e-Amal (MMA), the six-party alliance of Islamic radicals, had held nation-wide protests in early January 2003 against President Musharraf's decision to go along with the United States in Afghanistan, in joint military operations in the North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) and in U.S. plans to attack Iraq. The demonstration was important from two aspects. First, President Musharraf needs support of the MMA to keep the democratic forces at bay and douse the anger of the extremists and fundamentalists who consider that Musharraf is acting as a puppet of Washington. Moreover, the MMA is the party politically most powerful in the bordering provinces of FATA.

With a population of 5.8 million, the seven tribal agencies in FATA, all inhabited by the Pushtuns, were created by the British to serve as a buffer between Afghanistan and British India. When the British left in 1947 and Pakistan became a nation, Pakistan's founder and first governor-general, Mohammad Ali Jinnah, made it a point to keep the tribal groups' lives untouched. For almost six decades since, Pakistan has maintained minimal governance in the FATA, and no Pakistani soldier was ever deployed inside that area.

It is evident that President Musharraf is fully aware of the danger he faces by breaching the unwritten law not to disturb peace inside the FATA. On March 15, the day Operation Mountain Storm was launched, he went to Peshawar and organized a mini-council attended by the leaders of the tribes who dwell inside the FATA. He told them that the 500-600 foreign militants who now reside within the FATA must be handed over. If these foreigners are made to surrender with their weapons by the tribal leaders, President Musharraf promised that they would not be handed over to the United States. It has also been reported that Islamabad has met with some success in co-opting the Waziri tribes in the hunt for al-Qaeda militia and its local supporters from South Waziristan. The immediate objective of the force is to capture the three most wanted tribesmen, Neik Muhammad, Muhammad Sharif, and Maulvi Abbas. All three are accused of sheltering al-Qaeda, according to tribal elders and a senior government official, reported by the Pakistani news weekly *The Friday Times*. The troubled South Waziristan Agency borders Afghanistan's restive Paktika province, considered by many as one of the major nests of the al-Qaeda.

The Big Threats

As long as President Musharraf manages to secure some support from the FATA tribes, much of the danger of an all-out tribal uprising can be avoided. But the danger will grow exponentially if the Pakistani troops cannot capture Osama bin Laden, Ayama al-Zawahiri, and other top al-Qaeda and



Taliban leaders. Or, if the “hammer and anvil approach” created by the Pakistani troops in the FATA, with the U.S.-led troops in southeastern Afghanistan, does not produce the desired result. Islamabad's plan is to use its troops to push militants into Afghanistan, where U.S. troops would be waiting for them.

Under such circumstances, it is a certainty that Washington would not only step up pressure on Pakistan to open up its nuclear weapons program for inspection by the United States and the International Atomic Energy Agency, but will also demand U.S. troops moving into the FATA to carry out hot pursuit of militants—permission for which had been given to them by the U.S. military at the end of last year, according to U.S. officials (Pakistan denies it). When that happens, President Musharraf will be under grave personal danger, and so will be Pakistan's national unity.

To begin with, between the FATA and Afghanistan lies the disputed Durand Line, which separates Pakistan from Afghanistan. The Durand Line was never accepted as the international border by the Afghans. The problem dates back to 1893, when British diplomat Sir Mortimer Durand drew an arbitrary line across the Hindu Kush Mountains and proclaimed it the border between British Indian territory and fiercely independent Afghanistan to the north and west. The trouble was that the line cut through an area peopled by Pushtun tribes which had no wish to be separated from their kinfolk. Afghanistan never accepted the Durand Line and campaigned for creation of a “Pushtunistan” to unite the Pushtun tribes. The British in their day rejected this, and so did Pakistan when it came into being with the partition of British India in 1947. The issue dogged Afghan-Pakistani relationships for the next 50-plus years, leaving both countries in a permanent state of semi-cold war. In 1948, the Pakistan government conducted a plebiscite asking the Pushtuns whether they wanted to join India or Pakistan. Joining Af-

ghanistan was not presented as an option. About 50% of Push-tuns boycotted the poll, and Kabul never recognized it as valid.

Already some trouble along the border has been reported. The Tanai tribe from Afghanistan has reportedly moved the Durand Line eastward by at least a kilometer within Pakistani territory, raising the anger of the North Waziristan tribes.

There are other mounting problems for Musharraf. There has been a rise in Sunni-Shia sectarian violence, with more than 40 people killed and at least 150 wounded in Quetta during the Shia celebration of Ashura on March 2. The killing occurred when bombers and gunmen belonging to Sunni extremist groups attacked a Shia procession.

President Musharraf told reporters that a Libyan member of al-Qaeda was behind two assassination attempts against him in December, and vowed to rid Pakistan's tribal regions of hundreds of suspected foreign terrorists. "The man who organized the suicide attacks against me was from Libya and a member of al-Qaeda," he told a meeting of tribal elders in the northwestern city of Peshawar. The two bombings happened ten days apart in December. On both occasions, Musharraf was traveling in a motorcade in the garrison city of Rawalpindi, near Islamabad. The first attack destroyed a bridge seconds after his vehicle passed, but no one was hurt. In the second attack, suicide bombers who tried to ram into his vehicle, killed 16 people.

Polls in Washington's Mind

It is unlikely that the United States is in any mood to make life less stressful for President Musharraf. Secretary Powell's visit to Pakistan at this juncture was observed as a sign that the United States is giving Musharraf an ultimatum: Deliver Osama now, or else. It is also evident that Washington is now focussed on its own timetable. It wants Osama before the Presidential elections in November, and also would like to see the Afghan elections go through in June, although Afghan President Hamid Karzai's March 18 statement indicates that polls cannot be held before August. According to Karzai, the projected delay is due to slowness in voter registration.

Washington believes that holding elections would improve the image of the White House not only in the United States, which, of course, is of prime importance to the incumbent administration, but also to some of its allies fighting the "war against terrorism." As a result, Washington is not only ready to put al-Qaeda and the Taliban between the "hammer and the anvil," but also its good friend, President Musharraf, to achieve its prime objectives.

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New Party Seeks To Re-create Israel's 'Rabin Opposition'

by Dean Andromidas

In an effort to unite the Israeli peace camp and channel the rising ferment against the brutal economic policies of the government of Prime Minister Ariel Sharon, a new Israeli party, Yahad, has been formed. On March 16, Yossi Beilin, one of the initiators of the Geneva Accord peace initiative, was elected its chairman. Meaning "Together" in Hebrew, Yahad is a merger of the Meretz party, which has six members in the 120-seat Knesset (parliament), and Beilin's Shahar (Dawn) movement.

Speaking at Yahad party headquarters after his victory, Beilin declared: "The peace camp has had its say. This means yes to peace, yes to the Geneva initiative, yes to social justice and a welfare state. The left will be an alternative to the great chasm of the right. The Sharon government is the worst government Israel has ever had." Referring to Sharon's brutal assault on the Gaza Strip that same day, following a suicide bombing in Ashdod port, Beilin said: "Look what happened today: more assassinations for terror attacks, which will be followed by terror attacks following assassinations. Nobody is telling them to stop this stupidity. Is there nobody in the right that can see the endless cycle of violence? It is like a blind horse falling into a ravine, again and again."

Calling on the Labor Party to join with Yahad, Beilin urged the formation of a "Yitzhak Rabin Opposition," which he declared could bring back the "victory and coalition that ceased to exist after three gunshots"—a reference to the assassination of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin in November 1995. He then called on Labor Party Chairman Shimon Peres to establish an "opposition management" in order to "shorten Sharon's days in office." But he warned that "should the Labor Party form a national unity government with the Likud, we would fight it even more than we would fight the Likud."

Beilin defeated Ran Cohen, a Knesset member and a key leader of the Meretz party, for Yahad's chairmanship, by a margin of 9%. Of the 21,000 party members eligible to vote in this race, 16,000 cast votes.

Beilin's 100-Day Plan

With the announcement of his victory, Beilin immediately began implementing his "100-Day Plan," which includes a fundraising drive, a membership recruitment campaign, and

a convention, planned for March 31. Beilin is committed to creating a fighting opposition which will make a decisive difference in bringing down Sharon's government and paving the way for early elections.

His call for the creation of a "Yitzhak Rabin Opposition" harks back to the election of 1992, when Rabin, at the head of the Labor Party and the opposition, won a decisive election victory, throwing the Likud out of government for the first time since 1977. The key to Rabin's success was to take the campaign into Israel's economically depressed "development towns" and to immigrants who had voted in the past for the populist Likud and other right-wing parties. He promised to change the nation's priorities, from supporting the settlements in the Occupied Territories, to creating jobs and economic opportunity for all Israelis. As a minister in Rabin's government, Beilin negotiated what became the Oslo Peace Accords, the first official agreement between an Israeli government and the Palestinian Liberation Organization. Rabin's support for the accords led to his assassination by a Jewish fanatic.

Three years in the making, and with the lessons of Rabin in mind, the Yahad was conceived as an attempt to create a new party along European-style social democratic lines, which could create a coalition government to finish the job that Rabin's death left unfinished. This is no easy task in the context of Israeli politics, where the leftist parties such as Labor and Meretz are considered the political homes of the middle class and the elite, and are seen as alienated from the poorer, primarily Sephardic Jewish community which constitutes 50% of Israel's electorate. The Likud, controlled at the top by an elite steeped in the right-wing and often fascist ideology of the late Hitler-supporter Vladimir Jabotinsky, has formed a populist base among the poorer Sephardic community. After so many years in power, the Likud has maintained and expanded its base through politically motivated economic largesse at the expense of the government budget. With the current collapse of the Israeli economy, however, the ability of the Likud to deliver such payoffs has been dramatically curtailed.

Beilin and others see that three years of the Palestinian Intifada, and one year of Finance Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's brutal economic reforms, have ravaged the economy. For the first time since the foundation of the state, Israel has experienced negative economic "growth." Real unemployment is between 12 and 16%, and over 25% of Israelis are living below the poverty line.

Likud Party in Crisis

It is widely believed that Sharon's days are numbered, and that he will leave office either for health reasons, or because of indictment in one or more of three ongoing criminal investigations. There is a real possibility that elections could be held a lot sooner than the scheduled date of 2007, and everyone is expecting a reshuffling of the political deck, with the Likud being the big loser.

Recognizing this, Beilin, in his election victory speech, said, "The Likud is in a deep and true crisis." Yahad is hoping to capitalize on this by reaching out to the new grassroots social organizations that are popping up all over Israel, in reaction to Netanyahu's brutal economic policies. Beilin's former rival, and now partner, Ran Cohen, is said to be in a good position to successfully draw support from these layers.

Beilin also took aim at the Shinui party, which he referred to as the "Archie Bunker party," which won 15 Knesset seats in the last election and landed in Sharon's government. Its leader, Tommy Lapid, who looks like "Archie" and is just as bigotted, created Shinui as a party of yuppie accountants and lawyers, whose populist program was aimed at fighting corruption and the influence of the ultra-Orthodox Jewish community. But now that it is a member of a government coalition led by a Prime Minister under police investigation for bribetaking, Shinui is also expected to be a big loser when elections are held.

While no one in Yahad is expecting the party to win enough seats in the Knesset to become the predominant party, its partisans hope to gain enough seats to play a decisive role in creating an alternative governing coalition, which can end the occupation of Palestinian territory, forge a peace agreement with the Palestinians, and bring economic recovery to the nation.

COVERUP EXPOSED!

The Israeli Attack On the 'USS Liberty'



"The Loss of Liberty," a video by filmmaker Tito Howard, proves beyond any doubt that the June 8, 1967 Israeli attack against the *USS Liberty*, in which 34 American servicemen were killed and 171 wounded, was deliberate. The video includes testimony from Liberty survivors, many Congressional Medal of Honor winners, and from such high-ranking Americans as Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, Adm. Arleigh Burke, Gen. Ray Davis, and Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

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Right-Left Synarchists Plan 100 Years' War in Ibero-America

by Valerie Rush

The psychologically unbalanced President Hugo Chávez of Venezuela devoted his regular Sunday television broadcast on March 7, to a five-hour rant against what he claimed was the Bush Administration's role in trying to overthrow his government. Referring to U.S. involvement in removing Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide from that country's Presidency, Chávez warned, "Venezuela is not Haiti, and I am not Aristide," and threatened that, should Washington attempt such an intervention in his country, "the Bolivarian revolution has enough allies on this continent to launch a Hundred Years' War, and not just on Venezuelan territory."

His threat is not an idle one. According to representatives of Haiti Progress and the Haiti Support Network who met with the deposed Aristide just after his fall from power on Feb. 29, the Bush Administration made the decision to remove Aristide from Haiti upon learning that "Venezuela was in discussion about sending troops to support Aristide."

Declaring Aristide the "legitimate elected President of Haiti," Chávez has already announced that his government will not recognize the new Haitian government, and that "the doors of Venezuela are open" to Aristide. Since Chávez came to power in 2000, Venezuela's doors have also been open to many unsavory elements on the continent, including the FARC and ELN narco-terrorists in neighboring Colombia, the coca-grower insurgents of Bolivia and Peru, and other armed Jacobin movements across Ibero-America.

Venezuela is at the epicenter of a continent-wide drive by the fascist Synarchist international to use "poor" versus "rich," "north" versus "south," and "left" versus "right" to engulf Ibero-America in a series of conflagrations that will trigger supranational military occupation and re-colonization. Haiti was but a trial run. Under the unstable tyranny of Chávez's so-called Bolivarian Revolution, Venezuela has been plunged into unending chaos, with no resolution in sight. The latest phase of the crisis came with a ruling by the Chávez-dominated National Electoral Council to invalidate more than one-third of the 3.4 million signatures on the opposition's recall petition against Chávez, bringing the approved number below the threshold of a constitutionally enforceable referendum. With an enraged opposition marching in the street, and splitting over peaceful or violent responses to the ruling, the

Supreme Court then issued its own finding, re-validating the signatures. More chaos and confusion.

Synarchist forces are doing their best to stir the pot. On the "left" are Chávez's Jacobin troops, the so-called "Bolivarian circles," which are rapidly taking shape as a fanatic paramilitary strike force. And on the extreme "right," backed by Vice President Dick Cheney's "chicken-hawks," are characters like Alejandro Peña Esclusa, a known collaborator of Spanish Falangist Blas Piñar and a public advocate of a military coup as the solution for Venezuela. Peña has hooked up with radical-right elements in Haiti, Venezuela, Peru, El Salvador, and within the Cuban-American community in Miami, to fight what he presents as a China- and Cuba-backed continental "communist threat."

Peña visited El Salvador in late January to exploit tensions in the period leading up to the March 21 Presidential election there. He addressed 300 people at an anti-Castro "Liberal Foundation" forum on the need to move quickly to prevent another victory by the Castro-linked São Paulo Forum, represented in El Salvador by former FMLN guerrilla leader and Presidential candidate Shafik Handal. Peña warned that failing that, "El Salvador could suffer a new civil war in the short term." His warnings were echoed by Salvadoran President Francisco Flores, who told the *Miami Herald* on March 11 that China was giving financial aid to Handal, that weapons were pouring into the FMLN's hands from unnamed leftist organizations in Latin America, and that a Handal electoral victory would turn El Salvador into another Cuba. In short, "a new civil war."

Cuban-American "chicken-hawk" Otto Reich, George Bush's special advisor on Latin America and infamous from the days of Iran-Contra, issued his own public threat in mid-March, that an FMLN victory on March 21 would bode ill for the small Central American country. The United States "would have to re-evaluate our relations" with El Salvador, Reich insisted, given that we don't share the "same values" with the FMLN that we do with the Flores government. He predicted that Handal would turn into another Chávez, and hinted darkly, "The choice [of a President] is sovereign, but the [U.S.] response will also be sovereign."

Despite Aristide's departure from Haiti and the arrival of U.S. Marines and other nations' troops, the threat of interne-

cine war has not abated, and it is clear that there will be no change in the U.S. policy of genocide against Haiti under Bush. In fact, no one but U.S. Democratic Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche (see box) is talking about the urgent need to resolve the desperate economic situation in the country, considered one of the four or five poorest in the world, as the most direct means of resolving Haiti's political crisis.

Haiti is a country in which 90% of the population is illiterate; the majority have no electricity or potable water, and a vast number are infected with AIDS. And while the United Nations called for establishing an emergency fund of \$35 million, to provide food and other necessities for six months, it turns out that this amount, divided among Haiti's 8 million, amounts to a ludicrous \$4.37 per Haitian, or less than 73¢ a month per person! Haitians are being told that they cannot escape the concentration camp into which their country has been turned by centuries of isolation and an unending series

of brutal dictatorships imposed or supported by the United States, including the infamous "Papa Doc" Duvalier and Aristide himself. On Feb. 25, President Bush reiterated that the United States would repatriate any Haitian who attempted to seek refuge on U.S. shores.

In fact, U.S. Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld gave the show away just days earlier, when he declared at a March 1 Defense Department briefing that Haiti "demonstrates the need for greater international capacity to conduct global peace operations." This is precisely the argument he used in November 2002 at the Defense Ministerial of the Americas, where he said that since terrorists and drug runners were threatening to take over "unoccupied areas of countries" such as Colombia, Haiti, and Brazil, it was necessary to deploy multilateral military forces to "re-establish sovereignty." The question is, *whose* sovereignty does Rumsfeld seek to re-establish on the Ibero-American continent?

LaRouche on Haiti

Excerpts from an interview with U.S. Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche, by WRPI radio in Troy, New York on March 10, 2004.

Q: Mr. LaRouche, what's your take on the situation in Haiti? The recent coup d'état and President Aristide?

LaRouche: . . . The United States has a relationship with Haiti, going back to our struggle for independence. Haiti has been essentially destroyed many times over. I mean, the country is destroyed, even compared to the adjoining region of the island. We have done the worst with that area: It's not a problem with Aristide, or this guy, or that guy. The problem is, the United States has never accepted, in recent times, its moral responsibility to help the Haitians put their country back together again. That is our responsibility. We keep blaming them.

The way we treat the Haitians who are fleeing from that territory into Florida—it's horrible! It's wrong! We have to take a positive moral attitude on this thing, and we have to work with the nations of the region, to say—and tell the Haitians—"We are determined that you should have your independence, and you shall have development, and you shall have medical care, and the ability to live." That's our job.

We do it not only for the Haitians, we do it for ourselves. We do it, because we want to be the kind of country that does that kind of thing: Where a great injustice exists, we are the kind of country that will offer to help.

Q: Do you believe that, as President Aristide claims, the United States, directly or indirectly, assisted in kidnapping him from Haiti?

LaRouche: Well, I think that, certainly, U.S. policy created a situation in which that happened. As to what actual agencies were involved, I don't know. But, I am certain, from reading and following these events, that the United States is the principal perpetrator of the most recent mess! It started, probably, under the Clinton Administration, the mishandling of this Haitian problem under Clinton, and it's being mishandled in a much more extreme and worse way, under George Bush. . . .

Remember, Haiti established itself as a Republic, which at one point was modeling itself on the idea of the United States. So, this got it special hatred. . . . Of course, the problems that are occurring in other parts of the Caribbean are not much better; but they're not quite as bad, either. And the Haitian thing, is the thing that really sticks in my craw: This is the *worst* example of a *rotten policy* from the United States. There are other policies that are bad, but this is the absolute worst.

In my view, you always go to the worst case, to set a policy. In your own country, you look at the poorest layer of our population, and say, "Will this policy work for their children and grandchildren?" And if it works for the poorest ones, justly, then it'll probably work for everyone—as Franklin Roosevelt defined that: Always go to the "forgotten man." Take the person who's the greatest victim, of injustice or neglect, and start there; and prove that you are really for the general welfare of people, by showing that you're willing to face that problem. Look it in the eye, and talk about curing it.

Rwanda's Kagame Accused Of Causing 1994 Genocide

by Uwe Friesecke

Ten years ago this April, one of the worst human catastrophes of the 20th Century happened, the genocide in Rwanda. Between April and July of 1994, more than 800,000 people were killed in that East African country. Now, ten years later, a French investigation has brought new facts to the surface which could lead to a long overdue re-evaluation of those events. The report by leading French judge Jean Louis Bruguière, according to a review by the French daily *Le Monde*, concludes that the fateful shooting down of the plane carrying the Presidents of Rwanda and Burundi, Juvenal Habyarimana and Cyprien Ntaryamira, on the evening of April 6, 1994 as it approached the airport of Rwanda's capital, Kigali, was ordered by Paul Kagame. Kagame was then the leader of the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF); today, he is Rwanda's President. This report confirms what *EIR* concluded at the time, and a years-long campaign of the Schiller Institute focussed on: The 1994 genocide in Rwanda was the result of a murderous manipulation by outside actors.

Bruguière investigated for six years because the plane was piloted by a French crew, who died together with their African passengers. The judge heard many witnesses, among them some former high-level officers of the RPF, who pointed to Kagame himself and a group of officers who today are still serving in the Rwanda government. When the report is officially published in April, French authorities will have to decide whether to indict those Rwandans—except Paul Kagame, who, for the time being, enjoys presidential immunity. The report also harshly criticizes the United Nations for failure to investigate the shooting down of the plane.

Deliberate Triggering of Massacres

It will be important to see whether the report indicates what connections the RPF had at the time to military and security forces outside of Rwanda and Africa, because the deployment of surface-to-air missiles in Africa was hardly possible without the active support of Western intelligence services. The downing of the plane to assassinate the two Hutu Presidents of Rwanda and Burundi in 1994, functioned as if to throw a hand grenade into an ammunition depot, and ignited the high tension between the RPF and the government it had decapitated, causing the horrible carnage that became known as the Rwanda genocide. Whoever planned the assassination of the two Presidents—after a third Hutu President, Melchior Ndadaye of Burundi, was murdered by government

soldiers six months earlier, in October of 1993—precisely knew the consequences.

The French report rejects the thesis that discontented radical Hutu elements of Habyarimana's government shot down the plane. With that, it undermines the simplistic theory by which the RPF and their international lobby reduced the genocide to an ethnic conflict, in which "Hutu wanted to exterminate Tutsi" and therefore Hutu were the genocidalists and Tutsi the victims. Unquestionably, from April-July 1994 in Rwanda, Tutsi were systematically hunted down and assassinated. This is amply documented through shocking testimonies. But the numerous victims among the Hutu population are also documented.

Bruguière's report confirms the unscrupulous character of the RPF leadership. They wanted power in Kigali at any price, even the killing of many of their own people. They began a war against Rwanda's government in October 1990, which clearly was against international law. In their march towards Kigali between January 1991 and March 1994, the RPF forces also killed many civilians. The publication of the French report may now lead at least to the indictment of RPF members for their crimes. So far, under Rwandan and Anglo-American pressure, the United Nations Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda in Arusha, Tanzania, has not done so. Last year, UN Secretary General Kofi Annan dismissed Carla del Ponte as chief prosecutor for the tribunal, precisely because she intended to indict high-ranking RPF members, including those who serve today in the Rwandan government or military.

Such indictments are important to reappraise the truth of the Rwandan genocide. They could bring to the surface how the British, American, and Ugandan governments and intelligence services were involved in the war. Paul Kagame's usurpation of power in Kigali in July 1994 was only the first step in a far-reaching change of power in nations of Africa's Great Lakes region, in favor of Anglo-American raw material interests. The second step was the putsch in Zaire (Democratic Republic of the Congo), which again was organized by a rebel movement that in reality was steered by the governments of Rwanda and Uganda, and brought Laurent Kabila to power in Congo.

To this day, the dictators Kagame of Rwanda and Yoweri Museveni of Uganda are the most reliable puppets of Washington and London in the region. During the wars in Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, and Congo, more than 6 million people died during the last 15 years. And the end of the loss of human lives in this troubled region is not yet in sight. This is the uncomparable dimension of the genocide in Central/East Africa.

The French report may not only contribute to bring to justice the conflicts' perpetrators in Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, and Congo, but also those in London, Washington, Brussels, and other Western powers who, out of their neo-colonialist desires, organized the geopolitical upheavals in Africa, knowing full well how high the price in human lives would be.

EIR Exposed Kagame's Role in Murder

Alone among the international press, EIR has insisted since the April 7, 1994 terror-downing of the plane carrying Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana and Burundi President Cyprien Ntaryamira, that this and the ensuing genocide were not the result of indigenous "ethnic conflict" between the minority Tutsi and majority Hutu groups in Rwanda, but were part of a plot originating outside the country, in which Rwanda's Paul Kagame and Uganda's Yoweri Museveni played the key roles, as marcher-lords for Anglo-American financier circles. Here are a few excerpts from our coverage.

"Rwanda Heads Down the Somalia Route," by Linda de Hoyos, EIR, April 29, 1994.

The trouble began in 1990, when the Rwandan Patriotic Front invaded Rwanda from Uganda. The RPF, led by Paul Kagame, represented Tutsi refugees who had fled to Uganda. . . . The RPF invasion became the pretext to "internationalize" the situation in Rwanda. . . . [Following the President's murder], Rwanda can be expected to descend to the same type of chaos that engulfed Somalia after rebels took Mogadishu in 1990.

"The Hoax Embedded in the UN Inquiry," by Linda de Hoyos, EIR, Feb. 4, 2000.

Bernard Debré, French Minister of Cooperation from November 1994 to May 1995, testified in hearings before the French Parliament on June 2, 1998, that the Presidential plane had been shot down on April 6 by surface-to-air (SAM) missiles, which were not in the possession of the Rwandan government or armed forces. He testified that he was convinced that RPF troops under orders of Kagame had brought down the plane. Debré cited as his sources telegrams arriving at the French Foreign Ministry, memoranda of French intelligence services, and the newspapers at the time. . . .

The two Presidents had been attending a heads-of-state summit called by Ugandan President Museveni to discuss implementation of the Arusha Accords. Museveni, according to Debré, had insisted that Burundian President Ntaryamira join the Rwandan President as far as Kigali, with the idea that both would then come to Kampala on April 7 to meet with him. The summit ended later than scheduled, causing the Presidential plane to be landing at the Kigali airport after dark, when the airport was already under a nightfall curfew, and was officially closed. The plane was shot down as it was landing by two SAM-16 missiles, killing both Presidents, the Rwandan Army chief of staff, and the French crew of the plane.

The French Army in Rwanda, Debré said, had known for



The LaRouche movement joins Rwandan groups protesting the murderous actions of Rwandan President Paul Kagame (center, with glasses), during his 1997 visit to Germany.

several months that the RPF possessed and used SAM missiles.

Debré further stated that the "communications of the RPF army that were heard, proved that the marching orders for the Tutsi army were given on the morning of April 6. The RPF army made its move to Kigali before the attack" on the President. The implication is that the RPF, along with Museveni, had planned and carried out the murder of the two Presidents, as well as the RPF blitzkrieg into Kigali.

Debré's reporting of the event is confirmed by well-placed American sources, as well as Ugandan and Rwandan sources, with the qualification that the major operational capability was in the hands of the Ugandan military.

"Aircraft Attack Triggered the Genocide," testimony by former U.S. Naval Intelligence officer Wayne Madsen, EIR, July 26, 2002.

After countless hours of researching documents provided to me under the U.S. Freedom of Information Act, official documents provided to me, personal interviews with government and non-government officials, ranging from former UN Secretary General Boutros Boutros Ghali to UN investigators who investigated the aircraft attack in Rwanda and reached the same conclusions as myself, it is my belief that the Rwandan Patriotic Front led by Paul Kagame was responsible for the shooting down of the Presidential aircraft, and this blatant act of international terrorism directly resulted in the conflagration that followed.

Scare Tactics: Ashcroft's Phony 'War on Terrorism'

by Edward Spannaus

Once described as America's "de facto Minister of Fear," Attorney General John Ashcroft fit that description in a statement issued on March 4, immediately after the conviction of three defendants in the "Virginia Jihad" case. Ashcroft declared: "Today, Americans get a glimpse of what is hiding in the shadows. Terrorists recruit, train, and finance *jihad* in America."

The truth is that Ashcroft's "war on terrorism" gives no such glimpse; it is a gigantic dud. The blunderbus tools given by Congress to the Justice Department have enabled Ashcroft and Co. to use the threat of draconian prison sentences to force defendants to plead guilty to offenses that they may or may have not committed. As a result, the Justice Department can point to hundreds of convictions in "terrorism" cases—almost none of which have anything to do with protecting the United States from real terrorism.

By and large, U.S. law enforcement and intelligence agents either don't know how to, or don't want to, look at the actual networks controlling and directing terrorism, preferring to focus on such diversions as wholesale roundups of Muslims, and individuals who at worst, are peripheral, minor-league players. The recent Madrid bombings should remind us once again, that large-scale terrorist events are orchestrated from the top by Synarchist financial and intelligence networks, and will never be solved or prevented by working from the ground up. The misdirection by Spanish and other authorities pointing at ETA or al-Qaeda, masks the neo-fascist networks which actually carried out the Madrid bombings. Likewise, the Bush Administration's monomaniacal fixation on "Islamic terrorists" has led to a gutting and diversion of critical law enforcement and intelligence resources vital for a genuine defense against terrorism.

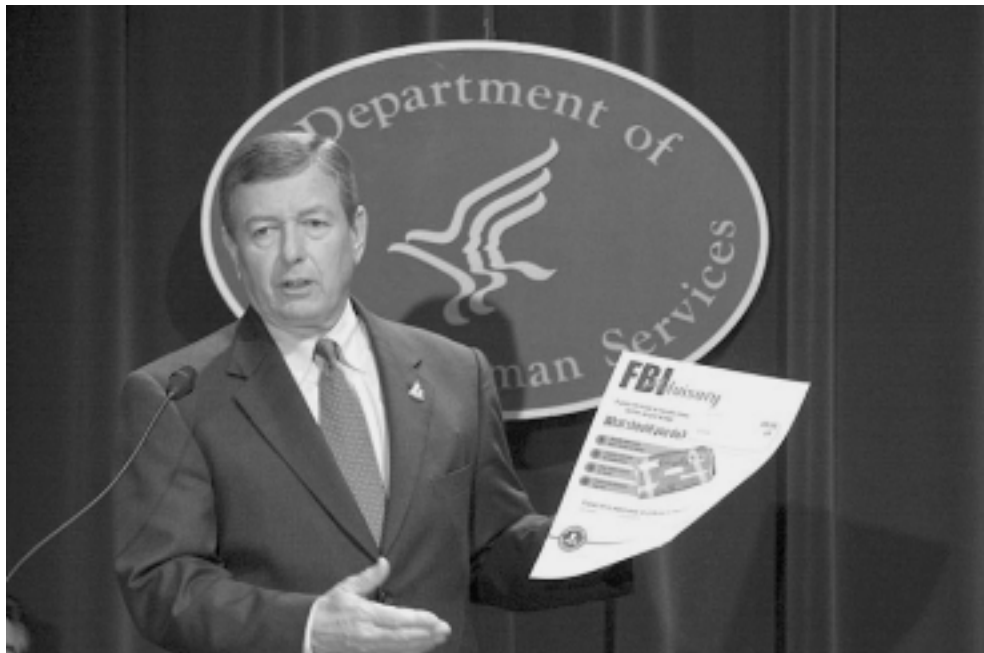
Convictions Without Trials

The fraud of Ashcroft's "war on terrorism" was dramatically demonstrated in December, when a research institute associated with Syracuse University, the Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse (TRAC), published a study which blew a major hole in Ashcroft's scare campaign about "Islamic terrorists" and "sleeper cells" inside the United States. The study showed that there had been a sharp increase in the number of convictions in serious terrorism cases in the two years following the 9/11 attacks, from 96 for the two years prior to September 2001, to 341 for the two years after. What was most surprising about the Syracuse study was what it showed about sentences. Even when narrowed down to the most serious cases, involving international terrorism, for which there were 184 convictions, the median sentence was 14 days! Only three individuals received sentences of five years or more. (As more cases go to completion, the number of longer sentences is likely to increase.)

The fact is, that almost all "terrorism" cases are disposed of through plea bargains. Even though the Constitution guarantees to everyone tried in U.S. courts the right to a jury trial, the right to confront their accusers, to test the evidence against them, and to summon witnesses on their own behalf, these rights are seldom exercised.

The incentive to plead guilty—whether one is innocent or guilty of the offenses charged—is heavy indeed: The price of going to trial can be the difference between an effective life sentence at trial; or far, far less for a guilty plea which helps the Justice Department rack up "conviction" statistics.

And in the aftermath of the 9/11 attacks, the Justice Department wields an even more drastic threat: that of classifying a defendant as an "enemy combatant" and transferring



Attorney General John Ashcroft's much-trumpeted convictions of "international terrorists" have resulted in an average sentence of 14 days in prison! Almost all the defendants plea-bargained, under threat of "enemy combatant" designation; two cases have gone to trial with one major embarrassment for DoJ.

him out of the civilian court system into a military prison, where the suspect can languish in a legal "black hole" for years, without being charged or tried.

The Justice Department does not make available statistics on the number of pleas versus trials in post-9/11 terrorism cases. When this reporter attempted to obtain such data from the Justice Department, he was shunted from one office to another, until finally being told that a formal Freedom of Information Act request must be filed for such information.

The 'Dirty Bomb' Case

The first use of the "enemy combatant" classification to circumvent the civilian courts was in the case of José Padilla. A former member of a street gang and an American citizen, he was arrested at Chicago's O'Hare airport on May 8, 2002 on a material witness warrant, and transferred to the Federal detention center in New York City. The court appointed a lawyer to represent him, who promptly filed a motion to vacate the material witness warrant. A hearing on the motion was scheduled for June 11, at which time the government would have to disclose its case against Padilla, and whether it intended to bring charges against him. Two days before the scheduled hearing, President Bush signed an order classifying Padilla as an "enemy combatant," and ordering the Justice Department to transfer custody of the defendant to the Secretary of Defense. Padilla was transferred to the high-security Naval Brig at Charleston, South Carolina, where he has been held incommunicado ever since.

The next day, June 10, Ashcroft held a press conference (in Moscow, no less) to announce that "We have captured a known terrorist who was exploring a plan to build and explode a radiological dispersion device, or 'dirty bomb,' in the United

States." Ashcroft boasted that he had recommended to the President that Padilla be classified an "enemy combatant" and transferred to military custody. It was later conceded by DOD and FBI officials that there was "no actual plot" to which the government could tie Padilla; it was further admitted that he was not a "top" figure in al-Qaeda, or any other known terrorist group. But what was done to Padilla had its intended shock effect. For the first time, a U.S. citizen, arrested on U.S. soil, was removed from the Federal court system and thrown into a military prison, with his Constitutional rights thrown out the window.

The Padilla precedent was used with its intended effect, in the first major "sleeper cell" case, that of the "Lackawanna Six," which broke a few months later, on the first anniversary of the Sept. 11 attacks. Six young Yemeni-Americans, who had grown up in upstate New York, were recruited to travel to Afghanistan to a low-level al-Qaeda military training camp, in the Spring of 2001 (before 9/11), convinced that this was their religious obligation. They quickly realized they were in over their heads, and returned at the completion of, or even before finishing, their six-week elementary training course. They were closely monitored by Federal agents, who hyped the case so much after 9/11, that Federal officials—up to President Bush—imagined feverishly that they were dealing with a dangerous al-Qaeda "sleeper cell."

One of the six was detained on his wedding night in Saudi Arabia on Sept. 11 (CIA analysts having determined that the term "wedding" in an e-mail was code for an impending attack). The others were picked up in the Buffalo, New York area on Sept. 13-14, 2002. The Justice Department announced that it had "identified, investigated and disrupted an al-Qaeda-trained, terrorist cell on American soil."

Despite the overheated rhetoric surrounding the case, no evidence was ever presented that the six (dubbed the “hip-hop terrorists” by some, for their Americanized ways) planned any terrorism against the United States; and even the local U.S. Attorney refused to describe them as a terrorist cell. Lackawanna’s police chief was quoted as saying that if they were a sleeper cell, “they were deep asleep.” Seeing how weak the government’s case was, most of the lawyers for the defendants wanted to go to trial. But, said one: “We had to worry about the defendants being whisked out of the courtroom and declared enemy combatants if the case started going well for us,” said a defense lawyer. “So we just ran up the white flag and folded.”

The Brooklyn Bridge Hoax

Around the same time, the same thing was being done in the bizarre case of Ohio truck driver Iyman Faris, a U.S. citizen, who was charged with an improbable scheme to bring down the Brooklyn Bridge. On May 1, 2003, Faris pled guilty to providing material support to a terrorist organization, and conspiracy, under the threat of being declared an enemy combatant and locked up indefinitely. Faris told FBI agents during an interrogation that the “statement of facts” he had signed were all lies, and at his sentencing hearing he stated that he had pled guilty because of pressure from prosecutors and Federal agents. He was not allowed to withdraw his plea.

Shortly after that came the little-known case of Ali Saleh Kahlan Al-Marri, a Qatari student pursuing a master’s degree at Bradley University in Peoria, Illinois, who had returned to America on Sept. 10, 2001. He was arrested on a material witness warrant three months after 9/11. In January 2002, he was charged with credit-card fraud, to which he pled guilty. Federal prosecutors kept pressuring him to cooperate. When he refused, and continued to assert his innocence, Al-Marri was charged with additional, non-terrorism counts in a second indictment in January 2003, centering around false statements in a bank application.

On June 20, 2003, the court scheduled an evidentiary hearing on various pre-trial defense motions, requiring the government to provide a bill of particulars and some specific documentation. Three days later, the government presented the court with an order signed by the President, designating Al-Marri as an enemy combatant. The indictment was dismissed, and Al-Marri was sent to the Naval Brig at Charleston, where he remains today, incommunicado.

A later case was that of the “Portland Seven,” likewise identified by Ashcroft as a “terrorist sleeper cell” in which all six of the defendants who were apprehended pled guilty to lesser charges, and received sentences ranging from 3-18 years. Some were threatened with life sentences under the “material support to terrorists” statute. (This law, passed as part of the 1996 anti-terrorism law, and further strengthened by the Patriot Act, is an extremely powerful and flexible weapon for prosecutors, with its penalty of 15 years to life

imprisonment.) The Portland defendants pled guilty to planning to go to Afghanistan to fight along side the Taliban against U.S. forces. Contrary to Ashcroft’s “sleeper cell” hype, no evidence was presented of any act of terrorism planned against the United States.

The Two That Went to Trial

With the Justice Department wielding the weapons of life sentences, or indefinite military detentions, it is not surprising that trials have become extremely rare in such cases. It appears that only two major cases have even gone to trial. The first of these was that of the Detroit “sleeper cell.” Four immigrants from Morocco were charged with one count of conspiracy to provide material support to a terrorist organization, and three counts of document fraud. A fifth man, Youssef Hmimssa, pled guilty and became the government’s chief witness against the others. Last June, after a trial, two defendants were convicted on the terrorism conspiracy charge, and the other two were acquitted on the terrorism charge (one of those was convicted on a non-terrorism fraud count). The prosecution’s victory—partial as it was—was hailed by Ashcroft as a major one.

But since then, the case has totally blown up, with the judge now threatening to throw out the convictions because of prosecutorial misconduct and withholding of evidence.

Already during the trial, the government’s Department’s star witness, Hmimssa, was shown to have lied in his testimony. An inmate, Omar Shishani, who had been in a jail cell next to Hmimssa, told the court that he had asked Hmimssa whether Hmimssa knew if the four defendants were tied to terrorism. Hmimssa reportedly answered: “I don’t know; I just want to get revenge because they stole from me.” Shishani also testified that Hmimssa had told him that he could get a better deal by giving the prosecutors what they wanted. “He told me to say anything, do anything, bring names,” Shishani testified; “then you can get off the hook.”

Before this, Ashcroft had publicly praised Hmimssa, calling his cooperation a “critical tool” in combatting terrorism. In response, the judge angrily warned the Attorney General that he was subject to the court’s order which directs lawyers not to discuss the case in public. “I was distressed to see the Attorney General commenting in the middle of a trial about the credibility of a witness who had just gotten off the stand,” U.S. District Judge Gerald Rosen said. In a later proceeding, Judge Rosen formally reprimanded Ashcroft, who had to apologize to the court.

Then in further post-trial proceedings in December, it was disclosed that prosecutors had failed to disclose additional evidence from another inmate who had been in jail with Hmimssa, who said that Hmimssa had bragged about lying to the FBI and Secret Service.

Meanwhile, the two chief prosecutors were removed from the case for misconduct, including withholding of evidence from the defense. Since then, additional classified information that had been improperly withheld, has been disclosed to

the court; teams of investigators from the FBI and the Justice Department are looking into the government's conduct of the case; and Judge Rosen is considering throwing the convictions out altogether and ordering a new trial.

The only other case to go to trial is the so-called "Virginia Jihad" case.

Eleven Muslim men (most of whom are American citizens, including many college graduates and some U.S. military veterans) were originally indicted in this case, charged with seeking to fight with the Muslim group Lashkar-e-Toiba, which is trying to drive India out of Kashmir. One defendant was charged with seeking to fight with the Taliban and al-Qaeda against the United States, a charge which lawyers believe was thrown in by prosecutors largely for its inflammatory effect on public opinion.

Six of the defendants entered guilty pleas, under heavy pressure of decades-long prison sentences. Those who pled are obligated to cooperate with the government and will probably end up serving sentences in a range of two to ten years. The other five insisted, courageously, on going to trial, even in the face of extremely long sentences. They opted to be tried by a judge in a "bench trial," rather than by a Virginia jury. Of the five who went to trial, two were acquitted on all counts against them, while the other three were convicted on a number of charges.

Trial for four of the five commenced on Feb. 9. One defendant was acquitted by Federal Judge Leonie Brinkema on Feb. 20, after the prosecution had concluded its case; she also dismissed some counts for the others. On March 4, three of the defendants were convicted on a number of counts and acquitted on some others. The one defendant charged with conspiracy to provide material support to the Taliban and al-Qaeda was acquitted on the al-Qaeda count, but convicted on the Taliban count—even though he had never made it to Afghanistan. The final defendant was acquitted on March 9, after a separate, one-day bench trial.

As a result of mandatory-minimum sentencing laws pertaining to weapons, two of those convicted could be sentenced to 30-40 years, and to life, respectively—for firing weapons in Pakistan! Once again, as lawyers emphasize, none of the defendants were even charged with any planned acts of terrorism against the United States. "This prosecution is a fraud on the American people by the Attorney General," one defense lawyer told *EIR*.

Defense lawyers and supporters of the defendants have accused the Justice Department of vastly "overcharging" the case, throwing everything they could at the defendants, on the assumption that some of it would stick.

But all in all, considering the outcome of the trials in Virginia and Michigan—with four out of nine defendants acquitted on terrorism charges—and with the Michigan convictions now in jeopardy, it's clear why Ashcroft and the Justice Department will go to extraordinary lengths to avoid public trials, which further expose the shallowness and fraud of their phony war on terrorism.

House Finally Forced to Hearing on Halliburton

by Carl Osgood

After months of resistance, the Republican-controlled House Government Reform Committee was compelled to hold a March 11 oversight hearing on contracting in Iraq, focussing on overcharges and price-gouging by Dick Cheney's Halliburton Corporation. The hearing, in front of an overflow audience and television cameras, lasted almost four hours, concluding shortly before 6:00 p.m. when committee chairman Tom Davis (R-Va.) was forced to concede, "It looks to me like something went wrong here." That the hearing took place at all was a victory for the LaRouche movement and also for the handful of members of Congress, particularly Rep. Henry Waxman (D-Calif.), who have consistently pressed the Halliburton issue and dug out more and more damaging information.

Demonstrating the climate the LaRouche movement has created, Davis began and ended the question-and-answer period with references to Dick Cheney. To undercut the charges being levelled by Waxman and others, Davis began the question period by asking the seven panelists—all Department of Defense officials, including three uniformed generals, and Comptroller Dov Zakheim—whether they had ever had "any discussions with the Office of the Vice President" concerning the awarding of any contract, and whether the fact that the Vice President is a former officer of Halliburton influenced the awarding of any contract. In his closing statement, Davis again commented that "it so happens that the Vice President is a past CEO of one of the companies" subject to the hearing.

Waxman had circulated a memo the day before to the news media, on newly obtained information on Halliburton's contracts in Iraq. On the morning of the hearing, there were stories in all major newspapers on Halliburton's special treatment in Iraq. One major element of the new materials, which figured prominently in the hearing, was a finding by the Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA), in a Dec. 31 audit, that there were "significant" and "systemic" deficiencies in the way Halliburton estimates and validates costs. The DCAA audit concluded that "these deficiencies could adversely affect the organization's ability to propose subcontract costs in a manner consistent with applicable government contract laws and regulations." This finding caused the DCAA, in a Jan. 13, 2004 memo, to recommend that the Defense Contract Management Agency "contact us to ascertain the status" of Halliburton subsidiary Brown and Root Services' (BRS) "estimating system, before entering into future negotiations."

Yet, a mere three days later, despite this explicit warning,

the Army Corps of Engineers awarded Halliburton a \$1.2 billion contract! Waxman reported the Corps later claimed, “We have our own internal audit process [and] haven’t turned up any serious wrongdoing or major problems.”

A review of the DCAA audit would suggest that the Corps was not looking very hard. The audit gives an example of an Oct. 7, 2003 proposal by BRS to provide food services at seven sites in Iraq for \$208.8 million, that did not make reference to the fact that the company had let subcontracts covering the same sites from June through August 2003 totaling \$141.5 million. “Based on our computation,” the auditors wrote, “subcontract costs for the seven sites alone were overstated by \$67.3 million.” In addition, BRS did not disclose that it had terminated two subcontracts with a particular supplier, subcontracts that were the basis for a \$1 billion proposal to provide food service at 26 sites in Iraq. The auditors also found that the BRS failed to comply with Federal acquisition regulations requiring the provision of cost data in its proposals, as well as data on competition, and price analyses of competing subcontractors. These deficiencies, the report states, “resulted in the loss of significant audit resources. . .”

In its response to the DCAA audit, Halliburton admitted that it did not include the most current pricing data in its proposal, and accepted responsibility for that fact. However, it then turned around to claim that the actual difference on the food service proposal for all 26 sites—not the seven cited by DCAA—was only \$37 million out of the entire \$1.2 billion proposal. The company took issue with DCAA’s charge that this indicated a “significant estimating system deficiency.”

Waxman on the Attack

In his March 10 memo, Waxman also reported that Government Accounting Office investigators “reported that the Army’s Combined Acquisition Review Board approved a six-month renewal contract with Halliburton worth \$587 million in just ten minutes, and based on only six pages of supporting documentation.” Waxman concluded that the new information “has major implications for contracting in Iraq. . . . It depicts a situation where costs are virtually uncontrolled and Halliburton can overcharge the taxpayer by phenomenal sums.”

In his opening statement on March 11, Waxman called the procurement strategy for Iraq “profoundly flawed,” and said it intentionally shields contractors from competition. He noted that of the 2,300 discrete projects in Iraq planned by the Coalition Provisional Authority, not one will be subject to competitive bidding. He charged that the Bush Administration is giving monopolies to certain companies, including Halliburton and Bechtel. Even Tom Davis had to agree that the committee will be holding another hearing on Iraq contracting in April.

Waxman grilled the witnesses on the DCAA Jan. 13 memo and the contract award that followed it. DCAA director William Reed acknowledged that the Army Corps of Engi-

neers did not contact his office prior to the award. He tried to explain that contracting officers are often in possession of information about the contractor besides what they get from the DCAA, and therefore may have other reasons for their decisions. Waxman then turned to Maj. Gen. Carl Strock, the Corp’s director of civil works, who spent eight months in Iraq last year. Strock admitted that the Corps did not have any information about Halliburton to contradict the DCAA report, and that the contracting officer had the Jan. 13 DCAA memo in his hands. “I can’t understand how the Corps can operate in this way,” Waxman said. “We’re talking about a contract that will cost the taxpayers \$1.2 billion,” he said, “yet it seems that the Corps did not bother to contact the DCAA before issuing the contract.”

As Waxman dug deeper into Halliburton’s problems, the witnesses became more defensive, especially on the subject of the kickback scandal, wherein two Halliburton employees were dismissed for taking \$6 million in bribes from a Kuwaiti company to steer to it gasoline subcontracts from Halliburton. Zakheim said that the fact that Halliburton reported the kickback case to the DoD, itself, “is not to their detriment.” Waxman then listed a series of problems, including the kickback scheme, millions of dollars paid to Halliburton for meals not served to U.S. troops, the use of an obscure Kuwaiti supplier to provide gasoline for Iraq, and the deficiencies in accounting practices. He noted that certain matters have been referred to the DoD’s inspector general and the Department of Justice for investigation. “These are criminal investigations,” Waxman said. “This means that there is something really wrong.”

Zakheim responded that the matters referred for criminal investigation were referred by the DoD, but “an investigation doesn’t mean someone’s guilty.” He judged, “It seems that they are not doing a great job, but they’re not doing a terrible job, either.” Committee Chairman Davis, in damage-control mode throughout most of the hearing, nonetheless was forced, after all the discussion of Halliburton’s deficient accounting and poor cost documentation, to say that the committee needed to hear from the contracting officer who awarded the \$1.2 billion contract to Halliburton despite the DCAA’s Jan. 13 memo.

Waxman and Rep. Chris Van Hollen (D-Md.) also spared no effort in going after Halliburton for its \$61 million overcharge for importing gasoline into Iraq from Kuwait, an operation that Waxman first exposed last October. DCAA director Reed reported, in response to questions from Van Hollen, that the DCAA had issued a draft report to Kellogg, Brown and Root asking them to document the costs they were paying for the gasoline in Kuwait. However, Van Hollen noted that, eight days later, the Army granted a waiver to KBR so that it wouldn’t have to provide that cost data.

Waxman summed up, “It troubles me that the administration and Halliburton keep putting out false and misleading information. The whole affair does not smell right and is in need of full investigation.”

State Revolt Appears Against Computer Voting

by Art Ticknor

Catalyzed by Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche's campaign to ban computerized voting, expert studies documenting how serious security holes in electronic/touch-screen voting systems could be used to rig elections, and recent evidence of computer vote fraud, more elected representatives and election officials are opposing it. Two California state legislators demanded a ban on touch-screen computer voting machines, in a statement on March 11 warning that the November Presidential election is at risk. State Senate Majority Leader Don Perata (D) and Sen. Ross Johnson (R) urged California Secretary of State Kevin Shelley to decertify all paperless touch-screen voting machines statewide, and disallow their use in November. "The number of California voters who were disenfranchised during the March 2 statewide direct primary election, as a result of failure related to touch-screen voting, was both unprecedented and unacceptable," the Senators wrote to Shelley.

California Election a Mess

Perata and Johnson, the chairman and vice chairman of the California Senate election committee, cited malfunctions in the touch-screen machines that resulted in thousands of voters receiving the wrong ballot, while hundreds more were turned away in the March 2 primary. In San Diego County, a full 40% of precincts opened late due to problems with voter-card encoders, which are necessary to access ballots on the machines; the same problem occurred at 20% of Alameda County precincts.

It was even worse in Orange County, where an estimated 7,000 voters had their ballots tabulated for the wrong precinct, because the wrong ballot appeared on the computer screen. According to a *Los Angeles Times* analysis on March 9, 21 Orange County precincts tallied more ballots were cast than registered voters. These precincts counted an estimated 1,500 extra voters; tallies at another 55 polling places with artificially high turnouts, suggest that at least 5,500 more ineligible votes were cast in those precincts. Five of the county's six Congressional races, four of its five state Senate elections, and five of the nine Assembly races were affected. Orange County Supervisor Bill Campbell said he would ask for an audit, and welcome a grand jury probe.

Election officials claimed that none of the results was in jeopardy! Hart InterCivic, which manufactured Orange County's computerized voting system, said it would be im-

possible to get an exact account of miscast ballots, because of measures the company had taken, supposedly to ensure voter secrecy. If Shelley declines Perata's and Johnson's request, the Senators insist they will fast-track state legislation, denying use of touch-screen voting machines in California this November.

Meanwhile, in Ohio, the Hamilton County Elections director said electronic ballots will not be used in Cincinnati in November, due to security concerns; instead, voters will use punch-card ballots. In Florida, Federal Congressman Robert Wexler (D) filed a Federal lawsuit demanding a paper-trail of all votes on computer voting machines, for possible recounts. Having no way to manually recount votes from touch-screen machines, he charged, is a violation of the U.S. Constitution.

And in Congress, a strong debate is taking place between sponsors and critics of the 2002 Help America Vote Act (HAVA) which mandates and funds computer voting (see *EIR*, March 19). Computer voting must be banned for the November Presidential elections, LaRouche had declared on Feb. 26, in a campaign event in Los Angeles. What is required, the candidate said is "to eliminate the use of computer-controlled voting devices—*absolutely!*" Last week, LaRouche warned state legislators of 20% vote fraud in the November election, were electronic voting not banned. "What's going to happen in the election? Are we going to get the computers out of there?" he told state legislators in a private meeting on March 13. LaRouche is calling for a return to a universal use of paper ballots, which are hand-counted.

Times Sounds a Warning

The *New York Times*, at the same time, also picked up on LaRouche's warning on electronic voting fraud. The 2000 Florida election fiasco could happen again with electronic voting, the *Times* argued on March 14. It used problems with the March 9 Florida primary to show that electronic voting is not the solution it was promised to be. The "biggest danger of electronic voting," said the editorial, is that "votes, and whole elections, can be stolen by rigging the code that runs the machines. The only defense is a paper record of every vote cast. Florida has put in place a system, electronic voting without a paper trail, that threatens once more to produce an outcome that cannot be trusted."

Similarly, *Newsday* on March 14 said that nearly 50 million voters are scheduled to vote on "devices that may be worse in important ways than what they replace."

Computer experts also are escalating against electronic voting. Appearing on Cable News Network's Lou Dobbs Show on March 10, Harvard's Rebecca Mercuri called it "faith-based voting, where essentially the companies are in control." University of Maryland computer science professor Avi Rubin, who co-authored a report last July documenting security holes in Diebold machines, found that Diebold's system of tallying electronic votes was "much more vulnerable" than even he was aware, during the Maryland primary.

LaRouche Tells Youth Mock Convention: Founding Fathers Were No Older Than You

Lyndon LaRouche spoke to 1,000 or more students from the Northwest states of the United States, at the Northwest Model Democratic Nominating Convention in Portland, Oregon on March 11. The convention, a 40-year tradition organized by Portland State University, was addressed only by LaRouche personally among the Democratic Presidential candidates, and by Rep. Dennis Kucinich by telephone.

The candidate was introduced by two students who had volunteered for the role of “LaRouche national convention delegates.”

First Delegate: In such speeches, LaRouche defines the interrelations of empires and explores formerly under-investigated, and largely historically overlooked historical fallacies. His commitment manifests in his intractable opposition to the policies of the Bush Administration and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. He encourages the investment in scientific and technological progress, and the development of a basic economic infrastructure, to replace the one which is presently in constant demise. But, despite what we can tell you, and what you may read, you do not quite know LaRouche, until you have witnessed him speak.

Second Delegate: LaRouche was born on Sept. 8, 1922 and was educated among public schools along the East Coast, until pursuing with his formal education at Northeastern University in Boston. He was interrupted for a two-year period of military service. He has been married to Helga Zepp-LaRouche, an international political figure from her native country of Germany, since 1977.

In 1971, he organized the founding of the international news bureau first known as the New Solidarity International Press Service. He also organized the weekly news magazine known as *Executive Intelligence Review*, the publication of which he is currently employed as the Contributing Editor.

According to official government documents and other legal evidence, presently in the possession of the candidate’s legal executives, the U.S. government has made two clear attempts to eliminate LaRouche as a political figure.

First Delegate: Despite this foul play, the laws of economics and moral righteousness will prove extraordinarily damaging to the United States within the quickly upcoming months. But, in a statement void of room for any questionable doubt, LaRouche urges the people of the United States to take responsibility for the power they possess. A civilization can be saved, and we are going to do it. The speech you are about

to hear, is a lesson in history, prevailing philosophical thought, and economics. It is in your best interest to listen carefully. Thank you.

Lyndon LaRouche: Good evening. This is an unusual occasion. I understand it goes on periodically here, but I think it’s important. I shall give you a summary of what I see is going to happen with the election campaign, leading into the inauguration of the next President in January of this coming year.

At present, we’re in a grave crisis. At present, in the Democratic Party, only two major candidates are still running: Kerry and I. Kerry and I are rivals—but not opponents. The issue is, what is the Democratic Party going to do, between now and the convention? And what is it going to do between then and November? And what is it going to do, in case we get a jam-up in November, as we had in November of 2000? Those are the problems.

What We Must Do

We face, immediately, two great issues. One issue: *Never again must the Constitution be violated in taking the United States to war.* [applause, cheers]

Second: We now face a worldwide economic crisis, a financial-monetary crisis, which is worse than that of 1928 through 1933. In short, we will require a President who thinks much like Franklin Roosevelt, to lead this nation out of a Hoover-like administration now, into a recovery of all the problems.

At present—on the present level of the economy—it is not possible to balance the budget in at least 48 of the Federal states. The reason is, the income is simply too low; the jobs are too low. The jobs have been exported—this kind of thing. What the next President is going to have to do, is act as Roosevelt did, in March of 1933 when he first went into office, to take a number of drastic acts which reorganized, in effect, the world economy. And I can tell you, that if the President of the United States were to make the kind of decisions I would make, that nations around the world, in general, would support us.

And therefore, we could reorganize the present world economic situation, and start an immediate process of recovery. It would be difficult, but it can be successful. The basis of this, the President of the United States must use the provisions of the Preamble of the Constitution—on the issue of sover-



In this shot from a video of the event, Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche addresses the traditional mock Presidential convention organized by students in a hall at Portland State University in Oregon. LaRouche's March 11 speech was greeted both with respect and frequent applause, by more than 1,000 student "delegates" from Northwest states.

eignty, the general welfare, and posterity—to deal with a major economic crisis. This means we must reorganize the national banking system; we must reorganize the IMF [International Monetary Fund] system, in order to go back to the kind of thing which we did under the weight of the Roosevelt legacy.

This means, that we're going to have to do things like investing up to \$6 trillion in large-scale infrastructure development projects in the United States over the coming four years. This means that we must have a target of creating an addition 10 million jobs. This means that we must end free trade, we must end globalization [applause, cheers]. We must go back to the kind of *fair trade* policy we had in the post-war period, when we, as the leading economy in the world, were cooperating in rebuilding a war-torn Europe. We need that kind of fair-trade policy.

We need, also, a driver, in terms of a science-driver for new technologies. It means that we have to recognize that no longer is a high school education, as bad as it is today, acceptable as a standard for training young adults to enter economic life. [applause]

Now, this means something else: You saw, in the New Hampshire primary, that there was a larger turnout in that primary than had been true, as a percentile, in recent years. Since that time, there has been a growing disinterest in the primaries: The percentile of the vote turning out, is less. Now, from my experience, in dealing with elections—as we dealt to try to defeat Schwarzenegger in California, as we did win in re-electing [Mayor John] Street against Ashcroft's effort, in Philadelphia—is that the problem is, the party is not mobilized to *fight to win*, as is desired, apparently, by Kerry, and by me, for this coming year. The Democratic Party is not a fighting party, in a real sense—no longer.

Young People Have To Take Party Over

What I have found out, that the only way you can put life back into the Democratic Party, is with young people, especially those between the ages of 18 and 25, the university-age group. I have found that my people, working with me, in that age-group, are the most effective political force per capita in the United States today. And you assembled here, typify that same age-group. If *you* turn out, if you take a lead—in pushing the Democratic Party, putting fire under its tail!—we can get the older generation to move, to act on these proposals.

The older generation, you know, tends to live in a state of denial. I don't; but, I guess, because I'm older than old. But, they live in a state of denial. They're living in their "comfort zone." They're trying to deny the reality which threatens us. They're trying to ignore poverty; they're trying to ignore homelessness; they're trying to ignore the bankruptcy of the states; to imagine that somehow, some miracle will get us by. It won't! It's going to take government leadership to get this economy out of the present mess it's plunging into. [rolling applause]

You, young people, you must mobilize. You must, in a sense take over the party—not by taking it away from the older people, but by being a new force that the older people have to reckon with. You are saying, this nation gives you no future. You want a future. You turn to your parents, and say, "We are your future. Our children, your grandchildren, are your future. They are the meaning of your life. Give this nation a future. Give us a future." [applause] And, if you do that—and I've had some experiment with this process in the past four years. I'm trying to see what an appropriate youth movement conception was, and an educational policy was, for these times and conditions. And, we've had some successes.

They're not big successes, but they're important ones, and they teach a lesson.

If you take the people in this room today, and similar groups of people around the country, and if you get them *involved* in politics, around these kinds of issues; if you educate yourself on these kinds of issues—you're not just sloganeering: you understand the gut of the issue; you understand why you have to do it; you're able to argue with the professors and the politicians: If you do that, and if you would deploy, regularly, as volunteers, into the streets, into the community, you can turn this country around, and create a movement.

Let me remind you of one thing, which you probably may know about, or maybe not have emphasized it: Do you know that this nation was founded by a youth movement? You had an old fogey like me, Benjamin Franklin, one of the leading scientists of the 18th Century, worldwide: He led a bunch of people. Do you know how old the Marquis de Lafayette was when he became a *general* of the Revolutionary Army? Do you know how old he was at Yorktown, when he played a crucial part in determining the freedom of this country? Do you know how old our first Treasury Secretary, Alexander Hamilton, was, when he played his role? Do you know how old Jefferson was, when he began working under the leadership of Franklin? They were no older than you! When they began to enter politics, and played a decisive role. Study that! Learn that!

That's what your potential is. Think about the future. Think about what life means. Life comes and it goes. We are born and we die—the question is, what do we do with life, while we have it? What do we do with our life, which we leave to future generations? What do we do, in showing respect for those generations before us, who have made possible what we've achieved?

Thank you very much. [applause, cheers]

Questions and Dialogue

Moderator: Do you want to take some questions?

LaRouche: Sure.

Moderator: Would you like to take them directly from the floor, yourself? Or would you like me to—

Okay, you're going to state your question, and then I will repeat it for Mr. LaRouche, and he will answer.

Q: I understand that you served time in prison, and your cellmate was James Bakker, the televangelist. I would like you to describe that.

Moderator: The question was, how well you knew James Bakker?

LaRouche: [laughing] There was no particular problem there. It's all been documented on my website. I was put into prison; I wear it as a badge of honor. In short, George Bush put me into prison, and Bill Clinton got me out. [applause] And therefore, what you do, when you're in a situation like

that, it's like being a prisoner of war—comparable to that: You do what you can for the people around you. And I found I was able to go some good for the people around me, and that was good. It was some compensation for the other side!

Moderator: All right, next question.

Q: I believe there's a current misconception going around that you're anti-Semitic. I was wondering if you could elaborate on that?

Moderator: The question is, could you comment on some people's misconceptions about you? What have you found are misconceptions people have about you? And, when have you responded to them?

LaRouche: Oh, the point is, I've dealt with all this stuff on the website. It's organized, and I put out a paper on this subject: That in 1971, something happened which I had forecast, and I challenged leading economists of the United States, and charged them with "quackademia," being "quackademics." They had said, that what Nixon did, in middle August of 1971, could not happen. That the system was so built, with "built-in stabilizers," we could never have another crisis. I had warned that the way things were going, especially in the second half of the 1960s, we were headed toward a breakdown crisis, in the present monetary system. It broke down! In 1971-72.

I accused the economists, the academic economists, of being quackademics; that they had been teaching buncombe; that the economy had collapsed, when they said it couldn't collapse. And I challenged them to debate the question. And to get some decent economics going in this country.

So, the economists from academia were very upset. I had challenged them of being "quackademics," which they were. So, they decided they had to do something about this. So, they picked a champion—to take me on in debate! And floor me, once and for all! Well, they picked a poor fellow called Prof. Abba Lerner, who was by reputation, the leading Keynesian economist resident in the United States at that time. And I charged him: I said, "The problem is, you guys are like Schacht." Hjalmar Schacht was Hitler's economic policy-maker. "Your policies are those of Schacht. And what Nixon is doing, and what you're doing, is you're going in the direction of Adolf Hitler's Schachtian policy."

At the end of the debate—it ended when he said, "But, if Germany had accepted Schacht's policy, Hitler would not have been necessary"—end of the program!

So, these guys decided I was too dangerous. And so, I began to have a lot of problems. So, there has been a bit controversy about me, over SDI, over many other things, over years. And, what they'll try to do to you—and you have to get the guts to stand up to them—they'll try to kill you; they'll try to beat you up, or intimidate you; they'll try to slander you out of existence, with all kinds of libels. I've gone through it; if you're going into politics seriously in a time of controversy, *you have to risk it, too.* [applause]



A group of LaRouche supporters in the student audience cheer the candidate's speech. He told the students to "put a fire under the Democratic Party's tail," and said, "It's going to take government leadership to get this economy out of the present mess it's plunging into."

Moderator: Okay, we've gone through some good questions on past issues; now let's stick to the present, because we're at a delegation for 2004, so, let's discuss current issues, shall we?

Q: Is it true that you'd like to colonize Mars?

Moderator: The question is, how do you feel about George Bush's recent announcement that he wants to send someone to Mars, etc.?

LaRouche: Oh, I was thinking of sending George! [cheers] Unless you had some other intention on the question.

Moderator: Okay, next question.

Q: Yes, I was wondering how you feel on the issue of gay marriage?

Moderator: The question is, how do you feel about the current issue of gay marriage?

LaRouche: I think it should be a state issue: That our Constitution has three Federal institutions, but the states are also an essential institution. And those powers which do not belong to the Federal government, must belong to the states. Social relations, within the states, should be a matter of the right of the state. And the state is independent in that, except as it may violate some national law. So, unless national law has taken over an area of social policy, the states are the primary location to deal with all these questions.

What happens is, you have a lot of issues, which are called "wedge issues." And, you see what's happened, when wedge issues are driven into the national electoral campaign—and this is the danger now. And I wish to improve the Republican Party, without DeLay: We've got to get rid of these wedge issues. We can not divide people on a national basis, on wedge issues. They may be legitimate issues, but if they're social

issues, which are not part of the Federal law area, they must be reserved to the states. And we must not let these things become a football, *precisely* the way that George W. Bush has dealt with it, in the worst possible way.

Q: How do you feel about the Israeli-Palestinian conflict?

Moderator: The question is, would you comment on how you feel about the Israel-Palestine conflict?

LaRouche: Yeah, well, the United States has been a gutless wonder on dealing with the issue of peace in the Middle East. Now, peace in the Middle East has many aspects to it. We have to be involved in all of them.

But: We know, that unless there is, at this time, a serious effort to bring about peace in the Middle East between Israel and Palestine, there's no chance of peace throughout the region. The issue of peace is not simply a formal agreement not to shoot each other. That doesn't work. The problem is largely economic: If you're going to have peace between peoples, you have to have the economic basis for peaceful life, and therefore, a Middle East development program. This means, also, of course, that—I've dealt with this issue over many years. I dealt with it back in the '70s, when there was a Labor government in charge in Israel, and a lot of our friends then said, "Okay, fine, we'll try to do it." I've worked with Palestinians; I worked with Israelis on the issue. I had problems from Palestinians; I had problems from other Israelis. But, generally, the Labor Zionists were generally positive on this idea of a negotiated peace settlement for the Israel-Palestine relations.

When the Likud came in, there was a change. And, on top of that, people from the United States began playing games with the Middle East, in addition to the traditional game, of

the oil games, that are played in the Middle East.

If the United States had the guts, we could intervene. This would mean, that if I were President, I would have to deal, not necessarily with Sharon (I think he's on the way out); but with the hard-core Likud, the anti-Palestinian faction.

If you're going to bring about peace, you have to go to the precedent of the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia, where people who had been killing each other for 30 years, suddenly came to peace around the Treaty of Westphalia, which is the basis for the modern, civilized nation-state. We have to go in, with people who are bitter adversaries; we have to bring them to peace; we have to create the environment, with the help of other nations, that they be willing to sit at the table.

I'm for that. That's my approach to it. [applause, cheers]

Q: Hello. I'd like to direct this question directly to Mr. LaRouche, as I think it would be difficult for the chair to translate. Essentially, I have a magazine, *21st Century Science & Technology*, Winter 2003-04 issue, in which you, Mr. LaRouche, submitted an article, entitled "The Pagan Worship of Isaac Newton." In this article, there's a quote from you, about your political Democratic contenders, that I would just like to ask you about. In this, you say that, "In today's politics, I am confronted currently by nine pathetic rivals for the Democratic Party's 2004 U.S. Presidential nomination. They have been so far, a pitiable pack of pure disaster."

As clever an alliteration as that is, I was wondering if you could flesh out why you have such harsh invective against members of your own party, who are fighting against George Bush?

Moderator: Well, as clever as your alliterations were, it's hard for us to hear on the stage, exactly what you said, so, I'm going to summarize: In a magazine article, you made comments about your Democratic rivals in a fairly negative way—[addressing questioner] Is that a correct characterization, sir? That he made negative remarks about other candidates in the race?

So, comment on your perhaps negative comments in magazine articles about the other candidates.

LaRouche: Well, I believe in one principle: Truth. And, in the case, you will observe how I dealt with Kerry, and compare it with what I said would happen to the other candidates. It has happened to them. So, I made a forecast, because of the errors in their policy, and the errors on which they were campaigning, they were going to be out. And, I said that Kerry and I will be the last ones standing, when the crop is culled. And that's the way it stands today.

Kerry and I are rivals; we are not opponents. I'm not his personal opponent in any sense: I think he's a fine man. I think he's, under normal circumstances, qualified to be President. I think he certainly would be a beneficial replacement for the current incumbent, beyond doubt!

The issue is, what about his economic policy? The prob-

lem today is, you have powerful financial interests in the world, and you have the same problem, but on a more intense scale, than Franklin Roosevelt faced. In 1932, Herbert Hoover was applying policies which are comparable to those of Nazi Germany, in the United States! And the choice was, was between re-electing Hoover and Roosevelt.

Today, Kerry's a fine guy, with instincts which are pro-Roosevelt, in terms of his tradition. *But:* When the party gets control of him, is he going to find himself a prisoner in the White House of a party organization and a Congress, which is going to condemn this nation, and condemn him, to swallow Schachtian policies—that is, right-wing policies of Hoover type?

So, my function with him, is precisely to get *him* on the line, in understanding what he's really up against—he's not trained in economics; I am—to get him to understand the issues, and to get him to understand the importance, now, in the remaining period between now and Boston, and going into November from Boston, to understand what the program of the Democratic Party must be: What a Franklin Roosevelt program for this time, in this circumstance, must be.

And that's what the purpose of my running, right now, chiefly: Is to make sure we keep the campaign alive. We keep it alive, for the purpose of, "Now let's discuss what the policy is." There're only two guys who agree in moral principle. Let 'em fight it out. Let's get the policy clear: And the policy against war, the policy in economics. That's my point in the whole thing, and always has been.

Moderator: All right, we will take one more question.

Q: Hi, Mr. LaRouche, as a wealthy American, I was wondering if you think that I don't pay my fair share in taxes?

LaRouche: I always did.

Moderator: That wasn't the question. Try that again.

Q: Do you think the wealthy in America, don't pay their fair share in taxes?

LaRouche: Oh sure! It's true. Look, this is a swindle! This is a country which is run by people who would rather take money than earn it. The case of Cheney and his role with Halliburton: Halliburton is in difficulties—in legal difficulty in foreign countries, as well as the United States, as in the case of Nigeria. The tax policy is rigged, by the gang, today, by the gang which are profiteers. And if you look at the condition of life of the lower 80% of the family-income brackets in the United States—trace that, especially from 1977; look especially at the lower 20% of the family-income brackets; look at who gets taxed and who doesn't; who gets benefits, who doesn't. Of course the thing is unfair! It's grossly, cruelly, unfair. [cheers, applause]

Moderator: Let's all give Mr. LaRouche a big hand. Thank him for coming. [applause; members of the LaRouche Youth Movement present, are singing the Spiritual, "Oh, Freedom!"]

Will Administration's Missile Defense Work?

The White House is committed to deploying an initial missile defense system by September. However, its responses to questions from Democratic Senators at a March 11 Armed Services Committee session clarified that that system will be deployed with insufficient operational testing to provide any confidence that it could defend the United States from a North Korean missile attack.

Sen. Jack Reed (D-R.I.) challenged the witnesses as to whether or not modelling and simulation, being used extensively in the program, could provide valid test results. Thomas P. Christie, the Pentagon's Director of Operational Test and Evaluation, had previously told Congress that "modelling and simulation are not a good substitute for integrated system testing." Reed took this to mean that "at this time, we cannot be sure that the actual system would work against a real North Korean threat"; Christie agreed. Reed then went on to note that the next scheduled flight test of the system will include a GPS device on the target warhead, which, Missile Defense Agency director Lt. Gen. Ronald Kadish explained, is to simulate a sensor which cannot be in the right place for the test. "So we're deploying a system which we can't simulate through and validate the simulations of a North Korean attack, and we're relying on GPS for engagement," Reed said. "It just confounds, in my mind, the idea of deploying these systems."

Senate Passes Budget Resolution

The Senate voted 51-45 on March 11, to approve the Fiscal 2005 Budget Resolution. While Republicans got most of what they wanted, they were dealt a setback on the issue of budget

enforcement, when the Senate approved an amendment sponsored by Sen. Russ Feingold (D-Wisc.) to fully reinstate what is known as the pay-as-you-go rule. The rule would require that any tax cuts or spending increases be paid for by offsets elsewhere. Feingold argued that reinstating the rule would make it harder for the Senate "to make the deficit worse." The amendment passed the Senate 51-48, over the objections of Senate Budget Committee chairman Don Nickles (R-Okla.), who complained that it "discriminates against taxes" and would make it difficult to maintain tax levels where they are now.

Otherwise, the Senate rejected a raft of Democratic amendments that would increase spending in particular areas, or reduce tax cuts. One of those was an amendment by Sen. Robert Byrd (D-W.Va.), that would have stricken the language requiring the Senate Finance Committee to make changes to the tax laws within the reconciliation process. Byrd charged that the reconciliation process "has morphed into an annual exercise where the majority party takes advantage" of limitations on amendments and debate "to shield controversial legislation from public discussion." Byrd argued that the GOP tax proposals ought to be subject to full debate under the regular order of the Senate. Nickles, as if to confirm Byrd's charges, complained that the Senate has become so partisan that the only way to pass the tax cut bills is by using the reconciliation process.

The House Budget Committee began marking up its resolution on March 11, with the goal of bringing it to the House floor the following week. But a squabble among Republicans over budget enforcement forced chairman Jim Nussle (R-Iowa.) to schedule a second mark-up session for March 17 in order to appease the budget hawks. The most important difference

between the two Houses is that the House bill provides \$50 billion for contingency operations in Iraq and Afghanistan; the Senate's, only \$30 billion. The House bill, otherwise, provides \$821 billion in discretionary spending, which was the White House request.

Democrats Challenge White House Free Trade Policy

U.S. Trade Representative Robert Zoellick came under fire, at a March 11 House Ways and Means Committee hearing, from Democrats who made an effort to put trade policy into the larger context of the economic policy of the Bush Administration. Rep. Charles Rangel (D-N.Y.) told Zoellick that Democrats would like to participate in the development of trade agreements, but "it seems like there's a hurdle that we can't overcome, and that is establishing some standards, some labor standards, some environment standards so that it doesn't appear that there's a race to the bottom in terms of getting the lowest paid workers throughout the world." Rangel also noted that in his home city of New York, 50% of African American males are unemployed "and it's difficult to tell them the value of free trade."

Rep. Sander Levin (D-Mich.) followed up by demanding that the administration stop demonizing those who disagree with its trade policy, as isolationists. When Levin began to pile on Zoellick about labor standards and problems with the Central American Free Trade Agreement, Zoellick shot back, "The reason the CAFTA has trouble is because we have a bunch of economic isolationists using labor as an excuse" to try to kill the agreement. Aside from Rangel's reference to the race to the bottom, the recycling of especially immigrant labor to drive down wages, did not figure prominently.

The Argentina-Brazil Summit

When the heads of state of the International Monetary Fund's two largest debtors get together for a strategy discussion, there is good reason for the international financiers to be worried. While the IMF avoided an all-out confrontation with Argentina March 9, by backing off temporarily on its demands on behalf of the vulture funds, the world's dominant financial institution knows it is not out of the woods. New financial shocks, such as an imminent blow-out of the housing bubble, are in the air.

Most importantly, the IMF bankers have to worry that their victims might turn to the leadership of Lyndon LaRouche. They are not unaware of the fact that LaRouche's Youth Movement played a pivotal leadership role in the Argentine resistance to the IMF's demands. The Argentines emerged from the showdown in an optimistic, fighting spirit, which spirit has the potential to inspire their close neighbor Brazil.

During their March 16 summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazilian President Inacio Lula da Silva and Argentine President Néstor Kirchner did not adopt LaRouche's approach to dumping the IMF and establishing a new monetary system; but they did announce a joint negotiating strategy for dealing with that institution, which portends an even bigger fight to come.

The first, and central, element of the Act of Copacabana which the two presidents signed, called for "conducting negotiations with multilateral lending agencies, insuring a primary surplus and other economic policy measures that don't compromise growth, and guaranteeing the sustainability of the debt in such a way that even investment in infrastructure is preserved." It emphasized the need to encourage national and regional investments, and "elaborat[e] alternatives to neutralize in our countries, the negative effects resulting from the imbalances generated in the developed world."

Argentina's Finance Minister Roberto Lavagna emphasized that the final communiqué, "the Declaration on Cooperation for Fair Economic Growth," is "not a rhetorical document, as it deals with substantive questions such as the "poor functioning of the international

financial system, the need not to depend on foreign capital, and a commercial opening" to the developed world. Chief of Staff Alberto Fernandez said the declaration "should be read by the whole world."

There are two crucial aspects to this agreement. Number one, the two South American giants are implicitly committing themselves to coordinate their negotiations with the IMF, something which the international bankers have been desperate to prevent, especially since they had to face the specter of a "debtors cartel" in the late 1970s and early 1980s. Not only that, but Argentina and Brazil immediately decided to invite Paraguay and Uruguay, their partners in the Common Market of the South (Mercosur), to join with them in the negotiating framework.

Number two, the Presidents were drawing a line in the sand against one of the IMF's favorite means of looting, the demand for a "primary budget surplus" that will guarantee monies for the payment of debt. The framework for negotiation explicitly insists that this demand not be permitted to get in the way of necessary infrastructure investments in the debtor countries.

To the IMF and the international bankers, of course, such a demand is anathema. The payment of debts, most emphatically including those which have been outright created by usury and rigging of currency values, is considered the highest obligation by these bankers, above those obligations to improve the conditions of life of populations.

There is no assuring that Argentina and Brazil will stick to this course, naturally. As was the case with López Portillo's Mexico in 1982, they will come under enormous pressure to capitulate to the genocidal conditions which the IMF system is, by its own logic, compelled to impose to try to save the bankrupt monetary order.

At bottom, the only way to ensure their survival, as well as that of their creditors, is for the world's major nations to take up LaRouche's plans for a New Bretton Woods. One is reminded of one of the LaRouche Youth Movement's slogans: Brazil + Argentina + LaRouche = Survival."

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Comcast Ch.18
Zajak Presents
Mondays: 6-8 pm
- SHELBY TWP.
Comcast Ch.20
WOW Ch.18
Mon/Wed: 6:30 pm
- WAYNE COUNTY
Comcast Ch.68
Unscheduled pop-ins
- WYOMING
AT&T Ch.25
Wednesdays—10 am

MINNESOTA

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

MISSISSIPPI

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

NEBRASKA

- LINCOLN
T/W Ch.80
Citizen Watchdog
Tuesdays—7 pm
Wednesdays—10 pm
- NEVADA
• CARSON—Ch.10
Wednesdays—7 pm
Saturdays—3 pm
- RENO/SPARKS
Charter Ch.16
Wednesdays—9 pm

NEW JERSEY

- MERCER COUNTY
Comcast*
TRENTON Ch.81
WINDSOR Ch.27
- COLD SPRING
US Cable Ch.10
Wednesdays—5 pm
- COLUMBIA HTS.
MediaOne Ch.15
Wednesdays—8 pm
- DULUTH—Ch.20
Mondays—9 pm
Wednesdays—12 pm
Fridays 1 pm
- FRIDLEY—Ch.5
Thursdays—5:30 pm
Saturdays—8:30 pm
- MINNEAPOLIS
PARAGON Ch.67
Saturdays—7 pm
- NEW ULM—Ch.14
Fridays—5 pm
- PROCTOR/
HERMANTOWN—Ch.12
Tue: Btw 5 pm-1 am
- ST.CLOUD AREA
Charter Ch.10
Astound Ch.12
Thursdays—8 pm
- ST.CROIX VLY.
Valley Access Ch.14
Thursdays: 4 & 10 pm
Fridays—8 am
- ST.LOUIS PARK
Paragon Ch.15
Wed, Thu, Fri:
12 am, 8 am, 4 pm
- ST.PAUL (city)
SPNN Ch.15
Saturdays—10 pm
- ST.PAUL (N Burbs)
AT&T Ch.14
Thu: -6 pm & Midnite
Fri: -6 am & Noon
- ST.PAUL (NE burbs)*
Suburban Ch.15
- St.PAUL (S&W burbs)
AT&T-Comcast Ch.15
Tue & Fri: -8 pm
Wednesdays—10:30 pm
- SOUTH WASHINGTON
ATT Ch.14—1:30 pm
Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu

MONTVALE/MAHWAH

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

NEW MEXICO

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

NEW YORK

- AMSTERDAM
Time Warner Ch.16
Wednesdays—7 pm
- BRONX
Cablevision Ch.70
Fridays—4:30 pm
- BROOKLYN
T/W Ch.34
Cablevision Ch.67
Tue: 12 Noon & 8 pm
- BUFFALO
Adelphia Ch.20
Thursdays—4 pm
- Saturdays—1 pm
- CHEMUNG/STUBEN
Time Warner Ch.1
Mon & Fri: 4:30 pm
- ERIE COUNTY
Adelphia Intl. Ch.20
Thursdays—10:35 pm
- ILION—Ch.10
Mon & Wed—11 am
Saturdays—11:30 pm
- IRONDEQUOIT Ch.15
Mondays—7:30 pm
Thursdays—7 pm
- JEFFERSON/LEWIS
Time Warner Ch.2
Unscheduled pop-ins
- MANHATTAN—MNN
T/W Ch.34; RCN Ch.109
Alt. Sundays—9 am
- NIAGARA COUNTY
Adelphia Ch.20
Thursdays—10:35 pm
- ONEIDA—Ch.10
Thu: 8 or 9 pm
- PENFIELD—Ch.15
Penfield Comm. TV*
- QUEENS QPVT Ch.34
Fridays—5 pm
Tuesdays—9 pm
- QUEENSBURY Ch.71
Thursdays—7 pm
- RIVERHEAD Ch.70
Thu—12 Midnight
- ROCHESTER—Ch.15
Sundays—3 pm
Mondays—10 pm
- ROCKLAND—Ch.71
Mondays—6 pm
- STATEN ISL.
Time Warner Cable
Thu—11 pm (Ch.35)
Sat—8 am (Ch.34)

TOMPKINS COUNTY

- Time Warner Ch.13
Sun—1 pm & 9 pm
- Saturdays—9 pm
- TRI-LAKES
Adelphia Ch.2
Sun: 7 am, 1 pm, 8 pm
Wed—11:30 pm
- WEBSTER—Ch.12
Wednesdays—9 pm

OHIO

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

OREGON

- LINN/BENTON
AT&T Ch.99
Tuesdays—1 pm
- PORTLAND
Tue—6 pm (Ch.22)
Thu—3 pm (Ch.23)
- SALEM—Ch.23
Thursdays 12 Noon
- Saturdays 8 am
- SILVERTON
Charter Ch.10
Mon,Tue,Thu,Fri:
Betw. 5 pm - 9 am
- WASHINGTON
Comcast Ch. 23
Wed:7 pm; Fri:10 am
Sun:6 am; Mon:11 pm

RHODE ISLAND

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

TEXAS

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

UTAH

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

VERMONT

- GREATER FALLS
Adelphia Ch.8
Tuesdays—1 pm

VIRGINIA

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

WASHINGTON

- KING COUNTY
AT&T Ch.29/77
Mondays—7 pm
- KENNEWICK
Charter Ch.2
Mondays—12 Noon
Thursdays—8:30 pm
- PASCO
Charter Ch.12
Mondays—12 Noon
Thursdays—8:30 pm
- RICHLAND
Charter Ch.12
Thursdays—8:30 pm
- SPOKANE—Ch.14
Wednesdays—6 pm
- WENATCHEE
Charter Ch.98
Thu: 10 am & 5 pm

WISCONSIN

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

UTAH

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

VERMONT

- GREATER FALLS
Adelphia Ch.8
Tuesdays—1 pm

VIRGINIA

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Charter Ch.98
Thu: 10 am & 5 pm

WISCONSIN

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

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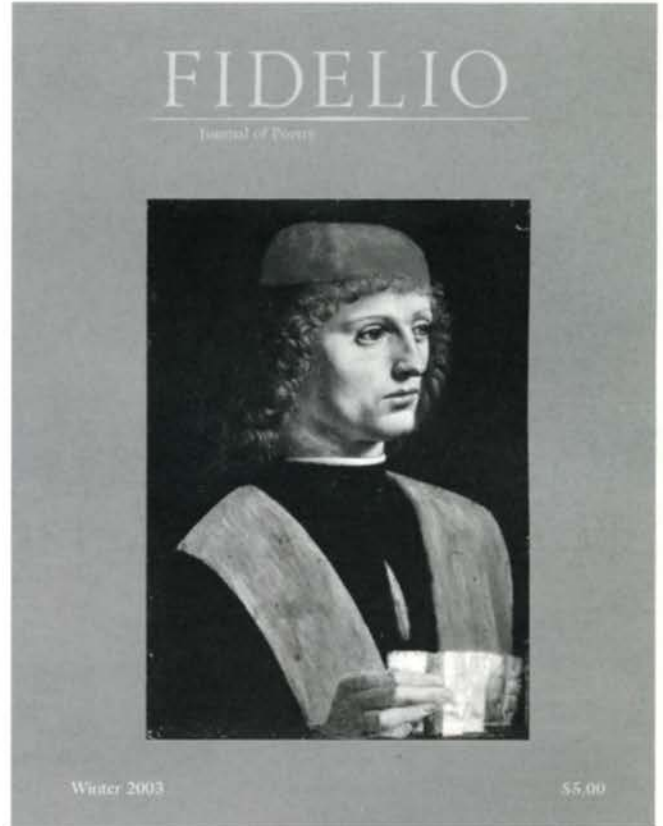
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