

EIR

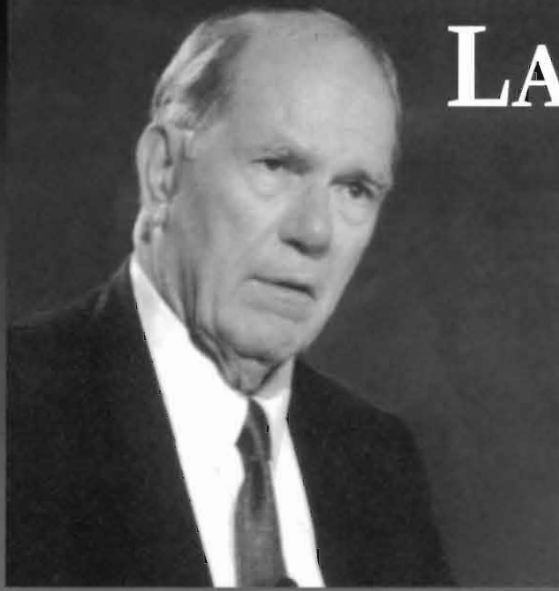
Executive Intelligence Review

September 28, 2001 Vol. 28 No. 37 www.larouche.com \$10.00

Save The Economy, Not The Markets!
World Looks To U.S. To Change Failed Policies
Schiller's Idea of The Sublime: Lessons For Today

A Conversation With LaRouche In Time of Crisis





LA ROUCHE for President

'You Have Nothing To Fear As Much As Denial Itself'
Have courage. Stop looking for retribution against those who have proven guilty of no crime. Face up to what you have lacked the courage to face up to now. Then, together, we shall build this nation out of this horrible nightmare.

—Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., Sept. 15, 2001

SPECIAL REPORT

How To Defeat Global Strategic Irregular Warfare

A Special Report including reprints from Executive Intelligence Review: Three LaRouche-commissioned 1995 dossiers, detailing the creation and deployment of Osama bin Laden and the 'Afghansi' by U.S., British, and Israeli intelligence services.

208 pages



\$75 Suggested contribution

TO ORDER,

Call toll-free:
1-800-929-7566

Write:
**LaRouche in 2004
P.O. Box 730
Leesburg, VA 20178**

On the web:
www.larouchein2004.com

LA ROUCHE
IN 2004 *

For more information, call:
Toll Free 1-800-929-7566
Washington, D.C. 202-544-7087
Leesburg, VA 703-777-9451
Northern Virginia 703-779-2150
Philadelphia, PA 610-734-7080
Pittsburgh, PA 412-884-3590
Baltimore, MD 410-247-4200

Norfolk, VA 757-531-2295
Houston, TX 713-541-2907
Chicago, IL 312-335-6100
Flint, MI 810-232-2449
Minneapolis, MN 763-591-9329
Lincoln, NE 402-946-3981
Mt. Vernon, SD 605-996-7022
Phoenix AZ 602-992-3276

Los Angeles, CA 323-259-1860
San Leandro, CA 510-352-3970
Seattle, WA 206-362-9091
Ridgefield Park, NJ 201-641-8858
Boston, MA 781-380-4000
Buffalo, NY 716-873-0651
Montreal, Canada 514-855-1699

Founder and Contributing Editor:

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

Editorial Board: *Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.,
Muriel Mirak-Weissbach, Antony Papert, Gerald
Rose, Dennis Small, Edward Spannaus, Nancy
Spannaus, Jeffrey Steinberg, William Wertz*
Editor: *Paul Gallagher*

Associate Editors: *Ronald Kokinda, Susan Welsh*
Managing Editor: *John Sigerson*
Science Editor: *Marjorie Mazel Hecht*
Special Projects: *Mark Burdman*
Book Editor: *Katherine Notley*
Photo Editor: *Stuart Lewis*
Circulation Manager: *Stanley Ezrol*

INTELLIGENCE DIRECTORS:

Asia and Africa: *Linda de Hoyos*
Counterintelligence: *Jeffrey Steinberg,
Michele Steinberg*

Economics: *Marcia Merry Baker,
William Engdahl*

History: *Anton Chaitkin*

Ibero-America: *Dennis Small*

Law: *Edward Spannaus*

Russia and Eastern Europe:

Rachel Douglas

United States: *Debra Freeman, Suzanne Rose*

INTERNATIONAL BUREAUS:

Bogotá: *Javier Almaro*

Berlin: *Rainer Apel*

Buenos Aires: *Gerardo Terán*

Caracas: *David Ramonet*

Copenhagen: *Poul Rasmussen*

Houston: *Harley Schlanger*

Lima: *Sara Madueño*

Melbourne: *Robert Barwick*

Mexico City: *Marivilia Carrasco, Rubén Cota
Meza*

Milan: *Leonardo Servadio*

New Delhi: *Susan Maitra*

Paris: *Christine Bierre*

Rio de Janeiro: *Silvia Palacios*

Stockholm: *Michael Ericson*

United Nations, N.Y.C.: *Leni Rubinstein*

Washington, D.C.: *William Jones*

Wiesbaden: *Göran Haglund*

*EIR (ISSN 0273-6314) is published weekly (50 issues)
except for the second week of July and the last week of
December, by EIR News Service Inc., 317 Pennsylvania
Ave., S.E., 3rd Floor, Washington, DC 20003. (202)
544-7010. For subscriptions: (703) 777-9451, or toll-
free, 888-EIR-3258.*

*World Wide Web site: <http://www.larouchepub.com>
e-mail: eirns@larouchepub.com*

European Headquarters: Executive Intelligence Review
Nachrichtenagentur GmbH, Postfach 2308,
D-65013 Wiesbaden, Bahnstrasse 9-A, D-65205,
Wiesbaden, Federal Republic of Germany
Tel: 49-611-73650. Homepage: <http://www.eirna.com>
E-mail: eirna@eirna.com Executive Directors: Anno
Hellenbroich, Michael Liebig

In Denmark: EIR, Post Box 2613, 2100 Copenhagen ØE,
Tel. 35-43 60 40

In Mexico: EIR, Serapio Rendón No. 70 Int. 28, Col. San
Rafael, Del. Cuauhtémoc, México, DF 06470. Tels: 55-66-
0963, 55-46-2597, 55-46-0931, 55-46-0933 y 55-46-2400.

Japan subscription sales: O.T.O. Research Corporation,
Takeuchi Bldg., 1-34-12 Takatanobaba, Shinjuku-Ku, Tokyo
160. Tel: (03) 3208-7821.

Copyright © 2001 EIR News Service. All rights reserved.
Reproduction in whole or in part without permission strictly
prohibited. Periodicals postage paid at Washington D.C.,
and at an additional mailing offices.
Domestic subscriptions: 3 months—\$125, 6 months—\$225,
1 year—\$396, Single issue—\$10

Postmaster: Send all address changes to *EIR*, P.O. Box
17390, Washington, D.C. 20041-0390.

From the Associate Editor

All around the country, people are yearning for a return to “normal,” even while realizing that our trials and tribulations are just beginning. Experts warn that the last blow has not been struck. The Bush Administration is dispatching military forces “over there”—mission unknown. And the terror attacks of Sept. 11 hit an economy which was already rotten-ripe, and ready to fall.

How, then, can policymakers and concerned citizens orient themselves, for the battles ahead?

The first requirement is calm, rational leadership. In his interview published in our *Feature*, Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. lays out the situation with as much precision as is possible, under current circumstances. We require a careful investigation of how the attack was carried out, using the investigative method of Edgar Allan Poe, to look for the clues that are *not* obvious. President Bush is dangerously wrong, to go charging off down the Osama bin Laden track. In *International*, we report informed comments from around the world, pointing out some of the reasons why—some of the anomalies, the “holes” in the “official story.” Until we know who really committed the crime, and how, we cannot prevent an escalation.

Second, we must move immediately to implement LaRouche’s New Bretton Woods bankruptcy reorganization of the global financial and monetary system. In *Economics*, we show how urgent this has now become. Closely related to this, we must bring about a Mid-east peace settlement, underpinned by LaRouche’s Oasis Plan for regional economic development, linked to the Eurasian Land-Bridge. LaRouche’s personal role is indispensable for the success of these policies. Join the political organizing, help to make that happen.

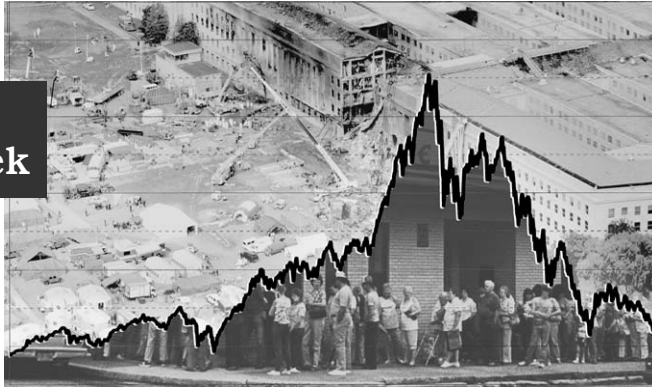
Third, we can draw emotional strength from Classical culture, from the study of history, from the faith that man is, after all, made in the image of God. In this issue, the contributions by Helga Zepp-LaRouche on Schiller’s concept of the Sublime, and by Claudio Celani on Verdi’s and Cavour’s struggle to bring about a unified and free Italian nation, are particularly apropos. The subject of Classical art, in all its forms, is man’s effort to rise above his fears and fixations, in order to act, effectively, in a time of terrible crisis. The sublime, heroic endeavors of Joan of Arc, or Friedrich Schiller, or Abraham Lincoln, can give us the courage we need for victory, today.

Susan Welsh

EIRContents

Cover This Week

The Sept. 11 attack took place in the context of a systemic collapse of the financial system.



16 A Conversation With LaRouche In A Time Of Crisis

An interview by “The LaRouche Connection” with 2004 Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. What was done on Sept. 11 could not have been done by so-called international terrorist organizations, LaRouche said. This was a highly professional, top military operation, involving large resources and coordination, which do not exist outside of the United States. It involves elements which were recruited by the United States and other intelligence services of Europe and Israel, back during the days of the so-called Iran-Contra operation.

Photo and graphics credits: Cover, composition, Alan Yue; (unemployment line), EIRNS. (Pentagon), FEMA. Page 4, PRNewsFoto. Pages 10-15, 39, EIRNS. Pages 17, 22 (Brzezinski), EIRNS/Stuart Lewis. Page 20, FEMA News Photo/Michael Rieger. Page 27, Department of Defense/Tech. Sgt. Cedric H. Rudisill, U.S. Air Force. Page 32, Website of the Russian Presidency. Page 35, Bundesbildstelle Bonn. Pages 45, 47, 49, EIRNS/Christopher Lewis. Page 46, EIRNS/Dean Andromidas. Page 51, (Philip), Baltimore Opera Company/Aaron M. Levin, 1991; (Don Carlo and Elisabetta), Baltimore Opera Company/Carol Pratt. Page 59, Museo Teatrale alla Scala. Page 60, Illustrated London News. Page 61, Raccolta Bertarelli, Milan/*Il Salotto della Contessa Maffei*. Pages 62-64, EIRNS/John Sigerson. Pages 65, 66, 69, 71, *Il Salotto della Contessa Maffei*.

Economics

4 Save ‘The Markets’? Why Even Try? Save the Economy!

Well before the Sept. 11 terror assault, the financial bubbles were popping, and despite the best efforts of the Plunge Protection Team, the markets continue to crash. Let them go! The bankrupt system can’t be saved. But the physical economy, and the savings, pensions, and livelihoods of Americans, can be.

5 Policy On Financial Crisis Management: Terror As Used For Bailout

By Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

6 Saving The U.S. Air Grid Is A National Priority

8 Why The U.S. Debt Bubble At Last Had To Explode

International

- 26 World Looks To The U.S. To Change Failed Policies**
Nations which have been targetted by terrorists are looking to the United States to changes its policies which have fuelled drug and gun running, and economic policies which created the breeding ground for terrorists.
- 28 Bush Gets Tough With Sharon . . . Finally**
- 29 Egypt's Mubarak Raises Interesting Questions**
- 30 Russia Cautiously Looks To New U.S. Cooperation In Changed World**
Documentation: Statements by Russian officials.
- 34 European Leaders Warn Against 'Flight Forward'**
- 37 Pope Counsels Against Revenge After Attacks**
- 38 Region Expresses Concern Over Focus On Afghanistan**
- 41 President Of World's Largest Muslim Nation Visits Washington**
- 42 Mexican Newspaper Reports: 'Everyone Wants to Know What LaRouche Thinks'**

Culture

- 44 Schiller's Idea Of The Sublime: Lessons For Today's Rulers**
This speech by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, "The Bankruptcy Of Today's Ruling Elite, And The Alternative In Schiller's Idea Of The Sublime," was presented on Aug. 19 to the Schiller Institute Summer Academy in Oberwesel, Germany.
- 58 How Italy Became A Nation: The Genius Of Verdi, The Statesmanship Of Cavour**
Giuseppe Verdi, a master of Classical drama, was the patriotic voice of Italy's national liberation, 150 years ago. He was allied with Camillo Cavour, the great political leader of the Risorgimento, who said, "Now that Italy is made, we must make the Italians." Cavour wanted Verdi to be elected to Parliament, as a symbol of the content of the new national leadership.

National

- 72 'Shoot The Neighbor's Cat!'**
By Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.
"Frankly, the 24-hour brainwashing network, CNN, has gone over the edge. The terror-bombing and mass-killing have pushed CNN, and many others, into the state of mind of the man, who, returning home to find his house has been robbed, takes out a shotgun and obliterates the neighbor's cat. Indeed if his wife had said, 'Henry, it's just the neighbor's cat,' the maddened fellow would have threatened her, 'Don't get in my way, or I might have to kill you, too!'"
- 73 Sane Voices Attack CCN, Fox-TV**
- 74 State Rep. Perry Clark: America Needs LaRouche In Time Of Crisis**
- 75 CFR Updates Its Crisis Management Scenario**
- 76 Kissinger Called For War**
- 77 Was Nimda Virus Part Of Destabilization?**
- 78 Congressional Closeup**

Departments

- 80 Editorial**
Right Idea, But The Wrong Men.

Save ‘The Markets’? Why Even Try? Save the Economy!

by Marcia Merry Baker and John Hoefle

“The Markets Are Dead! Long Live the Markets!” is the best description we could think of, to characterize the insane mindset behind the attempt to stage a so-called Patriotic (Stock) Rally on Sept. 17, the day the New York Stock Exchange reopened after the Sept. 11 assault, and for subsequent days. The liquidity-pumping and Plunge Protection Team tricks were aimed at keeping up a pretense that financial markets can be yanked out of collapse. On Sept. 17 alone, the Federal Reserve reportedly pumped in some \$57 billion.

As for the physical economy? It was treated as contingent on the (dead) markets! It is the toleration and continuation of just this kind of thinking, that is now a strategic threat to the

economic existence of the United States, and the the global system.

That first week alone, five stocks lost value for every one that rose. The record weekly trading volume was nearly 10 billion transactions. The famous 30 stocks in the Dow Index lost nearly 1,400 points in Week One. The *paper* is gone.

During this same ten-day period after Sept. 11, waves of credit collapse, insolvencies, and layoffs ran through the U.S. and world airlines system, and also began throughout all other vital economic sectors, from auto assembly, to paper manufacturing. Ibero-American economies—tied into the United States because of the recent years’ binge of “free (rigged)

trade,” are reeling. For example, specialty food exports (salmon, flowers, fruits) account for a high percentage of Ibero-American nations’ foreign-exchange revenues, which are now next to nothing. Tourist revenues and capital inflows likewise are gone.

In the U.S. airline/aviation sector itself, the number of layoff announcements as of Sept. 21, exceeded 100,000 for that one sector in one week. Coming on top of over a million jobs cut in the U.S. economy from Summer to Summer, 2000-2001, the Sept. 11-triggered layoffs mean an instant crisis impact throughout the economy.

Thus, we face the question: how to save the economy, not the “markets.” Anyone thinking otherwise is deluded or faking. On the Sept. 17 Wall Street re-opening day, at the same time that Treasury Secretary Paul O’Neill was personally at the re-opening ceremony for the New York Stock Exchange, saying, “Buy American . . . don’t sell,” Lyndon



O’Neill in space: Political “newcomer” Treasury Secretary O’Neill (left) now shares one characteristic with “insider” Alan Greenspan—both men “have lost it.”

LaRouche issued a guidance on economic emergency policy (see box), warning: Don't use terrorism for a financial bailout!

In an interview with "The LaRouche Connection" cable TV program on Sept. 19, now in international circulation, LaRouche detailed how to restore and keep economic functions going, using the principle of Chapter 11 bankruptcy measures, and providing for the public good by making a priority of vital infrastructure—immediately, airlines and rail—along with manufacturing, agriculture, and other essential sectors. LaRouche reviewed how to freeze unpayable debts, restructure, and provide low-interest operating credits. (The transcript of "A Conversation with LaRouche In A Time Of Crisis," appears on p. 16.) His proposals also involve attention to the "growth factor" of new nation-serving projects of transportation, water, and other infrastructure, both in North America, and in collaboration with other nations for such priorities as the Eurasian Land-Bridge.

Bubbles Bursting Before Sept. 11

Well before the Sept. 11 assault, the financial bubbles that characterized the U.S. economy, and national and global financial systems, were popping in sequence—e.g., the New

Economy information-technology stocks, and the telecommunications bubble. From March 2000 through September 2001, the capitalization of stocks on the market has plunged from \$18 trillion down to \$11 trillion.

Meantime, the U.S. debt bubble has ballooned to a total of \$28 trillion as of mid-year 2001, including \$6.8 trillion in business debt, and \$7.4 trillion in household debt. This debt bubble has been rising faster than Gross Domestic Product—a clearly ominous sign. Growing even faster have been derivatives holdings—the equivalent of gambling debts, which in the U.S. banking sector, hit a total of \$48 trillion worth on June 30, 2001. This is a 24% increase in 12 months.

Argentina, Turkey, and other nations have been in turmoil for months, threatened by pyramids of unpayable debt burdens of all kinds.

The actions of Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan through August obviously abetted the bubble process, not the economy, with seven interest rate cuts January through Summer, and by such policy whoppers as facilitating the Great Home Mortgage Refinancing Bubble. Some \$45 billion net were created through mortgage "re-fis," totalling some \$500 billion, and pumped back into the U.S. economy. But by

POLICY ON FINANCIAL CRISIS MANAGEMENT

Terror As Used For Bailout

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

September 17, 2001

CNN, among other arms of "Big Brother," has been wearing a mask of false confidence on, among other notable issues, the matter of the U.S. financial system. The not-so-hidden message has been "confidence that Washington will do what is necessary to ensure that the currently accelerating financial collapse 'never really happened,' and, 'therefore, never could happen!'" The psychotic leer of delusion on the face of "Big Brother," says, "You will see, Big Brother will fix everything, and triumph in the end!"

Perhaps, somewhere behind that mask, there lurk agencies which are not so psychotically stupid as to believe that "Big Brother" line on the world economy. I suspect there are such witting hoaxsters in the woodwork. However, the problem of popular susceptibility is largely a matter of simple cowardice: denial, on the one hand, of the fact that the onrushing monetary-financial crisis was the inevitable consequence of the failure to act as I had consistently warned must be done; and, on the other hand, denial of the conclusive evidence of a rogue element in our nation's

security apparatus, by fleeing into the wishful delusion that we need only "hit" targets of foreigners whose culture and homelands are far away. See that clear evidence of dysentery-like cowardice among those spouting blood-lust against the miserable Osama bin Laden, and you are seeing a second danger to the U.S.A. from within, a danger second only to that from those inside our nation's security organization who have been the principal perpetrators of the assault.

The added danger, at this moment, is that lunacy in Washington will insist that everything must be wasted in the futile effort to "save the market," throwing away precious assets for a "bailout" of "the market," instead of conserving our national sovereign credit for the urgent need, that of saving the real economy.

For example, an emergency financial reorganization of the national airline industry, must occur, preferably in parallel with kindred emergency measures by other nations. This means, that we must forget the Wall Street financial capital-gains market, and concentrate on long-term flexible budgeting of Federal and other credit-resources to keep the industry functioning physically, using ten- to twenty-year financial organization as the way of stabilizing the industry both financially and in physical functioning.

Generally, basic economic infrastructure, should enjoy the benefit of first priority, and rebirth of domestic agricultural and manufacturing output as the complementary priority.

August, this dynamic was already, and inevitably, deflating.

Then there is the Great American Tax Cut. Intended to oomph consumer spending, these rebates of \$300 to \$600 per taxpayer, along with the general economic slump, showed up as a whopping \$64 billion monthly Federal budget deficit for August. This was the largest one-month budget deficit in U.S. history — so far.

In the face of all this, millions of Americans still managed to remain in denial, as of the eve of the attack. For example, on Sept. 11 itself, the National Farmers Union had representatives from 24 states in Washington, D.C., on an NFU “National Fly-In” to lobby for a better shake in the next farm bill, under a global system they would not acknowledge was collapsing.

The United Steel Workers and industry representatives were likewise in town to appeal to the International Trade Commission, for special redress, under the presumption the world economy was still intact. Other constituencies have had the same delusions. Cable News Network (CNN) has done its brainwashing part, by characterizing the actual U.S. collapse, as “Recovery.”

But now the terrible events of Sept. 11 re-focus everyone on the fact that *the economy is not a given* (and never was); and government intervention must be planned accordingly.

‘A Devil’s Spiral’

Although offering no solution, in many European capitals there is explicit recognition of the degree of breakdown crisis at hand. On Sept. 19, the London *Financial Times* wrote of a “Devil’s Spiral” in the U.S. economy. The *Times* defines this as a process of self-feeding downward events, where less business activity means falling profits; means more layoffs, less household and corporate income and spending, less “consumer confidence”; which in turn, means even worse business, and falling profits, more layoffs, and so on and on. The *Financial Times* offers no solution.

The demonstration that the LaRouche “Chapter 11” approach—embodying the same principles used during the Franklin Delano Roosevelt period—is what’s required, is seen in the case of the current “Devil’s Spiral” regarding the U.S. air transportation system.

The 100,000 running total of layoffs announced by U.S. air carriers, includes 20,000 by United, 20,000 by American Airlines, 11,000 possible from U.S. Airways, and others. In turn, on Sept. 18, Boeing announced layoffs of 30,000, because of the projected drop in orders for commercial jets. In turn, by Sept. 21, the secondary and tertiary potential for layoffs involved: engine suppliers Pratt and Whitney (supplying 360 airlines worldwide), Rolls Royce, and General Electric Co.; and Fairchild Fasteners, and other parts suppliers.

What is required is citizen-enforcement of government action in the LaRouche/FDR way, to stop the spiralling collapse. Any so-called bailout or “stimulus” package based on saving hopeless financial markets, and resorting to “fix-it” tax breaks, handouts, and other diddles, will fail.

Saving The U.S. Air Grid Is A National Priority

by Richard Freeman

The already serious crisis of the U.S. airline industry has been intensified as a result of the events of Sept. 11. The industry is now on a path of financial liquidation, which could lead to its physical collapse, and destroy America’s air transportation grid.

On Sept. 18, year 2004 Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche denounced the “lunacy in Washington [which] will insist that everything must be wasted in the futile effort to ‘save the market,’ throwing away precious assets for ‘bailout’ of ‘the market.’ ” Instead, LaRouche proposed an “emergency reorganization of the national airline industry” (see box, p. 5).

The U.S. airline grid, which began to be developed commercially in the 1920s, performs an essential function in moving people and goods. It enplanes 670 million passengers per year, and employs 637,000 employees. The biggest nine carriers use 3,956 airplanes; the industry transports tens of millions of tons of freight cargo per year.

While the events of Sept. 11 significantly financially damaged the U.S. and world airline industries, those events only intensified a longer-standing crisis in the industry, which stems from the deep collapse of the U.S. economy. Travel by businessmen accounts for almost two-thirds of U.S. airlines’ passenger revenues. During 2001, as U.S. businesses suffered drops in income, they cut back on air travel, or had their people travel coach rather than first class. As their income fell, individual citizens also cut back on air travel. At the same time, at some airlines, there was a cut in freight cargo traffic.

On Aug. 13, citing a “calamitous” decline in business traffic, Chicago-based Midway Airlines had already filed for bankruptcy reorganization.

Table 1 shows that, in the United States during the second quarter of 2001, all the major airlines either suffered losses, or drops in profits, compared to the second quarter of last year.

The events of Sept. 11 greatly exacerbated the airline industry crisis. In the first week after the attack, airline traffic was restricted by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and by airline executives. However, more ominous for the industry, is that “bookings,” which represent customers’ plans to take future flights once FAA restrictions are lifted, have fallen drastically. For example, Palo Alto, California-based Hewlett-Packard Co., which makes computers, has 88,5000 employees. A Hewlett-Packard spokesman has said that the firm will limit air travel to “customer-critical trips” within a region, and ban intercontinental travel indefinitely.

TABLE 1

Eight Major U.S. Airlines' Profit/Loss Results

(Millions \$)

	2nd Q, 2001	2nd Q, 2000
American	-760	517
United	-356	597
Delta	-114	606
Northwest	-36	252
Continental	137	286
U.S. Airways	31	161
Southwest	291	315
American Airlines	-54	48

Source: *Aviation Week*, July 23, 2001.

Chris Avery, aviation analyst at J.P. Morgan Chase, told the London *Financial Times* that U.S. airlines are planning for a 30-50% fall in demand during the next six months.

The damage is piling up. On Sept. 15, Houston-based Continental Airlines, America's fifth-largest airline, announced that it will cut back flight schedules by 20%, and will lay off 12,000 of its approximately 43,000 workers. CEO Gordon Bethune said that Continental could file for bankruptcy by the end of October if Congress does not provide for immediate assistance to the airline industry. On Sept. 17, Reston, Virginia-based U.S. Airways, America's sixth-largest airline, announced that it will lay off 11,000 of its approximately 42,000 employees, and cut back its scheduled flights by 20%. On the same day, two smaller airlines, American West Holdings and American Trans Air, announced 2,000 and 1,500 worker layoffs, respectively. Therefore, thus far, there have been 26,500 layoffs. Almost all of the largest U.S. airlines have announced or are about to announce cut-backs in scheduled flights of at least 20%, and layoffs. Thus, industry analysts are predicting that by the last week of September, as a first installment, 100,000 of the industry's 637,000 workers could be laid off.

The U.S. airline industry, with \$26.1 billion in debt, is heavily leveraged. At the point that the industry cannot pay that debt, because of collapsing revenues, it could be forced into bankruptcy. The industry has large expenditures. When properly run, it must make large capital expenditures for airplanes, which cost between \$50 million and \$250 million a piece. It also requires maintenance and upkeep on the planes, and this necessitates some skilled mechanics (although under airline deregulation, initiated by President Jimmy Carter, the investment for maintenance and labor has been below the level that competent management would require).

Currently, the nine largest airlines had \$9.4 billion in cash and (liquidatable) short-term investments on hand at the end of June. But when airplanes are idle, the industry burns through \$201 million per day; were that to continue, it would only have 45 days of cash. Thus, **Table 2** shows that were the nine major airlines to be totally shut down, they would have

TABLE 2

Rate At Which Nine Major Airlines Will Burn Through Cash

Airline	Cash on hand (Billions \$)	Daily Cash Burn When Shut Down (Millions \$)	Days of Cash Left When Shut Down
American	1.49	48	31
United	1.28	43	30
Delta	1.51	33	46
Northwest	1.30	23	57
Continental	1.01	21	48
U.S. Airways	1.25	21	60
Southwest	0.97	11	88
America West	0.17	6	28
Alaska	0.47	5	94

Source: *Wall Street Journal*, Sept. 17, 2001.

only between 28 and 94 days of cash left. While they will likely not be totally shut down, partial shutdown, i.e., reduced flight traffic, will eat up their cash reserves, but at a slower rate. They would still be on a path toward bankruptcy.

On Sept. 17, the stocks of every major U.S. airline company plunged. Consider what happened to the largest companies: AMR, parent of American, closed at \$18 per share, a fall of 39%; UAL, parent of United, closed at \$17.50 per share, a fall of 43%; Delta fell 45%; Northwest fell 37%; Continental fell 49%; and U.S. Airways fell 52%. Collectively, on that day, the U.S. airline industry lost \$6 billion in share valuation.

The Path To Take

Some members of Congress have raised the possibility of making grants and/or loan guarantees to financially aid the industry. Aides to U.S. Transportation Secretary Norman Mineta have said that Mineta plans to meet with members of the airline industry soon to discuss its financial difficulties. Congress and the President must be prepared to act.

LaRouche's proposal for "an emergency financial reorganization of the national airline industry" is the critical path that the United States must take. It would reorganize the industry's unpayable debts, and ensure the industry's survival. It would give a directionality to the airline industry, because it would occur within the context of LaRouche's proposal for a bankruptcy reorganization of the devastated U.S. and world financial system, and the sweeping creation of a growth-vectored New Bretton Woods financial-monetary system.

The functioning of the U.S. air transportation grid, of both its passenger and cargo capabilities, is threatened by sharp cut-backs and, ultimately, bankruptcy liquidation. In the course of a top-down bankruptcy reorganization, America must assign first priority to the functioning of its infrastructure, manufacturing, and agriculture, upon which durable survival of the nation depends. It should cease wasting money in an attempt to "bail out the markets."

Why The U.S. Debt Bubble At Last Had To Explode

by Richard Freeman

It is being recognized more and more, that although the world economy itself could be revived, the present monetary and financial system cannot be saved.

Rescue would require uprooting the post-1971 monetary-financial system, which made the terminal collapse of the world's present system inevitable.

Driving forward the world financial-monetary system's collapse, are the convulsions of the bankrupt U.S. financial-monetary system, and here one of the most dangerous elements, is the inflated, still swelling, level of U.S. debt. A \$31.5 trillion debt bubble towers over the United States: \$29.5 trillion in domestic debt, and at least \$2 trillion in foreign debt, which has financed, in part, America's massive physical goods imports during the last decade.

American officials like to complain about the size of the Third World's foreign debt: The total of developing and emerging nation foreign debt is \$3-3.5 trillion; but America's domestic and foreign debt is nearly ten times greater. By far, the American economy has created the largest and most dangerous debt bubble in world history.

Leverage And Default

The United States' gigantic debt bubble is unsustainable; along with instruments such as derivatives, it must be subject to a Chapter 11 bankruptcy reorganization, directed to establishing a New Bretton Woods monetary-financial system, centered on great infrastructure projects, as proposed by 2004 Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche.

The very attempt to pay off this debt, while it may temporarily keep the debt bubble afloat, actually accelerates the collapse of the financial-economic system. The attempt to pay off the debt forces the looting-contraction of the underlying economy, from household living standards, to farms, factories, and infrastructure projects—i.e., it kills off the physical economy, and this kills off the financial-monetary system, whose existence depends on the physical economy. Debt cannot be collected from a dead system.

At this point, debt becomes the transmission system for financial instability and breakdown. Debt becomes the agent for the *de-leveraging* of a system, which has survived by depending upon *leverage* (debt). This process is punctuated by default. During the last five years, there was an increased density of debt problems, concluding in defaults, or going up to the limit of default. This should have set off an alarm, for

anyone paying attention.

- In the area of consumer debt, households have had difficulties paying off their credit card payments, doctor bills, mortgage payments, and other financial obligations. Based on projections from the first six months of 2001, the full year will have the highest number of personal household bankruptcy filings in history.

- In the area of business debt, during the past 12 months, companies have gone bankrupt, ranging in size from big companies, such as Xerox and Finovia Financial, to dozens of dot-coms and telecommunications firms.

- In the area of government debt (Federal, state, and local), Moody's, a credit rating agency, has downgraded some states' credit ratings, after these states experienced sharp revenue falls, because of the deepening economic collapse.

In each area of debt—household, business, or government—there is a confluence and spread of the problem, from one area to the other.

On Sept. 11, the covert strategic action against the United States, which involved attacks on the World Trade Twin Towers and the Pentagon, created a new level of instability in the U.S. and world financial system, including the debt market. The Sept. 11 attack was not a financial action, though it did represent damage to infrastructure and financial transactions. But it constituted a destabilization of an economic system that was already very fragile. The aftermath of the Sept. 11 events has created various market problems which could bring to the fore all the stored-up major problems embedded in the debt market, making obvious its potential for breakdown.

Post-Industrial Society Propels Debt Growth

The British financier oligarchy's imposition of a shift toward a "post-industrial society" policy upon the United States in the mid-1960s, has propelled the level of U.S. indebtedness to such monstrous heights. That policy deliberately withered manufacturing, agriculture, and infrastructure production, while a speculative bubble was built, which sucked the underlying economy dry. It emphasized the growth of services, particularly Information Age and financial services. This kicked off a debt explosion, over the past 30 years.

There are nodal points in the step-by-step implementation of this post-industrial society paradigm-shift which are necessary to know, and the important thing to note, is the characteristic of change from one bad policy to a worse policy.

On Aug. 15, 1971, President Richard Nixon took the U.S. dollar off the gold reserve standard, on advice from London-Wall Street oligarchical forces. This severed U.S. financial flows from physical goods flows. The dollar could be moved anywhere around the globe without any connection to financing hard-commodity goods trade or industrial processes. The floating-exchange-rate system which Nixon instituted, meant that financial speculation could take off.

During the week of Oct. 6-12, 1979, President Jimmy Carter's Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker unleashed a policy that he called "controlled disintegration," as an extreme variant of the post-industrial society policy. Volcker sent interest rates into the stratosphere, so that by December 1980, the prime lending rate charged by commercial banks shot up to 21.5%. Volcker kept interest rates at double-digit levels for years. Production was intentionally collapsed, and speculation grew further.

In 1981, the Congress passed the Kemp-Roth Tax Act, which contained provisions encouraging real estate and stock market speculation; in 1982, it passed the Garn-St Germain Act, which disastrously deregulated the bankruptcy system.

By the late 1980s, the junk bond debt financing of leveraged buy-outs of companies, administered by Drexel Burnham Lambert's Michael Milken, was in full swing.

Especially since the 1997-98 so-called "Asian crisis," the Aug. 17, 1998 Russian declaration of a 90-day moratorium on categories of Treasury debt, and the Sept. 23, 1998 failure of the Long Term Capital Management hedge fund, which nearly melted down the world financial system, Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan turned on the printing presses, pursuing a wild-eyed policy of issuing huge amounts of liquidity to prop up the bankrupt financial system.

Taken as a sweep, the more than three-decade post-industrial process fostered the leap in debt. The more it collapsed production and fostered speculation, the more this process directly necessitated a two-fold growth in debt.

To understand this two-fold nature, it is necessary to make a distinction between productive and non-productive activity. Productive activity is man's activity engaging in manufacturing, agriculture, construction, transportation, mining, and infrastructure, which alters nature and manufactures goods for man's advancement. As a result of the post-industrial society policy, productive activity, and, in parallel, living standards, have fallen by 1-2% per year, during the past three decades. Though the Wall Street-controlled media would have the average citizen believe that the United States has been in an economic expansion for the last 15 years, the opposite is true. *EIR* has documented this collapse exhaustively (for the collapse in living standards, see, for example, "America's Growing Income Gap: There Is No 'Economic Boom,'" *EIR*, Feb. 11, 2000).

In that context, many households went into debt in an attempt to offset their falling living standards, and with the borrowed money, paid for clothing, medical bills, furniture, and even food. Similarly, many productive industrial compa-

nies and farms had to borrow money, to keep from going under and to pay for new equipment, raw material supplies, and even payroll.

On the other hand, under the post-industrial society policy, the non-productive side of the economy had a growth in debt. For example, many of the highly speculative leveraged buy-outs/acquisitions of companies of the late 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s, were financed with debt. The foolish expansion of the dot-com and telecommunications sectors involved a mountain of debt. Many households in the upper 20% of households by income class, used all sorts of debt to buy expensive cars, homes, and luxury goods. They are now using gimmicks such as "cash-out refinancing" to use their home — which has artificially appreciated in price — as an investment instrument against which to borrow, and to use the extra money to splurge on purchase of other consumer goods.

Thus, the post-industrial-society policy fostered both types of debt, for different but complementary reasons; the two types of debt merged, sending total debt spiralling upward.

The post-industrial society build-up of debt, played itself out in real life experiences, in the three principal sectors where debt has accumulated: households, business, and government. We examine how the resultant debt skyrocketing in each of these sectors has set off specific patterns of pillaging and destruction of the underlying economic activity, and placed a time bomb in each sector that is overly primed to explode, which will topple the total U.S. debt bubble, and the U.S. and world financial system.

The Surge In Household Debt

The U.S. economy has come to depend upon the totality of household debt to sustain itself, by inducing a high level of consumer spending, which at least prevented the economy from plunging uncontrollably below a certain level.

The economy was permeated by different cancers — in this case, excessive household debt — but depended upon an increasing rate of growth of just that cancer, apparently to "avoid" its certain death. But a cancer devours its host, hastening the cancer's own death.

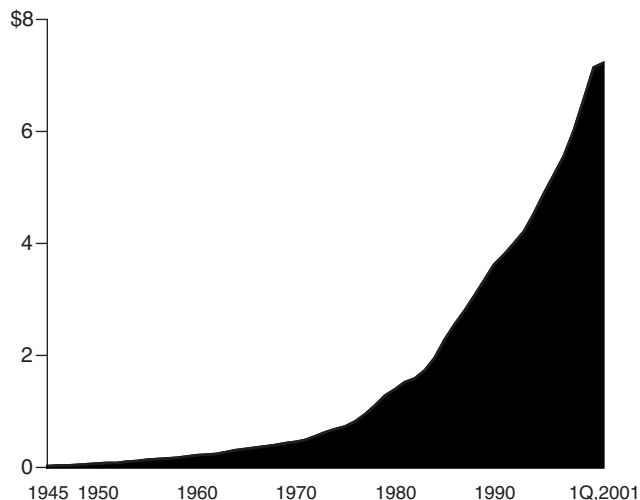
From that perspective, we look at the explosion of total U.S. household debt over the past three decades; within that, at the two primary components of household debt: consumer credit and home mortgage debt; and then, at the most rapidly metastasizing element of consumer credit: credit card debt, which was virtually unknown before 1980.

It should be noted that in a healthy economy, there will always be an element of debt, which of itself, is not a problem. The problem is when such debt grows as a substitute for what should be the increasing income streams of households, manufacturing, and farms. In that case, debt is used by households and businesses to offset a fall in real income levels, caused by the depression induced by post-industrial-society policies.

Further, as the post-industrial-society policies foster the non-productive, speculative side of the economy, the rising

FIGURE 1
U.S. Household Debt

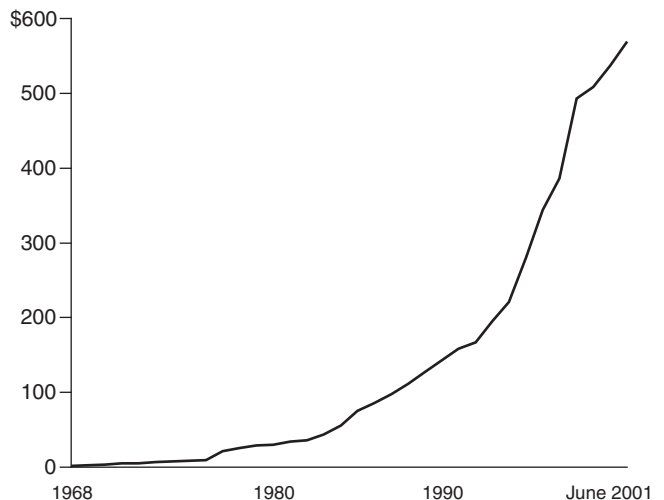
(\$ Trillions)



Sources: U.S. Federal Reserve Board of Governors, "Flow of Funds Accounts"; Office of Management and Budget, "Budget of the United States"; *EIR*.

FIGURE 2
Credit Card Debt

(\$ Billions)



Sources: U.S. Federal Reserve Board of Governors, "Flow of Funds Accounts"; Consumer Federation of America; *EIR*.

levels of debt are used in a second way, to finance the burgeoning speculative, non-productive side of the economy. Once the debt crosses the threshold to being excessive, then it can be serviced only by greater issuance of debt.

We start by looking at the total U.S. household debt, how it has permeated the pores of the economy, and ultimately why it is unsustainable.

Total U.S. Debt, And Credit Card Debt

Figure 1 depicts total U.S. household debt growth from 1945 through the first quarter of 2001, and illustrates how, under the impress of post-industrial society policy, total U.S. household debt followed a hyperbolic trajectory. Notice that in the period from 1945-70, it was very small, and it did not exceed the level of \$1 trillion until 1978. Then, under the force of Paul Volcker's high-interest-rate regime to enforce "controlled disintegration," it shot upward. By 1990, it was \$3.625 trillion, and today, it stands at \$7.228 trillion.

The increase in total U.S. household debt of \$3.6 trillion during the last 11 years, financed the purchase of many consumer goods, as well as over-priced homes. It also left the population more burdened with debt than at any time in its history.

The debt that is most talked about, but least understood, shrouded in some nasty myths, is credit card debt. The use of "plastic" certainly has effected a change in behavior. **Figure 2** shows the growth of credit card debt since 1968. Credit cards were not much of a force until 1980, and the great growth of this debt characterized the 1990s. In 1990, its level

stood at \$158 billion; today, it is \$570 billion, a nearly four-fold increase—the fastest growth of any type of debt during that period.

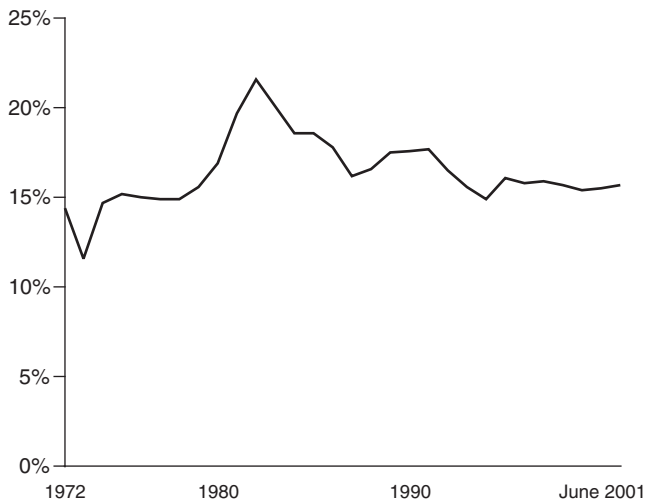
Today, of all types of lending, the banks make the greatest level of profit off credit card debt. **Figure 3** depicts the "blended" average interest rate that banks charge on credit cards. It blends in the introductory "teaser" rates with the regular interest rates. Currently, the average blended rate is 15.7%. The bank's cost of funds (what it pays to obtain the funds which it then lends) is about 3 to 5%. Thus, the spread between what it pays for funds and what it charges for its credit card loans is between 10 and 12%. This spread more than covers the loan charge-offs that it suffers in personal bankruptcy filings. The lucrateness of the lending would explain why banks and financial institutions mail out 2.5 billion credit card applications every year, enough to provide 25 to each household per year.

Yet, when credit card borrowers can't repay their credit card loans, the bankers and their controlled media invent the wildest stories about why the customers don't pay. In fact, the bankers have gotten Congress to sponsor laws for reforming bankruptcy, that would set the most draconian conditions, if customers don't pay back their credit card loans.

This gets at the lies about credit card borrowing, and allows us to understand how credit cards actually function. The general outline of the bankers' myth is this: Most households are profligate spenders, with no sense of responsibility, and once they get their hands on credit cards, they buy wasteful things. Thus, the impression is that most households use credit cards to buy two or three pairs of Gucci shoes, gold-

FIGURE 3

Average Annual Interest Rate Banks Charge On Credit Cards



Sources: U.S. Federal Reserve Board of Governors, "Flow of Funds Accounts" and Consumer Credit Survey; *EIR*.

lamé handbags, and several VCR players. While some households do use credit cards for expensive items they may not need, the majority are forced to use credit cards to pay for necessary items, such as food, clothing, or medical bills, that they could not afford to pay for out of their wages or their shrunken or non-existent bank accounts.

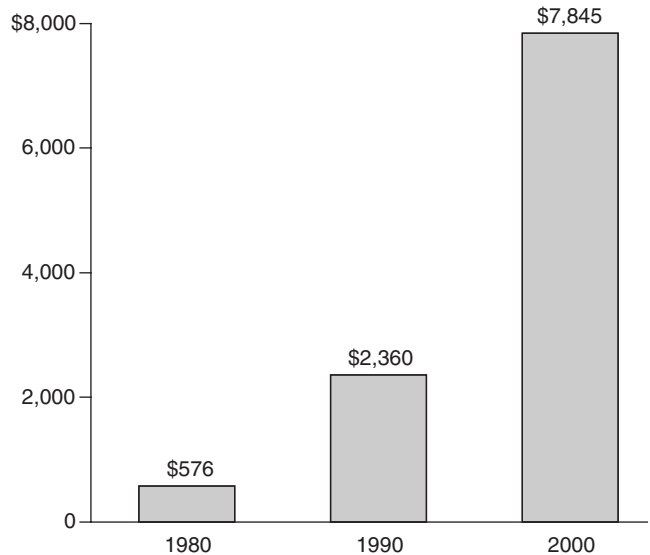
Two pieces of evidence, among many, begin to rip apart this oft-told lying myth. First, in an Aug. 25, 1996 article, the *New York Times* listed some of the people who lined up to file for bankruptcy at the main bankruptcy court in Newark, New Jersey: "A doctor hit by the plummeting value of his \$300,000 home. A salesman who had plunged into debt when his company took away his commissions. A man who could not pay his taxes after his divorce. A young woman . . . whose long struggle with the disorder lupus bankrupted first her parents and now her. . . ."

Bankruptcy By HMO

Moreover, it has been increasingly pinpointed that a major cause that throws people into bankruptcy is rising medical costs, which the health maintenance organization-dominated insurance industry does not cover. In 2000, the Consumer Bankruptcy Project, co-headed by Elizabeth Warren of Harvard Law School, released a study, "Medical Problems and Bankruptcy Filings." Based on its survey, and projecting those results for the whole nation, it estimated that in 1999, a total of 341,441 bankruptcy filings were related to an illness or injury to the filer, or a member of his or her family. It found that 267,575 filers said that they had "substantial medical bills"—the questionnaire specified this as "medical bills not

FIGURE 4

Credit Debt Balances, Per Household Carrying A Balance



Sources: U.S. Federal Reserve Board of Governors, "Flow of Funds Accounts" and Consumer Credit Survey; *EIR*.

covered by insurance in excess of \$1,000 during the past two years." Since someone responding to the survey could cite each of the two reasons, it is estimated that, eliminating double counting, 450,000 to 500,000 filers had either an illness/injury, or substantial medical bills, as a major reason for filing for bankruptcy protection. In 1999, there were 1,281,581 households that filed for bankruptcy. Nearly 40% of these cases were wholly, or in part, due to medical crises.

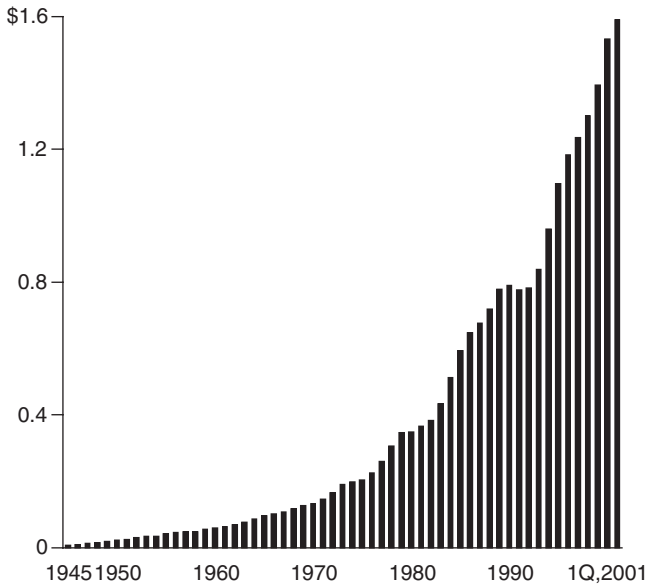
There are other, similar causes.

Today, approximately 80% of all households own one or more credit cards, and of these, approximately 35% pay off their balances when due. This means that 52% of all households carry credit card balances month-to-month. In 2001, there were approximately 105 million households, so that means 55 million households carry credit card balances. If one divides the total amount of credit card balances outstanding by the number of households carrying balances, one obtains the results shown in **Figure 4**. The average credit card balance of the cardholder carrying a balance has, since 1980, grown more than twenty-fold, to a current level of \$7,845. At the current interest rate, the annual interest on this average balance is almost \$2,000 per year. If that average household pays less than \$2,000 in interest, its credit card debt will rise.

Such a balance, while burdensome to anyone, creates an especially serious problem for the more than 60 million U.S. households with annual household income of \$25,000 or less. Once taxes are paid, and rent/mortgage and food and clothing expenses are deducted, such a household has very little to pay

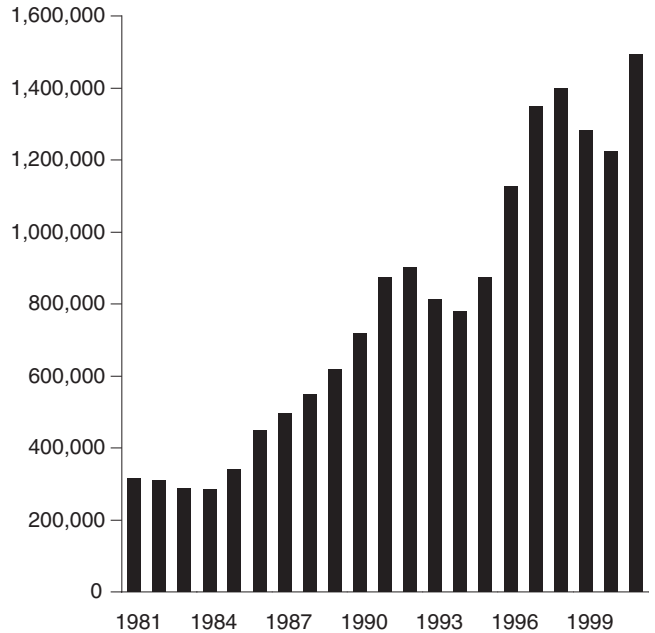
FIGURE 5
U.S. Consumer Credit

(\$ Trillions)



Sources: U.S. Federal Reserve Board of Governors, "Flow of Funds Accounts"; and Consumer Credit Survey; *EIR*.

FIGURE 6
U.S. Personal Bankruptcy Filings, 1980-2001*



* bankruptcies from first half of 2001, on an annualized basis

Sources: American Bankruptcy Institute; Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.

the interest, let alone the outstanding debt balance. It is such families which are falling into bankruptcy in droves.

Under current bankruptcy laws, such families can file under Chapter 7, allowing them to be freed of most of their debts. Under the "bankruptcy reform" bill, written by bankers, and pushed in Congress by the likes of Sen. Phil Gramm (R-Tex.), most declaring personal bankruptcy would be compelled to file under Chapter 13, which requires that they draw up a plan to pay off most of the debt. This would enact a new form of "debtor's prison without walls."

Consumer Credit And Mortgage Debt

The credit card component of consumer credit, metastasizing at such a fast rate, has caused overall U.S. consumer credit to shoot up (Figure 5), reaching a level of \$1.56 trillion today.

Consumer credit's principal components consist of credit card debt, other types of revolving credit, and non-revolving credit. Non-revolving credit consists of auto loans, and the financed purchase of appliances, furniture, etc. that is not done by credit card. In the case of an auto loan, because a worker is less able to afford the car today, with today's standard of living, than he was 40 years ago, the terms of the loan have gotten longer. In 1960, the average auto loan had a maturity of 36 months; today, it has lengthened to 52 months.

But most of the maturities and interest rates cited, are for people in "normal" circumstances. Many people are driven

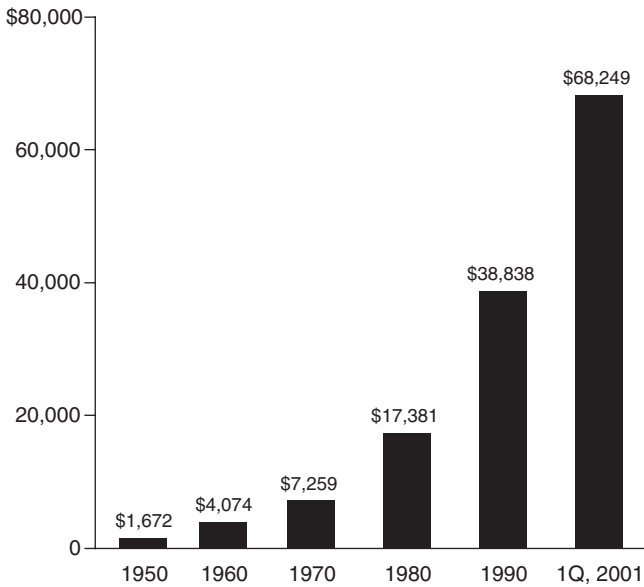
to the "sub-prime market," if they have poor credit ratings. There, they pay 20 to 30% for a credit card loan, and 15 to 20% for an auto loan. Worse, people are compelled to take out "pay-day loans," from pawnshops and liquor stores. These loans, which allow an individual to live pay-day to pay-day, charge interest rates as high as 400% annually. According to one report, the United States has \$14 billion in pay-day loans outstanding.

But this process has physical limits: When people have insufficient income to service their debt obligations, they file for bankruptcy. Merely putting the level of the first half of the year on an annualized basis, 1.49 million American households will file for bankruptcy in 2001. Figure 6 shows that this is the highest level in U.S. history, and four times the level that prevailed until 1986. These are people who could not pay off their consumer credit debt. During the past decade, disregarding those who have filed for bankruptcy more than once, over one-tenth of all American households have filed for bankruptcy. This is already a very strong warning about the condition of the nation's debt.

In parallel with the rise in consumer credit, the level of household mortgage debt also went shooting through the ceiling. The level of mortgage debt jumped from \$935 billion in 1980, to \$2.532 trillion in 1990, to \$5.092 trillion at the end of the first quarter of 2001: It roughly doubled once a decade, for each of the last two decades. The increase simultaneously reflected and facilitated the housing market bubble that the

FIGURE 7

U.S. Household Debt, Per Household



Sources: U.S. Federal Reserve Board of Governors, "Flow of Funds Accounts"; U.S. Department of Commerce; *EIR*.

oligarchy created in America. Without the growth in the mortgage market's size, homes priced at \$250,000 could not be sold.

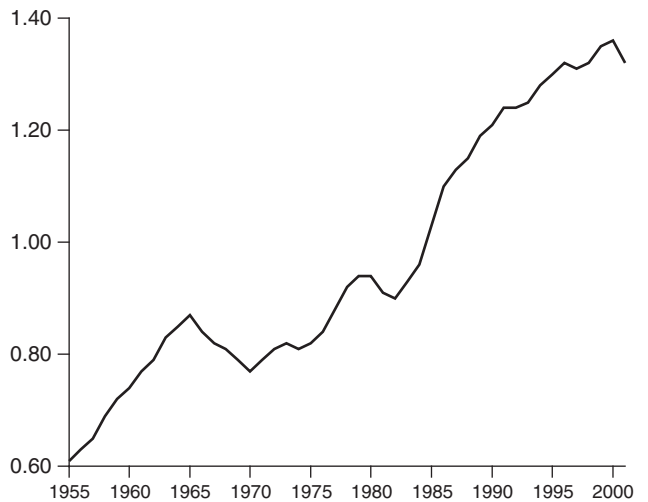
The functioning of the housing market bubble can be seen in the fact that between 1997 and 2000, the value of home real estate rose by \$2.5 trillion.

However, as the U.S. stock market tanked, and no longer generated the same frantic level of capital gains, home-owners flocked into a relatively new, very risky gimmick to extract cash for consumer spending. It is called "cash-out refinancing." Under this arrangement, a home-owner takes out a new, larger mortgage on his home, whose value on paper has risen with the home real estate bubble. With the new cash, he pays off his old mortgage, and some existing credit card debt, and then pockets the difference in cash. An example reported in the July 26 *Wall Street Journal* is the case of Richard Fawley, Jr. of Scottsdale, Arizona, whose home price rose in a year and one-half, from \$425,000 to \$535,000. After paying off some debts, Fawley snagged \$55,000 in cash, which he used to invest in a vacation property. Others who have used "cash-out refinancing" have used the cash extracted to buy \$2,000 home theaters, or other luxury items.

Thus, a consumer bubble has been built on top of an existing housing bubble. But what happens as unemployment now increases, and people cannot pay \$1,200 to \$2,500 monthly mortgages on their \$250,000 to \$3 million homes? The housing mortgage bubble of \$5 trillion-plus pops. Crashing, it also causes a collapse of the consumer bubble based on cash-out

FIGURE 8

Ratio Of U.S. Household Debt To Total Wages and Salaries



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

refinancing, which had been built on top of the housing bubble. One gets a double-bust.

Unpayability Of Total Household Debt

There are two examples that demonstrate that the inflated total household debt bubble (shown in Figure 1), which has sustained spending for homes and other consumer items for at least the past 15 years, cannot possibly be sustained.

First, **Figure 7** demonstrates the level of U.S. household debt, per household (that is, total household debt divided by the number of households in America). Presently, each household carries \$68,000 in household debt, more than 40 times the level of 50 years ago.

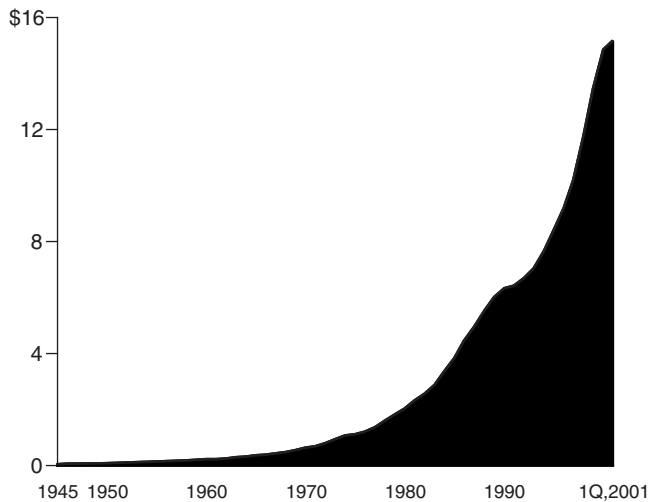
Second, we get a sense of how much the explosion in household debt has become a growing burden against household living standards. As a basis of comparison, the U.S. Commerce Department makes comparisons of household debt (specifically, the debt service on this debt) to the category of "personal income." Personal income includes wages and salaries, but also household income from 1) interest, 2) rentals, and 3) capital gains. But almost all of the interest, rental, and capital gains income goes to the upper 10% of the population, by income class. Therefore, to get a more representative comparison, *EIR* concentrated on comparing household debt to wages and salaries, which is the lion's share of the income that most of the population earns and lives on.

Figure 8 shows that in 1955, the level of household debt was only 61% of the level of wages and salaries; thus, the ratio was 0.61. It took until 1985, for the level of household debt to become larger than the level of wages and salaries;

FIGURE 9

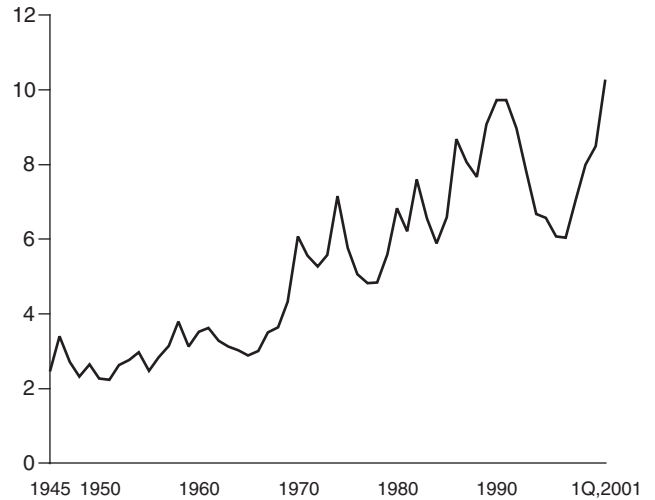
U.S. Business Debt

(\$ Trillions)



Sources: U.S. Federal Reserve Board of Governors, "Flow of Funds Accounts"; *EIR*.

FIGURE 10

Ratio Of Non-Financial Corporations' Market Debt To Profits

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce; U.S. Federal Reserve Board of Governors, "Flow of Funds Accounts"; *EIR*.

thus, for the ratio to become larger than 1.0. Today, the ratio is 1.36.

This debt is an enormous burden. According to the U.S. Commerce Department, American households pay approximately 35-40% of their *personal income* solely to on mortgage payments and in paying off their consumer credit. Preliminarily, *EIR* estimates that American households pay approximately 40-50% of their *wages and salaries* solely in mortgage payments and in paying off their consumer credit. This process has a physical boundary condition: Households contracted enormous amounts of credit in order to "stay alive," but, the increasing debt sucks the life out of households, which slashes living standards, and the debt becomes unpayable.

Business And Government Unstable

Under the guidance of the post-industrial-society policy, the debt of the U.S. business sector likewise headed skyward. **Figure 9** shows that U.S. business debt, which stood at \$2.05 trillion in 1980, rose to \$6.35 trillion in 1990, and to \$15.18 trillion at the end of the first quarter of 2001.

The debt of U.S. business consists of two principal components: the debt of Nonfinancial Businesses and of Financial Businesses. Nonfinancial Business includes corporations, farms, etc. Financial Business includes commercial banks, insurance companies, estates, the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), etc.

During the past decade, a major transformation occurred in the U.S. economy: The debt of U.S. Financial Business leap-frogged ahead of the debt of Nonfinancial Business. This

reflects the Financial Businesses' dominance in the economy; the banks, insurance companies, etc., have incurred more debt, through borrowing, in order to rev up increased speculation in the economy.

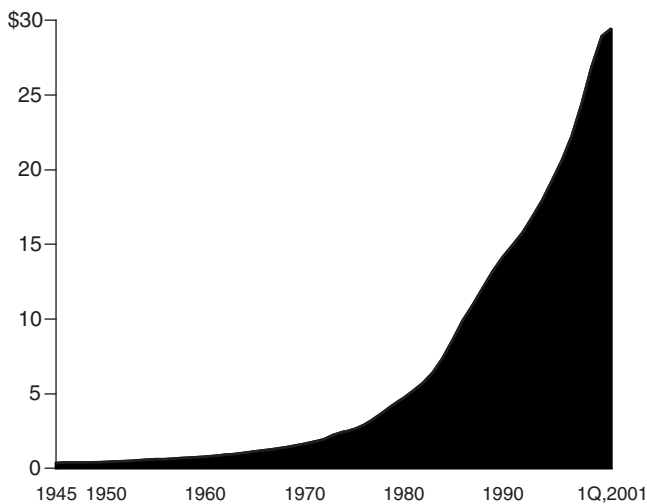
Nonfinancial corporations, however, have more to do with the real economy—manufacturing, transportation, and public utilities, wholesale and retail trade, and so forth. To get a sense of the alarming level of debt growth, we compare the relationship of the Domestic Nonfinancial Corporations' Market Debt, to Domestic Nonfinancial Corporations' Profits. **Figure 10** shows that between 1945 and 1960, there was between \$2.50 and \$3.50 of Nonfinancial Corporation Debt for every \$1.00 of Nonfinancial Corporation Profits. Then with the imposition of a post-industrial-society policy upon the United States, the ratio started to explode upward, reaching the ratio of \$9.73 in debt for every \$1 in profits in 1990. During the 1990s, this very high ratio only nudged downward, as corporations "creatively" padded profits. However, in the first quarter of 2001, as profits plunged, the ratio reached twice its 1970, and thrice its 1960 level. The more profits drop, the more oppressive the debt service becomes, until instabilities trigger an explosion.

Businesses can borrow debt in three ways: from a bank; by issuing bonds; and by issuing commercial paper. The danger of the instabilities inhering in business debt erupting, is coming to the surface:

- For the first quarter of 2001, 41 U.S. companies, including two California utilities, and a barrage of telecom, food, and retail companies, defaulted on a record of more than \$35 billion in corporate debt.

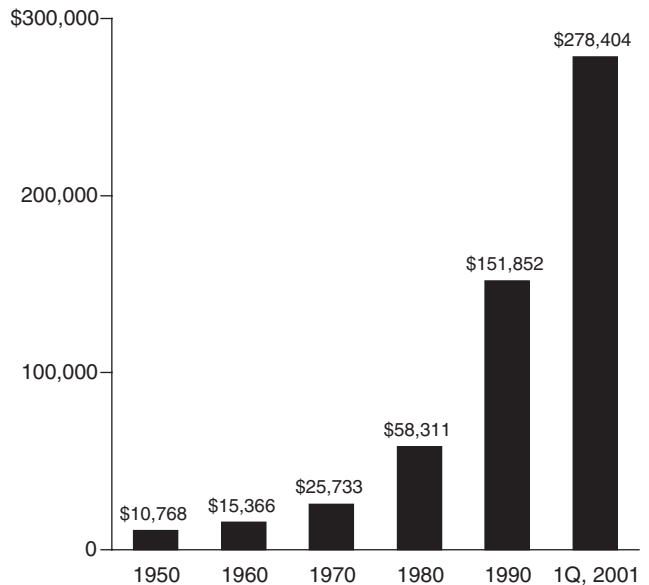
FIGURE 11
Total U.S. Debt

(\$ Trillions)



Sources: U.S. Federal Reserve Board of Governors, "Flow of Funds Accounts"; Office of Management and Budget, "Budget of the United States"; *EIR*.

FIGURE 12
Total U.S. Debt, Per Household



Sources: U.S. Federal Reserve Board of Governors, "Flow of Funds Accounts"; Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; U.S. Comptroller of the Currency; *EIR*.

- According to Moody's Investors Services, in the first half of 2001, ninety-three U.S. corporate junk bonds were defaulted on a record \$34 billion in debt. Junk bonds—high-yield, high-risk bonds—are a highly volatile subsector of corporate bonds. During September, the premium that ten-year junk bonds must pay above comparable ten-year U.S. Treasury bonds, rose to 7.50 percentage points, a very large and alarming spread. Thus, both U.S. regular corporate bonds and U.S. high-yield junk bonds are experiencing severe difficulty.

- The U.S. airline industry is heavily leveraged, with \$26.1 billion in debt. In the aftermath of the Sept. 11 deadly covert operation against the United States, which struck the airline industry's financial structure very hard, the airlines may default on a significant amount of this debt. Already, on Sept. 15, as a small step—but potential only the first of several—Continental Airlines announced that it would default on \$70 million in debt payments.

The implementation of the post-industrial-society policy unleashed the same process in government debt levels, which stand, at the end of the first quarter of 2001, at \$7.08 trillion. The debt of government consists of two principal components: the debt of the U.S. government, including the debt that is traded on the credit markets and the debt that is not traded on the credit markets; and the debt of state and local governments. The disastrous trajectory of government debt is very close to that of U.S. household debt.

Ultimately, the ruinous effect of the post-industrial society policy caused the total cumulative U.S. debt of all principal sectors—households, business, and government—to fly upward. **Figure 11** shows that total U.S. debt, which stood at

\$4.71 trillion in 1980, escalated to \$14.17 trillion in 1990, and \$29.48 trillion at the end of the first quarter of 2001. Thus, in the ten years-plus since 1990, \$15.31 trillion of cancerous debt was pumped into the U.S. economy—an amount, in one decade, five times larger than all of the Third World's foreign debt outstanding.

Now, we look at the totality of all debt circulating in, but also drawing resources from, the U.S. economy. We see that all the instabilities operating in the debt of business, households, and government, that brought the debt of each sector to its physical limits of survival, are now operating in a multiply-connected way upon the system as a whole.

Earlier, we determined the strictly household debt, on a per-household basis. The total U.S. debt of \$29.5 trillion, on a per-household basis, is shown in **Figure 12**. Each U.S. household must support more than a quarter of a million dollars of total U.S. debt. Using very conservative assumptions, *EIR* estimates that debt service on the present \$29.5 trillion debt—principal repayment and interest—will be \$4.23 trillion during 2001. This is equivalent to 40% of U.S. Gross Domestic Product, and is *greater than the entirety of the physical goods production of the U.S. economy*.

The debt parasite is sucking the U.S. economy dry. The continued operation of the U.S. debt bubble cannot co-exist with the durable survival of human existence. Either the debt is put through a Chapter 11 bankruptcy reorganization, or its implosion, brought on by instabilities in the U.S. and worldwide, will bring down the world financial system with it.

A Conversation With LaRouche In A Time Of Crisis

The following interview with Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., a Democratic Presidential pre-candidate in 2004, was prepared for "The LaRouche Connection," for televised broadcast on cable stations throughout the United States, on Sept. 18, 2001. He was interviewed by John Sigerson.

EIR: It's one week after the attacks on the Pentagon and on the World Trade Center. You have been making comments over the whole week about that, starting with the events as they were unfolding last Tuesday. What do you have to say to the American people now?

LaRouche: The point is, the first thing is, people are frightened—the first consideration. The nature of the events is frightening, especially for this generation, and most of this population. They are showing signs of great anxiety; of course, most acute in the D.C. area and the New York area. Under these conditions, people tend to become suggestible. They tend to have fantasies, exert bad judgment.

Now, the first thing a commander does under conditions of war—and there are certain things about this situation which are analogous to war, in the real sense. You must have your troops, the fighting troops, not panic-stricken, calm, realistic, don't try to pump them up with false confidence, but a realistic view of the situation, and a sense that you are effectively in charge. And that's what the American people need now, as opposed to what CNN, for example, and Fox News, have been doing with their television broadcasts. The worst possible thing you can do to the American people, to cause the worst kind of crisis.

Look at the situation.

First of all, what has happened to the United States is, on last Tuesday, the 11th, it came under attack by a mysterious force, which I know is some kind of rogue operation *inside* the security screen of the United States. This did not come from the Middle East. It didn't come from Europe. It didn't come from South America. There may be people who are

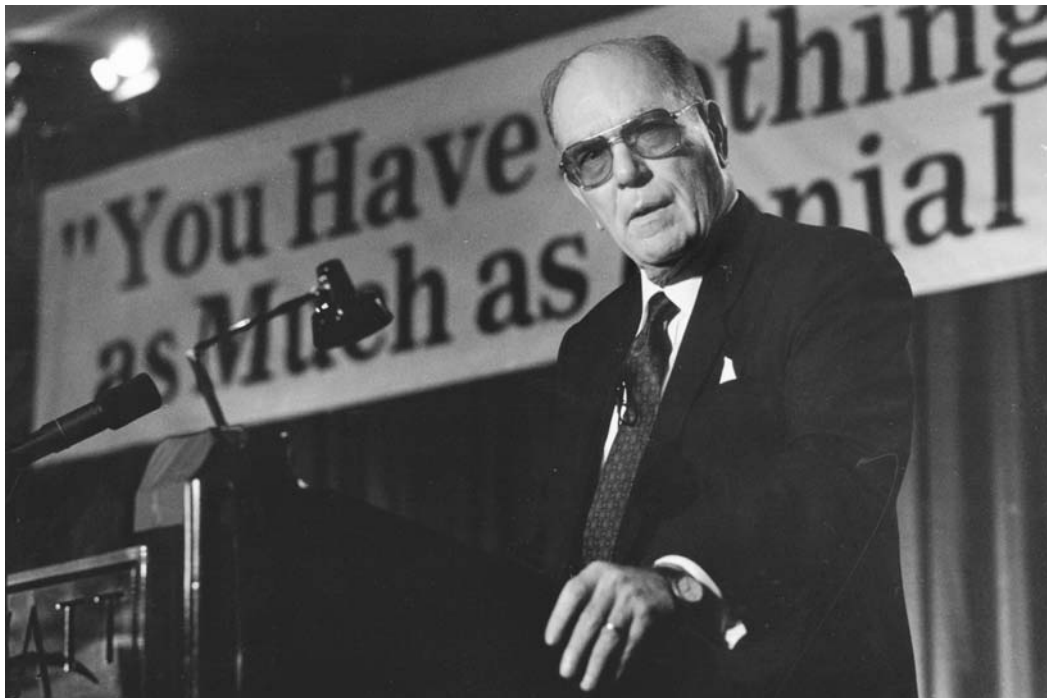
nationals from other parts of the world who were involved in this, but the operation is very sophisticated, and no one could do an operation like this, from *outside* the United States at present; there is no one who could do what was done here then.

So, we know it's a very high-level rogue operation inside our own country.

Now, that's not the only problem. When something like this happens, many other things begin to go wrong. People who are crazy, begin to do crazy things. People who are frightened, can be *set off*, shall we say, by these kinds of events, will do crazy things. So, you have a general insecurity situation inside the country.

So, you've got to calm the thing down. The President doesn't know who is behind this yet—I think that's a fairly safe thing to say. But we have to approach from a command standpoint—as like a hunter. What a hunter does, as opposed to the bang-bang guy who goes out with a gun and shoots in all directions, hoping to see something: A hunter stalks his prey in a very systematic way. What the hunter does, is reads the spoor, and tries to read the mind of that species of animal. Identify the species, identify the spoor, read the spoor, find out what kind of animal you're up against—with an animal.

Now, we're trying to find the perpetrators of this crime, not just to punish them, but to prevent them from doing what obviously they intend to do, something similar, worse, than they did on the 11th of September. So, therefore, you have to have a sense of a government which knows what it's doing, in defining who the enemy is, reading the enemy's mind from his spoor and from his capabilities, going at the problem in a systematic way, and turning to the American people and saying, "Here's what our situation is. Yes, we have an enemy within. It's a very powerful, very dangerous enemy. We don't know how far he's prepared to go, but we must conclude he's prepared to go further than he did on the 11th of September. But we're in charge. We're taking the following measures." That kind of thing.



*Lyndon H. LaRouche:
“My job is to say to the
American people what I
would say as President,
and hope that would be
echoed by the actual
incumbent, sitting
President, in the next
phase.”*

You’ve got to give the American people a sense—and particularly the American people—a sense that you care for them, that you understand their problems, that you’re in charge and you’re taking responsibility. And you’ve got to calm them down, with a sense, that kind of approach.

That’s what I tried to do in the course of the broadcast—I was talking to Jack Stockwell during this broadcast [see the *Feature* story in last week’s *EIR*], and Jack and I, in a sense, were talking to each other, but we were both aware of the large listening audience on the radio from that station at that time. And we knew that would be picked up and relayed to other parts of the country. And therefore my job, as, for example, a Presidential candidate, someone who knows what it is to be President, is to say to the American people what I would say as President, and hope that would be echoed by the actual incumbent, sitting President, in the next phase. And that’s what’s needed at this time.

There are no guarantees. I think we can lick the problem, but if the American people go crazy, or if they’re terrified by what CNN and Fox News and others are doing to them in the mass media, then we’re in real trouble.

EIR: Do you think the President is going to follow your advice?

LaRouche: I think there are, probably by now, there are indications that there are a number of the institutions of the United States who probably agree with me, and probably are thankful for what I did. I certainly know that many governments abroad, or leading circles in those governments, do agree with me.

I think that some of these people who are experts, have the ear of the President as his advisers, I think that they are reporting to him the kinds of things that I would wish them to report to him. There’s still a lot of confusion. Still a lot of things are being said, and by others, and things aren’t being done that should be done. But I think that to some degree, some of the message is getting through. I just hope, enough of the message, and I hope in time.

EIR: There’s obviously a large buildup, at least according to the media, for some kind of military operation in Afghanistan, as a punishment for Osama bin Laden, it seems. Do you think the United States should go into Afghanistan?

LaRouche: No, not at all. There may be a reason to do something like that, but at this point there is no reason to anticipate going into Afghanistan, or any other country, at this time.

The practical thing is to get a Middle East peace immediately, to end this war which is going on in Israel, in the area of Israel, to bring about peace there. You would hope that Sharon would cooperate with us, and realize that what he’s doing, in avoiding the kind of peace process which Oslo set into motion, that he’s actually contributing to a great danger to the United States, and many other countries at this time. Therefore, we would hope he would come to his senses, with other Israeli leaders, and work to calm this thing down. Because that’s our major danger.

Our major problem is *inside* the United States. There are two things we have to consider. It is not accidental that this attack, on us, occurred at precisely the time that the ongoing international monetary and financial collapse was reaching a

peak point, a point of crisis. And things like this, happen in times like this. So obviously, some very powerful group of people, inside our country, perhaps with some cooperation from outside, but essentially inside our country, decided to do the equivalent of a coup d'état against the United States. Which meant, methods of terror to make the population malleable, to accept what they're to do, and at some point, come forward, and actually represent a new kind of government of the United States, to replace the present government. That's their objective.

So therefore, one of the things we have to do, we have to preempt this, by dealing with the financial and monetary crisis now.

For example, right now the airline system of the United States is crashing. Not that the planes are crashing, but the finances are crashing. We can't have that. We cannot allow the essential airline industry, which is a part of our national infrastructure, to collapse. Therefore the government must step in, not with a bailout of Wall Street, but with a plan to supply credit and reorganization—that is, government-protected reorganization of the airline industry—to ensure this thing functions. And to give them a plan which would, perhaps over a year, or 10 years or 20 years, allow the industry to come back to full self-sustaining stability. That kind of protection.

LAROUCHE ON VIDEO

This interview is available
as a one-hour video,

**“Defeat The Rogue Enemy
Within The United States.”**

Order number EIRVI-2001-17 \$35

EIR NEWS SERVICE, INC.

P.O. Box 17390

Washington, D.C. 20041-0390

1-888-EIR-3258 (toll-free)

We accept Visa and MasterCard.

There are other things we must do. So therefore, the first thing is to realize we must act upon the general nature of the world situation, the effects of the international monetary and financial crisis, which is a point of danger. Things like the Middle East war, which must be calmed down, a point of danger. We must win the confidence of the American people for measures of this type. And we must act.

In that process we will weaken the potential of the enemy, who is now preparing to strike again. And if we make the American people aware of this, then no coup d'état could be successful in the United States. Then the enemy is morally, and politically, defeated, whatever power he represents. Those, I think, are the immediate objectives.

EIR: You have talked a lot in the past about a “Pearl Harbor effect” in the population, as being the only way to get the American population to effectively act, to realize the kind of solutions that Franklin Delano Roosevelt was able to implement, following Pearl Harbor. So you're saying, that this crisis, which some people have also compared to Pearl Harbor, could also have that effect.

LaRouche: Well, I had hoped to avoid anything like a Pearl Harbor effect. My view was, that—I had made certain proposals. Numbers of people around the world, including people close to the Vatican, for example, leading Italian politicians, or Senators, and members of the House of Deputies, and others; people from all over the world had endorsed my proposal for a New Bretton Woods, which means: Address the present financial crisis, by admitting that the system we've had for the past 30 years, has failed.

What Nixon set into motion in August 1971, the so-called floating-exchange-rate system, measures taken by Carter afterward, have been the biggest catastrophe the United States has faced economically in the 20th Century—it was a mistake! So, between 1945 and the middle of the 1960s, despite all the mistakes that were made in the period, we had an economy that worked. Europe recovered from a war and depression. South America survived. Japan was rebuilt. Other parts of the world benefitted. Some didn't. We didn't have cooperation with everybody, but it worked. The old system.

So, I said, simply, the American people are not prepared yet, nor other nations, to experiment with some new-fangled kind of approach. They are prepared to say, “This system isn't working. Hey, please, let's go back to the one that did work.” And therefore, if you would have enough political figures who would make that decision, and announce it to the American people, you would find a sudden change in the attitude of the American people. Because people, like our Americans, they're frightened people. They don't tell the truth. They deny things that frighten them. They pretend that something else is the problem, rather than the thing that frightens them the most. They will not face up to the idea of a general financial collapse, which threatens their bank, which threatens their employment, which threatens their community—they will not face

this reality, unless first, as Franklin Roosevelt understood this very clearly: You have to say, “We know your problem; we’re going to deal with it.”

At that point, when people have a credible offer of a solution for their problem, they will now admit the problem exists. Under those conditions, if enough American people, leaders, had said to the American people during the year 2000, during the Presidential election campaign, “This is the situation. This is what we have to do about it, this is what we have to be prepared to do.” The American people would have listened—or most of them. And politicians would then have the support of the American people, and we would have this thing under control.

If you don’t deal with a problem like this in a timely fashion, if government says, as the Gore campaign, and the Bush campaign, said in the year 2000, “We’re not going to talk about it”—not a single one of them said a word about the worst financial crisis in history, which was coming on down then. Not a word. They’re running for President! The biggest thing anyone’s going to face as President in the year 2001, is the worst financial crisis in modern history. Not a word. Not a whimper. They left the American people exposed psychologically, to the impact of something for which the American people were not prepared, psychologically.

If you try to run an operation like that, and you keep postponing—you pretend it’s not true, “Oh no, the market will always rebound,” things like that. When it hits, the shock will drive people into a state of anxiety, where their behavior becomes unpredictable, highly irrational, and dangerous. And that happened.

So, now we’ve come to a Pearl Harbor effect. As I saw in that famous Sunday, on Dec. 7, 1941, as I was walking the streets of New York that morning, Manhattan, and it was a strange atmosphere in the streets. It was Sunday. The streets were largely deserted. I walked into a hotel lobby where I had a business appointment, and I found out what was happening—Pearl Harbor had been struck. And during the rest of that day, people were running, looking for the recruiting offices, military recruiting offices. In panicked mobs. “I want to join up, I want to join up.” So, that was a Pearl Harbor effect which changed the behavior of the American people in one day.

And we’ve come to that time where we have a Pearl Harbor-like effect, not a good one, but an effect, and therefore we *have* to change now. So therefore, the leaders have to respond to this reality, and reassure the American people, not with phony promises, but reassure in a way that makes the American people ready to face the problem. And then work on the solutions.

EIR: You said that the enemy is within. Do you expect further attacks, and if so, it’s hard to imagine, but do you expect further attacks soon, or will the enemy wait for things to calm down?

LaRouche: No.

This attack that was done in New York and in Washington, targeted the people of the United States. What did they hit? They hit New York City. New York City is a symbol of the financial power of the United States—that’s only a symbol, it’s not really the financial power of the world, but it’s a symbol of that in people’s minds. It’s the greatest concentration, outside of London, of the financial center population. They attacked the *personnel* in the Pentagon, which is the command of the military forces. These were psychological attacks against the U.S. population. It was not an attempt to kill the President—no sign of it. And, as I read the mind of the enemy, the enemy had no intention to kill the President *at this time*. Maybe later, yes. Though the people who said there was a threat to the life of the President, were right. Anytime something like this happens, the Secret Service, and other agencies, have to assume there’s a threat to the President, and act as if they had actual knowledge of a threat, under those conditions, even if there’s no actual threat known. The very fact of an attack on New York City in that way, indicates that there is a threat to the President of the United States; you don’t do that to the United States, without representing a potential threat, immediately, to the life of the President.

Because, what do you want to do with it? Why do you want to attack the United States? Obviously, to defeat it. How can you defeat it with an attack like that? Well, maybe, bring down its government, attack its centers of government. They weren’t at that, this time. This time, they were trying to *panic* the American people.

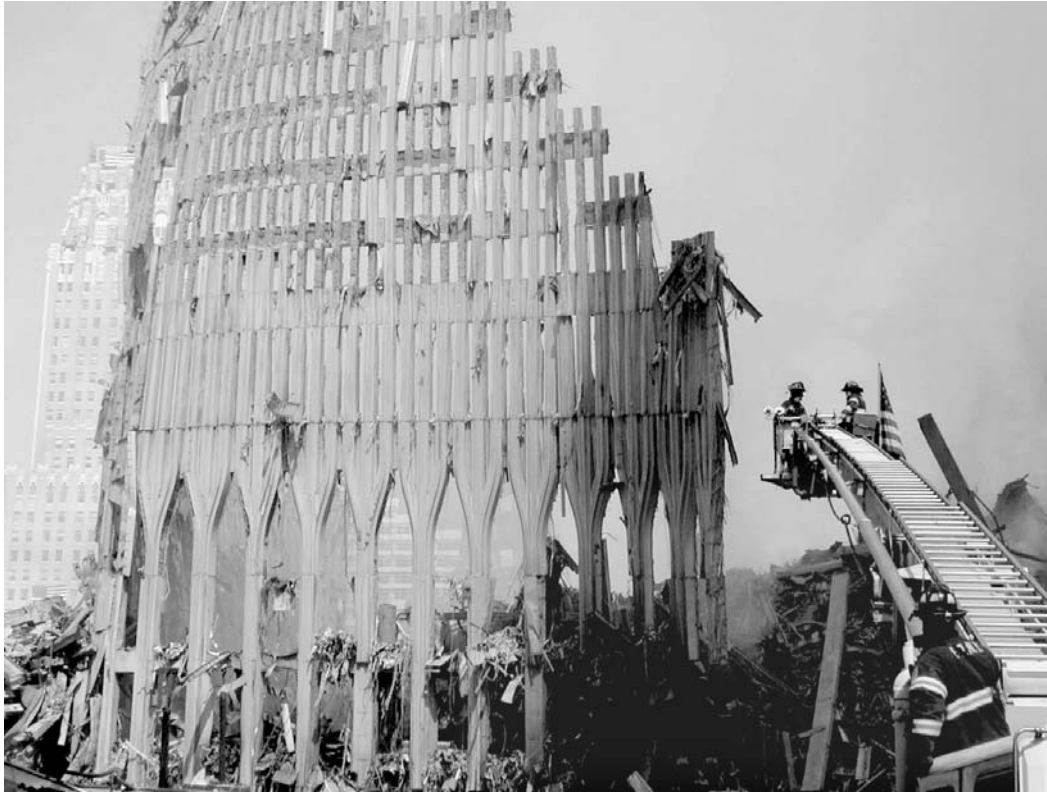
Now that means that they’re not ready to make the coup d’état yet. That means that they’ll be looking for a next operation which would probably, knowing the mind of the animal, will be different than this operation, that just happened. But it will be a larger-scale attack on the American population.

Then, if the population is sufficiently malleable, by being terrified by this, then they might go for the actual coup d’état. But we’re looking at a threat of a coup d’état against the United States government.

Now, therefore, I know how these things can be done. I’ve been at this counterintelligence for a long time.

So, we’re playing a mind game against an animal, in the forest, an animal whose spoor I have read, and whose necessary species I know. I do not know the names of the animals. I don’t know where they’re located. I can guess. Therefore, we’re playing a mind game against the enemy, which is this animal—the coup potential, the rogue element inside our security forces, with whatever allies it has and accomplices it has. Therefore, we have to conduct our policy not merely to find him, and neutralize him, but we also have to take measures which will frustrate his ability to achieve the effects for which he aims.

Therefore, we have to do as I say. First of all, you have to calm the population; you have to say what the enemy’s nature is. Stop talking about Arab terrorists; this is not our problem. There are problems of that type in the world, but this is not



The attack was launched against New York City, as the symbol of financial power of the United States. Here, recovery operations at the World Trade Center on Sept. 18.

our problem here. Name the names—as much as we can. Say what the danger is. Say we're determined to stop it, and say that if the enemy tries to run a coup d'état, the American people will rise up and destroy him if he tries it.

That's the first thing to be made clear. Because we don't know where he is. We don't know where to hunt him out. We don't have his name, but we know what kind of an animal he is, and we know what his game is. Therefore, we maneuver, as you do in warfare, where you don't see the enemy's eyes. You know his troops are there, and you deal with him accordingly.

EIR: Well, let's get this a little bit clearer. I mean, there are people in the United States now who are arguing that it's the U.S. government that did it. I've heard arguments going so far as to say, that George Bush did it himself. Now, you're saying that it's rogue elements *inside* the government.

LaRouche: They're inside the government, probably. But you have Mr. X—see, Mr. X, on the one hand, is a government official, or a member of some part of the security establishment. Maybe a retired general officer, acting in some other capacity. So, you know him by his right name, his ordinary name. But he has another identity, as a member of this organization.

Also, in these kinds of things, an operation like this has a very tricky command structure. The command structure is designed to be an efficiently centralized command structure,

but on a need-to-know basis, so the various elements that are being deployed, really don't know what they're doing. We've seen this before.

EIR: But, inside the United States.

LaRouche: Inside the United States. The danger lies *inside* the United States. An outside attack on us would be dangerous to anyone, any enemy. We don't have much power left, but we have that kind of power. Nobody better attack the United States from the outside. We are vulnerable to an attack delivered by an agency from the inside. And that's something I think frightens some people in government, who may suspect I'm right on this one.

How do you tell the American people they have to look for the danger from the inside? Isn't it convenient to say, we're going to go out and hit somebody, particularly when you have idiots like CNN, and Fox News, clamoring for the United States to go out and run a "clash of civilizations," to turn the planet into a global religious war, in attacking a billion Muslims on this planet—stirring up you know not what else?

They're nuts. And the first thing is to shut these guys down. Don't take away their civil rights, but come out and say, "These are clowns, don't listen to them."

If the President of the United States says, "Don't listen to CNN, don't listen to Fox News, they're a bunch of irresponsible clowns lying to you, and just trying to drive you crazy," it probably would be a very good thing for him to do.

EIR: You've gone through what Americans shouldn't fear. What should your average American *do* under these circumstances?

LaRouche: First of all, is face the truth.

He needs some help. I found that what we're doing, what I'm doing and my associates are doing, and others, is working. That people to whom we speak — first thing you do is, how do you speak to American people? Speak in a calm voice, even, level, calm — "Relax, friend." "Let's think about this, think about what you're saying, think about what you're being told. Do you really think it's true?"

Get people from panicking, get them to think. We find, it works. Oh, you'll have a few people who are crazy already, driven crazy by this stuff. But most people will tend to think, if you approach them in the right away.

So, first of all, we have to, I, my associates, and others, have to approach the American people calmly: Say, "Look, it's a terrible threat. We don't deny it. There's a terrible depression coming down. Don't deny it." But we say, we can lick these things. We can defeat the enemy. We can control this depression. We can survive this quite nicely. We did it under Roosevelt; we've learned lessons, we can do it again. So we don't need to worry about that. What we need to worry about, is, can we get ourselves together, to get the government to do what it has to do.

That's what has to be done essentially. If you got the American people mobilized behind you, on the basis of that kind of voice, that kind of determination, you now have an army, the army of the people of the United States. The army will mobilize as an army, to fight the enemy it has. And I think this army will do fairly well.

EIR: In 1995, your magazine, *EIR*, put out a *Special Report* which discussed in great detail, the British intelligence involvement in all sorts of terrorist activities internationally, and domestically. Do you think there's a British involvement in the current operations?

LaRouche: Yes. There are probably two sides in Britain on this one, as there are in this country.

For example, terrorism, modern terrorism, in the present form, was unleashed as a mass phenomenon in Europe, the United States, and elsewhere in 1968. Some of the same people who were leaders, or key participants, in terrorism in 1968, such as, for example, the Basque terrorists in Spain, have been continuously functioning as terrorists to the present day.

EIR: That's the ETA.

LaRouche: The ETA. They're part of this operation. They were part of the operation. . . . Remember, we had this planned terrorist deployment in Washington, D.C. for the end of September. This was headed up by an international intelligence figure named Teddy Goldsmith. Teddy Goldsmith is the brother of the deceased Jimmy Goldsmith, who is a key part of Iran-Contra, what we called Iran-Contra, that created the

Afghansi operation, which created Osama bin Laden — created him. So this was a British-American-Israeli operation, essentially — this terrorist operation — and it was used for political effects. It was not a bunch of independent terrorists running around organizing terrorist organizations. These things were organized from the top, by the so-called secret, or special warfare branches of government, or similar kinds of government agencies, and powerful agencies, financial and so forth.

So, part of this was British intelligence; you had an element in the United States. Take the United States in the past 25 years.

The terrorism which created the Afghansi was first launched on behalf of the United States by Zbigniew Brzezinski, the man who designated Jimmy Carter to be nominated as President of the United States, and who became his National Security Adviser. It was under Brzezinski that the Afghansi was created, as an Afghan operation against the Soviet system. It was sort of like a Vietnam operation against the Soviet system.

So, this kind of terrorism is that. That has continued to the present day.

In the 1980s, in the name of counter-terrorism, operating out of one branch of the National Security Council, you had what became known as Iran-Contra. This was another level.

Now, you had the 1970s terrorism, which was organized out of government agencies. In Italy, in France, and so forth. You had the 1980s terrorism, which was organized by the same forces. British — and the British, Israeli, and U.S. forces were key in this stuff. Certain elements of NATO — "funny-funny" departments of NATO — were involved.

Today, this crowd, that is now training and directing the operational aspects of the terrorism planned for Washington, D.C. for the end of this month, this crowd is trained by people who were part of the generation of '68 terrorists, part of the generation of the 1970s terrorists, part of the generation of the 1980s terrorists. So you have a terrorist capability loose on this planet. And this is known, it can be identified, it can be dealt with, it can be exposed, and if you expose it adequately, you can neutralize it.

EIR: So, you're saying that the enemy that committed this act, one week ago, although U.S.-based, or based partially in the United States, could be using these elements, like bin Laden, and so forth.

LaRouche: I think bin Laden is not too important. I don't think he's particularly significant for this particular operation. But the same people who, as a command group, were operating in things like the terrorism of the 1960s, '70s, '80s, who were involved in Iran-Contra — which was actually a terrorist operation, if you want to know, an irregular warfare operation. The same people are loose, and it is in that command structure, that somebody could pull together a group of people who have access to all kinds of resources,



The Afghansi were created on behalf of the United States by Zbigniew Brzezinski, in order to encircle the Soviet Union with an “arc of crisis.” This is the kind of mentality that could have launched the terrorist attacks on New York and Washington.

and know how to do these things.

Because the mind that runs this kind of special warfare operation is a special kind of military mind. So you’re looking for top-grade military-strategic specialists, who know how to set up an operation as skillful and technologically polished as this attack on New York and Washington was. No amateur is going to do this; no rough-and-tumble terrorist can do that. They can do certain things; they’re part of the auxiliaries of the operation. But they’re not the people who can set up the kind of operation we’re presented with.

And we have this element—the command element is still here. Nobody’s exposed it. It’s not been caught. It’s ready to strike again. And with the behavior of CNN and so forth, it’s being given all the encouragement it needs to strike at its choosing.

The only defense we have now, is an increasing awareness, in some part of the political command-structure and elsewhere, possibly including key people in the White House, who, while not saying much about it publicly, are aware that this kind of problem exists. And therefore, they are probably beginning to act.

The only thing that will prevent the enemy from acting, is our taking some kind of preemptive action of that type. If you expose the problem—a terrorist problem, a cover-up problem—you largely weaken it, if not destroy it.

EIR: Do you think that this has anything to do with the Oklahoma bombing?

LaRouche: Well, it’s the same kind of operation. The Oklahoma bombing obviously required a capability which Timothy McVeigh did not have, nor his associate. Somebody decided to put the lid on it. He was willing to have himself killed as a martyr for the cause.

Now, what about these guys who flew planes into the Pentagon, or into the two buildings in New York City? They’re willing to be martyrs for a cause. They have such pleasure in killing themselves, they could do that with precision. Timothy McVeigh advertised himself as a man who was willing to do what was done at Oklahoma City with precision—well, not precision; he didn’t have the capability. But you have organizations like that—and obviously McVeigh came from an organization like that—which is why I protested so loudly against the way in which he was railroaded into a quick conviction. What we needed was counterintelligence, against whatever was really behind what he did.

The problem was, from my standpoint, that when this happened at Oklahoma City, very soon higher authorities stepped in, and put the lid on other leads that might have led to others—“We got the man! Try him! Hang him! Get rid of him! Cover it up!” Like a cat covering up what it just did.

EIR: What do you think foreign governments could do, right now, in order to help the United States? I know there are a lot of foreign governments that are very, very wary of what they *think* the United States is about to do, with the Middle East adventure. They're terrified, in fact.

LaRouche: They're afraid that—they think the United States is proposing to do things that are crazy, for the United States and for everyone concerned. That is, launching a so-called revenge attack. Revenge is the worst idea in military science. You never practice revenge in military practice—never! You win wars—winning means a peaceful, successful conclusion to a conflict. And your objective is to achieve that, with the least expenditure of time and effort possible, especially life.

You never go to war for revenge. We had that in the European experience, in the period from 1511-1648, which is the period in which Europe was dominated, and almost destroyed, by religious war—

EIR: That was the Thirty Years War.

LaRouche: But also from 1511; all the wars of the 16th Century. Most of the major wars—wars of the Netherlands, all the other wars—were largely religious wars. In these religious wars, the character of the warfare was revenge. In the Crusades, there was an element of the same thing. The character of the warfare was religious warfare—revenge.

There are other things in history of the same kind. You never fight war for revenge! You never chase a defeated enemy and try to make war on him. You try to induce him to surrender, or to come to an agreement which ends the causes of the war. And if you have a peace agreement, you honor it. You don't look for victims; you don't look for revenge.

Revenge is a motive which leads to new dark ages of civilization. People who pose it, don't know what they're doing, and should be kept out of political and military command! Fire them! Don't keep them in there! They're a menace to peace and civilization.

So that's one concern, but there's another aspect to this. The governments of the world are afraid, not of terrible things that the United States might do—that's not the fear. The fear, as expressed in France and in Germany in the past week, for example, is the fear that—and they use this language—that this kind of attack will cause a clash of civilizations.

Now, "clash of civilizations" is the language of Zbigniew Brzezinski. Now, Brzezinski represents the kind of mentality—I'm not saying that Brzezinski is behind the terrorist attacks on New York and Washington, but Brzezinski represents the state of mind of the kind of person who would want to do that. He might not *intend* to do that. But his state of mind would lead at least other people to do that.

EIR: As an attack against the former Soviet Union?

LaRouche: No, the purpose is very simple. The possibility now—and it's coming, rapidly—the Eurasian continent, and

its adjoining islands, has been moving into a step-by-step cooperation, economic cooperation, for rejuvenation of that continent from the conditions of ongoing financial and monetary collapse. This would mean that the continent would tend to be united as an economic force, for economic purposes.

Western Europe, for example, which is bankrupt, would now have a market opened in China, India, and elsewhere, for export of high-technology. You would have long-term agreements, large-scale infrastructure projects which would create vast new employment opportunities, and new wealth in Eurasia. This would make Eurasia a power.

Now, there are certain people, in the United States and Britain, who see themselves as the English-speaking, maritime power that rules the world. And they see any such development, involving Japan, Russia, China, India, Southeast Asia, Western Europe—that kind of cooperation—they see as a threat, in the long term, to their continued ability to rule this planet, as a maritime, financier power.

Therefore, there are some people, like Brzezinski, and Kissinger, who say, "Break it up." How do you break it up? Well, you start wars. We've had two world wars over this issue, in the last century. The British organized World War I, and they're solely responsible for it. Other people were idiots, but the British monarchy, specifically organized it, as a geopolitical war, to prevent France, Germany, Russia, Japan, China, from cooperating around ideas such as the Trans-Siberian Railroad, or the Berlin-Baghdad Railroad. To break that up, the British ran an operation to put France and Russia, against Germany, Austro-Hungary, and so forth. We finally got in—in the war. But, that was a geopolitical war.

World War II was started as a geopolitical war: Some British interests, and some financial interests in New York City—Averell Harriman and company—put Hitler into power in January 1933, with the intent, that Hitler would move Germany for an attack on the Soviet Union, and then France and Britain would attack the rear of Germany, while Germany was deeply involved in conquering the Soviet Union. That was their plan. It wasn't going to work. So, therefore, the British got the United States to get into the war. We got in happily, because we wanted to defeat Hitler.

But, that's how that war had happened. We're now headed for the potential *third* geopolitical war in a hundred years. And, Brzezinski wants to start it, to prevent the nations of Central Asia, as being a fulcrum point for bringing East Asia and Western Europe into contiguity.

My view, of course, is that, it's in our interest, that Eurasia should unite in that way, for an economic recovery, in Asia; in which we would hope that the United States would participate, and find that as a market for what we should go back to producing and exporting into this part of the world. But, some people, in the United States and Britain, think differently.

Now, the key weapon these guys have: They say, could they induce Israel to start a religious war in the Middle East? Israel could not win a war in the Middle East, now. They

have the conventional ability to win a war; but *they could not occupy and hold the territory*. They would be destroyed by the attempt to occupy and hold adverse territory. So, they would be forced to go to so-called weapons of mass destruction. That would be sufficient to throw the whole continent into flames. Some people say, "We don't want the Israelis to do that." Other people say, "The United States has to do that. We have to do that. We have to keep the Israelis out, the way it was done with Desert Storm. Keep the Israelis out; *we'll* do the job, on Iraq." And, the same thing is coming back now.

So, there are people who have a *mentality* which tends to push them into schemes of this type. You have a war-game that was run in July 2000, in New York, at the CFR. [See article in *National*.]

EIR: New York Council on Foreign Relations —

LaRouche: Yes. Which ran this simulation: What do you do when an economic crisis — along these kinds of lines.

So, we have people, typified by Brzezinski — people like that — who, in the establishment, are talking and thinking in these terms. So, therefore, why assume that there are not other people in the establishment, maybe with general or flag officer rank, or retired, and others, who think the same thing, share the same thoughts, and say, "Well, we're men of action. We're going to do something about it. How do we get the United States to go that way? Well, you terrify the United States; you overthrow the government; you establish the equivalent of a military dictatorship. *And we go gung-ho!*" Right?

And, that's the kind of danger.

So, therefore, what happens in Russia — which is key in this thing? The key nation for cooperation, with the United States, is Russia. Russia is on bad times; so are we. It does not have the degree of military power it had 10 years, 12 years ago. But, it is a great power, still. It has the command structure at the top, including military intelligence and other elements of command structure, which are that of a great power. And, it's the greatest power on this planet, after the United States, in terms of this capability.

Russia wishes to recover. It has a President, Putin, who is oriented toward recovery and Eurasian cooperation, who has sought and is willing to cooperate with the United States. If we and Russia — if the President of the United States and the President of Russia — agree on this problem, and say we're going to outflank it, under those circumstances, the nations of Western Europe will rejoice, and will cooperate. And much of the rest of the world will cooperate. And, then, as a global force of allied nations, or nations which are acting as partners, we could bring this problem under control. That's the possibility.

So, therefore, yes: They are concerned. What they're *afraid* of, is that, if we *don't* get the kind of cooperation, between the United States and Eurasia; between the United States and Russia, and with Western Europe, China, India, and so forth — Japan, and so forth — unless we get that kind of

cooperation, this world is headed for Hell.

So, therefore, the immediate, obvious danger, is: The United States will do something foolish, in military adventures, in so-called reprisal warfare. The more general danger is, that we don't cooperate, for a much higher purpose, of bringing this world into order, where this kind of threat no longer arises.

EIR: On the financial situation: Yesterday, the stock market opened. It went down quite a bit. I think, today, the airlines went to the White House, hat in hand, asking for a huge amount of government aid — direct aid — to help bail them out. The government seems disposed to giving large quantities of money, for, obviously, the reconstruction of New York — the World Trade Center; but, seems to also want to give a lot of money elsewhere. Is this the right direction to go? Or, what would be the effect if they just continued to print money this way?

LaRouche: A bailout is absolutely wrong. You have two tendencies, in the United States, on this issue. There's a general understanding, we have to deal with this financial collapse. Wall Street is about to go under. No question about it. Greenspan, and similar, like-minded idiots, are hitting the panic button. "Bail out! Bail out! Bail out! At any price! Bail out for tomorrow! Bail out for tomorrow! Bail out for tomorrow! We don't care about next week: Bail out tomorrow —!" They're crazy. They're men of desperation.

There are other people in the woodwork, who are key bankers, political influentials, who disagree strongly with Greenspan, and say, we've got to do other things — of the kind that I've been proposing.

Now, the government should not pour out money, to bail out bankrupt corporations. You don't do that in a private bankruptcy, do you? You have a firm. You want to save the firm. The firm's accounts show that it is technically, financially bankrupt. What do you do? You put the firm under *bankruptcy protection*. You want it to continue to function. You freeze certain things. You come in and give it protection, against foreclosure. You come in — . Now, you get a line of credit organized, organized by the government; not money, but a line of government credit — like store credit. The government creates a line of credit, which is a guarantee, that this company will be able to function — or this group of companies, this industry, will be able to function in its normal fashion, over the next 10, 20 years. It's undergoing reorganization, will find a way of dealing with this pile of unpaid bills, which it can't handle, at present.

So, you don't want more stock speculation. You don't want to boost the stock, by a big infusion of money. What you want to do, is, you want to walk in and say, "Okay, boys. We'll give you bankruptcy protection, as an industry. An emergency has been created; an emergency, which has been created by the world financial crisis; an emergency which has been aggravated, by what has happened here, with this

incident in New York and Washington, which was terrible. Therefore, under the conditions of emergency, we will give you protection. The power of government will protect you. You will also be given—we'll go to the Congress. We'll get you a long-term line of credit. What do you need? Ten? Twenty years, to rebuild? You'll get it! Not as cash. Not as payment to your stockholders: But insurance that you continue to do that job that you're doing. That you will function. That you will maintain your equipment. You'll maintain your flights."

Just the same way we used to protect the railroads. It's a national asset. It's an essential part of our national infrastructure. We need it. Therefore, we're not going to sit back, and watch it go down the drain. It's *ours*. It may be private companies, but the benefit these private companies are giving us, is *ours*. Therefore, we protect *our interest* in what they're doing, and keep them functioning.

We have a number of cases like that. We have a situation like that in much of the energy industry—and utility area. Same thing. We're going to have other sections of the economy, that are going to go under—the same thing. What we have to do, is reorganize the finances. Put the shebang under bankruptcy reorganization. Organize lines of credit—not pour money out—to get people back to work.

And, what we have to do, above all, is, put the U.S. economy back above breakeven. Look, for the past years, the United States has been running a massive current account deficit. That is, we have been earning less than we have been spending, in buying from the world. Therefore, for a great number of years, this means that we have been operating as bankrupts, been operating at a loss. We no longer have the ability to *generate* the wealth to pay our own bills. We have been borrowing money from the world—from yen, and other parts of the world, flooding in as financial capital; we've been printing paper money, at a hyperinflationary rate, as a way of keeping it going. We can't go on like this!

The solution is: We can reorganize everything. But, how are you going to have a viable company, or a viable national economy, when you get through with all the reorganizing? You have to have a growth factor. It means you have to put people to work, producing wealth. We have a vast infrastructure gap in this country, and in the world. We must do two things: We must have an export drive, in cooperation with Eurasia, especially, in which we are now going to commit ourselves to produce products that the world *needs* for the development of its infrastructure: rail systems, and other kinds of things they need; technology needed for local communities, around the world. We're going to produce that, on long-term arrangements. We, at the same time, are going to increase our internal, domestic employment, by cranking up some of the infrastructure development we desperately need, such as the utility industry. So, we will crank it up.

So, we will now bring the economy above a loss ratio, which—we're now operating at a loss, as the current account

deficit teaches us. We must now go to the profit side, where we are actually producing more and earning more, than we're spending. Now, the way to do that, is not to cut the number of people who eat. The way to do it, is to put a number of the people who are unemployed, or inadequately employed, into producing things we need.

So, that's what government has to do.

EIR: Well, that's good! Do you have any final comments?

LaRouche: No, I think, just what I said, at the beginning. We're in a *terrible* crisis, the worst crisis we've faced, probably since the Civil War in our country, and since a long time in the history of European civilization. It's a terrible crisis. It's awful. We saw what happened in New York; what happened in Washington: It's awful. It could become much worse.

Some of us think about what our lives mean for the future of humanity. And we act, not because of what benefit we calculate for ourselves, personally, in the here and now. We estimate what we should do and what we do for future generations of humanity. When people used to have children, and maintain families, and didn't get divorces every time they didn't like the dinner, that one or the other cooked—you had long-term perspectives on the basis of children and grandchildren. People would locate their connection to the future, in terms of the family. That has not become so fashionable, nowadays. Usually, the children are taught in school to hate their parents, and so forth: It's not a very good situation.

But, there are some of us around, who still think that way: that the importance of our lives lies not in what we get, but it lies in what we give, to the future of humanity. People who think like that, as I do, are leaders. They're not only leaders, because they're qualified to be leaders—because that *does* qualify them to be leaders—but, they're just *committed* to be leaders. It's like a profession. It's like being a doctor. It's like being a teacher. You don't do it, because you want to get money; some do, of course. But, you do it, because you think that's what you, as a person, should do *with your life*. The teacher looks at the children, and says, "What's going to *become* of these children, as a result of my being a teacher?" The physician thinks, "What's going to happen to my community, as a result of my being a physician?" They have a sense of *identity*, which reaches beyond their mortal life. They're leaders, on all levels.

We, who are leaders, or who have the capacity to think as leaders, must take the crisis of our time, think as leaders, and try to impart our sense of building the future, to the rest of our citizens. And, say to them, that, no matter what happens, to any of us, we guarantee, that your life will not be wasted. That, whatever good you do, the rest of us are dedicated to perpetuate, for the benefit of the future of humanity. And, you can smile, because your future, in that sense, is assured—your sense of identity.

World Looks To The U.S. To Change Failed Policies

by Paul Gallagher

As virtually all nations condemned the Sept. 11 attacks, the world was nonetheless waiting for the United States to respond to the crisis by changing its foreign policies. Despite President George W. Bush's "if you're not with us, you're against us," for most potential allies, the axioms of recent and present American strategy cannot succeed.

Nations from Mexico to Russia to Malaysia have seen terrorist and pro-terrorist insurgencies supported, funded, headquartered by Britain, the United States, the Inter-American Dialogue, the George Soros-funded non-governmental organizations; and seen their own efforts against such destabilization branded "human rights violations." Foreign leaders meeting with President Bush or Secretary of State Colin Powell have also made it "diplomatically" known, that the economic and foreign economic policies of the United States have been contributing to the deadly problem of terrorist irregular warfare. Under the hard shock of the deadly attacks on New York and Washington, with the Bush Administration facing strategic destabilization and financial collapse simultaneously, dramatic policy shifts are necessary and possible.

The widespread international radio appearances and newspaper coverage of Lyndon LaRouche's views and statements after Sept. 11, reflects this anticipation of a possible shift. In the interview published in this issue of *EIR*, LaRouche insists that the first things the United States must do to defend itself, are to deal with the financial and economic crisis, and to achieve Middle East peace rather than be driven to war in support of the faction backing Israel's Prime Minister Ariel Sharon. In a Sept. 20 interview with Italy's widely heard Radio Radicale, LaRouche went further. "My approach to all this," he told the Italian audience, is

"to use the crisis as the occasion, in a sense, to evangelize people back to a conception of what man is. The only real cure of this problem, is *agapē*." The U.S. Presidency, LaRouche said, "is looking into alternatives to the kind of insanities which seem to be U.S. policy right now. And very important is the cooperation which the President is enjoying with other countries. Cooperation with Russia is very important, as well as with China."

'Deal With Relevant Issues'

This cooperation begs changes from the United States. China's President Jiang Zemin held discussions on Sept. 19 with Russian President Vladimir Putin, French President Jacques Chirac, and British Prime Minister Tony Blair on the crisis, publicly urging all to "keep calm and deal with relevant issues cautiously." China's Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan was to visit the United States the next day. On Sept. 18, the Chinese Foreign Ministry officially declared, "We should crack down on all international terrorism. . . . The United States has asked China to provide assistance in the fight against terrorism. China, by the same token, . . . ask[s] the United States to give its support and understanding in the fight against terrorism and separatists," he said. "We should not have double standards." The clear reference is to Tibetan and other separatists in southwest China; the Chinese did *not* raise any demands regarding U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, but insisted NATO consult at the UN before taken military action in Eurasia outside Western Europe.

The United States has yet to consult the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), a task-oriented alliance of China, Russia, and four of the five Central Asian Republics, formed in 1996 precisely to deal with the threat of "Taliban" terrorism



President Bush with Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld on Sept. 16: Coalitions cannot be built on U.S. media story lines, but on new policies that solve real crises.

out of Afghanistan into Central and South Asia as a whole. The SCO is now being strongly supported by Thailand and Malaysia; the latter nation's pro-terrorist insurgency was openly supported by former Vice President Al Gore, in his notorious 1998 speech in Kuala Lumpur calling for the overthrow of the Mahathir government.

As of Sept. 20, Russia, India, Iran, Tajikistan, and France were preparing a meeting of their foreign ministers in the Tajik capital, Dushanbe, in an effort to rebuild the Afghan opposition to the Taliban, known as the Northern Alliance. Paris had announced the urgent preparation of this meeting just three days after the U.S. massacres of Sept. 11. Uzbekistan's President Islam Karimov sent an urgent public message to the United States: "First dry out the flow of funds from financial centers to the terrorists." Kazakhstan's national security adviser came to Washington and told U.S. officials that nothing less than an end to Afghanistan's civil war and to the huge flow of arms (and drugs) there, could succeed. But U.S. policy has been based on regarding as an enemy, one of the nations considered by all in the region to be key to this, Iran.

President Karimov's call to "first dry out the flow of funds" point toward crucial changes of policy. This is particularly true, taken in context of issues raised by Serbia's Interior Minister Dusan Mihajlovic, concerning "bin Laden bases" in Bosnia, Kosovo, Albania, and Macedonia.

London has been, and continues to be, the international communications and fundraising headquarters for the majority of the most dangerous terrorist networks operating internationally. (The United States has refused numerous petitions from nations as distinct as Egypt and Israel, to pressure its "special ally" Great Britain, to shut down what has been jok-

ingly called the headquarters of "Osama bin London.") In addition, NATO, since the 1999 Rambouillet "Balkans negotiations" and the subsequent bombing war against Serbia, has been aggressively supporting the Albanian Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA), against both moderate Albanian parties and surrounding Balkan nations. NATO is therefore effectively protecting the large-scale traffic into Europe of heroin, nearly all of which comes from Afghanistan and is trafficked by the Albanian mafia bound up with KLA irregular warfare. This in turn feeds large volumes of funds and guns to pro-terrorist warfare all over Eurasia.

The same principles of necessary policy corrections apply to British support, tolerated or abetted by the United States, for the ongoing Chechen insurrection against Russia. Or to the United

States' high-profile support for the pro-terrorist political forces who overthrew Peru's Fujimori government—and whose co-thinkers met this week in Cochabamba, Bolivia and sent "fraternal greetings" to the attackers of the World Trade Center and the Pentagon.

No Clash Of Civilizations

The most important issue is a change in the overall principle guiding U.S. policy, to one of supporting and joining rapid economic development along the Eurasian Land-Bridge, as Lyndon LaRouche has proposed it. There has been intense public urging from among U.S. allies in Europe, from both governments and other leaders, that the United States abandon entirely the "clash of civilizations" policy of the West against Islam for the 21st Century. So universal have been these calls from leading Europeans, that even the two principal authors of the "clash of civilizations" doctrine—Harvard's Samuel Huntington and former U.S. National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski—have been forced to move publicly away from it during this crisis.

LaRouche stated the problem to Radio Radicale: "Under these conditions, the United States and these countries, and Western Europe together, can lead a group of nations which can develop a solution, an alternative to the present crisis. And the problem, therefore, is to have the key figure of the United State, who is now President, George Bush, to *see* this situation." And LaRouche added, "To my knowledge, at this time, the institutions of the United States Executive branch, at least a great part of it, are recognizing the existence of the problem I have described; they do not fully accept yet everything I have said, but they recognize that I am generally right."

Bush Gets Tough With Sharon . . . Finally

by Jeffrey Steinberg

In the wake of the assault on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon on Sept. 11, the Bush Administration has apparently decided to put some serious pressure on the Sharon government in Israel, to force it to engage in genuine peace negotiations with the Palestinian Authority. Naturally, of course, Richard Perle and the Defense Department's Paul Wolfowitz are typical of those intensifying their demands for the directly contrary policy, of a blind "snipe hunt" bombing-attack against any of all nations on lists of targets proposed by Henry Kissinger, Perle's crowd, and numerous others of that faction.

The shift in administration policy was largely driven by the fact, that no credible appearance of an international coalition against the currently alleged authors of the Sept. 11 attack would be possible, unless the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is in the process of being settled. The Bush Administration needs the active backing of Arab and Islamic governments, no matter what kind of action is taken against what some have alleged to have been the Islamic authors of these terror attacks on New York City and Washington, D.C. To secure that support, Bush would have to reverse his administration's de facto endorsement of the Israeli IDF command's war of extermination against the Palestinian Authority.

A Blunder By Sharon

On Sept. 14, President Bush held a telephone discussion with Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon, in which the President asked Israel to resume cease-fire and peace talks with Palestinian Authority President Yasser Arafat. According to several government sources, Sharon responded to the President's request by launching into a diatribe against Arafat, branding him "Israel's Osama bin Laden," a reference to the "Iran-Contra"-created financier of the Afghans mujahideen being touted in the world media as the architect of the Sept. 11 attacks. Sharon followed his attack on Arafat by cancelling a meeting between Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and Arafat that had been scheduled to take place on Sept. 16.

Sharon's crass response to President Bush's call for cooperation provoked an angry reaction from the President and from other Cabinet officials, according to sources. Over the weekend of Sept. 15-16, with apparent encouragement from the Bush Administration, Arafat announced a unilateral cease-fire, and ordered the Palestinian Authority police to crack down on all networks engaging in paramilitary actions against Israel. He went so far as to order the police to refrain

from returning fire, even if they were attacked by the Israeli Defense Forces (IDF).

Within hours of the Arafat move, on Sept. 16, Israeli Defense Minister Bimjamin Ben-Eliezer officially announced that Israel would withdraw all IDF units from the territories under Palestinian Authority control. Sharon announced that if the Palestinian cease-fire held for 48 hours, he would permit Peres to meet Arafat.

U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell commended Arafat for the initiative, and spoke to the Palestinian leader, as well as Peres and Sharon, on Sept. 16. He later announced that the security cooperation between Israel and the Palestinian Authority, directed by U.S. CIA officers, would recommence.

In a Qatar radio interview that day, Powell announced that Israel would not be allowed to participate in any military operations against the apparatus behind the Sept. 11 assaults.

Sharon later claimed that, in a late-night call on Sept. 17, Powell had invited Israel to participate in the coalition, a claim that has not been confirmed by any U.S. official. Through his official press spokesman, Raanan Gissin, Sharon also fired off a warning at Washington: Israel will not sit back, as it did during the 1990-91 Persian Gulf War. Gissin was quoted in the Sept. 18 London *Guardian* as warning, "We are not going to lay back and play dead. Israel will not pay with more blood just to ensure there is a fledgling coalition."

International Pressure

Other governments have also put pressure to force the Israelis to halt their "preemptive assassination" campaign against the Palestinian Authority leadership. Shortly before the Sept. 16 announcements by Arafat and Sharon, the Norwegian Ambassador to Israel had convened a meeting at his home, to coordinate pressure for the cease-fire. In addition to the Ambassador, the meeting was attended by her husband Terje Larsen, who is the United Nations Coordinator for the Middle East and was a major player in the secret Oslo talks; U.S. Ambassador Dan Kurtzur; European Union Special Envoy Miguel Moratinos; and Russian Special Envoy Andrei Vdovin. According to a report in the Israeli daily *Ha'aretz* on Sept. 20, it was Special UN Envoy Larsen who drafted the wording of Arafat's unilateral cease-fire order, and got Peres' approval of the wording, before it was announced.

Sharon's tentative bowing to U.S. and international pressure, to pull back IDF forces from Palestinian territories and allow Foreign Minister Peres to resume talks with Arafat, reflects the Prime Minister's tendency to bend to the kind of intensive pressure which he came under from Washington following Sept. 11. However, if Sharon does cooperate—under sustained pressure—with the U.S. effort to forge an alliance against the apparatus alleged to be behind the Sept. 11 attacks, he may also find himself in the cross-hairs of the most extremist elements inside Israel, who are hell-bent on reconquering the territories handed over to the Palestinians, as part of their fanatical drive for Greater Israel. These radical

Egypt's Mubarak Raises Interesting Questions

In an interview with Cable News Network (CNN) on Sept. 15, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak raised several crucial questions regarding the attacks against the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. The following excerpts are taken from the transcript provided by the Egyptian State Information Service website:

Recalling his own repeated public warnings since 1991, that governments must take terrorism seriously, Mubarak lamented that his warnings had not been heeded. He emphasized the extraordinary nature of the Sept. 11 events: "We take precautions on the grounds, people may hijack planes, do this . . . do that, but we couldn't think any intelligence capability in the world could have the capability to predict they are going to use commercial planes with passengers on board to crash the Towers, to crash the Pen-

tagon. Those who did that should have flown in the area a long time. For example, the Pentagon is not very high, a pilot could come straight into the Pentagon like this to hit, he should have flown a lot in this area to know the obstacles which could meet him when he is flying very low with a big commercial plane in a special place.

"Someone has studied this very long, someone has flown in this area for long."

When asked if he were suggesting it were an inside operation, and who might be behind it, Mubarak criticized the assumptions that it must be Arabs. "You remember Oklahoma, there came immediately that the Arabs did it, and it was not the Arabs, who knows. Let us wait and see the results of the investigations, because something like this done in the United States is not an easy thing." He criticized assumptions about pilot training: "Some pilots had been training in Florida, so many pilots go and train just to fly and have a license, that means you are capable to do such terrorist action? I am speaking as a former pilot, I know that very well, I flew very heavy planes, I flew fighters, I know that very well, this is not an easy thing. So I think we should not jump to conclusions from now."

elements, including religious fanatics pushing the destruction of the Islamic holy sites on the Temple Mount/Haram al-Sharif, were identified in a late-July statement by Lyndon LaRouche, as possibly plotting the assassination of Sharon, and the use of his martyrdom to unleash a full-scale Mideast war, possibly involving the use of nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction against Persian Gulf and other Islamic targets.

The 'Mega' Factor

On Sept. 17, the day after he authorized the pullback of Israel troops, Sharon was already busy, trying to escape from the pressure from Washington and other world capitals. *Ha'aretz* reported that Sharon held a conference call with leading American Jewish lobby figures, and urged them to support his view that the Palestinians must be included among the targets of the anti-terror alliance. He was quoted as telling the group, "We cannot permit ourselves to distinguish between terror against Israel and terror against the rest of the world. Arafat's terror against Israel is like bin Laden's terror against the United States."

The *Ha'aretz* story did not name any of the prominent Jewish Lobby figures who participated in the call. However, it is likely that there were members of the "Mega Group" on the line. The "Mega Group" was exposed in the Aug. 17, 2001 *EIR* as the Zionist "mega-billionaires club" engaged in an intensive blackmail and pressure campaign against the Bush Administration, to force the President into giving his support

to whatever massacres Sharon cares to unleash, in the name of Greater Israel. The "Mega Group," which met in New York City in early May at the mansion of founder Edgar Bronfman, to launch a \$7 million media and public relations campaign in support of Sharon, represents one of the most serious national security problems in the United States today.

All of these dangers pose a continuing challenge to the Bush Administration, even as it prepares its currently stated form of response to Sept. 11. Meanwhile, the facts of the targetting of New York and Washington pile up, confirming LaRouche's original immediate assessment of the bombings, as attacks which could only be authored as part of a coup d'état prepared chiefly by a powerful rogue element still ready to strike again, from inside the security structures of the U.S.A. itself. We must hope that that line of ongoing investigations identifies some of those rogues in time, to persuade the United States to call off the kind of chaos which would lead, inevitably, to an unstoppable religious war with and among an estimated billion Muslims of the world.

★ LAROUCHE IN 2004 ★

www.larouchein2004.com

Paid for by LaRouche in 2004.

Russia Cautiously Looks To New U.S. Cooperation In Changed World

by Rachel Douglas

What if Russian-American collaboration, jolted to a new level by the violent attack on New York and Washington, went beyond an immediate response to that event? Could it become the initiating force for a new order of relations among nations, adequate to the promise, as well as the perils, of the 21st Century? For reasons of history and national culture, Russia and the United States are uniquely positioned to provide such an impetus.

Russian President Vladimir Putin has shown that he is thinking in such a direction, by his statements and actions since Sept. 11. In the first of his two telephone calls to U.S. President George Bush on Sept. 12, Putin's spokesman Aleksei Gromov revealed, the two heads of state agreed that Russia and the United States should "be closer to each other," in the face of a common threat from the new irregular warfare. At the same time, Putin and numerous Russian sources are warning of precipitous action against the wrong enemy.

The first order of business was to douse the danger that traditional warfare would flare. Less than two and a half hours after planes hit the World Trade Center, Putin completed an emergency meeting with his "force" ministers, the chiefs of the Defense Ministry and security agencies. As a result of their decisions, the Russian Air Force revised a strategic aviation exercise that had been under way since the previous week, eliminating flights toward NATO countries and all test-firing of missiles.

Putin then plunged into non-stop phone diplomacy with Commonwealth of Independent States members, as well as the West. The Interfax press agency unofficially announced, that Russian Defense Minister Sergei Ivanov may attend the Sept. 25 meeting of NATO defense ministers in Italy, under the formula "19 + 1"—all NATO members plus Russia. Already on Sept. 13, the NATO-Russia Permanent Joint Council issued an unusual joint statement from its ambassadorial meeting in Brussels. It said: "While [the NATO] allies and Russia have suffered from terrorist attacks against civilians, the horrific scale of the attacks of 11 September is without precedent in modern history. . . . NATO and Russia are united in their resolve not to let those responsible for such an inhuman act go unpunished. NATO and Russia call on the entire international community to unite in the struggle against terrorism. . . . NATO and Russia will intensify their cooperation . . . to defeat this scourge."

Russian Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov visited Secretary

of State Colin Powell in Washington on Sept. 19, bringing "specific proposals" for action against the perpetrators of the attacks. U.S. Undersecretary of State John Bolton and Deputy Secretary Richard Armitage went to Moscow on Sept. 17-18, the latter for consultations with General Trubnikov, as co-chairmen of a bilateral working group on Afghanistan-based terrorism.

'The World Has Changed'

On Sept. 14-15, Vladimir Putin made a previously scheduled state visit to Armenia. Speaking in Yerevan, Putin said, "The situation in the world has changed, but not because of the acts of terrorism. It changed a long time ago, only we didn't notice this. The tragic events in the United States have merely confirmed these changes. . . . Terrorism has become one of the main threats in the modern world, and we cannot fail to react to that." Then he cautioned, "We, of course, should not act like bandits who strike furtively. We must carefully weigh our decisions and take these decisions on the basis of reliable facts, which we possess. . . . I would like straightaway to warn against putting all the blame onto someone, against finding a scapegoat. . . . The old security system was not tuned to prevent such threats. We must draw conclusions from what has happened and develop this system."

Former Prime Minister Yevgeni Primakov, who advises Putin on foreign policy, said in a Sept. 15 interview that most people have not yet grasped these changes in the world (see *Documentation*).

Russian officials fanned out across Central Asia, to the five former Soviet republics that are adjacent to or in the vicinity of Afghanistan, a likely target of U.S. military strikes. Premier Mikhail Kasyanov and his fellow heads of state of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Russia, and China) pledged "an uncompromising fight to root out this global danger," calling it terrorism. Russia's 201st Motorized Infantry Division, stationed in Tajikistan, was put on heightened alert status on Sept. 16.

On tour in Central Asia, Chief of the Russian Armed Forces General Staff Gen. Anatoli Kvashnin cautioned against the U.S. attempting air strikes against Afghanistan, not to mention a ground operation on its "extremely inaccessible" terrain. Afghanistan war veteran officers Ruslan Aushev, Alexander Rutskey, and Boris Gromov, all of them now

ected governors of Russian provinces, published blood-curdling reminiscences to warn against a ground war in Afghanistan. Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences Anatoli Gromyko, in a Sept. 19 *Izvestia* interview about the qualms his late father, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, had when the U.S.S.R. invaded Afghanistan in 1979, recalled that that country has been “a cemetery for foreign armies.” “America may land in a confrontation with the Islamic world,” Gromyko warned, “especially if it starts bombing long-suffering peoples, like the Iraqis, or attacks Lebanon, Syria, Libya, and Palestine. If Washington wants to wage a Third World War, rather than an anti-terrorist action, this is not the path for our people to take with the United States.”

In the following *Documentation*, we present warnings from the Russian strategic thinkers and politicians Primakov and Aleksei Arbatov, and from military and intelligence analysts speaking through the press. Their theme is that the United States may overlook, at its peril, the nature of what hit on Sept. 11, the likelihood of the next attack, and the potentially disastrous consequences of a military “flight forward” response.

Documentation

Russian Analyst: ‘Target Was Civilian Population’

A Sept. 14 interview by the Russian news service Strana.ru with Andrei Kosyakov, a former aide to the Chairman of the Subcommittee for Monitoring Intelligence Service Activities, under the Supreme Soviet of Russia (1991-93), is excerpted here in translation.

Q: What shows that the attack in the U.S. was planned over a long time?

Kosyakov: First of all, people with professional flying skills were selected. There were at least four such agents [one for each plane], and they most probably each had a back-up, because of the high probability that the planned pilot could be injured during the hijacking. Secondly, all participants in the operation were prepared for martyrdom, and such people are not easy to find. Finally, the departure of four aircraft from four [sic] different points occurred at intervals of minutes. That means that the distances, times of flight, and schedules were calculated beforehand, and flights were chosen that could reach the strike targets within the most convenient interval of time. This is all quite complicated to calculate, considering that the airliners also had to be seized.

Q: Some analysts say, that only a state could do this.

Kosyakov: The preparation time has to have been months. And the organization must be quite powerful. In our view, the participation of some state, is doubtful. . . . Not a single secret service would accept such casualties. They train their members in a different way. Now, if Bush had been killed, then one might suspect the secret service of some country. But in this case, the target was the civilian population. . . .

Q: Do you think there will be new attacks?

Kosyakov: Unfortunately, I think we must prepare ourselves for new acts of terror, in a different form, but just as effective. Our estimates indicate that ships could be used to ram hydroelectric infrastructure. Imagine a dam being hit by a passenger ship, or a tanker with two or three thousand tons of oil. It would inundate a couple of cities with a population of a million and a half, plus burning oil on top. Or another possibility: train lines under the Hudson River, which could be exploded from above or below. And water would rush into the tunnels.

Q: You say the attack will be in America?

Kosyakov: Yes. First of all, the terrorists want to demonstrate their skill. Secondly, . . . what would have prevented the terrorists from also simultaneously blowing up a couple of automobiles in Europe, if they are preparing to carry out actions all over the world? No, the target was America, and the civilian population in particular.

Q: But some analysts say, that if Bush had been in the White House on Sept. 11, then the one airplane would have fallen onto his residence, rather than the Pentagon.

Kosyakov: This is unlikely. In that case the White House or Pentagon, rather than the civilian population, would have been the first targets to be hit. For, clearly, after a first successful attack, the probability decreases that the later ones will succeed. As you know, the last of the attacks failed. I mean the plane that crashed near Pittsburgh. . . .

But I want to repeat: The fact that the terrorists are not claiming responsibility, indicates that they will strike again and again. Until the second stage is reached—the stage of global conflict. This is the goal of all these actions. At that point they will reveal their authorship, in order to obtain a mobilization reserve.

Q: How could the U.S. secret services sleep through this?

Kosyakov: . . . Half a year ago, Israeli intelligence carried out an exercise with the use of aerial objects for carrying out terrorist acts. For sure, the Americans had some information about these exercises. But it did not even occur to them to apply this experience for their own purposes. . . .

And that is why [Russian President] Vladimir Putin says, that the intelligence services of all nations should work together.

Q: What is the probability that American intelligence will be able to find the leader of this operation?



Russian President Vladimir Putin (right) talks with Speaker of the State Duma Gennady Seleznyov.

Kosyakov: The probability is high. There are people, there are the apartments where they were located, and so there is a trail, of course. Through the perpetrators, the organizer may be found.

Q: And who is it? Bin Laden?

Kosyakov: Hardly. Sure, some conversation of his was intercepted, where someone reported about hitting two targets. That would indirectly support his involvement. But he is not the ideologue. He is too visible. Those who could organize all this are too clever, to be so visible.

Arbatov Warns Of ‘The Next Phase’

Aleksei Arbatov is deputy chairman of the Russian State Duma’s (lower house of parliament) Committee on Defense. His Sept. 19 press conference on the situation one week after the attacks on New York and Washington, was transcribed by Federal News Service.

There is no doubt that the barbaric operation in New York and Washington was carefully planned and took a long time to prepare. Naturally, those who prepared it knew that the United States would respond in a robust way, using the most modern weapons, excluding perhaps, mass destruction weapons.

It stands to reason that these people have given careful thought to the next phase of the operation. They could not have confined themselves to planning just the first series of terrorist acts. Most definitely they have prepared another series of acts. And they have stand-by plans for a series of actions in response to the American strikes. And in line with the logic of escalation, these actions should be even more horrible than those carried out at the first phase as an unprecedented provocation with regard to the United States, aimed at provoking the United States to some tough actions.

I am not sure whether Washington and Moscow are giving enough thought to this. Is the United States prepared well enough, not for air-lifting troops to South Asia, but to ensuring its own security and that of its allies at least against the next stage of the escalation which, I suspect, has been prepared by those who have conceived of this diabolical operation which reveals the highest degree of such diabolical skills?

Primakov: ‘Many People Don’t Comprehend’

Yevgeni Primakov, the former Prime Minister and former Foreign Minister of Russia, gave the interview excerpted here, to Moskovsky Komsomolets on Sept. 15.

Many people still obviously don’t comprehend the profound nature of specific changes that should take place inside the entire global order after this outrage. They keep saying that the United States must take its revenge on the terrorists. It goes without saying that terrorists must be liquidated; moreover, the anti-terrorist struggle must involve force. However, one should not respond with terror to terror, because this would only entail additional violence and terror.

One can say that existing or projected state-security systems have proved completely ineffective. It turns out that a decision to double the defense budget, the mightiest military alliances, as well as the most effective air-defense systems, can’t cope with the terrorist threat. Besides, the latest tragedy shows only too clearly that anti-terrorist missions should not be entrusted to secret services alone. You see, they simply don’t have the required information for preventing similar situations. Naturally enough, various national secret services must coordinate their activities more effectively. . . . We must study ways of defusing the entire international situation, also trying to more effectively coordinate the activities of countries in their efforts to settle the aforesaid conflicts. Believe me, there still exists a colossal untapped potential here, provided that every power stops thinking about its own interests alone.

What we need is special international anti-terrorist legislation. I’m not very happy about the “rogue-state” concept, the more so as it has acquired a false meaning at this stage. Some countries are now referred to as rogue states just because they don’t tread in the wake of other countries’ policies. However, any countries found guilty of financing or covering up terrorism must become real rogues. The world community must turn its back on them.

Q: Some politicians think that these acts of terrorism can trigger a global clash of civilizations.

Primakov: These discussions are both erroneous and highly dangerous. Should we wage an all-out war against Islam? How can one make such statements? By the way, Muslims account for 20% of Russia’s entire population. On the contrary, we must unite positive elements of religions and nationalities for the purpose of fighting terrorists. Quite a few Muslim countries, such as Egypt, Tunisia, Turkey, and Iran, disapprove of Afghanistan’s Taliban regime.

Q: Many people think that possible U.S. strikes against Afghanistan meet Russian interests, as well.

Primakov: They seem right, at first glance, because the Taliban have, among other things, displayed a threatening aggressive attitude toward the Central Asian republics of the CIS [Commonwealth of Independent States]. Such possible strikes would also weaken terrorist accomplices in Pakistan and other countries. Still I oppose attacks against any specific country because, as I have already said, this can spark off another wave of terror. . . . To my mind, our direct involvement in an [anti-Taliban] operation on Afghan territory must be ruled out. We should not forget our previous Afghan experience. However, this doesn't mean that other means for backing U.S. anti-terrorist efforts should be renounced.

Q: What can you say about the possible use of U.S. nuclear weapons against the Taliban?

Primakov: This must be prevented from happening. The use of tactical nuclear weapons would induce terrorist cells to do the same. Therefore I hope that the U.S. side won't do this.

'Five Scenarios Of American-Islamic War'

Analyst Sergei Sokut's article was in the Sept. 14 issue of Nezavisimaya Gazeta, which serves as an outlet for sources within the Russian military and intelligence, a role distinct from its ownership by the avowed political enemy of President Putin, Boris Berezovsky. The translation appeared on Strana.ru.

The United States and NATO have begun working on plans for a retaliation operation against international terrorist Osama bin Laden and his allies based in Afghanistan. American and British newspapers have based these reports on sources in the Pentagon.

An analysis of the military-political situation indicates that the most realistic options for retaliation against the terrorist attacks are the following:

1. Inflicting individual nuclear strikes on the terrorist bases;
2. An air and sea operation against separate targets without the use of nuclear arms;
3. Special operations whose mission is to destroy and/or capture the ringleaders of terrorist organizations;
4. A full-scale operation by all the branches of the armed forces to totally wipe out the enemy and to establish control over enemy territory;
5. A combination of the above-mentioned variants.

It will not be so simple for the U.S. leadership to make a choice because it will be necessary to take into account the entire range of political, military, economic, and geographic factors. Let's try to make a brief analysis of these factors.

The Enemy. One has to admit that the enemy (and this implies the targets to be hit) is not definitively known. As of today, there are no definite indications that bin Laden was behind the terrorist attacks. There are grounds to believe that

he was supported by certain secret services, however, it is not known what country they are from or the extent to which they were involved. One may only assume that the Afghan Taliban, Iraq, Sudan, or other states of the Near and Middle East, as well as of North Africa, were involved.

America's Forces. The U.S. Armed Forces today are the most powerful in the world. Nonetheless, it is obvious to specialists that these forces are insufficient to carry out all the above-mentioned operations. Conflicts of recent years have demonstrated that the concept of waging two wars simultaneously in different parts of the globe comes crumbling down. This concept has been at the basis of America's strategy for many years.

Allies. It is clear that Washington's only allies in the planned operation are the members of NATO. Nonetheless, the degree of their real involvement in the conflict will be limited for a number of reasons. First, the region of the conflict lies far from NATO's zone of responsibility. Second, it will be difficult to reach the unanimity that will be needed for conducting joint armed action. Third, as the war in Yugoslavia demonstrated, America's NATO allies are unable to wage a modern non-contact war by themselves. In particular, they do not have enough high-precision weaponry and practically no means of transporting forces. Consequently, the participation of the Europeans in a potential conflict in Central Asia may narrow down only to symbolic military assistance. But at the same time, they are capable of replacing the U.S. forces to be pulled out of the Balkans.

Nuclear Scenario. From a purely military aspect, this variant is very advantageous. First, it is the most operative because it does not require prolonged deployment and sharply reduces the need for pinpoint intelligence. Second, America is capable of inflicting nuclear strikes by itself without any assistance whatsoever from its allies. Third, the use of a nuclear weapon, besides resolving the mission of eliminating bin Laden and his forces, will act as an extremely effective intimidation factor. From the political point of view, however, this option is the least acceptable. Even America's closest allies would hardly approve nuclear strikes. Besides that, they would trigger a deluge of anti-Americanism throughout the world. And last but not least, they would undermine the process of non-proliferation of mass annihilation weapons.

The Pentagon's Favorite Weapon. Practically all the military actions of the U.S. armed forces in recent years were air-sea operations in which ground forces either did not make contact with the enemy in general or performed limited missions after the enemy was destroyed from the air. Nonetheless, there are serious objections to carrying out an operation from the air. The most important of which is the relatively low efficiency when acting against a weak enemy. Unlike Yugoslavia, Afghanistan has practically no vitally important infrastructure installations that, if knocked out, would compel the Taliban to surrender on the conditions of the conqueror.

Special Forces. The U.S. Armed Forces have a powerful and efficient force for carrying out special operations (SF).

They number more than 45,000 men and have powerful logistics. They are mobile and have a high level of combat readiness and combat capability. In certain conditions, the SF could be supported by air-mobile units and detachments of the 18th Ground Corps. Nonetheless, the use of the special force in Afghanistan is complicated by a number of factors. In the opinion of the U.S. Command, the SF are capable of acting to a depth of up to 700-800 kilometers. This is the range of their transport capabilities and this is the radius of action for the tactical air force without which large-scale operations on Afghan territory are impossible. What happens to the SF when they have to act to a greater depth could be seen in the abortive raid to liberate hostages in the American Embassy in Tehran after the Islamic revolution in Iran.

Similar to the air-missile scenario, the SF will not be able to totally undermine the terrorist foundations. The SF cannot control the territory for a long period of time. At best, the special forces may wipe out or capture the main nucleus of the terrorist organization.

Big War. A full-scale war with the establishment of control over the greater part of Afghanistan's territory and destroying terrorist bases in other countries could solve the problem that is seen in the United States today. However, on the way to occupying Afghanistan, you should consider the experience of Great Britain and the Soviet Union. In their time, they were unable to solve this task, which didn't seem to be so complicated at the beginning.

In any case, in order to carry out such an operation, it will be necessary to deploy several hundred thousand men in close proximity to Afghanistan. And this once again raises the problem of finding new allies. Moreover, strategic deployment in itself, as was seen from the Desert Storm operation, will take a minimum of half a year even with the maximum of effort.

Purely military problems are dwarfed by the political problem. In reality, there are only two regions where a joint armed group from an anti-terrorist coalition could be deployed. They are Pakistan and the Central Asian republics of the CIS. In both instances, Washington will have to achieve a change in the political course of the potential allies.

Islamabad will have to turn 180 degrees in its policy toward the Taliban, and possibly estimate the reaction of its rival, India, and its ally, China. Russia, whose stand will be the key factor in allowing U.S. forces into post-Soviet territory, will have to make a very difficult choice with consequences difficult to foresee. These consequences will determine the country's vector of development for many decades, if not centuries.

Incidentally, most likely the subjects mentioned in the process would not be able to adopt such far-reaching decisions. This being the case, Washington's most probable tactic will be an air operation combined with limited SPF action, and it will be up to the future leaders of the West and Russia to solve the problem of world terrorism.

European Leaders Warn Against 'Flight Forward'

by Mark Burdman

Amidst the lust for vengeance and war being whipped up by CNN and a slew of deranged policymakers in the United States in the wake of the Sept. 11 atrocities in New York and Washington, a number of prominent figures in Europe have raised their voices, trying to inject a counter-trend of sanity into the situation. These individuals, while in solidarity with the United States, are terrified, that what 2004 Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche has characterized as a tendency toward "flight forward" in leading U.S. quarters, could plunge the world into disaster. They are concerned that precipitous action could be taken, on the basis of unproven allegations and false trails of investigation.

These European figures include current and former senior figures in government, military experts, and senior newspaper commentators.

There is an intense desire in Europe to avoid the "clash of civilizations" between Islam and the West, or between the "West and the rest," that has been advocated by American geopoliticians such as Harvard University's Samuel Huntington and former U.S. National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski.

The "clash of civilizations" concept is regarded as dangerous and insane, and one which threatens to create religious wars in Eurasia akin to what informed Europeans know as the 17th-Century's Thirty Years' War. It must also be kept in mind, that European nations have large Muslim populations on their soil, and if this situation heads in the berserker direction teleguided by Cable News Network (CNN) and promoted by American neo-conservative and related elements, then there will be unforeseeable domestic consequences, throughout Europe.

Andreotti: Beware 'Emotional Reactions'

Perhaps the most striking reaction among prominent Europeans, has been that of former Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti. Andreotti is one of the world's most tried and tested politicians, with extensive experience in matters of defense, intelligence, and terrorism. He was already a member of the Italian government in 1945, and has been Prime Minister seven times, as well as, variously, Minister of Defense, Foreign Affairs, and Economy. He was Prime Minister in the 1970s, when Italy was battered by a "strategy of tension," highlighted by the 1978 kidnapping and assassination of former Prime Minister Aldo Moro, an action which, informed

Italians know, was orchestrated by highest-level circles within the NATO structure, and among the circles of former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. In the words of the intelligence trade, Andreotti “knows where the monkey sleeps.”

After Sept. 11, Andreotti gave several interviews to the Italian press. On Sept. 12, he spoke to the Italian Catholic daily *Avvenire*, advising that “the West must keep its nerve, beware of emotional reactions.” He warned, “If there are unmotivated, disproportionate reactions, probably a mechanism would be unleashed, which would lead I know not where. And maybe this is exactly what the organizers of such disruptive undertakings want to achieve. . . . Pay attention, do not jump at hypotheses which seem easy. . . . Also because, almost certainly, they [the perpetrators of the Sept. 11 attacks] must have had internal collaboration. It seems difficult that all this was the work of occasional ‘travellers,’ arrived there just in time.”

Speaking to the Milan daily *Corriere della Sera* on Sept. 13, Andreotti insisted that he did not buy the story that Osama bin Laden is the author of the terror attacks: “I wonder who helped the terrorists in the United States. They must have remarkable support *in loco* [on site]. These are people who have flown an airplane, who have calculated the time to be right there on television; they are not improvising tourists. Terrorism does not grow only on this side of the ocean; Americans have already had Oklahoma City, let us not forget that.”

In an interview in Italy’s *Il Nuovo* on Sept. 14, Andreotti said that his judgments “depend maybe on my political experience, and on the history I have lived through. But I believe that one should never let oneself be carried away by emotions, even in the face of facts of such an immeasurable seriousness.”

On Sept. 16, the daily *Libero*, which has ties to elements within the current Italian government, became the first newspaper in Europe to cite charges made by LaRouche, that the Sept. 11 events were part of a domestic “covert operation,” part of an “internal coup d’état,” aimed at bringing the United States into war. On Sept. 20 and 22, Radio Radicale, a national radio station, aired a 45-minute interview with LaRouche, in which he described the nature of the crisis, his role in trying to resolve the crisis in a sane manner, and his advice about what European governments can, and should, now do.

German Leaders: ‘Economic Development, Not War’

Echoing Andreotti in some respects, was former German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel, in several interviews on Sept. 13. Kinkel said that showing Europe’s fundamental solidarity with the United States is one thing; quite another, is to draw concrete conclusions as to the authorship of the terrorist attacks. It must be absolutely proven, Kinkel insisted, that it was a *foreign-directed* attack on America, and one should not



German Chancellor Gerhard Schröder. Now is not the time for military adventures and a clash of civilizations, he said, but rather for dialogue and economic cooperation.

overlook the fact, that a domestic terrorist infrastructure has existed in the United States, with the right-wing “militias,” which maintain connections to active-duty military officers. One should be very cautious in using the term “war,” Kinkel said, because a “clash of civilizations” must be avoided.

Former German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, in a *Die Zeit* editorial, wrote: “It is urgent that the U.S., as well as the European governments, not fall into the trap of rumors and identify false culprits.”

Such advice has filtered into current German government circles. In interviews over the Sept. 15-16 weekend, President Johannes Rau, Chancellor Gerhard Schröder, Foreign Minister Joschka Fischer, and other officials emphasized that, under no circumstances, should the fight against terrorism be allowed to degenerate into a clash between the West and Islam. Instead, additional efforts should be made to broaden the dialogue with Islam, to cooperate with such governments as Egypt, Jordan, and Iran, and especially, to maintain close consultation mechanisms with Russia and China.

In respect to the latter point, it should be kept in mind, that former Chancellor Helmut Kohl had just completed an extraordinary diplomatic tour of both Moscow and Beijing, before Sept. 11, and had promoted closer German cooperation with Russia and China.

Intriguing formulations have come from Chancellor Schröder, a man who is susceptible to coming under the influence of German institutional forces, in the business-

economic and strategic-intelligence communities, in times of crisis. On Sept. 17, in the keynote address to the “Asia-Pacific Weeks” in Berlin, he said that concentration on the fight against terrorism must not lead into neglect of the “fight for culture” and for “economic development.” He pointed to Germany’s relations with China as offering a model for how cooperation can expand, citing as one among several examples, German firms building the Transrapid project in China.

The central event of the Asia-Pacific Weeks has been the Sept. 18-19 German-Chinese Economic Days, focussing on the development perspective for western China, and on the bigger joint projects, including the Transrapid in Shanghai and the Three Gorges Dam.

The German government website which reported these developments during the week of Sept. 17, also reported that a German-Chinese congress on Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz, who played a seminal role in a “dialogue of civilizations” between Europe and China, has just been concluded. The congress included a presentation on Leibniz’s battle against the bestialist 17th-Century British philosopher Thomas Hobbes, and also an exhibit displaying 14 functioning machines that Leibniz designed, but was unable to build in his lifetime.

Over the past decade, Lyndon and Helga LaRouche have repeatedly stressed the importance of German-Chinese economic cooperation for the overall development of Eurasia. It is also noteworthy, that LaRouche’s chief philosophical forebear and “mentor,” is Leibniz.

On Sept. 19, Schröder made another interesting intervention. Speaking to the German Parliament, he insisted that now is not the time for military adventures and a clash of civilizations, but rather for dialogue and economic cooperation. While noting that civilizations are different, he stressed that there are universal values valid for all of mankind, like those “inalienable rights of man” enunciated by the American Founding Fathers, more than 200 years ago. Those rights are not in conflict with non-fundamentalist Islam, he said.

Schröder affirmed that Germany, as well as other NATO members, have assured the United States of Atlantic Alliance solidarity under Clause 5 of the alliance treaty, but military assistance according to that clause can only be given if it is proven that the terrorist attacks on the United States came from abroad. Germany is prepared to shoulder military risks, but is opposing adventures, and it thinks that any fixation on purely military measures would be wrong. Instead, a broader concept based on political, economic, cultural, and security cooperation must be formulated.

Védrine: Not A ‘Civilization Conflict’

In France, the political elites are being extremely prudent about being drawn into the drumbeat for war, led by CNN and friends. What has been stressed repeatedly, in one way or another, has been the necessity for preserving national

sovereignty in the field of action, and avoiding a clash of civilizations.

Typical of this, is Foreign Minister Hubert Védrine, who said on Sept. 13 that “we have to avoid the clash of civilizations. The Arab countries are also on a volcano with their Islamists. . . . The European allies of NATO have no desire to be led into a ‘civilization conflict.’ ” He rejected the idea, whether it come from the mouth of U.S. President George W. Bush or anybody else, that what is at stake, is a “monumental fight of good against evil.”

Like Confederate Generals In ‘Gone With The Wind’

As for Great Britain, while Prime Minister Tony Blair and his coterie are determined to demonstrate a 100% alignment with the United States, and the eternal nature of what is called the Anglo-American “special relationship,” British officialdom has made its reservations known, through a series of planted leaks to the media.

On Sept. 19, the very day that Blair was arriving in Washington, the London *Times* ran a front-page story, that Britain is “alarmed” by the talk, among certain senior Americans, about targetting Iraq and overthrowing Saddam Hussein. They warn that this would “destabilize” the entire Middle East.

Two days earlier, a senior British diplomat told *EIR*, that he and many of his colleagues were flabbergasted by the Sept. 16 assertion by Bush that the United States would be conducting “this crusade, this war on terrorism.” The diplomat wondered whose advice Bush was taking, since the word “crusade” has the most negative connotations among Muslims and others in the Middle East, whose history is significantly shaped by horror at the slaughters by Western Christian crusaders, beginning in the 11th Century. (Indeed, some days later, the White House disavowed the word.)

On Sept. 19, *Times* senior commentator Simon Jenkins, in a piece entitled “Christians Should Not Charge Into ‘Holy War,’ ” likened the war-mongers in the United States to the “Confederate generals in ‘Gone With The Wind,’ ” for whom “common sense is the stuff of treason.” Those now seeking “the purest act of vengeance since the Middle Ages” and a “cathartic act of violence,” are overthrowing all Christian values, while often invoking seeming Christian justifications, and are putting “reason in quarantine,” he said. He demanded that Christian leaders take bolder steps to head off what he sees as “the last war of the awful 20th Century,” rather than what President Bush is calling “the first war of the 21st Century.”

‘Falling Into An Incredible Trap’

Meanwhile, top figures in the European police, anti-terror, and intelligence milieux, are strongly questioning the line that “Osama bin Laden did it.” Jürgen Storbeck, director of Europol, said in a Sept. 15 interview with the London *Daily*

Telegraph, that “Bin Laden is not the automatic leader of every terrorist act carried out in the name of Islam. It’s possible that he influenced it; but he’s probably not the man who steered every action or controlled the detailed plan. As for the idea that, sitting in Afghanistan, he could have controlled the last phase of the operation, [this] is something we should not accept without a lot of doubt.”

Kay Nehm, Germany’s chief prosecutor, who directs the investigations into the radical Arab-Islamic underground in several German cities, strongly denied any “hard evidence pointing to the implication of bin Laden.” German and Swiss dailies, soon after Sept. 11, leaked an internal assessment by the German foreign intelligence service BND, that bin Laden’s organization was only one among many groups of Islamic terrorists, and that the role of Baku, Azerbaijan, as a pivot for terrorist connections among Central Asia, the Caucasus, and the Mideast, should be looked into more intensely.

Among the hardest hitting comments were those of the German military’s Bundeswehr University Prof. August Pradetto, interviewed in the daily *Die Welt* on Sept. 19. Professor Pradetto stated that the year-long preparations that were required could not have been handled from Afghanistan. “Bin Laden is perhaps a component of the terror commando, but not not the crucial part.” Noting that the secret services of one or another country might be instrumental in the Sept. 11 events, Pradetto warned that “behind this is not blind destructive rage, but calculation. The attack on the most important symbol of the remaining superpower is a targetted provocation. Intelligence services know the reaction of their enemy in advance. The goal could be, to pull NATO into a war against the Islamic world, and we are on the verge of falling into an incredible trap.”

A similar point was made on Sept. 20, in the French daily *Le Monde*, by leading French expert on Islam and the Middle East Gilles Kepel. Under the headline “The Trap Of The Afghan Jihad,” Kepel insisted that what must be urgently clarified, before any precipitous action is taken, are the shady connections between “Islamic warriors” from the Afghan front and the U.S. secret services, emphatically including in the years following the end, in 1989, of the Islamists’ war against the Soviet Union, and the years since the Taliban takeover of Afghanistan. Precipitous “anti-terror” actions, he warned, could soon drag the West into the “clash of civilizations” which, ironically, bin Laden himself feeds upon.

To reach us on the Web:
www.larouchepub.com

Pope Counsels Against Revenge After Attacks

by Marianna Wertz

In the wake of the Sept. 11 attacks on the United States, Pope John Paul II, whose leadership, together with Lyndon LaRouche, in the past three decades, has been crucial to holding the world back from the portals of war, is urging that American leaders not allow themselves to be “dominated by hatred and the spirit of retaliation.”

On Sept. 22, the Pope will arrive for a three-day visit in the Central Asian nation of Kazakstan, separated only by Uzbekistan from Afghanistan, the central target of a planned American military strike against the Osama bin Laden organization. Though urged not to make the trip by those who fear for his safety, John Paul said that the trip is necessary now, as its purpose is to promote dialogue between cultures and religions.

On Sept. 12, the Pope sent a telegram to President George W. Bush, with the following message:

“Shocked by the unspeakable horror of today’s inhuman terrorist attacks against innocent people in different parts of the United States, I hurry to express to you and your fellow citizens my profound sorrow and my closeness in prayer for the nation at this dark and tragic moment. . . . I beg God to sustain you and the American people in this hour of suffering and trial.”

Later that day, the Pope dedicated his general audience, celebrated in St. Peter’s Square, to the tragedy in America. After again expressing his “profound sorrow” at the attacks, John Paul said:

“I add my voice to all the voices raised in these hours to express indignant condemnation, and I strongly reiterate that the ways of violence will never lead to genuine solutions to humanity’s problems. . . . How is it possible to commit acts of such savage cruelty? The human heart has depths from which schemes of unheard-of ferocity sometimes emerge, capable of destroying in a moment the normal daily life of a people. . . . Even if the forces of darkness appear to prevail, those who believe in God know that evil and death do not have the final say. . . .”

The Pope then directed prayers for the political and religious leaders in the United States, “in order that, not allowing themselves to be dominated by hatred and the spirit of retaliation, they do everything possible to keep weapons of destruction from sowing new hatred and new death and

strive to bring light to the darkness of human affairs with works of peace.”

A Vision For America

On Sept. 13, with the American mass media intensifying its brainwashing barrage for revenge and war, the Pope received the new United States Ambassador to the Holy See, James Nicholson. He told Nicholson, “You are beginning your mission at a moment of immense tragedy for your country. I pray that this inhuman act will awaken in the hearts of all the world’s peoples a firm resolve to reject the ways of violence, to combat everything that sows hatred and division within the human family.”

He then turned to a vision of a better America, which could play a positive role in the development of the world, instead of leading the world into war. He recalled that, “in my recent meeting with President Bush, I emphasized my deep esteem for the rich patrimony of human, religious, and moral values which have historically shaped the American character. . . . Underlying your nation’s commitment to freedom, self-determination, and equal opportunity are universal truths inherited from its religious roots,” from which spring values including “respect for the sanctity of life and the dignity of each person.”

In the century now opening before us, the Pope told Nicholson, “the possibilities before the human family are immense, although they are not always apparent in a world in which too many of our brothers and sisters are suffering from hunger, malnutrition, the lack of access to medical care and to education, or are burdened by an unjust government, armed conflict, forced displacement and new forms of human bondage. In seizing the available opportunities, vision and generosity are necessary, especially on the part of those who have been blessed with freedom, wealth, and an abundance of resources.”

‘Promote A Realistic Dialogue’

The Pope called on the United States to “promote a realistic dialogue” in the Middle East, as key to resolving the present world crisis. Only such a dialogue “will enable the parties to achieve security, justice, and peace, in full respect for human rights and international law.”

Finally, John Paul pointed again, as he has so often in the past, to the “spiritual roots of the crisis which the Western democracies are experiencing, a crisis characterized by the advance of a materialistic, utilitarian, and ultimately dehumanized world view which is tragically detached from the moral foundations of Western civilization.” He stated that “economic and political structures must be guided by a vision whose core is the God-given dignity and inalienable rights of every human being, from the moment of conception until natural death. . . . Never has it been more urgent to re-invigorate the moral vision and resolve essential to maintaining a just and free society.”

Region Concerned Over Focus On Afghanistan

by Ramtanu Maitra

As Afghanistan’s ruling Taliban have virtually turned down Pakistan’s request to hand over the Yemeni terrorist Osama bin Laden, the probability of an American surgical, or a full-fledged military strike on Afghanistan looms on the horizon. Meanwhile, regional leaders have begun to express their concerns about the impending war.

Hectic diplomatic parleys are in progress in Washington to respond to the ghastly killings of thousands of Americans and foreign nationals, on Sept. 11 by suicide-terrorists. India’s External Affairs Minister Jaswant Singh and National Security Adviser Brajesh Mishra were in Washington to discuss strategy. New Delhi was in close contact with Moscow, and Mishra had spent three days there before arriving in Washington on Sept. 18. Jaswant Singh also had a long telephone discussion with his Russian counterpart, Igor Ivanov, before coming to Washington. Ivanov, as well as Chinese Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan, were also scheduled to arrive in Washington that week.

In the region, responses to the U.S. call for eliminating the terrorists who allegedly masterminded attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, have been overwhelmingly positive. India offered its air space and even the use of its air bases, if such need arises. Pakistan has promised “unstinted support” to Washington’s efforts. Bangladesh, a Muslim nation of about 120 million people, is now preparing for its general elections, scheduled in October. Despite the fact that the country has no government in power now, Dhaka has also extended full support to Washington.

Reasons Behind Concerns

Despite such unequivocal support extended by all and sundry in the region, there exist some genuine concerns. India, a victim of Pakistan- and Afghanistan-aided terrorism, is not comfortable with the proposal to dismantle only the terrorist network around Bin Laden and his lieutenants.

In India’s north, Kashmir remains a volatile area where terrorists from outside the area and the Kashmiri separatists have waged war against India’s security personnel for almost 12 years. In 1989, following the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan after a decade of bloodletting, India began to experience a massive increase in terrorism in the Indian part of Kashmir. India’s outcry against such state-backed terrorism was virtually ignored by the rest of the world.

In 1999, the terrorists, aided by Pakistani Army regulars,

annexed the snow-clad mountainous region of Kargil in the Indian part of Kashmir. Their objective was to cut off the Indian Army's access to the area to the north, to Ladakh along the Tibetan border. Although, India succeeded in driving out the invaders, who have been consistently labelled by Pakistan and Afghanistan as Islamic *jihadis*, the terrorists nonetheless exhibited their firepower and access to intelligence. Things have not improved much since, but last July, Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee and Pakistani President Gen. Pervez Musharraf did come together at Agra, India to discuss ways to improve the bilateral relations between the two countries and to formulate a discussion on how to resolve the 54-year-old Kashmir issue.

North of Afghanistan, a number of Central Asian nations, including Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and Kyrgyzstan, have also experienced the impact of Afghanistan-spawned terrorist activities. With a large Muslim population, the majority of whom are exhibiting an eagerness to rejoin Islam after spending years under Bolshevik rule, leaders of these countries are experiencing increasing militant Islamic activities from within and outside. Reports of Islamic *jihadis* slipping into these countries from Afghanistan are issued routinely. The Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU), probably the largest of these militant groups, has already called for setting up an independent Islamic nation in the Fergana Valley, where Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Kyrgyzstan meet. These militants have shown that they are well armed and are ready to sacrifice their lives to achieve their goal.

Pakistan, on the other hand, is at a very advanced stage of "Talibanization" (Talibanization must be interpreted here as "takeover of the nation by an orthodox branch of the Sunni Muslim sect"). Pakistan's Army, which uses the Afghans to carry out operations within the Indian part of Kashmir "to bleed India," is divided. A significant segment of the Army is now led by orthodox religious commanders, who neither see eye-to-eye with the India-born President Musharraf, nor are they close to the Western military establishment. This segment of the Army is often described as the "Army of Islam."

This radical change in the Pakistani Army came about as a fall-out of the decade-long Afghan war against the Soviet Union. This change has also immensely helped the Islamic militants. This nexus of high-level Army personnel, clerics, and bureaucrats, in the midst of an all-pervasive poverty and illiteracy, has now made Pakistan a bastion of Islamic *jihadis*.

Drugs and guns, which have proliferated in the region have further exacerbated the problems. Pakistan has also become a major beneficiary of drug production in Afghanistan and some poppy cultivation within Pakistan, mainly in the Federally Administered Tribal Authorities (FATA) area bordering Afghanistan. An Indian estimate indicates that Pakistan gets as much as \$10 billion of this drug booty annually. This has corrupted the Pakistani Army, bureaucracy, and the people in general. Needless to say, this unaccounted for money has kept many terrorist organizations in the region,

Afghanistan And Neighboring Nations



and beyond, alive and kicking.

The worry that has gripped India and Central Asia at this point is of the United States' intent only to remove Bin Laden while leaving the massive terrorist infrastructure and the drug- and gun-running network intact. New Delhi worries that this will put further pressure on India, which has been identified as an "ally" of the United States, in the latter's battle against Islamic *jihadis*.

There are good reasons why India must worry. The Taliban have already assembled 25,000 troops along the porous Afghan-Pakistan border, and have threatened Islamabad that it will wage holy war, if Pakistan allows the United States use of its soil to launch an attack of any kind on Afghanistan. Pakistan remains highly vulnerable on its western border because of the Pushtoon and Baloch tribes. These ethnic groups, and sub-groups, have never given up their ethnic identity.

Residents of the two Pakistani provinces bordering Afghanistan, the North West Frontier Province and Baluchistan, strongly resent the Punjabi-dominated Pakistani establishment. They tolerate it as long as they are not directly threatened. The moment an attack is launched against the Taliban, these provinces will erupt in opposition. About 70% of the Pakistani Army personnel are Punjabis and another 25% are Pushtoons. The rest are Baloch, Sindhis, and Mohajirs. It is likely that the Army will split under the strain, and the Pushtoons and the Baloch will back their brethren on the other side of the border.

Things are not calm even in Punjab, the base of Pakistan's military, agricultural, and industrial strength. On Sept. 18, in the port city of Karachi, the police had to fight off 5,000-odd angry demonstrators trying to attack the U.S. Consulate located there.

Following the withdrawal of the Soviet troops in 1989,

Pakistan became most actively involved in supporting the Pushtoons within Afghanistan to gain control of the country. Pakistan's arguments were:

- Pushtoons are the largest ethnic group within Afghanistan and without the Pushtoons at the helm, Afghanistan would remain permanently divided.
- With the Pushtoons sharing power in Kabul, the issue of an independent Greater Pakhtoonistan, which includes a large part of Pakistan, would not be a rallying cry of the Pushtoon tribes. The fear of an independent Greater Pakhtoonistan has haunted the Pakistani leaders since the 1950s.
- By maintaining friendly relations with the Pushtoons, and providing them with material and military help, Afghanistan can be kept under Pakistan's political influence. This is a geopolitical concept, designed to play on Pakistan's concerns about the intent of the Central Asian states. Some in Islamabad believe that the Central Asian states will remain under the influence of Russia, Iran, and the United States. Hence, it is evident that Islamabad's strategy is to keep Afghanistan as a "buffer state" between Pakistan and the "unknown."

These were the basic working assumptions which formulated Pakistan's involvement with the Taliban and other Pushtoon groups earlier.

Soft Handling, Please

Under the circumstances, many in New Delhi believe that further pressures brought to bear on Pakistan to cooperate with the United States against the Taliban, could lead to disastrous developments there. The disaster that New Delhi foresees is the breakdown of Pakistan and the spawning of zillions of radical Islamic groups ready to commit terrorism to weaken India. India is afraid that such outfits may also be able to garner support of a section of 150 million Muslims who are Indians. This is a terrible scenario and no one in New Delhi for even a moment believes that Washington will step in at that point to protect India's sovereignty.

In addition, despite its problems, the Pakistani elite, like the Indian elite, has the willingness to absorb modern technology and universal education. Pakistan has a nuclear power program; with outside help, it has built rockets and missiles and still is in possession of an efficient army. Pakistan has the best army (Saudi Arabia has perhaps the best Air Force among the Islamic nations, thanks to the United States) in the Islamic world. Over the years, it has protected many important institutions in the Middle East on behalf of the United States.

Pakistan is an Islamic country, and yet, unlike Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Iran, Syria, Egypt, or even Libya, does not seek leadership in the Islamic world. It opposes Israeli policy toward the Palestinians, but it does not send *jihadis* to commit terrorism in the Middle East.

Finally, within Pakistan there exists a large group of educated and enterprising individuals who would like to develop a strong and purposeful relationship with India and other South Asian nations. They want to become a responsible and contributing member in the subcontinent. They have been

greatly weakened by the Army of Islam, terrorists, Afghans, *jihadis*, and the Taliban. If Pakistan is pushed to the brink, through issuance of undeliverable demands, these people will cease to exist.

The same fear is widespread among the Central Asian states, and in Russia as well. Drug money in the hands of the Islamic *jihadis* sporting sophisticated machineguns and other weaponry, has corrupted a vast number of individuals in that area. The governments in the region are steadily losing out to these *jihadis* and are in no position to take on the fresh wrath of new waves of terrorism.

On Sept. 9, the main opposition leader to the Taliban regime in Afghanistan, Ahmed Shah Massoud, was mortally wounded in an assassination attempt. The act was carried out by the Taliban with help from the Pakistani Army, some reports from that area assert. The loss of Massoud, who was receiving active backing from Iran, Russia, India, and France, among others, is a major setback to the Central Asian nations. Massoud, and his Northern Alliance, comprised of Afghans of Tajik and Uzbek origins and the Shi'ite Muslim minority within Afghanistan, is the buffer between the Taliban and all Central Asian nations. It will take months, if the search succeeds at all, to find a leader who will be approved by all the ethnic groups the way Massoud was accepted. Meanwhile, Central Asia remains a soft target of the Islamic *jihadis*, based in Afghanistan.

GENOCIDE RUSSIA AND THE NEW WORLD ORDER

Russia in the 1990s: "The rate of annual population loss has been more than double the rate of loss during the period of Stalinist repression and mass famine in the first half of the 1930s . . . There has been nothing like this in the thousand-year history of Russia."

—Sergei Glazyev



Paperback, with a preface by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

\$20

Order #ER 2267



Economist Dr. Sergei Glazyev was Minister of Foreign Economic Relations in Boris Yeltsin's first cabinet, and was the only member of the government to resign in protest of the abolition of Parliament in 1993.

Order from

EIR News Service, Inc.

P.O. Box 17390 Washington, D.C. 20041-0390

OR Order by phone, toll-free: **888-EIR-3258**

OR Send e-mail with Visa or MasterCard number and expiration date to: **eirns@larouchepub.com**

Shipping and handling: \$4.00 for first book, \$1.00 for each additional book.

President Of World's Largest Muslim Nation Visits Washington

by Mike Billington

Indonesian President Megawati Sukarnoputri visited Washington on Sept. 19, meeting with President George Bush, Vice President Richard Cheney, Secretary of State Colin Powell, and other administration and Congressional leaders. Megawati, in office for only two months, decided to proceed with the trip, despite pressure at home to cancel in the wake of Sept. 11 and the war plans being pursued in Washington, to show, in her words, "that this was the time for the government and the people of Indonesia to accept the invitation of President Bush, and to show their deep sympathy and support for the government and the people of the United States of America in this difficult time."

President Megawati is taking a huge political risk. If the Bush Administration proceeds with its current rush toward a "flight-forward" war against one or several Islamic nations, the reaction within Indonesia, the world's largest Islamic nation, could turn against her, denouncing her for making deals with Washington.

On the other hand, her presence in Washington may help temper the influence of the mad-dog faction within the administration. (Ironically, Indonesia's closest friend within the administration is former U.S. Ambassador to Indonesia Paul Wolfowitz, now the Deputy Secretary of Defense, and the most rabid advocate in the administration of a new imperial policy for the United States, and for striking out at both Afghanistan and several Arab states.)

According to the joint statement released following her meeting with Bush, Megawati used a moderating tone to "encourage President Bush in his stated purpose of building a broad coalition across religious lines and cultures to deal with these new and dangerous threats. She further emphasized the importance of taking into account the views of the Muslim world as the U.S. leads an appropriate response to the events of Sept. 11."

Indonesia has its own "Islamic terrorist" problem, and, together with its neighbors Malaysia and the Philippines, has learned that although the Afghansi networks parade under an Islamic banner, they are sponsored by international interests with political and economic motives in destabilizing target countries. Megawati made clear that she would not tolerate further outside interference in support of the Islamic separatist movement in Aceh. At a dinner in her honor in Washington, she said: "I would like to make it clear once again that the

integrity of our country is of the highest importance, and we will defend it at all cost. . . . America became great because . . . the principle of national integrity was upheld by Abraham Lincoln and other heroes of that era."

Across Southeast Asia

Elsewhere in Southeast Asia, there was evidence of the same serious intent to end terrorism, but concern that the United States not precipitate a greater danger through a reckless reaction. Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamad, who has taken measures to coordinate with his neighbors in operations against Afghansi terrorist cells in the region, called for an immediate international conference on terrorism. After signing the condolence book at the U.S. Embassy, he said: "We have to look at terrorism as a crime that has to be addressed by the whole world. Islamic countries should not take sides with fellow Islamic countries, while non-Islamic countries should not take sides with non-Islamic countries who are their friends or their enemies." He said that a solution must be sought to resolve issues which were at the root of terrorism, or, if this were not addressed, a spiral of violence would see retaliation followed by retaliation.

In Thailand, which has both an Islamic separatist movement in the south, and must deal with the transshipment of arms through its territory for various terrorist networks, Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra also sought international cooperation against terrorism, but cautioned against any religious war, while advising the U.S. that it would not make its former B-52 bomber bases available for any new war effort.

Philippines President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo responded to the attack in a more precipitous manner, offering "all-out support" to the United States on the afternoon of the atrocities in New York and Washington: "We will extend all the support we can in the international coalition's war against terrorism." She offered to reopen Clark and Subic Bay military facilities to the United States, and even to join in possible troop deployments, without any idea of what the military actions were to be. She was met with fierce resistance, however, first from the Congress, which reminded her that such decisions were the Constitutional responsibility of the Congress, not the President, and then from the Church. Archbishop Orlando Quevedo, president of the Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines, said that "terrorism is not to be met with terrorism," and that the response to the attacks must be taken with "prudence and preparation . . . and with wisdom and discernment." He advised that the government solve the problem in the South (the Afghansi Abu Sayyaf terrorists who are currently holding 18 American and Filipino hostages) before sending troops overseas.

President Arroyo has moderated her tone as a result, and, while insisting that Manila's participation in the war against terrorism is a "moral imperative and a diplomatic obligation," she gave her support for a regional anti-terrorist coalition, to include Malaysia and Indonesia, to focus on rooting out the regional cells of the international terrorist networks.

Mexican Newspaper Reports: 'Everyone Wants to Know What LaRouche Thinks'

by Gretchen Small and Dennis Small

On Sept. 16, five days after the United States was attacked at the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, *Diario del Yaqui*, a leading regional daily in the state of Sonora, Mexico, prominently featured a commentary entitled: "Everyone Wants To Know What LaRouche Thinks." That single headline aptly sums up the most significant political response across Ibero-America to the shocking developments of Sept. 11.

Like their counterparts in the United States, most Ibero-Americans responded to the terror assault, with a mixture of fear and a sense of foreboding. There was an immediate outpouring of horror, outrage, and sympathy and support for the United States and the American people; but it was coupled with apprehension over what the Bush Administration would do in response, and where it would all end. In the principal countries of Central and South America, where LaRouche's ideas are already well known, his views were urgently sought out, both publicly and privately, in the aftermath of the attacks. As a result, LaRouche's ongoing evaluation of the transformed strategic situation, and what nations and citizens must now do, has been ricocheting around the continent, from country to country.

Caught In A Deadly Vise

Like the population at large, every single government in the region now feels caught in a deadly vise.

On the one hand, they would like to back the United States against the horrendous assault. But they are being told by Washington that this means that they must put their hand on the sword and swear fealty to whatever the Bush Administration might choose to do, both politically and economically. This means surrendering their national sovereignty to the new global power, and accepting London and Wall Street's deadly economic policies in the face of global financial disintegration.

John Maisto, the National Security Council's director of Inter-American Affairs, was brutally frank in comments he made to Andrés Oppenheimer of the *Miami Herald* on Sept. 16: "This is a defining moment for the hemisphere to take an unequivocal stand on international terrorism that goes beyond rhetoric. . . . Now is the opportunity to take an effective stand."

To make sure there was no confusion, Oppenheimer added: "Based on interviews with senior U.S. officials, I would bet that President Bush will ask Latin America for something more than condolences for the loss of more than 5,000 innocent civilians in last week's terrorist attacks. . . . I don't know whether he will ask for troops, greater intelligence cooperation, guaranteed oil and food sales, or all of the above, but he will definitely want something more than moral support.

"I doubt that many Latin American countries will want to end up in limbo, or on the side of failed totalitarian states such as Afghanistan, Iraq, or Libya," Oppenheimer concluded suggestively.

The first concrete action demanded of Ibero-America by the Bush Administration, was the invoking of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, known by its Spanish acronym TIAR, the mutual defense treaty signed in 1947 which the United States violated in 1982 when it provided military aid to Great Britain's war against fellow treaty member Argentina in the Malvinas War. Like Article 5 of the NATO charter, TIAR establishes that "an armed attack against an American state will be considered as an attack upon all the American states, and in consequence, each of the signatory parties commit themselves to aid and participate in the response, exercising legitimate individual and collective defense."

The other jaw of the vise, is that those same Ibero-American governments are also now facing a growing political movement that *supports* the cold-blooded murder of more than 6,000 Americans and others on Sept. 11, and intends to spread similar devastation around the globe. Most bone-chilling were the remarks made by Felipe Quispe, a leader of Bolivia's coca growers: "We need these kinds of actions to destroy the enemy. [We] send our fraternal and revolutionary greetings to those who carried out the attack. Imperialism is killing the world."

A similar, if more circumspect line is coming from the forces gathered around Franco-British money-bags Teddy Goldsmith's World Social Forum, which held its founding meeting in Pôrto Alegre, Brazil at the end of 2000. For example, Brazilian Liberation Theology guru Frei Betto, the editor

of the pro-terrorist *América Libre* magazine, put out an article lamenting the Sept. 11 attacks, but arguing that “if the U.S. is today attacked in such a violent and unjust way, it is because . . . it humiliates peoples and ethnic groups.” The United States “disseminates terror,” Frei Betto argued; and, after all, “violence begets violence.”

A statement issued by Colombia’s premier drug cartel, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), took the same line: U.S. society is indignant, the FARC said, “but who is responsible? Its own government, its imperial state which sows death and violence across the globe and asphyxiates by every means the struggles of its peoples for self-determination.”

LaRouche: A Pathway Out Of The Morass

Gripped in the jaws of the vise, with the world financial system crashing in around them, with every economic and political assumption in shambles, it is dawning on Ibero-American policymakers that new assumptions, new policies, are demanded of them, if their nations are to survive. Thus is the attention of many now rivetted on Lyndon LaRouche.

Over the week of Sept. 17, LaRouche personally, and his representatives, have been prominently covered in diverse mass media in a half-dozen countries in Ibero-America. There have been prominent radio interviews in Mexico, Peru, Argentina, and Venezuela, and press coverage in those same countries and in Brazil, Guatemala, and the Dominican Republic as well.

On Sept. 17, Guido Lombardi, the top anchorman of Peru’s number-one national radio station, Radio Programas del Perú, interviewed LaRouche. In the brief interview, broadcast live on both RPP and Channel 6 Television, LaRouche was blunt:

“This is the second time that we’ve had a terror attack within the United States, a serious terror attack. The first was, of course, in Oklahoma City. Here, we face something which is somewhat similar in some respects, but it’s far more serious. It may be connected to the same people who were actually behind the Oklahoma City bombing, in one way or another.

“But the problem is, that the nature of the very attacks themselves means two things. This could be done only by a rogue element operating within the environment of the U.S. security services, and we must assume now that they will strike at least once again in the near future. As in the last attack, the initial victims will be population centers, or population groups, in the United States. At a later point, the assassination attacks may head for key leading figures of the United States. But this is primarily against the institutions of government of the United States. It’s very serious.”

That same day, Argentina’s Internet news agency, *Urgente Digital*, sent its subscribers a wire containing a slightly shortened version of LaRouche’s statement, “Shoot the Neighbor’s Cat” (see *National*), advising its subscribers

that “the following communiqué was distributed by a polemical U.S. politician. . . . What he says is interesting, because many of us have compared MSNBC’s moderate coverage of the terrorist crisis with CNN’s bellicosity, which reminds us of the reports of how Randolph ‘Citizen Kane’ Hearst provoked the U.S. war with Spain over Cuba, in order to sell more papers.”

Noting former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger’s proposal, made to journalists at Frankfurt, airport in Germany, to go to war against Afghanistan and several Arab nations, *Urgente Digital* asked: “Isn’t this an exaggerated response from Richard Nixon’s and Gerald Ford’s former Secretary of State, in chapters of the Cold War that were better forgotten? . . . The issue of the domestic connection hasn’t been covered in the United States, because if what the FBI says so far is true, the American state is non-functional, and incompetent, with all the mistakes it apparently committed.

“Or, is there something else going on?”

Heaviest Coverage Is In Mexico

The densest coverage of LaRouche has been in Mexico. In a Sept. 6 interview with ABC Radio, before the onslaught, LaRouche had warned of an upcoming “launching of international terrorism in a new expanded form,” a terrorism run by “high-level intelligence agencies” which threaten the sovereignty of Mexico and each of the countries of Central and South America. Thus, when the hijacked airplanes struck their targets, ABC Radio put LaRouche back on the air, acknowledging that he had forecast a new expanded terrorism (see *EIR*, Sept. 21, 2001).

Our concern, LaRouche emphasized, “is to defend our sovereignty and to have governments which promote the general welfare of all of the people. The opposite force is those who have never accepted the idea of the perfectly sovereign nation-state republic. The same forces behind globalization today.”

The impact of these two LaRouche interviews was amplified when, on Sept. 14, *El Sol de México*, one of Mexico’s largest newspaper chains, published a full-page of edited extracts from the two interviews, under the stark headline, “The Attacks Are Similar To A Coup d’État: Lyndon LaRouche, Jr.” LaRouche’s Mexican associate, Marivilia Carrasco, now a regular commentator for ABC Radio’s morning news show, has been able to provide almost daily guidance to ABC’s listeners.

Mexico’s leading TV channel, Televisa, in President Vicente Fox’s home state of Guanajuato, covered a Sept. 12 press conference given by local LaRouche associates on LaRouche’s warning that “panic doesn’t win wars” in several of their newscasts that day. In Monterrey, where a LaRouche associate has a regular radio news program, 220 people showed up for an emergency forum on “Terrorism in the U.S.: Clash of Civilizations To Cover Economic Collapse,” held on Sept. 13 to present LaRouche’s view.

Schiller's Idea Of The Sublime: Lessons For Today's Rulers

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

The following is edited from Helga Zepp-LaRouche's speech, "The Bankruptcy of Today's Ruling Elite, and the Alternative in Schiller's Idea of the Sublime," presented on Aug. 19 to the Schiller Institute Summer Academy in Oberwesel, Germany. Mrs. LaRouche is the founder and president of the Schiller Institute in Germany, and its chairwoman in the United States. Lyndon LaRouche's keynote, to which she refers in the opening of her speech, appeared in EIR on Aug. 31, 2001.

I think after Lyn's presentation yesterday, and what you have been following in the last period, there is no question, that the crisis we face is of a scope, which I have difficulties in finding another place in history, where the crisis was of the same dimension. Because we are looking not only at a financial crisis, the meltdown of the system, in Argentina, Mexico, Brazil, Turkey, Poland, but we are looking at a potential dollar collapse; we are looking at a disintegration of the entire fabric of the international financial system; we are looking at a depression, the destruction of industrial capacities. In one sense, even more importantly, we are looking at a cultural collapse of the society.

The fact that the international community accepts the genocide in Africa, the absolutely unbelievable, unnecessary destruction of human life—50,000 children die every day, babies, of hunger and starvation, which is not necessary. The health-care destruction, the destruction of health-care policy; in some countries, which had decent health-care systems—Sweden, Germany, the United States—euthanasia is being re-introduced.

The point Lyn made in this beautiful article that he wrote recently about primitive accumulation [EIR, Aug. 17, 2001], which was part of his dialogue with Russian Academician Prof. Dmitri Lvov, was, that the worst kind of primitive accu-

mulation, meaning looting, taking profit out of the economy without replenishing what you have taken out in order to guarantee a continued existence, that this is actually worst in the area of cognition. And that, if you look at this destruction of education over the last 35 years, especially after the introduction of the Organization for Cooperation and Development in Europe (OECD) educational reforms, which were introduced in Germany by Willy Brandt, where you have entire generations, who do not know the works of Schiller, who do not know the difference between Lessing, Heine, Mörike, Eichendorff, who have never heard such things, or for whom it's just words.

I think that, in terms of the reproductive capability of a society, the destruction of the ability to think creatively is probably the worst crisis we face, and actually worries me the most.

Then, if you take the unbelievable situation in the Middle East: Just this morning I saw on the news, that the Israeli Army has attacked the military headquarters of the Fatah, the military organization of the Palestinians, which is another terrible escalation, and possibly a further step to war. The danger, that out of the war in the Middle East there would be a generalized religious war of 30 or 50 years, a religious war which could go into the entire Islamic world, into India, which has a very large Islamic population, Indonesia, Central Asia. There are, I think, 60 million Muslims in the former Soviet Union, a tremendously explosive potential.

Now, imagine the combination of the financial meltdown of the system, a depression, where people lose their jobs, and how the world could be shaken up almost any moment through the outbreak of a Middle East war, which could turn into a generalized war. If you take these things all together, and the fact, that there are people, who plan that—not that

they know the outcome, but they have this evil utopia, these evil scenarios, which they play out; like Samuel Huntington, who is a crazy man, who is a criminal, who eventually should end up in jail, but he plans these things by proposing the Clash of Civilizations—the Christians against the Muslims against the Hindus against the Confucian people: that they should all eventually clash and that there is no common denominator.

And what is being worked out in some of these think-tanks, unfortunately, is not theory, but there are people on the ground, who play these things, who play the conflict, who play the hatred of one group against the other group—agent infiltrations. I mean, the whole Middle East is a playground, traditionally, of British intelligence, which has an incredibly long history and knowledge about how to further these conflicts.

So I have no question, that the fate of mankind hangs by a thread. And let me tell you—because I have the incredible fortune to be married to the most beautiful individual I know, in all of history—I know why I am saying it, that history hangs by a thread, because I personally witness every day how Lyn comes up with ideas, concepts, in an incredibly courageous way; I mean, he singlehandedly postponed the Middle East war in the last weeks by courageously saying: Look Israel will not survive, if they do this.

Now, this takes courage, because these people are not nice people. They are quite dangerous. But this circulation of Lyn's analysis that, look at this, Israel will not survive this itself. I know for a fact, because we talked to these people, we were able to get some forces inside Israel to say: "Uh, wait a second, we can't go on this way." We got the Egyptians, the Jordanians, many forces in the region; we got the Europeans, we got the Russians, we got forces in the U.S. to intervene. And I am not saying that this danger is now defused, but, what I can tell you is, that we have created a counter-motion. And, if this war can be stopped, it is because of Lyn's intervention, the last of which

was, that he basically put the blame on Bush and said: Look, you have the ultimate responsibility. Counting on the fact, not so much, that Bush would be, all of a sudden, the intelligent genius who would intervene, but by causing his advisers, people who do have the experience, to hopefully get him to put his foot down. Because it is the President of the United States who presently is practically the only power, who could, hopefully in concert with Russia, in concert with the Europeans, prevent this catastrophe.



Friedrich Schiller's portrayal of Joan of Arc is the foremost literary example of the Sublime. Here, a statue of Joan outside the Church of St. Augustine in Paris.

But we have a real problem. We have seen, what happened in Genoa at the Group of Eight meeting, where, at least the Group of Seven have really done nothing concerning the two fundamental existential crises which threaten mankind at this point: The financial crisis, they talked it over, and said: "No, no we don't have a fundamental crisis." Concerning the Middle East, they made some half-hearted efforts. But, really, they don't care.

Well, that is the impression one gets, and one has to come to the conclusion, that most of these leading politicians rather prefer to reign in Hell, than change the system which is causing this catastrophe. And, also, the reason I think this is very clear (Lyn said it yesterday), is, these people love their posts, the privileges of their position, the pensions they get as parliamentarians, things which the popular mood is against; but one would not

mind their pension, if they would do their job in the meantime. But they are parasites, and only love the privilege they gain out of this.

The Evil Fantasy-Life Of H.G. Wells

Gabriele Liebig¹ spoke yesterday, about what is going on at the cultural, ethical level, in terms of morbid policies, and I can only tell you, that this is the policy of the elite. And, just

1. Gabriele Liebig, speech to the Oberwesel conference, " 'Ape Science': A Multi-Pronged Darwinian Attack Against Man," *EIR*, Sept. 7, 2001.

recently I reread a really crazy book, which if you want to get nightmares, I will suggest, that you read this; it is the H.G. Wells novel *The Island of Dr. Moreau*. I read this book many, many years ago, but when I reread it, I said, “Holy cow!” The story is this: A guy lands on an island and finds two scientists, who have manipulated—today one would say stem cells—and they have produced animal-men, mixing man’s nature with animals, so they have these part-human, part-pig, part-bear, part-dog creatures, and eventually it turns into a complete nightmare. So when Dr. Moreau is finally killed by his own creatures, these creatures revert to being animals. To think out such things, you must be sick. And then the thing which really was funny: In the end, guess what happens on this island? The sheep all get scrapie, and they start to dance, as mad sheep.

This novel was written in 1894. So, this is how far this crazy stuff goes back to, and if you know how certain of these people think, it is really scary.

The question is: Do these politicians know, what Gabriele was referring to, and others, do they know what is going on? Madeleine Albright, in a speech in New York recently, when she still was in office, praised H.G. Wells as the man to follow, who has the kind of ideas, including world government, including all of these scenarios. And what should one think about [German Foreign Minister] Joschka Fischer, who loved to crawl under the skirts of Mrs. Albright? Does he know, does he understand, what the significance is of such a statement? I don’t know. It is a question I leave open. Maybe they do know, maybe not. Because, the problem is, if you don’t have a positive reference point, if you don’t have a Classical education, if you don’t have a well-grounded positive idea, of what humanity should look like, then you have no criteria; then this is an interesting idea; this is a fashionable idea, this is a modern idea. And once you become degenerated yourself, then your view becomes blurred. You no longer recognize what is going on.

And since especially the ’68ers and the generation afterwards, most people do not have a Classical education. I don’t know, how much they understand this. Look at our Defense Minister [Rudolf] Scharping, who is a Baby-Boomer, a typical ’68er. He got married for the—I don’t know how many times. And for his latest wedding, he is inviting singers of various rock and pop bands, all of whom are known as his good friends. One could say: “This is the personal taste of these people. Why should I get upset?” The only problem is, that, when I was recently in Sudan, in January, it breaks your heart, when you see how great is the poverty of the people in Africa: I had a beautiful discussion with a man from Ethiopia, who told me: “Look, at the high point of the famine catastrophe in Ethiopia, [German Developing Sector Relations Minister] Heidi Wiczeorek-Zeul came, and said, ‘We have sanctions against Ethiopia, because if we give them money, all they will do with the money is buy weapons in their war against Eritrea.’” And this man, an Ethiopian, represents a



Helga Zepp-LaRouche: “Fear is what prevents the Sublime. If you have nothing to fear than fear, get rid of it, and in this spirit, I count on you.”

culture of maybe 10,000 years old, or longer. So, who is this woman, to tell them that they don’t have the right to fight for the unity of their country, talking to a person from a 10,000-year-old culture?

And it really occurred to me, we have to redouble our efforts to win over the European population to our point of view, because, it is not their private business, what people in government right now have in their head, because they go out to Africa and other places and do a tremendous amount of damage, such as imposing sanctions against Ethiopia, when people are starving. Now, Christian Democratic Party Chairwoman [Angela] Merkel and this woman Roth from the Greenies, they go to the Bayreuth [Wagner opera festival], which is a cult. People go there. And the problem is: All our politicians lack a passion for humanity, because, otherwise, they would not go along with this system, which is killing people. When even Daniel Cohn-Bendit has to say, the Greens have lost all perspective, because otherwise they would not go along with globalization, it shows you how far the spectrum has moved. I am just noting this.

A Bankrupt Culture

The problem is, that all of these people are relatively small-minded persons, who locate their self-interest in their immediate gain for themselves, and at best, they think about the next legislative session, or how many of their ideological pet-projects they got through the legislature, or how many windmills they have built to make pollution in Germany aesthetical, and in other places. Or they think: How many farmers



In Germany today, as in the rest of the Western world, the population "lives in a fantasy-land," said Mrs. LaRouche, "and most people have morally not really grown up." Here, young demonstrators against nuclear power.

did we stop from producing food? They get enormous amounts of money, for what? To plow under the harvest. A farmer in Germany today gets more money, if he plows under the harvest, than if he produces food, at a point when the world is starving. This is perverse! So, they only care how they look in the polls, in the media, or at best they have some narrow national interest, that they say this is in the German interest, or this is in the French interest, which, if you look at it closely, it usually never is.

The population unfortunately is not much better; they live in a fantasy-land, and most people, if you look at your neighbors and colleagues, most people have morally not really grown up. They still are on the level of children or adolescents, and they have the same desires as teenagers. I can prove this to you, by going to any Weinfest in the Rheingau [Germany's premier wine-producing region], and you look at these Oldies parties, which is really something. You have these aging '68ers, where the men have no hair any more, but they have a long ponytail from the three hairs they have left at the back. And they go to these Oldies bands, and first they look around to see if "somebody sees me," but then, they really get into the beat. This is obviously a sign of a not-grown-up person, who has gone from puberty to senility, with maybe a minute in between. This is our problem, because only a very small portion of the population is really on a better level, and when you try to get these people to rise to a higher moral standard, which we do in the organizing all the time, then they say: "I have more urgent personal interests to take care of; I must take care of my family; I have to take care of my business; I

have no time for this."

But in times of crisis, this combined leadership-population problem, is usually, if not solved, fatal for the future condition of society. And in all great crises of society, it is clear, that this society will go under, unless you can find the right combination, that the population can develop a sense of reality, and I can assure you, from the German population—with what I know about how the world looks in places such as Latin America, Africa, Russia, and other places—the German population does not have a sense of reality, they live in a complete illusion, in a complete fantasy-land. They may go to a five-star hotel in Kenya at the beach, but they come back knowing nothing. The perception of reality is lacking, but if the society is supposed to live, it has to be developed. And you need the right kind of leadership. And this is, where the best education still, is the question of the great Classical, historical drama, looking at society and real history, with the principles we learn from Classical drama. A society which fails to produce leaders, who can address these problems in times of crisis, will end up like society in Denmark with Hamlet, or Spain with Don Carlos; whereas, if you have leaders like Jeanne d'Arc or Wilhelm Tell, these are examples where the tragedy can be averted, because the leaders acted on the level of the Sublime.

And we will look now at some of these examples concretely. If the outcome of the future of society depends on the level of quality of leadership, is it not the most urgent, longtime interest of every society to develop the greatest possible number of truly adult persons, who are capable of think-

ing and acting on the level of the Sublime? Only an education, which transmits the Classical culture, gives the individual access and understanding to what the Sublime even is. The lack of such a Classical education is presently the biggest problem in Europe. In Germany we have only remnants, and probably in other European countries as well. In Germany, in particular, the people who went to school between 1945 and 1970, if they were lucky and had the right teachers, at least got an inkling, a glimpse of the Classical culture of the Humboldt education system. But, as I said today, in the younger generation, you must have a really fortunate family, parents who gave you this; if children are only left to the schools, they have almost no chance.

Schiller's Conception Of The Sublime

The most urgent question, therefore, is to develop such exceptional persons, who look at their self-interest not in the immediate pleasure (*Spassgesellschaft*), but in the future consequences of their action. The key question we have to think about, therefore, is what can we do, to turn the selfish, greedy representatives of the '68er-Baby-Boomer generation, Generation X, or Generation Y, Y-Not, into responsible leaders for the dimension of the crisis, we face today? The solution is, what Schiller says in "The Theater as a Moral Institution," that we have to, both in Classical art, science, and the discussion of history, according to these principles of great Classical tragedy, present the concepts of the great issues of mankind on the stage, so that the best people will respond, as Schiller said, directly, and then "Reason and purified notions will emanate in milder beams and radiate throughout the society."

Schiller gave the best elaboration, of what the quality of the Sublime is. And I will present to you first this concept of the Sublime in theory, and then look at some examples, where Schiller uses this concept in its place.

Now Schiller — and I want to encourage you to reread this, when you get back home — has a very rigorous definition:

Sublime, he says, we call an object, where our sensuous nature goes under — we may fail as physical human beings — but our Reason proves to be superior. Only as sensuous beings are we dependent. As beings of Reason, we are free. As sensuous beings, we have two drives, one drive is the instinct for survival (*Existenztrieb*), and the second one — also which we have as sensuous beings — is the drive for cognition, for imagination, to comprehend the world. This, Schiller says, represents a dual dependency: The first we feel, when our existence is threatened, when there is a danger to our life, and the second we feel, when something prevents us from an adequate understanding, to comprehend reality as it is.

Reason allows a dual independence of nature. Because in theory we can go beyond the existing conditions, we can think beyond what we presently know. We can come up with new, deeper levels of understanding. And in practice our will can triumph over our desire and over the existing condition. We

can say: I am not dependent. And our will is making us free. An object, when we experience the first, Schiller calls the theoretical Sublime, the Sublime of cognition. An object, which lets us experience the second, the independence of our will, he calls the Sublime of the *Gesinnung* (of the intention, of the mind).

In the theoretical Sublime, we experience an increase in cognition. The practical Sublime increases our power, to determine our condition.

Pain is an alarm signal for our instinct for survival. A danger of a kind, where our mind knows that any resistance is in vain, leads to fear. The object is experienced as terrible, awful, but it is awful only for us as sensuous beings. The practical Sublime is an object, which involves a danger, and our physical power does not feel capable of dealing with it. The theoretical Sublime is an object, which involves the imagination of something infinite, where our power of cognition or our power of imagination does not feel adequate.

For example the ocean, when it is calm but infinite, is an example of the theoretical Sublime. The ocean in a storm is an example of the practical Sublime. A gigantically high tower can have as a consequence the Sublime of Cognition. And I thought, that it was very interesting, that Schiller uses this image of the high tower for this idea of Reason, because Nicolaus of Cusa uses the same idea, to say that the person who looks from the vantage point of a very high tower, sees, from an Aristotelian method of contradiction, not only what would be a search for a problem, but from Cusa's high tower of Reason, you see the searcher and the searching. You understand the process.

Schiller says: The theoretical Sublime is a challenge to the power of imagination, to go beyond previously existing levels of cognition. The practical Sublime is a challenge to prevail, despite the challenge to our existence. And every failure in the effort for cognition brings, naturally, discomfort, but never pain (as long as we know our existence is not threatened by that failure and our self-respect is not suffering). But something which threatens our existence, means pain in sensuous perception and terror in the imagination. Schiller says that the terrible object is more important to our sensuous perception, than an infinite one, because the instinct for survival has a louder voice, than the drive for cognition.

Now, unfortunately, Schiller is dead, and I cannot discuss this point with him, because he didn't meet Lyn. Because I can tell you, that for Lyn, the threat to his theoretical is worse than the threat to his physical existence. He takes more pain and he feels more pain, when he looks at what happens to future generations, if we don't correct the present course, than he is afraid of something which threatens him directly. I think Schiller would not disagree, because he has proven, that he has understood this in his dramas, but I would like to qualify this a little bit.

Schiller says, all the joy in the interest in the Sublime is



The great German poet and playwright Friedrich Schiller (1759-1805) provides a brilliant theoretical elaboration of the quality of the Sublime, which he proceeds to develop in his dramatic works.

based on the ability of Reason to be free. Therefore, the awful in the aesthetical imagination has a more lively impact, than the infinite. The theoretically great enlarges our sphere, our horizon, but the practical Sublime increases our strength. It's a quite different matter, to be independent in the realm of imagination, than to be independent from any fate, all accidents and necessities.

The question of existence is most immediate for sensuous beings. The practical Sublime liberates us from this dependency. The Sublime of this superiority of Reason is not identical with the superiority of physical power. For example: A human being, who is threatened by a herd of wild bulls, and is capable of redirecting them, who overcomes—this is not Sublime. All natural means are excluded from the Sublime. Where physical force is sufficient, the inner independence of the power of Reason is not necessary.

For the Sublime, it is necessary, that all means of physical resistance be exhausted. And the inner freedom of the mind is that from which the Sublime comes. Real and serious fear eliminates the freedom of the mind (*Gemüt*). The Sublime object must be awful, but not cause real fear, because fear

is a condition of suffering and violence, and eliminates the possibilities of the Sublime. The Sublime pleases from a free point of view, because it is not suffering, and it is not through the feeling of an inner activity. It has nothing to do with violence.

The mind must remain free, if the sensuous becomes conquered. But, Schiller says, this just-mentioned condition is very rare, and requires an elevation of human nature. It is not self-evident. We must be secure, if the awful is to please us. For example, when you are sitting at the beach and you watch a terrible storm on the ocean, you can enjoy the beauty of this view, but if you are sitting in a tiny rubber dinghy in the middle of this storm, I think, you will not be able to have a sublime feeling, because you have quite other sensations.

But on what should we base our security in the face of destiny? The all-present power of the Deity, *die Gottheit*, painful diseases, serious loss of beloved people, death itself? There can be no physical reason for calmness. The calmness can only come from an inner or moral security.

Physical security, everybody can enjoy in the same way, but moral security assumes a state of mind, which is not to be found in all individuals. Physical security is only relevant for the sensuous aspect of life. There is nothing intriguing about it for Reason. It is a completely different matter concerning moral security; it calms our sensuous part, too, but only through the ideas of our Reason, gives us consciousness about the indestructibility of our being.

Death, for example, is a matter, where we can only have moral security, not physical security. The belief of Reason in immortality has a certain calming effect, even for our sensuous side. But the imagination of death does not get the idea of the Sublime. It is not the idea of immortality, which gives us the Sublime. Schiller is very emphatic. He said: Absolutely not! Just the idea, that you live forever—an idea which is associated with all positive religions—has nothing to do with the Sublime. The idea of an omniscient God, Who knows all secrets of the human heart, and has its physical existence under His control, is an awful thought, and it can become a Sublime assumption.

Against this power, no physical security exists, only moral security, which you only have, if you know that your actions are based on justness of character, and it makes it possible not to lose the freedom of our mind in the face of this apparently limitless power. But this moral security is not the source of the Sublime, since it can never lead to a calming of our sensuous worries, which is the source of the Sublime.

If such an imagination of the Deity is supposed to be practically Sublime, the security cannot relate to our existence, but must be in respect to our principles. We must be indifferent to our fate as physical beings, only if we remain independent, as beings of Reason, from their power.

Deity can never influence us as a direct power. But since the pure will must always coincide with the will of the Deity,

the situation can never happen, that we decide out of pure Reason, against the will of the Deity. Coincidence cannot occur because some authority tells us, that we fear punishment or a reward, but it is the cohesion with the pure law of Reason. All of these conditions apply both for the Beautiful Soul and for the Sublime. But the Sublime goes even one step beyond the Beautiful Soul. Schiller, in the *Kallias Letters*, describes the Beautiful Soul as a good Samaritan, a person who helps the wounded man on the side of the road, without any consideration for himself. But to achieve the condition of the Sublime, one has to be completely indifferent to what would happen to us as sensuous beings. We must treat the physical aspect of our nature as something external, something foreign.

Schiller says: Great is, who conquers the Awful, but Sublime is, who does not fear it, even if he is conquered by it! Not all human beings, he says, have enough powers of imagination, to have even an idea of the dangers involved. And many don't have the moral strength, once they have an idea what the Awful is, to not rather avoid such a perspective. But that exactly is the moral test, whether a society has the moral fiber to survive!

Generation X, the people I described earlier, often do not have the power of imagination, to know what reality really is, or the moral strength to draw the right conclusion from it. When you tell such a young person, or an old person for that matter: Africa is dying as the result of conscious genocide. They say, "I don't go there!" In German you say: "*Das lass ich gar nicht an mich ran kommen!*"

But if the majority of leaders don't act on the level of the Sublime, in times of crisis — and crisis is not something which erupts in one day, one fine morning; but, as Lyn has developed this many, many times, crisis is building up, you have a long-wave preparation for the crisis, and then, when the final crisis breaks out, you are dealing with the facts, which have long since developed before. We experienced in the U.S. election campaign in 2000, how such crises develop. We knew from the inside, how the Gore goons terrified the Democratic politicians, making physical threats, saying, "You will not live, if you don't support Gore," threatening them with frame-ups, saying, "Your career will be finished if you go with LaRouche." So the fear, in many cases, caused them to capitulate, and now you have Bush, financial meltdown, danger of generalized war.

This, what I am discussing, is not a theoretical problem, it is a very practical question!

The Importance Of Classical Tragedy

Why are Classical drama and tragedy absolutely essential for a population that should have the moral strength to survive such a crisis? Precisely to train the audience for the two areas that Schiller talked about! Because I have come to the conclusion, that many of the young people, whom you talk with about Africa, they just cannot imagine it. They just block,

they don't have the capacity to think it through; a barrier drops down, and something happens to prevent them from understanding.

And secondly, to train courage, to draw the consequences from this insight. Lessing said: The importance of great Classical tragedy is, that the audience can watch the tragedy unfolding on the stage, and watch the courage of the heroine or the hero, and what you have trained for many, many times before the crisis erupts, then gives you the strength in the moment of crisis to act in a potent way. Because, when you are unprepared, when the crisis hits, you don't have time to train for it, and you may have a strange reaction.

All of a sudden, the average citizen is confronted with the question of the fate of his or her nation, the fortune or misery of generations to come, and he or she has to think like a king, a heroine, or a leader, on whom the outcome of the present historical period depends — this is something you have to anticipate.

In great historical drama, the audience clearly sees that the failure of a leader to act on the level of the Sublime in a moment of crisis, means disaster for the society.

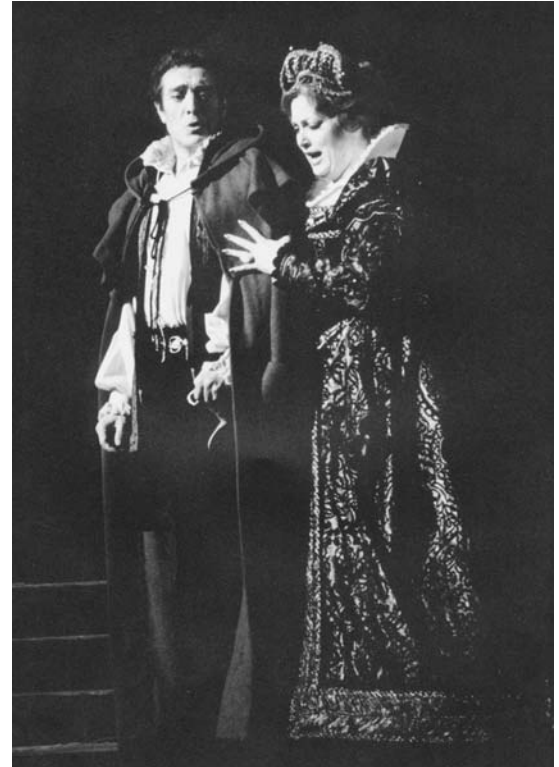
The Example Of 'Don Carlos'

Shakespeare's *Hamlet* is such a case. Also, Schiller's *Don Carlos* is an example, where the failure of the heroes to reach the level of the Sublime means the political failure of society.

Don Carlos is a play which takes place in Spain during the reign of the Hapsburg King Philip II, and the Inquisition and Philip's rule over Spain and over the conquered territories is based on suppression, tyranny, and the evil methods of the Inquisition. The Netherlands are in a state of rebellion and want to separate. Marquis of Posa, who calls himself, "Representative of Mankind," comes from the Netherlands, back to the court in Madrid, where he hopes to convince his boyhood friend [Prince Don Carlos], to help to liberate the Netherlands. A hope, which is not unfounded, since the two shared the same ideals in their early youth.

But Posa does not find a hero, who still believes in the lofty ideals of their common youth, but an unhappy, depressed person, who still loves his former fiancée, Elisabeth, who unfortunately was in the meantime married to his father, and who is now technically his mother. He has only one thing in mind: to meet her secretly and confess his love to her, however hopeless this may be in the Spain of the Hapsburg Dynasty and the Inquisition.

Posa agrees to arrange such a meeting without witnesses, because he has a completely different motive. He counts on Elisabeth's Reason and her influence on Carlos, as the only hope to engage him again in the cause of freedom. The encounter takes place; Carlos is at first in a completely unreasonable state, given the circumstances. Elisabeth briefly, but without compromise, describes to him the complete hopelessness of his wishes. She says quite brutally: How do you want our relationship to fulfill itself? Do you want to kill the King



In Schiller's Don Carlos, the failure of the heroes to reach the level of the Sublime signifies the political failure of the society at large. Here, a performance by the Baltimore Opera Company of Verdi's opera Don Carlo, based on the play by Schiller. On the left is King Philip II; on the right, Don Carlo and his stepmother, Elisabetta.

and then marry his widow? She points to the fact, that there is no hope under the present conditions. But, not only does she ruthlessly destroy his fantasy, which is a heroic deed, because she still loves him, but since she is married to the King and she is his faithful wife, she in a sense has given up her love for Carlos, but not really. She says: I don't love any more. But it is very clear, that is not exactly the whole dimension. But she, gently, but firmly, pulls him up to the level of Reason.

And now I want you to look at the play (Act I, Scene V):

QUEEN: Lamentable, O precious Carl! I feel—
I feel completely this, the nameless pain,
That storms now in your bosom. Infinite's
Your torment, like your love. Yet infinite
Alike's the glory, this to overcome.
Attain it, youthful hero. The reward
Is worthy of this strong and lofty fighter,
Is worthy of the youth, through whose heart rolls
The virtue of so many regal forebears.
Take courage, noble Prince.— The grandson of
The mighty Carl shall start afresh to struggle,
Where others' children end dejectedly.

CARLOS: Too late! O God! it is too late!

QUEEN: To be
A man? O God! How great our virtue grows,

When in its exercise our heart doth break!
'Twas high that Prov'dence plac'd you— higher, Prince,
Than millions of your other brothers. She,
In partiality gave to her fav'rite,
What she from others took, and millions ask:
Did he deserve to count in Mother's womb
For more already than we other mortals?
Up, vindicate the equity of Heaven!
Deserve to walk before the rest o' th' world,
And sacrifice, what none have sacrific'd!

CARLOS: That I can do as well.— to fight for you,
I have a giant's strength, to lose you, none.

QUEEN: Confess it, Carlos— 'tis but spitefulness
And bitterness and pride, that draws your wishes
So fiercely to your mother. That same love,
The heart, you offer wastefully to me,
Belongs to th' realms, that you should rule in days
To come. You see, you squander all the goods
That in your trust your ward hath held for you.
Love is your greatest office. But 'til now,
It's strayed unto your mother.— Bring it now,
O, bring it now to your prospective realms
And feel, instead of daggers of the conscience,
Just how voluptuous 'tis to be God.
Elisabeth was your first love. Be Spain
Your second love! How gladly, my good Carl,
Will I give way to th' loftier Belov'd!

CARLOS: How great you are, O Heavenly! — Yes, all
You charge me with, that shall I do! — So be't!

With Queen Elisabeth, Schiller has created for the first time, a female character, who represents the ideal of the Beautiful Soul. Of all the figures in the play, she is never drawn down by any weakness, she has no selfish motives, which Carlos and Posa both do at times. The first—and Carlos is uplifted by this—he says: “*Ja, alles was Sie verlangen, will ich tun—Es sei!*,” “Yes, everything you ask of me, I will do.”

And indeed at the first occasion he has, to speak with his father, he demands to have command over the army in the Netherlands, and he explains to Philip, that this is the only way to avoid terrible bloodshed with the rebels.

Carlos says the famous words, “Already 23 years old, and I have done nothing yet for eternity!” (Now, one could easily say, “Already 50 years old or already 90 years old and. . .” There is still time, I mean, there is still time!) Carlos says: World history calls on me, the honor of my forebears, and the world court! He is no more the wimpy Carlos of before, but the hero, who is willing to follow his world historical responsibility. But Philip gives his son a brutal rejection, and he says: And at the same time I should give my best army to your power-greediness? The knife to my murderer? The King calls his son his murderer, which is not an easy thing!

Later, when Posa has the opportunity to speak with Philip alone, he uses the occasion to try to move the King with his daring vision of a new state. He says: “Be the King of a million Kings!” This is very interesting, because in his letters about *Don Carlos*, Schiller says very clearly, that this vision of a functioning state, of a beautiful state, was the favorite subject of the decade, the 1780s, when this play was written. This was the time, when the whole world discussed the ideas of the American Revolution. Even if the play takes place in Spain, what Posa says are the lofty ideas of the inalienable rights of men.

Posa wants to win Philip over to his just cause, but he misjudges the situation completely, because Philip is only impressed by Posa as a person, an individual, who is not licking the boots of the King, which is obviously a rarity in Spain at that time. And Philip seeks his help as a person, not as a politician. The discussion therefore remains without political consequences.

Now I think, this is also something to think about, when our organizers sometimes say, “Oh I had this wonderful discussion, because this person really liked my ideas.” People misjudge sometimes, that what people respond to, is that they find it refreshing, to speak to a person, who is not a blockhead, but this does not mean necessarily, that they are already willing to go our way. There are many things one can study these dramas for. I maintain the point, that Schiller was the best psychologist, much better than all the psychoanalysts and people following Freud.

But unfortunately, Posa misjudges this and he becomes arrogant; he does not tell Carlos about these new developments. He does not want to “show the weather clouds (which hang over his head) to the sleeping.” This naturally brings Carlos into an impossible situation, because he estimates his own situation in a completely wrong way. This is not so great, because Posa uses his friend, and no matter how noble his intentions are, this represents a serious flaw. Posa later is aware of this, but only after it is too late—he says “*Denn wer, Wer heisst auf einen zweifelhaften Wurf mich alles setzen?*” “But who, who told me to bet everything on a dubious calculation?”—namely, that Philip would turn all of a sudden into a revolutionary, which is a most unlikely thing. Posa thinks that by sacrificing himself for Carlos, he can save the situation, but he brings doom upon both of them and their political perspective. Elisabeth, the Beautiful Soul, recognizes, that this is a false form of the Sublime, and she says so explicitly (Act IV Scene XXI).

QUEEN: No! No!
You plung'd yourself into this deed, which you
Deem lofty. But deny it not! I know
You, you have long been thirsting for it— May
A thousand hearts be broken, what is it
To you, so long your pride is satisfied.
O, now — now do I learn to understand you!
You only vied for admiration.

That this is also Schiller's view, is proven by his “Letters on Don Carlos,” where he criticizes Posa's flight-forward from the same point of view. This ends tragically for everybody. The plan for the liberation of the Netherlands has failed; Carlos and Posa are dead; the King has lost his only son; and Elisabeth, one can assume, will remain with a broken heart, or worse.

The Sublime In History: ‘Wilhelm Tell’

The Sublime as the basis for action in historical situations remained Schiller's focus. A beautiful example he gives us in *Wilhelm Tell*, which is a drama, not a tragedy, with a positive outcome, exactly because the main heroes acted in a Sublime way. According to his letters, it was Schiller's intention to write a drama for “the whole audience,” which was supposed to get under the skin of everybody, and he succeeded!

The drama deals with the just uprising of the Swiss people, a simple, but proud people of shepherds and hunters, against the tyranny of the foreign-imposed bailiffs. They have to fight for their inalienable rights themselves, if they are not going to lose their dignity, and they are willing to risk their lives for their freedom.

In the famous “Rütli Oath,” they make it clear, “No, there is a limit to the tyrant's power!” Wilhelm Tell is not part of the group that swears the Rütli Oath. He is a father, who gets into an existential crisis of having to shoot at his own son—



A performance of Wilhelm Tell by the Schiller Institute in Stockholm, Sweden. It is Gertrud who infuses Stauffacher with courage, since she knows that their fight is a just one. This is one of Schiller's finest dramatic illustrations of the quality of the Sublime.

he is forced to act totally and absolutely against his fatherly love, but he has to do it, to save his son.

Because Tell, who is a proud and an independent man, refuses to bow to the hat of the bailiff Gessler, Gessler demands, that Tell shoot an apple from the head of his son. He tells him: "You shoot, or die together with your son!" Now, imagine you are a father and you have to shoot at the apple—even though Tell is a very good marksman, he could fail, the terror of the situation could make him tremble and fail. So it is quite a thing. But Gessler says, if you don't do it, we shoot you both. So what is he supposed to do? Tell is in an unavoidable, tragic situation, the cruel game of the tyrant, forces the father to aim at the head of his child. But the perversity of this demand gives Tell the moral right for a political murder, and his resistance is born out of the same spirit as the Rütli Oath.

Tell acts as an individual, only in the end, his action goes together with the public concern. There is one scene which makes totally clear, what Schiller believes it is that gives these Swiss people the courage to act so bravely. In the beginning of the play, is the famous scene with the wealthy farmer Werner Stauffacher and his wife Gertrud, who want to preempt the catastrophe. Here is one of the most beautiful examples of how Schiller illustrates the Sublime, and it is typical for him, that it is the female character, who acts on that level.

The sublime attitude of Gertrud gives Stauffacher the moral backing he needs to fight. She has an underlying confidence in victory, because she knows that they are fighting for just principles, which Schiller says is one precondition for the Sublime. Also, the trust in God, but not in such a way as to

transfer the responsibility to him, but only after man has dared to go to the outer limits. Tell does hit the apple, because he has this confidence.

Gertrud says, "God helps the courageous" — "*Dem Mutigen hilft Gott!*"

Walter Fürst says, "*So muss Gott helfen durch unsern Arm!*" ("So God helps us, through our arm!")

In the Stauffacher-Gertrud scene, the couple discuss the situation in Switzerland, and the terrible suppression.

STAUFFACHER: What's to be done?

GERTRUD: (*steps nearer*)

So hear what I advise! Thou know'st, how here
In Schwyz all honest men do now complain
About this Gov'rnor's greed and tyranny.
So have no doubt, that they there yonder too
In Unterwalden and in Uri land
Are weary of oppression and the yoke—
For just as Gessler here, there yonder o'er
The lake the Landenberger is as brazen—
There comes no fishing boat across to us,
Which doth not tell of some new mischief and
Beginning-violence from the governors.
Therefore it would be wise, if some of you,
Of sound intent, did quietly confer,
How we might free ourselves of this oppression,
So know I well, that God would not desert you
And would be gracious to a righteous cause—

Dost thou not have a friend in Uri, speak,
To whom thou may'st thine heart sincerely open?

STAUFFACHER: I know of many men of courage there
And men of high repute and eminence,
Who are my trusted friends and confidants.
(*He stands up.*)

Wife, what a storm of dangerous ideas
Awak'st thou in my quiet breast! My innermost
Thou bring'st from me into the light of day,
And what I secretly forbade myself
To think, thou boldly speak'st with easy tongue.
—Hast thou considered well, what thou advisest?
The savage discord and the clang of arms
Thou callest forth into this peaceful vale—
Dared we, a feeble folk of herdsmen, go
To battle with the master of the world?
'Tis only for some pretext, that they wait,
In order to unleash on this poor land
Their savage hordes of military might,
Therein to govern with the victor's rights
And 'neath the show of righteous punishment
To extirpate our ancient freedom's charter.

GERTRUD: You *too* are men, know how to wield your axe,
And God gives help unto courageous men!

STAUFFACHER: Oh Wife! A fearful raging scourage is war,
It strikes at once the shepherd and his herd.

GERTRUD: One must endure, whatever heaven sends,
Inequity endures no noble heart.

STAUFFACHER: This house delights thee, that we newly
built.
But war, the monster, burns it to the ground.

GERTRUD: Thought I my heart to temp'ral goods enslaved,
I'd throw the torch with mine own hand thereto.

STAUFFACHER: Thou dost believe in human kind! But war
Spares not the tender infant in its cradle.

GERTRUD: The innocent in heaven have a friend!
—Look forward, Werner, not behind thee now!

STAUFFACHER: We men can perish bravely sword in hand
And yet what destiny will fall to you?

GERTRUD: The final choice is left e'en to the weakest,
A spring from yonder bridge doth make me free.

STAUFFACHER (*falls into her arms*):
Who presses such a heart unto his bosom,
He joyfully can fight for hearth and home,

And fears he not the hosts of any king—
To Uri shall I post without delay,
There lives a friend of mine, Lord Walter Fürst,
Who thinks the same as I about these times.

Schiller ends the play with the famous “Parricida” scene, where Tell does not approve of the murder of the Emperor, to make clear, that the action is not a general license for Jacobin terror, but it was a self-help in his own “rigorously defined singular situation.”

Joan of Arc

A very special place in Schiller's life's work belongs to his Johanna von Orleans [*Die Jungfrau von Orleans*]. To write this “Romantic Tragedy,” which is what he calls it, which portrays in Johanna, the most beautiful image of man, (“*Das edle Antlitz der Menschheit*”), was a direct attack on Voltaire, who has pulled exactly this beautiful image into the mud with his “*La Pucelle d'Orléans*” [“The Maid of Orleans”]. The Duke of Weimar didn't dare to perform Schiller's play at first, because the entire nobility use to recite “*La Pucelle*” by heart, because it was this dirty, half-pornographic thing, and the Duke feared to be ridiculed, if he would all of a sudden have the noble play by Schiller performed.

Schiller identified more with this play than any other. To Körner, he wrote that he was “in it with his whole heart, and much more flows from the heart, than with previous plays, where the mind had to fight with the material.” And, to his publisher he wrote, “This piece flowed out of the heart, and to the heart it is supposed to speak. But for this it is necessary, that one have a heart, and this is unfortunately not always the case.”

In his beautiful poem, “The Maiden of Orleans,” he says: “*Dich schuf das Herz! Du wirst unendlich leben!*” (“You were created by the heart! You will live forever!”) Jeanne d'Arc, who was actually an historical figure, took the mission from God to save France from English occupation. The weak Dauphin, whom Schiller gives all the characteristics of Romanticism, is unable to defend the country, but Johanna, a simple shepherdess, takes the responsibility. Nobody in her environment understands her, because people are not up to this level. She accepts the condition, that she never will be allowed to feel an earthly love for a man, if she wants to fulfill her Divine task (Prologue, Scene IV).

JOHANNA (*alone*):
Farewell, ye mountains, ye beloved swards,
Ye quiet and familiar vales, farewell!
Johanna will now no more o'er you wander,
Johanna says forever fare you well.
Ye meadows, which I watered, and ye trees,
Which I have planted, green forth merrily!
Farewell, ye grottoes and ye cooling springs!
Thou echo, lovely voice upon this vale,

Which oft an answer gave to my refrain —
Johanna goes, and she ne'er comes again!

Ye places of mine ever silent pleasure,
You do I leave behind for evermore!
Disperse yourselves, ye lambs, amid the heather,
Ye are a flock without herdsman more,
For there's another herd which I must pasture,
On danger's yond field of bloody gore:
So hath the spirit's call to me been given,
I'm not by idle earthly longing driven.

For who on Horeb's summits once descended
To Moses in a fiery bush of flame
And 'fore the Pharaoh him to stand commended,
Who one time Jesse's boy of pious fame,
The shepherd, as His champion intended,
Who e'er His grace to shepherds did proclaim,
He spake to me from the branches of this tree:
"Go forth! Thou shalt bear witness on the earth for me.

In rugged ore shalt thou thy limbs enlase,
With steel thou shalt bedeck thy tender breast,
Nor love of men thine heart may e'er embrace
With sinful flames of idle earthly zest.
The bridal wreath thy locks will never grace,
No darling child will blossom at thy breast,
Yet thee with military honors I
Shall o'er all earthly women glorify.

For when i' th' fight the bravest do despair,
When France's final destiny draws nigh,
Then thou mine oriflamme wilt onward bear
And, as the rapid reaper cuts the rye,
Shalt thou the haughty conqueror impair;
Thou wilt his wheel of fortune now defy,
To France's hero sons salvation bring
And Rheims set truly free and crown thy King!"

A signal hath the Heaven promised me —
He sendeth me the helm, it comes from Him,
With godly strength His iron touches me,
And through me flames the pluck o' th' Cherubim!
Into the martial throng it urges me,
It drives me forth with stormy vim,
The field-call hear I to me strongly pound,
The war horse rears, and all the trumpets sound.

Johanna leads the battle against the English. She is a true Warrior Angel, who also ruthlessly kills the enemy. Schiller emphasizes, that she is not victorious because of her physical strength, but she wins because of her supernatural powers. He writes to Iffland, that in Johanna the female, the heroic and the divine are united. She also develops the highest talents of

a military commander, and under her leadership, large parts of France are liberated.

But then she feels suddenly love for Lionel, the only remaining English commander, who is still alive, and whom she is supposed to kill. The shock, that she was capable of breaking her oath, totally destabilizes her, she doubts herself and she loses her supernatural powers (Act IV, Scene I).

JOHANNA: The weapons rest, the storm of war abates,
On bloody battle follow song and dance;
Through all the streets gay singing resonates,
The church and altar shine with festal glance,
And out of verdant boughs are built the gates,
And winding wreaths the columns do enhance;
Wide Rheims contains not each and every guest,
Who seething streams unto the people's fest.

An exultation of one joy bursts into flame,
And but one thought now strikes in every breast;
What bloody hatred recently did maim,
That shares o'erjoyed the universal zest;
He's only proudly conscious of his name,
Who's to his Frankish heritage confessed;
The glow o' th' ancient crown is now made new,
And to its royal son France pays his due.

But me, who for this glory hath contended,
The universal bliss doth me not sway;
In me the heart is altered and is wended,
From this festivity it flees away —
Into the British camp it now hath wended,
O'er there unto the foe my glances stray,
And from the ring of joy must I now steal,
The heavy guilt o' th' bosom to conceal.

Who? I? Within mine own pure breast
The image of man do bear?
This heart, which Heaven's glow hath blest,
To risk an earthly love shall dare?

I, mine own country's savior,ess,
The highest God's own warrior,ess,
For mine own country's foe enflame!
Dare I to the chaste sun it name,
And I not be destroyed by shame!
*(The music behind the scene passes over
into gentle, melting melody)*

Woe is me! Woe's me! what tones!
How they do seduce mine ear!
Each one doth recall his voice,
Conjures up his image here!

Would the storm o' th' battle seize me,
Whizzing spears around me sound

In the burning struggle's roar!
I'd my courage find once more!

O these voices, O these tones,
How they do ensnare mine heart,
Every power in my bosom
They dissolve in soft desire,
Melt to tears in sorrow's fire!

(after a pause, more lively)

Should I have killed him? Could I, since I looked
Into his eyes? Kill him! I'd sooner have
The murd'rous steel upon mine own breast drawn!
And I am culpable, since I was human?
Is pity sinful? — Pity! Didst thou hear
The voice of pity and humanity
From others too, whom thy sword sacrificed?
Why was it silent, when the Welshman thee,
The tender stripling, for his life implored?
Deceitful heart! Thou liest to th' light eterne,
The pious voice of pity thee did spurn!

Why had I to behold him in the eyes,
To see the features of his noble face!
'Twas with thy glance that thine offense began,
Unhappy one! A sightless tool demandeth God,
With sightless eyes thou hadst it to attain!
So soon thou saw'st, God's shield did thee forsake,
The snares of Hell did thee at once enchain!
(The flutes repeat, she sinks into a silent melancholy.)
Pious staff! O had I never
battle-sword exchanged for thee!
Had it never in thy branches,
Holy oak tree, rustled me!
Wert thou present to me never,
Lofty Queen of Heaven's sphere!
Take, I can't deserve it ever,
thine own crown, it take o'er there!

Ah, I saw the Heaven ope
And the Blessed's countenance!
Yet on earth is all mine hope,
And i' th' Heaven is it hence!
Must thou me then with this burden,
This so terrifying trade?
Could I this mine heart then harden,
Which the Heaven feeling made?

Wilt thou thine own might proclaim,
Choose but those, who free of blame
Stand in thine eternal home:
Thine own spirits send to roam,
Who is pure, who will not die,
Who feels not, who doth not cry!
Not the tender virgin hail,
Not the herdmaids' spirit frail!

Care I for the lot of battles,
Or the discord of the kings?
Guiltless did I drive my lambs
On the silent mountain heights.
Yet thou rip'st me into living,
In the haughty Prince's hall,
Unto guilt my life thus giving,
Ah! 'twas not my choice at all!

At the formal high point of her earthly powers, after she carried the flag which has the symbol of her Divine mission, at the front of the coronation procession for the King, her father accuses her of being a witch.

She could defend herself, by speaking about her mission, but she remains silent, not because she is a witch, but because her previous confidence was shaken, because she felt this moment of love for the enemy. And all of her previous followers and friends start to doubt her, and abandon her but one.

Afterward, she becomes a prisoner of the English. When she hears that her King is in danger, she calls to God to free her. With supernatural powers, she again breaks her chains, quickly hurries to the battlefield and brings victory, but receives a deadly wound in the battle.

Now she is again the prophet, the Warrior Angel, but on a higher level than before. She accepted the task, the mission, and carried it out victoriously. But then she had a weakness, and she sank temporarily to a lower level of consciousness:

"Ach, es war nicht meine Wahl." ("It was not my choice at all!")

But then, when confronted with reality, namely, when the original purpose of her mission to save France and France was in danger, she evokes her old strength and completes the task.

Johanna is now transfigured, free. She confronts death with the strength of a person, who has changed history for the better. She acted on the level of the Sublime (Act V, Scene XIV, the scene of Johanna's death).

JOHANNA: *(looks around smiling brightly)*
Am I really now among my folk
And am no more rejected and despised?
They curse me not, they kindly look upon me?
— Yes, now I recognize all clearly once again!
That is my Monarch! That is France's banner!
Yet mine own banner see I not — Where is it?
Without my banner dare I not to come:
It was entrusted to me by my Master,
Before His throne I must needs lay it down —
I may display it, for I bore it true.

KING: *(with face turned away)* Give her the banner! . . .

JOHANNA: Do you behold the rainbow in the air?
The Heaven opens up its golden gates:

I' th' choir of angels stands she gleaming there,
 She holds th' eternal Son upon her breast,
 Her arms she smiling stretches out to me.
 What comes o'er me—Light clouds are lifting me—
 The heavy armor doth to winged garments turn.
 Upward—upward—The earth doth backward flee—
 Brief is the pain, the joy shall be eterne!

Eternity is joyful. Johanna acts on the level of the “simultaneity of eternity.”

Rise To The Level Of The Sublime!

Now, we have today two problems. As I said before, we have a population in an hysterical denial, and we have mediocre politicians, to say the least. This is a very difficult problem, because we have to get the population and the political class, which is morally very bankrupt, to act in a way, so that society can survive. They are still denying the problem, but this can change very, very rapidly and they will become explosive, they will express rage. Their popped illusions will turn them into raving people. And this is exactly where the question of leadership comes in. Because then you have to ask yourself the question, “Will you let this people sit there and become fodder for a fascist movement,” as Hitler used it during the time of the last Depression or—remember what FDR did at

the same time, who went the other way. He addressed the denial. He spoke to the forgotten men. And both Franklin D. Roosevelt and our beloved Amelia [Boynton Robinson],² whom I spoke with yesterday, both of them said: There is nothing to fear, than fear itself. In the crisis, the population transferred their values to FDR, because he gave real leadership.

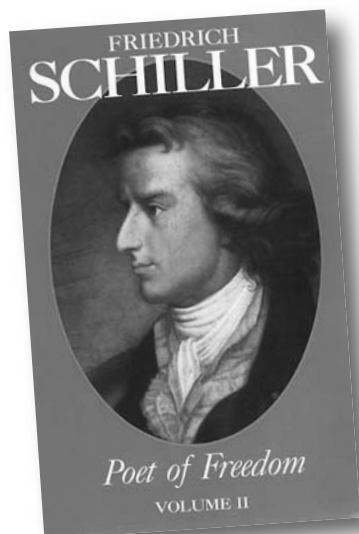
Leadership must have one quality. It must be a person, who embodies the Classical principles and the knowledge of thinkers of thousands of year before, who finds his identity in what he or she can contribute to the next several generations and radiate that. A leader has to do, what a commander does in warfare. And the question you have to ask: Are you willing to risk your life for people who you don't know, who are not even born? Obviously this is against the values of the *Zeitgeist* of the *Spassgesellschaft*. But if you look back in history, that is what counted to bring mankind forward.

Fear is what prevents the Sublime. If you have nothing to fear than fear, get rid of it, and in this spirit I count on you.

2. Mrs. Amelia Boynton Robinson, vice-chairman of the Schiller Institute, is a 60-year veteran of the Civil Rights movement and heroine of the voting rights campaign in Selma, Alabama. *EIR* paid her tribute for her 90th birthday in its Sept. 14, 2001 issue.

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

—Friedrich Schiller,
 Wilhelm Tell.



Selected writings of Friedrich Schiller, in English translation.

Volume I: *Don Carlos*, Essays, Poetry, and Epigrams. \$9.95

Volume II: *Wilhelm Tell*, Essays, and Poetry. \$15.00

Volume III: *The Virgin of Orleans*, Essays, Poetry, and Ballads. \$15.00

Order from:

Ben Franklin Booksellers

P.O. Box 1707

Leesburg, VA 20177

1-800-453-4108 (toll-free) or 1-703-777-3661

Shipping and handling: \$4 for the first book, \$.50 for each additional book.

How Italy Became A Nation: The Genius Of Verdi, The Statesmanship Of Cavour

by Claudio Celani

Unlike nations such as Germany or England, Italy has not had a great modern dramatist in the strict meaning of the word. Its highest cultural expression, the Renaissance, gave birth to great comedians, like Ariosto; during the Risorgimento, the effort to liberate and unify the Italian nation, some wrote tragedies, but they never rose above the level of mediocrity.¹ It was perhaps destiny that in Italy, the motherland of music, the place of a Schiller or a Shakespeare has been taken by a musician, Giuseppe Verdi.

Verdi, more than a composer, was a dramatist, an artist who used music as an instrument to convey the art of Classical drama. Not accidentally his operas are called “*Drammi in musica*” (musical dramas), and the dramatist soul dominates even his few religious compositions, like the Requiem for Alessandro Manzoni, or his only instrumental work, the String Quartet composed in 1873. Verdi occupies a prominent place next to Dante, Raphael, Leonardo, and a few others, in the gallery of the great figures whom Italians recall to their mind when they think of the idea of Fatherland.

But it would be a superficial to say that Verdi gained his fame as a Patriot because he filled his operas with patriotic songs and choruses. A great patriot, the nation builder, is the one who builds a people out of a multitude, and elevates it to the highest level of Reason. Who can do this better than the dramatist? As Friedrich Schiller wrote: “So great and manifold is the merit of the better sort of theater for developing moral character; and it deserves no less merit with regard to the full enlightenment of the intellect. For it is precisely here, in this higher sphere, that the great thinker, the fiery patriot,

first knows how to utilize it to the maximum.”²

One cannot separate, therefore, Verdi the Musician and Verdi the Patriot, from Verdi the Dramatist. That Verdi intended drama as a moral institution, the way Schiller described it in his treatise, is clear beyond doubt. Verdi left us no treatise on how Classical musical dramas should be composed, but in his letters, he often criticized his contemporaries and made a few remarks on the nature of drama. Thus, if Schiller wrote that on stage, “the great ones of the world hear, what they seldom or never hear—Truth,” for Verdi, on stage “everything should be as it should be: True and Beautiful.”³

But if the representation of Truth must be the ultimate aim of art, this must be the inner Truth, otherwise art becomes a “photograph” of nature: “To copy the truth can be a good thing, but to invent the truth is better, much better. There seems to be a contradiction in these three words: ‘invent the truth,’ but ask Papa⁴ about it. It might be that he, Papa, has met some Falstaff; but he would hardly have met so wretched a wretch as Iago, and never, never angels such as Cordelia, Imogene, Desdemona, etc.; yet, they are so true! To copy the truth is a fine thing, but it is only photography, not painting.”⁵

Why is something invented, more true than something existing? Because Truth exists primarily in the realm of ideas, and secondarily in the realm of sensual objects. By inventing the Truth, thus, the artist sets to himself the task of educating his audience to go beyond the mere appearances of things and confront itself with ideas. In this form, beauty is no longer exterior beauty, but becomes moral beauty. In this way, the composer “casts a glance through the human race, compares people with people, century with century, and finds that however slavishly the great mass of the people lie imprisoned by the chains of prejudice and public opinion, which continually work to subvert their attainment of Happiness—that the purer

1. The great Italian patriot Vittorio Alfieri (1749-1803) understood that the Italian liberation movement should be educated through Classical tragedy, and undertook a self-taught effort of producing tragedies in Greek style. But his effort was emasculated by the Aristotelian rules he himself chose to follow, and by a pedestrian imitation of the scheme of Greek tragedy. Furthermore, Alfieri’s Italian verses could at best be understood by a narrow elite of literates, and never reach the broad population. The same could be said of Ugo Foscolo (1778-1827), whose dramatic production, although of a freer and higher poetical quality, suffered from the same formalistic schemes. A later, mediocre attempt was done by Alessandro Manzoni (1785-1873) with his two dramas *Il Conte di Carmagnola* and *Adelchi*, before writing his famous novel *I Promessi Sposi*. None of these authors could be compared to a Schiller or a Shakespeare.

2. Friedrich Schiller, “The Theater Considered As A Moral Institution,” (Mannheim: 1784.)

3. Letter to Domenico Morelli, Genoa, May 14, 1873 (from Verdi’s collected letters).

4. Verdi referred to Shakespeare as “*Il Papà*” (Father).

5. Letter to Clarina Maffei, S. Agata, Sept. 20, 1876 (from Luzio, *Carteggio di G. Verdi con la contessa Maffei*).

rays of truth enlighten only a few minds here and there, which have perhaps gained that small prize through a lifetime of labor. What means does the wise legislator possess, to impart this to the entire nation?"⁶

These thoughts were shared by Camillo Cavour, the great political leader of the Risorgimento which made Italy a nation, who wanted Verdi elected in the first national Parliament. In 1860, Italy was liberated from foreign occupation, but the majority of its people was still oppressed by ignorance and superstition. "Now that Italy is made, we must make the Italians," said Cavour, and wanted Verdi elected in the Parliament as a visible symbol of the content of the new national political leadership.

How Verdi Became A Dramatist

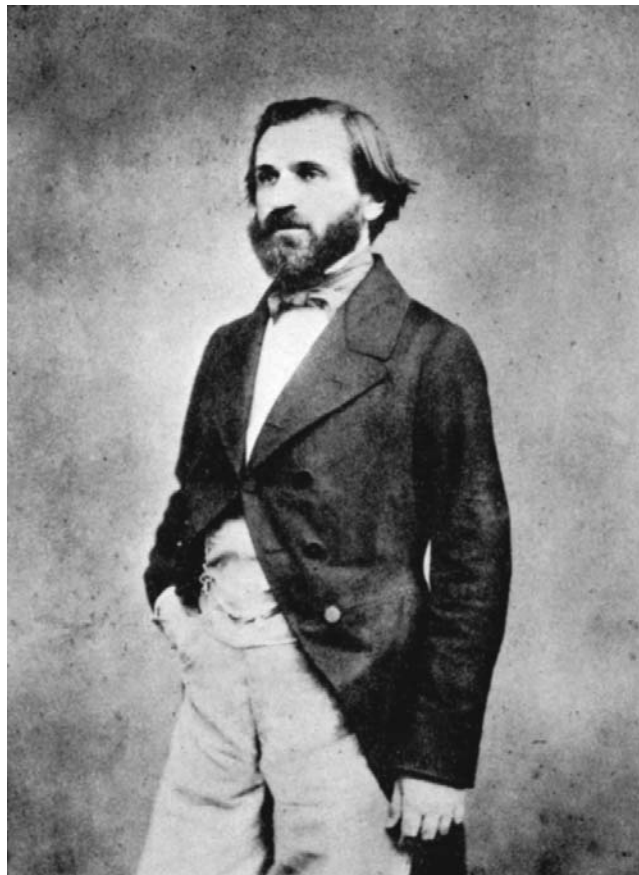
Like many other great Italians, Verdi became a dramatist by self-education. His musical education with Vincenzo Lavigna, a pupil of the famous Giovanni Paisiello and an admirer of Mozart, consisted in rigorous counterpoint, but nothing more than that. In one of his letters, which he wrote angrily against a French critic who had slandered his *Macbeth* and challenged Verdi's knowledge of Shakespeare, Verdi recalls how his acquaintance with Shakespeare occurred very early in his youth, and we can imagine how this marked a fundamental stage in his development. "He is one of my preferred poets, whom I had in my hands since my early youth, and whom I read again and again."

Shakespeare directly supplied three subjects for Verdi's dramas; and a fourth, *King Lear*, on which Verdi worked in different periods for several years, but which never came to life. This prolonged effort had a spillover in Verdi's famous "trilogy" of dramas: *Rigoletto*, *Il Trovatore*, and *La Traviata*, which he composed after intensively working on the *Lear* project in 1849.⁷ From Verdi's correspondence we have an abundance of references which show us how he admired Shakespeare above everybody else, and called him, as we have seen above, "il papà."

We do not know when Verdi read Schiller for the first time. Although Schiller reached universal notoriety during his lifetime, his fame across the Alps was not an automatic matter. Schiller had to be translated into Italian, and in comparison to Shakespeare, whose translations had existed and spread for centuries already, the great German poet had died only seven years before Verdi's birth. At that time, there was no Internet; a few read German and even fewer could translate from German into Italian. "Other than those few, who are familiar with German, and the limited group of Germanophile Lombards, F. Schiller remains more than anything else, a name which serves as a standard and a reference, after Shake-

6. Schiller, op. cit.

7. Verdi would again work on *Lear* in 1853-55, but despite his efforts and suggestions, librettist Antonio Somma never succeeded in producing a suitable text, and the project was definitely called off.



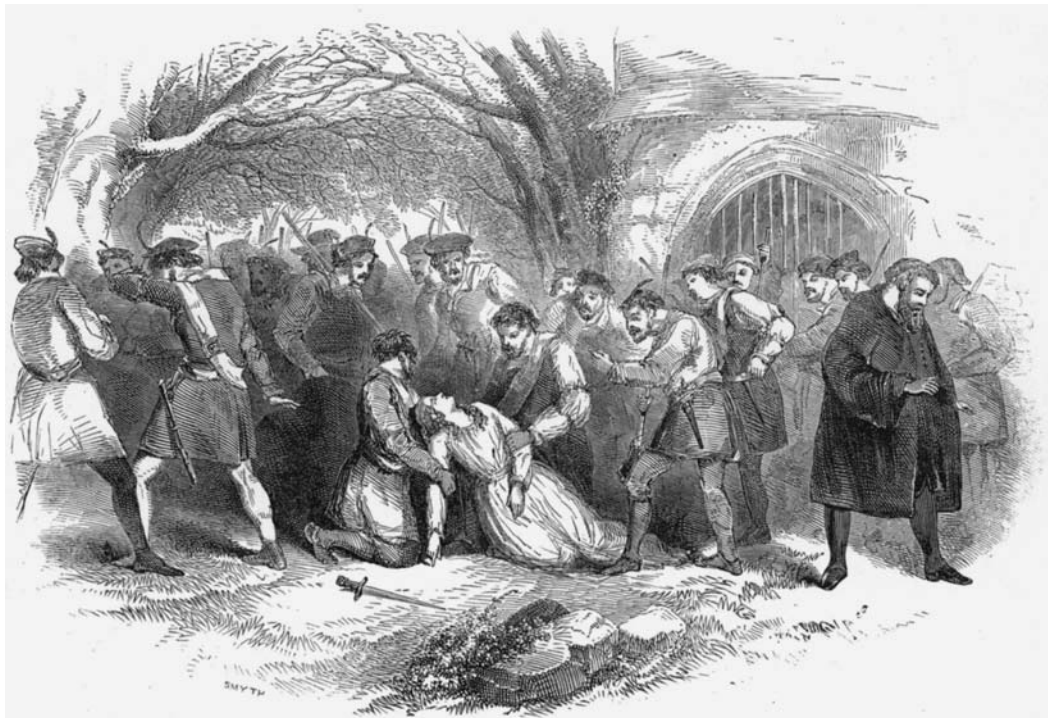
The 100th anniversary of the death of Giuseppe Verdi is being celebrated musically all over the world in 2001 as "the Verdi Year." The composer of many of the most widely beloved operas was a senator and patriot of Italy's national unification movement, the Risorgimento, a campaigner for the scientific tuning of middle C=256; and a dramatist allied spiritually with Schiller and Shakespeare.

spare, in the polemics on dramatic theory; he is, in short, an author who is much discussed, but little read."⁸

Romantics Split Schiller From Shakespeare

Even considering this statement exaggerated, the fact is that, before Andrea Maffei started his organic translation in 1827, Schiller was practically unknown in Italy. Even worse, the Romantic faction, led by Madame de Staël and by Giuseppe Mazzini, had attempted to block the penetration of Schiller by building for him a Romantic image. Mazzini even wrote, in his essays "On Historical Drama" and "On Fate Considered As An Element Of Drama," that Schiller and Shakespeare had to be seen as belonging to two opposite schools. "Shakespeare's realism is as distant from Schiller's idealism as the Sun from the Earth," Mazzini wrote, and: "Schiller was never a measured investigator of the intimate

8. Lavinia Mazzucchetti, *Schiller in Italia* (Milan: 1913).



A sketch of the final scene of Verdi's *I Masnadieri* ("The Bandits"), a dramatic musical presentation of the poisonous mental disease of "terrorism" in a revolutionary time. Verdi used the drama *Die Räuber* ("The Robbers"), Friedrich Schiller's famous dramatic warning of this disease at the time of the French Revolution.

aspects which passion assumes in single individuals, nor has he ever possessed Shakespeare's objectivism and fantastic vigor."

Luckily, Verdi was not a person who would look at the "label" of an author; additionally, he possibly met Schiller's work for the first time through Maffei, who was a Classicist.

In 1842 in Milan, after Verdi's meteoric success with his opera, *Nabucco*, he started to attend Countess Clarina Maffei's famous salon. This was the circle that gathered the best intellectual elite of Milan and which became, especially in the decade 1850-59, the general staff of the Italian national movement in Austrian-occupied Lombardy. In the Maffei salon, "One spoke about literature, art, industries, political economy, even about philosophy; but everything was bound to the dominant thought, the resurrection of Italy. Any pedantry was outlawed."⁹ Among the members of the salon were Carlo Tenca, who led the mass recruiting of Lombard volunteers to the Piedmontese Army for the 1859 war; Massimo D'Azeglio, who became first governor of Milan after that war; Emilio Visconti-Venosta, who became Foreign Minister in reunified Italy; Emilio Broglio, who became Education Minister; the famous mathematician Francesco Brioschi,¹⁰

9. Raffaello Barbiera, *Il salotto della contessa Maffei*, (Milan: 1925).

10. Francesco Brioschi is a key figure in the struggle for the rebirth of science and the industrialization of Italy. In 1858 Brioschi, together with physicists Enrico Betti from Pisa and Felice Casorati from Pavia, travelled to Göttingen, Germany, to meet the famous mathematician Bernhard Riemann, who had freed science from the formal limitations of Euclidean geometry. When they came back, they started publishing Riemann's works in Italian and holding

who founded the Milan Polytechnical College; Francesco Arese, who was the contact man between French Emperor Napoleon III and Camillo Cavour; and countless other artists, scientists, and politicians.

Clarina's husband, Count Andrea Maffei, was the above-mentioned translator of Schiller. Clarina and Andrea Maffei eventually separated, but Verdi, who assiduously attended the Maffei salon for four years, remained in intimate friendship with both of them until their deaths. There is no doubt that the friendship between Verdi and Maffei developed on the basis of a deeper, shared view of common artistic values.

university lectures on the subject. Riemann's ideas relived a tradition which in Italy dated back to Leonardo da Vinci. Faithful to this tradition, Brioschi and the other Italian scientists founded the modern hydrodynamic school which brought Italy to the forefront of aeronautics in the 1930s.

In 1859, Brioschi was part of the national committee for the reform of public schools, called by Cavour. Verdi was also a member of that committee. The school reform which then was implemented in unified Italy was similar to the Humboldt reforms in Germany. In 1863, Brioschi founded the Politecnico, the technical university in Milan, which gave impulse to the development of electricity. Already, Cavour, in a speech in the Piedmontese Parliament in 1854, had anticipated the large potential for hydroelectric power in Northern Italy. In 1883, thanks to the impulse given by Politecnico director Giuseppe Colombo, Italy was the first European nation with an hydroelectrical power station.

Two years later, Galileo Ferraris, a student of Betti, invented the electric engine based on a rotating field. Brioschi also supported Alessandro Rossi, an industrialist from Vicenza and member of the Senate, who had studied the economic thought of Alexander Hamilton, Mathew Carey, and his son Henry C. Carey, and led the campaign for a protectionist policy for the development of manufactures, which led to the tariff bill of 1878 and the protectionist bill of 1887.



Verdi's patriotic and cultural collaborators and guides, Andrea and Clarina Maffei, presided over a salon which contributed important ideas to the Italian Risorgimento. Andrea Maffei wrote the libretto for Verdi's *I Masnadieri*, closely following Schiller's drama.

Maffei was born in Riva del Garda, a territory which belonged to Austria until the end of World War I, and was educated in the Classicist school of poetry, which in Italy was led by Vincenzo Monti. In 1842, when he first met Verdi, he had already translated *Die Jungfrau von Orléans* (*The Maid of Orléans*, 1830), about Joan of Arc, and was finishing *Don Carlos*. The other Schiller dramas which concern Verdi's work were translated in the following succession: *Wallenstein* (1844), *Die Räuber* (*The Robbers*, 1846), and *Kabale und Liebe* (*Intrigues and Love*, 1852).

Notice (we will return to this), that the translation of *Die Räuber* is almost contemporary to Verdi's *I Masnadieri* (performed 1847 in London), and that *Kabale und Liebe* was even translated after Verdi's *Luisa Miller* (1849), meaning that the composer had direct access to Maffei's "work in progress." Maffei himself wrote the libretto to *I Masnadieri*, and de facto, together with Verdi, the libretto to *Macbeth* (which he had previously translated)—although the latter carries the name of Francesco Maria Piave.

If Maffei's translations introduced Verdi to Schiller and a few others, to the broader Italian public Schiller remained unknown, for the simple reason that in the pre-united, still feudal Italy of the Nineteenth Century, literacy was exclusive. Over 80% of the almost 30 million population were illiterate. In larger areas, like Southern Italy, they even spoke dialects which had a bare similarity with the Italian language. Thus, publishers printed from 500 to a maximum of 1,500 copies of Maffei's Schiller translations.

Therefore, we can say that the real popularizer of Schiller in Italy (and many other parts of the world) was Verdi's drama. In contrast to the high illiteracy, the Italian population had the broadest access to music theaters. Suffice it to realize

that in 1865, there were in Italy, excluding the regions of Trento and Trieste, no fewer than 348 active theaters, almost all of which dedicated to opera. Opera was the product of mass consumption, which even poor, illiterate people could attend and understand and, in the case of a good opera, leave afterwards uplifted in their soul. Verdi's immense popularity thus meant immense popularity for *Don Carlos*, *Die Jungfrau*, *Die Räuber*, *Luisa Miller*, and all other Schiller creations.

Of course, when we deal with musical dramas, based on librettos which are supposed to be a distillation of the original work, one can legitimately raise the question whether the distillation was faithful, and if the music did justice to the text. In other words, if it was the real Schiller.

To answer, we must first introduce a concept which Lyndon LaRouche calls the "principle of metaphor." A metaphor, in LaRouche's concept, occurs when a paradox arises due to the counterposition of two mutually incompatible statements. The paradox is solved only through an act of cognition, i.e., through the introduction of a higher paradigm which gives coherence to the formally incompatible statements. On stage, the paradox is usually presented in the form of an "Hamlet-like" choice posed before the character. Tragedy unfolds when a flawed culture, reflected in the way the character thinks and acts, prevents the character from adopting a new system of thought which would save him and society.

Thus, Classical drama becomes a powerful tool to educate the audience to avoid repeating the errors which lead to tragedy. In the case of the historical dramas, especially Shakespeare's and Schiller's, the aim is to show how specific cultures, in specific historical moments, were determinant in dooming societies.

A musical rendition of such dramas must, therefore, not so much reproduce the original drama in every detail (something impossible to do in a much shorter libretto), but must aim at faithfully reproducing the features of the culture which is exposed as flawed, and the specific way in which the characters of the play are influenced by that culture. In this sense, Verdi's renditions of Schiller's dramas (with the possible exception of *Luisa Miller*) can be considered successful works.

Of course, Verdi introduces another dimension, music, which also works on the principle of metaphor, with its own laws. In music, the paradox is created by the use of dissonances, which create a transition demanding a solution in the musical realm.¹¹

Metaphor in Music

When this author, an amateur singer, was confronted with Karl's role in Verdi's *I Masnadieri* (written from Schiller's *The Robbers*), he realized that this opera, together with *Don Carlos*, is the drama whose libretto is most "faithful" to the original. He was also particularly attracted by the subject for its historical actuality. We will explore this aspect later; we examine now, by looking at a few bars, how Verdi uses musical paradoxes to render the metaphorical idea of the drama as a whole.

FIGURE 1

Co-me splen-di-do e gran-de il sol tra-mon-ta, de-gno è
 ben che s'a-do-ri! In que-sta
 for-ma ca-de un e-ro-re! Na-tu-ra, oh sei pur
 bel-la, sei pur bel-la e stu-pen-da;

In **Figure 1**, we are in Act II, Scene 6, at a point in the drama when Carlo (Schiller's character Karl Moor) is in a crisis. As in the case of Hamlet's famous soliloquy, we have a conflict: two states of mind at war within the same person. On one side, Carlo realizes that his choice of becoming a bandit is against natural law, which is good and beautiful. On the other side, he feels himself chained to his condition by forces which are more powerful than himself. In this first musical example, Verdi, for reasons of space, condenses in Moor's words a whole dialogue between Karl and another robber: "*Come splendido e grande il sol tramonta, degno è ben che s'adori! In questa forma cade un eroe! Natura, oh sei pur bella, sei pur bella e stupenda*" ("How beautiful and great the setting sun, it is worthy to be praised! This is how a hero falls! Nature, yet are you beautiful, beautiful and aston-

11. "The generation of a musical dissonance, in that fashion, produces an effect which is identical in form and implication to the cases of the paradoxes posed by Kepler and Fermat, respectively, in the physical-science examples. In musical terms, inversions crafted to produce that effect, are recognized as dissonances, because, on the condition that the dissonances are resolved within the completed composition, they create transcendental qualities of musical keys, beyond the 24-key major-minor domain, just as discovered universal physical principles lie beyond and above the bounds of the axiomatic system into which such paradoxes are introduced. In that sense, such paradoxical juxtapositions, such as those generated by musical, contrapuntal inversion, negate the system into which they are introduced, just as Kepler's and Fermat's discoveries negate the system of assumptions into which they are introduced. . . . Negation signifies a paradox which obliges us to find reality in principles which exist outside a referenced system of axiomatic-like assumptions. Such paradoxes thus negate the referenced system of axiomatic-like assumptions." Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., "Prometheus and Europe," *Fidelio*, Spring 2000.

ishing”).¹² Contrasting to the beauty of nature, is the ugliness of the bandit’s soul **Figure 2**: “*ed io deforme, orribile cosi!*” (“And I am deformed, so horrible!”).

This is quite a contrast, which Verdi decides to express by using the so-called diminished seventh chord, a chord composed of four notes, which divides the octave into four intervals, each a minor third. In their cross relationships, the four intervals also form a double “Lydian” dissonance, i.e., two intervals, each of a diminished fifth. This chord is extremely dissonant, but has the peculiarity, given its multiple symmetry, to admit a multiplicity of solutions, i.e., a high degree of freedom. The irony is that Verdi, as he wrote in a letter to Francesco Florimo in 1871,¹³ warns most emphatically against the use of such a chord, complaining that music is so degenerated, that anybody can call himself a composer just

by showing that he can write a couple of diminished seventh chords. In reality Verdi is not against its use, but against its abuse, which during his time was the product of the false harmonic school of Philippe Rameau, which had pervaded musical teaching. Rameau’s school reduces music to a progression of vertical chords, thus eliminating the very possibility of creating musical ideas, which is given uniquely by the interplay of independent horizontal voices.

Romanticism had built upon Rameau’s doctrine the invention that music is composed by the two independent elements of “harmony” and of “melody,” elaborating that some peoples, like the Germans, were naturally inclined to develop harmony, whereas the Italians were notoriously inclined toward melody. Verdi intervened again and again against such

FIGURE 2

FIGURE 3

idiocies: “In music there is something more than melody; something more than harmony: There is music! This will seem a puzzle to you! I will explain, Beethoven was no melodist, Palestrina was no melodist. I mean, melodist in the sense we mean it today.”¹⁴

Coming back to our musical example, we will see how, in Verdi’s composition, harmonies are generated by the contrapuntal interplay of musical voices moving “horizontally.” For instance, in our diminished seventh chord, the first of the two minor intervals is introduced by the singer’s voice, which moves up from A to C[♯] (**Figure 2**) on the words “*ed io deforme*” (“and I am deformed”). The orchestra (shown here as a piano reduction) stresses this interval by repeating it in a chord, and at the same time introduces in its upper voice, a descending figure (F[♯]-E-D[♯]). This is a major sixth inversion, in downward steps, of the singer’s rising statement A-B-C (the intervals of a sixth and a minor third are complementary, dividing an octave between them; one is implicitly defined by the other).

This inversion of the singer’s voice, is played against its own mirror-inversion (D[♯]-E-F[♯]) in the lower voices of the orchestra. Here we have the generation of all of our four intervals, each a minor third, which produce in their cross relationships the two “Lydian” intervals, C-F[♯] and A-D[♯]. In this form, the so-called diminished seventh chord is generated not as a simultaneous or “vertical” chord, but as a polyphony

12. “Black. How gloriously the sun sinks there! Moor (melting into the sight): So dies a hero. . . . Yes, friend, this world is so beautiful. . . . This earth so magnificent.” Friedrich Schiller, *The Robbers*, Act III, Scene 2.

13. To a request by the city and the academicians of Naples, to become director of the Naples Conservatory, Verdi answered negatively in 1871. But he gave indications in a letter to Francesco Florimo, Music Historian and Chief Archivist of that Conservatory, of how a curriculum of study should look. Among other things, he wrote: “I would tell the young students: ‘train constantly in the Fugue, persist, until you are sated, and until your hand has become free and strong to bend the note to your will. Thus, you will learn how to compose with security, to place the parts well, and to modulate without affects. . . . Watch a few performances of modern operas, without letting yourself be fascinated either by the many harmonic and instrumental beauties, nor by the chord of diminished seventh, rock and harbor for all of us who cannot compose four measures without a half a dozen of these sevenths.’” Genoa, Jan. 5, 1871, from *The Collected Letters*.

14. Letter to Count Arrivabene, S. Agata, Sept. 2, 1871.

FIGURE 4

io sol tro - vo l'in - fer - - - - no in pa - ra -

di - - - - sol

moves into a C-minor mode, which occurs when the voice jumps to G and the orchestra solves the “diminished seventh” on the word “*inferno*.” But Verdi moves the voice on a long descending scale which begins with and twice repeats an A^b, making sure that a bit of “hell” remains until the end, even on the word “*paradiso*.”

Addressing two conflicting states of mind, this recitative presents the audience with the dilemma. As Lyndon LaRouche has written in the case of Hamlet, the dilemma is “Whether to cling to his present habits of behavior, which he knows will doom him and his nation; or, to leave the folly of his accustomed ways, for what is for him the unfamiliar alternative, the choice which might save him. . . . Those are among the ironies of the drama; that is the metaphor. . . .”¹⁵

of four moving voices. The terrible tension created by the interval falls on the word “*deforme*” and, again, after “*horrible*.”

The tension must now be resolved, but the text demands a “solution” which is a counterposition: The character Carlo (Schiller’s Karl Moor), counterposes a smiling image of nature, “*tutto è qui riso*” (“Everything smiles here”), to his horrible condition (Figure 3). Verdi has the singer’s voice introduce the solution, moving from C to E, thus changing one of the previous intervals from a minor third, into a major third. The orchestra supports this by moving the D[#] to E and the F[#] to G, which is the major fifth of C. Everything seems to have moved to a smiling, luminous tonality, of the key of C major.

But it is only an illusion. In this paradise of nature, Carlo feels himself in an interior hell: “*Io sol trovo l’inferno in paradiso*” (“I alone find hell in paradise”). The thoughts in Carlo’s mind occur in a quick succession, and therefore Verdi must express Moor’s despair with a sudden shift. He does it again with a diabolical jump to a diminished seventh chord again (Figure 4)!

This time, the orchestra moves ahead, moving down from G to F[#] again in the bass, and from G to A again in the bottom note of the treble. The C is kept (it has been there all along), and additionally, an E^b is introduced, which apparently has no justification. Does Verdi act arbitrarily just because he wants another of those diminished seventh chords, just for the pleasure of doing it? No, this note condenses the singer’s line immediately after, “*io sol trovo*” (“I alone find”), moving stepwise from C up to E^b and back. The singer’s movement stresses the shift which the orchestra has made, from the major third of the previous phrase to the minor third. The resolution

The recitative is followed by an aria which uses a typical scheme of the early Verdi, a scheme which he would later abandon. Very simply, the aria is divided in two parts, reflecting the two dramatic parts of the text. The first, “*Di ladroni attorniato. . .*,” is based on Moor’s original words in the same scene: “Surrounded by murderers—hissed at by vipers—chained to sin with bands of iron—staggering into the grave of ruin on the weak reed of vice—amid the flowers of the fortunate world, a howling foundling.”

This part is an andante in F-minor, with a syncopated singing line accompanied by an agitated rhythm in the orchestra. Moor is telling us finally how, surrounded by bandits and chained to his destiny, he feels himself “*maledetto dal ciel*” (cursed by Heaven). At this point, Verdi and Maffei introduce something which is not found in Schiller’s original, at least not in this place and not in the same form. Moor, in this quite desperate state, thinks of Amalia, the beloved maiden he abandoned when he decided to become a bandit. This second part of the aria, by introducing the figure of Amalia, replaces and condenses a whole section in *Die Räuber* (Act 4, beginning of Scene 2 and Scene 4). The theme of Amalia, who represents a world of love and reason, thus replaces the nostalgia of “*Oh du Schloss meines Vaters*” (“O, you castle of my father”), which in Schiller’s original should come at this point. Verdi and Maffei do not use it, because they have extracted it to build the first tenor aria, at the beginning of the opera!

Like in an apposition, the thought of Amalia comes di-

15. LaRouche, “Prometheus and Europe,” op. cit.



Pope Pius IX, who upon being named Pope, greatly encouraged the Risorgimento with his public utterance, “Great Lord, bless Italy” (an Italy which, politically, did not then yet exist). But Mazzini’s terrorism, on behalf of Britain’s Foreign Minister Palmerston, forced the “poor Pope,” as Verdi called him, to begin a long retreat.

rectly, and is developed in a melody in A^b major: We are now in a different paradigm. Here there is no agitation, either in the melody or in the orchestral accompaniment, which unfolds in a typical Verdi arpeggio. The melody, calm, is composed on an ascending singing line. A syncopated figure appears at the closing of the aria, on “*la mia pena è più crudel*” (which means both “my sorrow is greater” and “my punishment is harder”), which assumes the character of a broken cry.

‘I Masnadieri’ in the Political Struggle

I Masnadieri was performed in Summer 1847, in London. Verdi had worked almost one year, while at the same time producing *Macbeth*. Unlike the whole series of operas from *Nabucco*, through *I Lombardi* and even to *Macbeth*, this opera has no explicit “patriotic” character. There is no patriotic chorus, no freedom fight—on the contrary, the robbers sing “freedom,” meaning license to steal and kill, a state of violence of man against man. Yet, *I Masnadieri* is one of the operas—another one is *Don Carlos*—with which Verdi inter-

venes at a high political level in a conscious effort to change the destinies of Europe.

By the time Maffei had translated *Die Räuber* and was working on the libretto for Verdi, some promising changes had started to occur in Italy.

The peninsula was still under the divisions established at the Congress of Vienna: Lombardy and Veneto in Northern Italy under Austrian domination; the central Italian regions of Lazio, Umbria, Marche and part of Romagna under the Papal States; Tuscany under the Grand Duke Leopold—a Hapsburg—and the “King of Two Sicilies” (Southern Italy) under the French Bourbon monarchs. Modena and Parma (Verdi’s birthplace) were two small duchies under Austrian protection. The only state not under foreign domination was Piedmont.

However, at the beginning of 1846, a new Pope, Pius IX, was elected, who awakened expectations of Italian patriots already when, in his inaugural speech, he invoked the prayer, “*Benedite, Gran Dio, l’Italia*” (“Great God, bless Italy”). To his words, Pius IX let deeds follow: He introduced liberal reforms, and in 1847 started a customs union with Tuscany and Piedmont, which had the potential to include all other Italian states, and prepare political union through economic integration and development.

The ground for this development had been prepared by a growing influence of the moderate patriotic current in the Risorgimento. Starting with the publication of a book by Cesare Balbo in 1844, these national patriots had challenged Giuseppe Mazzini’s influence on the national movement. Mazzini, the radical agent of British Prime Minister Lord Palmerston, had gained large influence over young patriots through his theories that Italy could be liberated only by a national revolution that establishes a republican form of government. Soon, however, Italians became aware that Mazzini’s theories were only the cover for launching hopeless insurrections and provoking bloody repression. Furthermore, the tragic outcome of the expedition of the Bandiera brothers, in 1844, raised well-grounded suspicions that Mazzini himself organized such insurgencies only to deliver sincere patriots to the police, and to the guillotine.¹⁶

When the 1847 Custom Union was formed, Mazzini

16. The two Bandiera brothers, belonging to a high-placed Venetian family, were militants of Mazzini’s “Young Italy” movement. In 1844 they organized an armed expedition to Calabria, where they thought they could organize peasants to join them and revolt against the Bourbons. But the Bourbon government was informed in advance by the Austrian government of Lombardo-Veneto, which had been informed by the British government, and was able to arrest and execute the two Bandiera brothers, together with their 12 comrades, as soon as they landed. The Bandieras had corresponded with Mazzini, who was directing his network in London, under protection of Palmerston’s government. Mazzini was accused of being responsible for the tragic failure, and possibly even of betrayal, an allegation which could have destroyed him had his British friends in Parliament, led by Thomas Duncombe, not saved him by accusing the police of reading Mazzini’s mail.

launched a counterattack. With money and protection from Lord Palmerston, from his headquarters in London Mazzini founded that same year the international project of his organization, called “International League of Peoples,” and started organizing an anarchist insurgency throughout Europe.

In this context, in 1846 Verdi had been invited to perform a new opera in London, and his choice of *I Masnadieri* fit in a possible design to counter and neutralize Mazzini’s plots. Schiller’s *Die Räuber* is the story of a student, Karl Moor, who is animated by great revolutionary ideas, but ends up by becoming an assassin, justifying his crimes as acts against an “unjust” society. The secret of the story is that Moor never grew up, and mixed up his infantile feeling of rage against a supposed injustice from his father, with the apparent greatness of his “revolutionary” ideals. In reality, Moor is manipulated, first by his evil brother Franz—who embodies the impulse of oligarchical power and its philosophical justification (materialism)—then by his fellow criminals, and ultimately by himself. Moor is controlled by his ideology.

As we saw in the scene analyzed above, Moor sees the pit into which he has plunged, and also knows what the way out is, but he is blocked by the fear of moving into a totally new world. Like Hamlet, Moor expresses this dilemma in a soliloquy, where Schiller goes further than Shakespeare in showing the inner thoughts of the character in all their transparency. Moor’s pride dominates him and leads him to the peak of “logical” irrationality, when at the end, he kills what is dearest to him, Amalia.

Schiller wrote *Die Räuber* in 1781, addressing the ideology that later would produce the devastations of the French Revolution. It was the same ideology which Mazzini, from his golden hideout in London, was spreading throughout Europe in 1847.¹⁷

Verdi, like many in the Maffei salon, had been a Mazzinian himself. He had believed in the possibility of an Italian revolution which could establish a national republic and chase foreign armies from the nation. But where was the Italian army that could fight against the Austrian, the French, and the Bourbon armies all together? All insurrections, as became tragically clear one year later, in 1848, was shown to have no chance against well-armed and well-trained regular armies which routinely crushed them. Many Italian patriots had started to understand that, and began supporting constitutional and economic reforms, abandoning dreams of overthrowing monarchies. They started to look at Piedmont, where the star of Camillo Cavour was rising, as the state which could take the leadership of the reform movement and of a real Italian revolution.

Presumably Verdi, by the time he went to London, had

17. In modern times, Karl Moor would embody the final evolutionary stage of a violent member of the '68 generation. How many small Karl Moors were bred in the July 2001 street riots of Genoa?



Giuseppe Mazzini was Lord Palmerston’s Europe-wide agent and organizer of uprisings and terrorism against the European states. Mazzini’s “Young Europe” movement became discredited, and Italy’s patriots could overcome it. Of Verdi’s one meeting with Mazzini, the composer made no note or comment.

already matured his thinking in this direction. We know that he met Mazzini, but we do not know how the meeting went. It is possible that Verdi realized that the man in front of him was an impotent fanatic, an extremely weak personality, bordering on effeminacy. In contrast to his meeting with other great personalities, such as Cavour or the poet Alessandro Manzoni, Verdi does not mention his meeting with Mazzini in any of his letters. And the fact is, that Verdi came to London with an opera which was a complete rebuttal of Mazzinianism. This would have left a mark, Verdi thought, on many Mazzini supporters, including a large Italian colony in London, and maybe—why not?—on Mazzini himself. How would many patriots react, seeing on stage the tragic outcome of Moor’s “revolutionary” enterprises?

The premiere was a success. Significantly, Queen Victoria did not like the opera, as she wrote in her daybook.¹⁸

18. From the diary of Queen Victoria, London, July 22, 1847: “We have been at the Opera, where we saw the performance of Verdi’s *I Masnadieri*, in four acts. The subject is the same as Mercadante’s *I Briganti*. In this new Verdi



Camillo Cavour, the Piedmontese statesman who became the great political leader of the Risorgimento, defeating Mazzini's terrorist strategy with that of the national development of Italy on the "American" model.

Italy's Unification: Cavour Steps In

Exactly 20 years later, another Queen felt extremely annoyed by a Verdi opera. This time it was Queen Eugenia, the Spanish wife of Napoleon III, and the opera was *Don Carlo*, composed for Paris in 1867. In the meantime, the map of Italy had changed in a way that the most optimistic patriot could never have hoped. Italy was now unified under one government, from the Alps to Sicily. Austria had been chased out of Lombardy and Veneto. Almost the whole territory of Italy, except Trento and Trieste, and the Lazio region around Rome, was liberated.

But let us make a step back.

We had left Verdi in London 1847. On his way back to

Opera, inspired by Schiller's *Die Räuber*, the music is very shoddy and banal. Lablache played the part of Maximilian Moor, in which he performed well, although he is too fat for the role of the bloodless old man. Gardoni was a wonderfully dressed Carl Moor. Miss Lind sang and interpreted marvelously Amalia's role, appearing very elegant and attractive in her various costumes. She was immensely applauded. (From William Weaver, *Verdi* [Florence: 1980], retranslated from Italian.)

Italy, things precipitated. Mazzini's and Palmerston's conspiracies had set fire throughout Europe. In 1848, insurrections broke out everywhere on the continent, including all major Italian cities.

The Austrian army had been forced to abandon Milan and Venice, and the Piedmontese government thought the moment had come for a war against Austria to liberate Northern Italy. But the Piedmontese army, after a first victory in Goito, paid for its lack of organization and competent leaders, and was bitterly defeated at Custoza. Piedmont had to withdraw from all liberated territories, but used the truce to reorganize its army and put it under the leadership of a Polish general, hoping for a better performance. But a second and final defeat in Novara put an end to the war. The Piedmontese King Carlo Alberto abdicated in favor of his son, Victor Emmanuel II.

In the meantime, the most decisive political setback had occurred in Rome. In November 1848, Pius IX's Prime Minister, the reformer Pellegrino Rossi, was assassinated, and the Pope left Rome, fearing for his life. An insurrection broke out and a revolutionary government was formed under a triumvirate including Mazzini, who had come back from London and was the real head of the new government. As a result, Pius IX, the Pope who had started the patriotic reforms, including the very important Customs Union in 1847, was now forced to call in the French Army and let policy be dictated by his internal opponents, represented by reactionary Cardinal Antonelli.

In July 1849 the French Army entered Rome, restored the Pope to his throne, and occupied the city. Throughout Italy, the old regimes were back on their seats, the reforms were cancelled, hundreds of patriots were imprisoned. The demoralization was deep. Verdi wrote from Paris: "You can well imagine that the catastrophe of Rome has plunged me into heavy thoughts, and you were wrong not to write to me immediately. But, let us not speak about Rome!! What good would it do? Force still rules the world. Justice? What good is it against bayonets!! We can only cry over our disgrace, and curse the authors of so many calamities."¹⁹

But the 1848-49 events had one positive result: They gave the ultimate blow to the Mazzinian faction, which lost hegemony in the national movement. In Turin now grew the influence of Camillo Cavour, editor of the newspaper *Il Risorgimento* and a man of outstanding political qualities and economic competence. Cavour became Agriculture Minister in 1850, then Finance Minister in 1851, and finally Prime Minister in 1852. With a Machiavellian strategy, which included a Piedmontese intervention in the Crimean War, Cavour was able, in 1856, to participate in the Paris Peace Congress. It was the first time that an Italian state (and a small one!) was represented at the same table with Britain, France,

19. Letter to Vincenzo Luccardi, Paris, July 14, 1849.

Austria, and Russia.

In front of these powers, Cavour spoke in favor of the Italian cause against Austria. This intervention had no result at the international level (Cavour afterwards dropped all illusions about “liberal” Britain), but in Italy, Cavour was definitely recognized as leader of the Risorgimento.

The national movement, including former followers of Mazzini such as the famous Giuseppe Garibaldi,²⁰ united itself in the Società Nazionale one year later. In Piedmont, Cavour started a program of economic development, focussing on infrastructure, agriculture, and re-armament.²¹

20. Giuseppe Garibaldi (Nizza 1807–Caprera 1882) was a young follower of Mazzini, with an outstanding quality of military leadership. He escaped from Italy in 1834, after the failed insurrection in Genoa, and organized in South America an Italian Legion which fought with Rio Grande and Uruguay independentists. In 1848 he came back to Italy and participated in the First War of Independence. In 1849 Garibaldi defended the “Roman Republic” from the French intervention. After a short exile in America, he broke with Mazzini and joined the Società Nazionale. He recognized the leadership of Cavour, but the two never liked each other. Cavour thought that Garibaldi should be contained because of his revolutionary ideas. Appointed by Cavour as general of the Piedmontese army, Garibaldi beat the Austrians in Varese and San Fermo during the Second War of Independence (1859). After the Villafranca truce, he abandoned the Piedmontese army and organized the expedition of the “Thousand” in Sicily. After the liberation of Southern Italy he became popular throughout the world. In between two attempts to liberate Rome, he participated in the Third War of Independence and beat the Austrians in Monte Suello and Bezzecca. In 1870 defended the Third Republic in France against the Prussian Army in Digione. He was a member of Parliament and organized in favor of the First (Socialist) International.

21. Cavour was an admirer of the United States of America. An anti-Jacobin, he was also an opponent of the oligarchical system which dominated Piedmont under the monarchy of Carlo Alberto. A military engineer by profession, Cavour insisted that scientific and technological progress must be the aim of statecraft, and that politicians should be guided only by the higher principle of reason. For Italy, this meant that progress of the nation, and ultimately its unification, could occur only under the state form of a constitutional monarchy. As Prime Minister of Piedmont under King Victor Emmanuel II, Cavour had to cope with a jealous monarch and a Parliament composed half by aristocrats and half by latifundists. In order to win support for his policies, he had to play one against the other. Thanks to his leadership, Piedmont started a progressive policy based on a mix of dirigistic measures, aimed at improving infrastructure, promoting manufacturing activities, modernizing agriculture and the military. At the end of his government, in 1861, Cavour had succeeded in covering Piedmont with a 1,000-kilometer-long network of railroads, basically starting from nothing. This amounted to half of the total railroad network of the Italian peninsula. To connect Piedmont to France, a giant work was started with the Moncenisio tunnel under the Alps, 12 kilometers long, which was completed only after his death.

Cavour had an extremely modern conception of infrastructure. In an early essay, when he was not yet Prime Minister, he wrote that a national railway system would make Italy a link in the routes between Europe and Africa, and between London and the Far East. Thanks to that, Turin could become a nodal point on a great connection axis “between the German and the Latin peoples.” Moreover, on the Italian peninsula, a well-designed railway network would help cancel localisms which were an obstacle to progress, and consolidate a common sentiment among Italians which would help develop a national conscience. The government subsidized the main services such as railways, post, banks. The shipyards, considered a strategic priority, were also subsidized. Landowners were helped by the state to purchase modern machinery and to train farmers. The state also built a canal network for

Defeat Of The Austrian Occupiers

Cavour knew that to liberate Northern Italy from the Austrians, the small Piedmontese army, even if modernized, would never be strong enough, and therefore plotted a strategy to involve French Emperor Napoleon III in an alliance against Austria, with the aim of “enlarging” the Kingdom of Piedmont to Northern Italy. In exchange, France, which had interest in reducing Austria’s power on the continent, was promised the Savoy region and the city of Nice. At the same time, Cavour counted on Prussia assuming a role in Germany similar to Piedmont, against Austria, knowing that Bismarck was in favor of an Italian state.

Finally, Napoleon and Cavour signed a secret agreement in Plombiers, France, on a joint war against Austria, but only in the case that Austria attacked Piedmont. Cavour started a policy of provocations, including public recruitment of patriots from Lombardy in the Piedmontese army. In Milan, the Maffei salon, in direct correspondence with Cavour, became the organizing center for volunteers. Austria fell into the trap and issued in April 1859 an ultimatum against Piedmont. It is reported that when Cavour was informed of the declaration of war, he started to sing “*Di quella pira*” from Verdi’s *Il Trovatore*.

The war was bloody but victorious for the Piedmontese-French army. The Austrians tried to beat the Piedmontese before the arrival of Napoleon’s troops, but they were stopped by Cavour’s brilliant decision to flood the fields at the border with Lombardy. In May, the Franco-Piedmontese army defeated the Austrians in Montebello, while Garibaldi crossed the Ticino River with a volunteer army and engaged the Austrians in the north. After a major victory in Magenta, the allied troops entered Milan. The Austrian Army withdrew to its fortresses in Veneto, and Emperor Franz Josef personally took general command, but the Franco-Piedmontese won again in San Martino and Solferino. The way was open to Venice, Trento, and Trieste.

Verdi, who had not trusted Napoleon, was full of enthusiasm: “So many wonders in a few days! It does not seem true. And who would have expected so much generosity from our allies? For my part, I confess and tell: It is my great fault, that I did not believe that the French would come to Italy; and that, in any case, they would spill their blood for us, without the idea of conquest. On the first point, I was deceived; I hope

irrigation. The textile industry, on the contrary, which had remained backward under a regime of total protection, was exposed to foreign competition through abolition of protective tariffs, and forced to modernize.

In order to find capital, Cavour was forced to turn to London and Paris private banks, thus increasing state debt. His plan, however, was to create a national bank on the Hamiltonian model. He tried twice to pass legislation in the Piedmontese Parliament to create a national bank, but he was defeated both times. No doubt, had he lived longer, he would have tried a third time in the National Parliament, and maybe he would have succeeded. (Sources on Cavour: *Camillo Cavour, Diario* (1833-1843) [Milan: 1941]; Rosario Romeo, *Vita di Cavour* [Bari: 1984]; and Dennis Mack Smith, *Cavour* [Milan: 1984]).

and desire that I am deceived on the second; that Napoleon will not deny the Proclamation of Milan. Then, I will adore him, as I adored Washington, and even more. . . .”

But Napoleon III, under domestic pressures, broke the alliance with Piedmont and signed an armistice with the Austrians in Villafranca. The blow for the Italian patriots was tremendous, and the resentment against Napoleon III was not diminished by the fact that Austria gave Lombardy away to France, which in turn gave it to Piedmont.

Enraged, Cavour attempted to convince King Victor Emmanuel to continue the war alone, and then resigned from the government. Cavour was embittered and felt betrayed by Napoleon, but his policy had yielded important results. The momentum which he had built would not stop. In January 1860, Cavour was again head of the government, in time to receive delegations of patriots from Tuscany and Romagna, who delivered him the results of plebiscites in favor of unification with Piedmont. The Duchy of Parma, where Verdi lived, had already sent its delegation to Turin in Summer 1859.

Giuseppe Verdi was a member of the delegation. In his hometown, Busseto, he had financed the purchase of guns for the National Guard. He now had the possibility to meet Cavour, and asked for an appointment. This must have been a memorable meeting, of which few records are available. Both men had a high estimation of each other. Cavour told Verdi that the Fatherland needed his music. Verdi was greatly impressed by Cavour. Back in Busseto, he wrote a letter to the statesman, addressing him as “the Promethean of our nation.”²²

At the beginning of 1860, Piedmont had almost doubled its territory. It now included almost all Northern Italy and Tuscany. Cavour’s original plans had not changed. He worked on the project of a new war with Austria to conquer Veneto, and build up a new customs union with the other Italian states. In this way Piedmont’s influence on Italy would become dominant. A single political state in Italy was the longer-term perspective.

But in May, about 1,000 volunteers led by Garibaldi left Genoa for Sicily, with the aim of liberating Southern Italy from the Bourbon regime. The “Mille” (“The Thousand”) were armed with old guns, had no ammunition (they were to procure it through a stop in Tuscany), and faced, in Sicily alone, a regular army of 30,000 which could easily crush

22. “May Your Excellency excuse my boldness and the disturbance which I bring to you with these few lines. I have desired for some time, to personally meet the Prometheus of our nationality; I did not despair of finding an occasion to satisfy my strong desire for it. I would never, however, have dared to hope for the open and generous reception with which Y.E. [Your Excellency] would have deigned to honor me. I was deeply moved by this. I will never forget that I am yours, that I was given the honor to shake the hand of the great Statesman, the highest citizen, whom every Italian ought rightly to call Father of the Country.” Verdi to Cavour; Busseto, Sept. 21, 1859. Manuscript on file at the Artistic and Cultural Institute, Forli.



The celebrated Giuseppe Garibaldi was at first a Mazzini follower in the 1840s, but was won over to Cavour, and commanded various Italian patriotic forces successfully.

them. But the army command underestimated Garibaldi and divided its forces. In a demonstration of outstanding tactical qualities, Garibaldi defeated the Bourbon army at Calatafimi and marched on Palermo. Sicily was conquered, also because the population rose up in support of Garibaldi. The Garibaldi forces, with an enlarged force, then crossed the Strait of Messina and moved on to Naples, while the Bourbon army disintegrated.

Cavour was in a dilemma: He feared the European powers could militarily react to Garibaldi’s conquests, in apprehension of a revolution. If he supported Garibaldi, Cavour risked jeopardizing the whole of Piedmont’s Italian policy. On the other side, Cavour saw the tremendous opportunity of consolidating Garibaldi’s victory and liberating all Italy. One of Cavour’s collaborators from the Maffei salon, Cesare Giulini della Porta, suggested that in the name of the Lombardy patriots, Garibaldi’s effort must be supported: “A failure would have a terrible echo inside Italy.”²³

23. Barbiera, op. cit.

The Nation Is Formed

The only way to support Garibaldi's war was to offer guarantees to France that the city of Rome, still occupied by French troops, would remain in the hands of the Pope. When Garibaldi was still in Naples, Cavour organized a fake insurrection in the Papal States and ordered the Piedmontese army to invade the Papal States to "re-establish order." The Piedmontese easily won the assistance of the Pope's mercenaries, and King Victor Emmanuel II, at the head of the army, met Garibaldi north of Naples, at the historically famous village of Teano. On March 17, 1861, the Piedmontese Parliament proclaimed the united Kingdom of Italy under Victor Emmanuel II. On March 27, the Parliament proclaimed that Rome, then still under the Pope, would be Italy's capital.

Giuseppe Verdi was elected to the new national Parliament. He had accepted Cavour's personal request concerning this.²⁴ At first inexperienced in parliamentary meetings, he always voted as Cavour did. Cavour was now at the peak of his power and ready to solve the next problem: how to get the French Army out of Rome and put an end to the temporal power of the Church.

The problem was sensitive, and Cavour wanted to reach an agreement with the Pope, under the motto "Free Church in a free State," which would settle the question of the relations between the state and the Church for all Italy. Given the influence that the Catholic Church had on the majority of the population, it was imperative that it collaborate with the new state.

Cavour also faced enormous administrative and economic problems represented by the organization of the new state. In Southern Italy, feudal barons had already organized bandit gangs which challenged its power.

But, on June 6, 1861, Cavour died, at the age of 51, leaving an unfillable vacuum. The news hit Italy like a thunderbolt. "At the moment of leaving," Verdi wrote in a letter to Count Arrivabene, "I hear the terrible news that kills me! I have no courage to come to Turin; nor could I participate in the funeral of that man . . . what a misfortune! What an abyss of troubles!"

Was Cavour poisoned? This allegation could never be proven. We do not know how things would have developed without Cavour's early departure. He might have succeeded in solving the "Rome question" through a concordat, thus avoiding the deep split between the Church and the new state which lasted 70 years. We can only speculate, but history

24. Cavour to Verdi: "I will permit myself to address S.V. [you] directly . . . in order to encourage you to accept the mandate that your fellow-citizens intend to confer on you. I know that I ask for something that is grave and bothersome for you. If, despite this, I insist, it is because I judge your presence in the Chamber [of Deputies] very useful. You will contribute to the dignity of the Parliament within and beyond Italy; you will give credit to the great national party that wants to build the nation on the solid bases of liberty and order; you will there impose on your imaginative colleagues from the southern part of Italy, who are susceptible to the influence of artistic genius very much more than we inhabitants of the cold valley of the Po [River]."

would have been different, including the economic development of the nation.

Without Cavour, the "Rome question" was solved militarily. In 1864, an agreement was reached with Napoleon III for a withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, in exchange for the Italian promise not to assault the Papal States. In the meantime, a public debate on the "Rome question" had broken out in France. A large section of French public opinion was in favor of Rome becoming the capital of the Italian nation, and of reaching a settlement to end the temporal power of the Church. In 1866 Italy, allied with Prussia, declared war on Austria with the aim of liberating Veneto. But the campaign was unsuccessful, revealing the lack of leadership created with the death of Cavour. While the army was beaten at Custoza, a superior Italian fleet, with steel vessels, was defeated by Austrian wooden ships at Lissa. Nevertheless, since Italy's ally Prussia defeated Austria, at the Paris peace congress, Vienna was forced to give up Veneto.

Verdi's Intervention: 'Don Carlo'

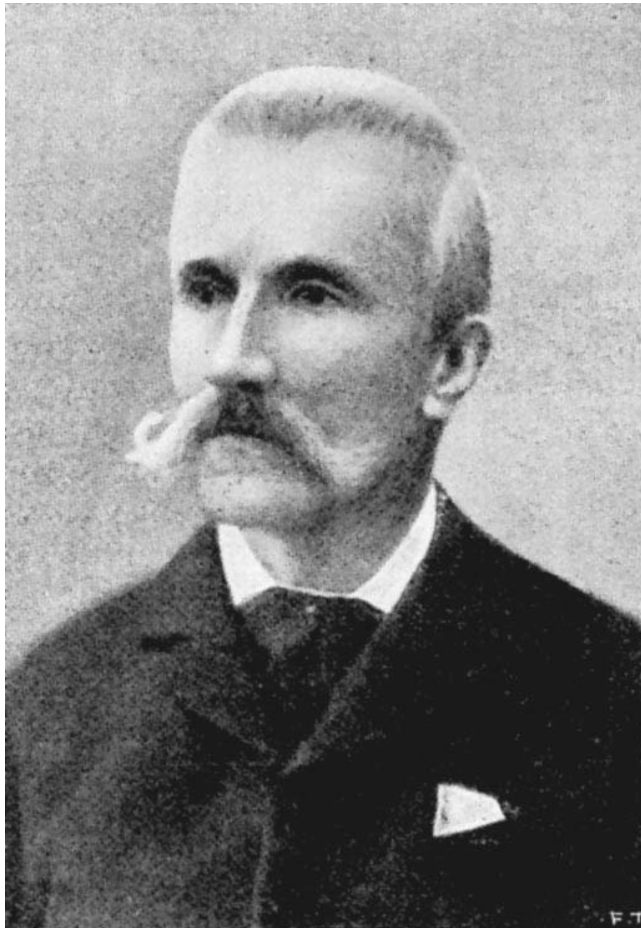
But Austria still treated Italy as a non-entity, and gave Veneto to France, which then gave it to Italy. After the war, the Rome question became urgent again, and this was the context in which Verdi was asked to compose a new opera for performance in Paris.

Verdi made a definite choice of the subject in 1865, while he was in Paris to prepare a performance of *Macbeth*: It would be Schiller's *Don Carlos*. The idea of *Don Carlos* had come to Verdi long before—already in 1850—and the fact that in 1863 he visited the Spanish palace, the Escorial, shows that he had been thinking about it again and again.²⁵ The new opera was to be performed in 1867.

Verdi did not attend public salons, but was well acquainted, through the media and his friends, with the political discussions in Parliament, and in the French court, around the Rome question: the issue of relations between state and Church, and the related issue of the role of the French Empire of Napoleon III in the future of Italy. In *Don Carlos*, the figure of Spanish King Philip II embodies the dilemma of Napoleon III. Like Philip, Napoleon was tempted to become "a king of kings," a ruler over free citizens. At the same time, he was blocked by the same forces which had put him into power: As in Schiller's drama, these were the feudal powers represented by the religious Inquisition.

In Schiller's drama, the Marquis of Posa's dream of reforming the kingdom is defeated by the *raisons d'état* imposed by the Inquisition, but Posa is the moral winner and the King the moral loser. What a provocation to put on the Paris

25. Verdi wrote in a letter to Arrivabene: "The Escorial (and please excuse my sacrilege) is not to my liking. It is a mass of marble, with some very rich things in it, including some beautiful ones, such as a marvelously beautiful fresco by Luca Giordano, but on the whole, it lacks good taste. It is severe, terrible, like the ferocious sovereign who built it."



Giuseppe Verdi's collaborator in planning and inspiring a revival of broad-scale Classical education in liberated Italy, the mathematician Francesco Brioschi.

stage a Spanish Grand Inquisitor, in front of Napoleon III's wife, the bigoted and reactionary Spanish Princess Eugenia who led the anti-Italian faction!

Verdi decided to be as faithful as possible to Schiller's text. "We will stick to Schiller," he wrote, "and we will add only what is necessary for the show."

The libretto for *Don Carlo* was produced by Josef Méry and Camille du Locle, and Verdi started to compose in Italy, while the 1866 war against Austria was still under way. The defeat and the Austrian decision to give Veneto to France instead of Italy, were seen as a humiliation by the Italians. Verdi interrupted his work on *Don Carlos* and tried, unsuccessfully, to break the contract with Paris. In July he was in the French capital for the first rehearsal and wrote, sardonically: "Imagine what pleasure for an Italian who loves his country, to find himself now in Paris."

The opera was performed on March 11, 1867. In the middle of the duet between the Grand Inquisitor and King Philip, at the point where the King tries to impose his authority and says "*Non più*," ("Be quiet, priest"), the Napoleon III's Span-

ish Empress lost her composure and demonstratively left the opera house.

The opera marks a further evolution in Verdi's style. In his hands, this musical form had now lost almost every element of "entertainment," epitomized by traditional arias with easy melodies. The orchestra works more actively in a counterpoint with the singers' voices. The combination of the new musical forms and the political content, was difficult to digest for the high society which filled the audience at the premiere. As Verdi wrote the day after, "It was not a success!! I do not know what it will be in the future, and I would not be surprised if things change."

Things changed not only for *Don Carlo*, which soon was recognized by the broader public as one of Verdi's most valuable works. Three years later, in 1870, the Italian government decided to move on Rome by taking advantage of the Franco-Prussian War. While von Moltke's armies brilliantly outflanked and defeated the French divisions, Italian troops entered a Rome no longer protected by French troops.

The end of the temporal power of the Catholic Church, a legacy of the Roman Empire, was an event of world historical importance. But it took more than a century before a Pope, Paul VI, recognized that this fact of development was a divine gift, because it forced the Church to deal only with its spiritual mission. The oligarchy which controlled the Papacy in 1870 stubbornly refused to accept the new Italian state. Pius IX, the Pope who had started his pontificate with liberal reforms, tried to prohibit Catholics from participating in the national political life of Italy. Pius IX also issued a document, the Syllabus, condemning modernism, which was seen as a condemnation of the new liberal state.

The Vatican's attitude, of course, played into the hands of anti-clerical and Freemasonic factions, which were able to gain political power in Italy, a situation which played a decisive role in Italy's entrance into World War I and in the rise of Fascism. The figure of Pius IX is still a subject of open controversy today, a controversy which was fed again by John Paul II's decision, last year, to beatify Pius IX.

Here, Giuseppe Verdi demonstrates how important is the dramatist's eye, to formulate a judgment on reality. Verdi saw that Pius IX was a tragic figure in real life, and saw the truth. When the Pope died, he wrote: "Poor Pope. Of course, I am not for the Pope of the Syllabus, but for the Pope of the Amnesty, and of the 'Great God, Bless Italy'. . . . Without this, who knows what we would be now? They have accused him of having lacked courage, and of not being able to brandish the sword of Julius II. How fortunate! Even admitting that in '48 he could have driven the Austrians out of Italy, what would we have now? A government of priests! Anarchy, probably, and dismemberment! We are better off as we are! All that he did, for good or ill, was useful to the country; and after all, he was good natured, and a good Italian; better than so many others who merely shout Fatherland, Fatherland. . . . May this poor Pope have peace at last!"

'Shoot The Neighbor's Cat!'

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

This statement was released on Sept. 15, 2001 by the LaRouche in 2004 political committee.

Frankly, the 24-hour brainwashing network, CNN, has gone over the edge. The terror-bombing and mass-killing have pushed CNN, and many others, into the state of mind of the man, who, returning home to find his house has been robbed, takes out a shotgun and obliterates the neighbor's cat. Indeed if his wife had said, "Henry, it's just the neighbor's cat," the maddened fellow would have threatened her, "Don't get in my way, or I might have to kill you, too!"

The United States has been surprised by a mass-murderous attack from rogue forces deployed from within the U.S.A. itself. Since no foreign power has the ability to do to us what was done this past Tuesday, some rogue element operating within our military-security establishment is the only possible principal author of what has just occurred. That mass-murderous rogue is the burglar, who is presently lurking from within the U.S.A., preparing for his next strike, which he certainly intends to deliver soon.

We must defend ourselves, our nation, against that rogue; anything we do to shift the blame to foreign forces which were not capable of organizing Tuesday's attack, simply makes our nation more vulnerable to the rogue from within who has just done this, and is lurking ready to do more.

Cowardly lunatics like the CNN organization, prefer to obliterate the cat, "for revenge," rather than mobilize to defend the nation against the rogue from within. CNN thus expresses the form of cowardly cowardice which the military vocabulary calls "flight forward": the man cowering in his foxhole, filling his pants with fear, who charges the burping machine-gun fire, "To get it over with."

It is time to make certain that the advisors of President Bush are not the sort of cowardly cowards who would rather

obliterate helpless, innocent brown-skinned people, in various distant parts of the world, than face up to the awful reality of the murderous menace of the rogue lurking within our own ranks, where he smirks, waiting to strike us again. Are you so afraid of that enemy, that you therefore prefer to pretend he does not exist, while taking vengeance by shooting down the kid with the pea-shooter next door? Do you seriously consider yourself sane at this moment?

Let the real generals, in the tradition of General Douglas MacArthur take over the job of advising the President. Get the new-fangled, Clockwork-Orange strategists back into their Crackerjack boxes, and let serious professionals develop a winning strategy and program of national defense.

The Risk Of Vengeance

On the record of history, wars and similar operations conducted for the purpose of "revenge," of "retribution," are the most stupid policies any government, or its people, have ever conducted. The "blow-back" of such policies, especially when conducted under the pretext of religious wars, has destroyed repeatedly the very nations which launched such policies.

Let us stop being stupid now. Consider the consequences of using nuclear weapons of any scale, against the nations which veteran mass-killer Henry Kissinger, the proverbial Jack-the-Ripper of modern diplomacy, has just proposed. According to reliable sources who saw him on German television, Kissinger, in a press conference at the Frankfurt Airport this week, listed Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria, and Libya (and possibly other countries) as countries to be targeted.

Think for a change! Ask yourself: What would be the effect of hitting any or several among that list of nations, with or without the use of mini-nuclear bombardment? Examine

Forget justice — we want revenge

CNN and the New York Post are leading the media brainwashing, attempting to rev the American people into a jingoistic frenzy.

this in two successive steps. First, the application of mass-destructive force against some of the nations on Kissinger's hit-list, with or without including nuclear bombardments. Second, the very distinct effect of including the use of nuclear weapons.

The world in general hopes desperately that the United States will not proceed to exact terrible and continuing "retribution" on the nations arbitrarily selected as victims of the current CNN blood-lust. The rest of the world will consent tacitly to such atrocities by the U.S.A. only because they are afraid to do more than politely suggest restraint. Suppose the U.S.A. then proceeds as Kissinger has proposed. Suppose it succeeds in inflicting awful destruction upon the brown-skinned people of those poor nations. When that has happened, what comes next?

In the meantime, the world's present monetary and financial system will disintegrate as a result of the current policies of the U.S.A. and some other influential nations. The problem here, is that the self-deluded idiots in the U.S.A. are clinging to the hysterical belief that by establishing dictatorial measures

they could save the system. Belief will not turn the Moon into delicious green cheese. What next, little man?

Take the second possibility: the included use of nuclear-weapons bombardment. Here, one might say, "Never mention psychology in the house of the mad!"

Since Hiroshima and Nagasaki 1945, especially since professed pacifist and mad nuclear bomber Bertrand Russell published his call for "preventive" nuclear attack on the Soviet Union, in September 1946, through and beyond the 1962 missile-crisis, the world has been terrorized increasingly by the mere word "nuclear." The politics and ideology of the world at large have been shaped and misshaped by awe of that word.

Some people were mad enough, perhaps, even to propose to remove the ominous nucleus from all atoms. Every sinew of politics and most of popular ideology has been saturated with the lust to suppress nuclear-fission and fusion effects, everywhere and forever.

Naturally, people who are as incapable of looking into their own mental processes, as the CNN crew is, will tend to

Sane Voices Attack CNN, Fox-TV

The "24-hour stream of rumors" coverage of the Sept. 11 attacks, with which CNN and Fox-TV have led the U.S. media in attempting to brainwash Americans, has drawn attacks from saner officials.

In a press conference in the immediate aftermath of the attacks, Washington, D.C. Police Chief Charles Ramsey singled out the problem of CNN and Rupert Murdoch's Fox-TV. Ramsey accused both media outfits of sowing panic. "Every five minutes they said that another plane was about to crash into Washington, D.C. We were able to inform other authorities through the emergency control situation room, but [we] could not notify the general public," because CNN and Fox5-TV (the local affiliate) were

spreading of false reports and panic, Ramsey charged.

Georgetown University Professor of Government Diana Owen denounced the "CNN effect" at a Washington panel discussion. Owen defined the "CNN effect" as that of news organizations relying on a constant stream of unverified raw reports, speculation, and rumors, and forcing those responsible for national security and policies to act in response to those unchecked rumors and to "manage the media crises." Answering an *EIR* question, Professor Owen said that CNN had threatened national security by leaking bits and pieces of secret briefings.

There were also "media fools" among elected officials. D.C. Congresswoman Eleanor Holmes Norton was perhaps the biggest. When asked by Fox-TV on Sept. 11 what Americans should do, she replied that they should watch Fox-TV, because "you know more than we [in government] do"!

overlook some of the things lurking in the bottle where their unconscious mental processes reside. The use of nuclear weapons of any type, in warfare, at this time, particularly to target entire nations for crushing blows, will unleash the waiting genie from the bottle. Woe to him who is blamed for unleashing that genie upon the planet.

The trouble is, there are too few people on this planet today, especially in my own country, who have both the knowledge and the guts to tell the truth about such matters. That is why I am a leader among my nation's celebrities, and some others who pretend, or are even elected to be leaders, are not.

As for the current global monetary and financial crisis, which defines the environment of what happened on Tuesday, I have warned you about it. Many of you rejected my warn-

ings, including the leading candidates for the 2000 U.S. Presidential election. You were wrong; they were terribly wrong. Now the devil against which I warned you then is here. I know how to get us safely out of this monetary and financial crisis. I do not know who the treasonous rogues are, who did what happened on Tuesday, but I know we can defeat them if we come to our senses soon enough. Have courage. Stop looking for retribution against those who have been proven guilty of no crime. Face up to what you have lacked the courage to face up to now. Then, together, we shall build this nation out of his horrible nightmare.

I can propose; what you do about what I propose, is up to you. You can reject my warnings, but you can not escape the consequences of your own folly.

For a start, turn off CNN!

Perry Clark: America Needs LaRouche In Time of Crisis

Kentucky State Rep. Perry Clark (D-Louisville) released the following statement on Sept. 15. Representative Clark plans widespread circulation of the statement among his colleagues in the Legislature and the Kentucky Congressional delegation, and has authorized Lyndon LaRouche's Presidential campaign committee, LaRouche in 2004, to circulate it.

The fate of our nation and the future of the world, depend upon the decisions made by the leaders of the United States of America in the coming period. In this most profound crisis of our nation's history, America needs Lyndon LaRouche.

Contrary to all the lying media propaganda designed to stampede our nation into a disastrous geopolitical/religious war in the Middle East and Central Asia, Mr. LaRouche has warned for months of the real motives and control of terrorism and "irregular warfare" targetting America.

"The world is presently gripped by the biggest, most deep-going, most deadly financial and monetary crisis since Europe of the middle to late 14th Century," Mr. LaRouche wrote in an Aug. 24, 2001 statement titled, "Lyndon LaRouche Warns: Jacobin Terror Aims At D.C." The statement continued: "We are in a period in which economic and related circumstances have made the idea of regular modern warfare a sick joke, in which regional and other 'little wars,' terrorism, political assassinations, and other forms of destabilizations, are leading items on the agendas of many of the strategic planners. The financial and monetary crisis in its presently advanced stage drives desperate political forces to the brink, desperate political forces who would rather drive civilization itself to the brink, than tolerate the changes in financial and monetary institutions which the present crisis situation demands."

With his proven track record of excellence as an economic and political forecaster and statesman, our leaders must take Mr. LaRouche very seriously when he characterizes the Sept. 11 atrocities as "primarily a domestic, covert, special operation by people with very high-grade military special operations backgrounds," the purpose of which was to "create a simulated Pearl Harbor effect, to get the United States to go to war against nations in the Middle East."

Our leaders must stop being intimidated by media lies and distortions, including lies and exclusion directed against Mr. LaRouche. We must show the kind of wisdom and courage shown by members of the Russian Duma and Academy of Sciences, who invited Mr. LaRouche to personally advise them on economic policy in public meetings in Moscow, June 28-29, 2001. If President Reagan could call upon Lyndon LaRouche to engage in sensitive, high-level back-channel discussions on the Strategic Defense Initiative with the Soviet Union in 1982-83, our leaders can and must call upon his expertise and international connections in this crisis today.

Lyndon LaRouche is the American statesman with the respect and moral authority to serve as a trusted channel of communication between America and nations around the world, which is the key to solving this crisis, and putting the world back on the path of peace and real economic development.

CFR Updates Its Crisis Management Scenario

by Scott Thompson

EIR was one of the few news outlets to report on a virtual coup d'état scenario run as a public exercise on July 12-13, 2000, by the New York Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), the U.S. sister organization to the London-based Royal Institute for International Affairs (*EIR*, Sept. 28, 2000).

The scenario, entitled "The Next Financial Crisis: Warning Signs, Damage Control, and Impact," was the public report of the CFR's "Financial Vulnerabilities Project," which had earlier run similar scenarios that did not become public, including how a major terrorist attack could trigger a meltdown of the already volatile economy. The public scenario, and most of the precursor private scenarios, assumed that the President would be in some way incapacitated, and that representatives of the Anglo-American establishment would have to step in, in a virtual coup d'état.

On Sept. 14, 2001, the CFR updated its July 2000 scenario, at an event entitled "The U.S. Commission on National Security For The 21st Century: After The Attack—A New Urgency," at the St. Regis Hotel in Washington, D.C. On Sept. 18, former Director of Central Intelligence and former Ambassador R. James Woolsey, who had played a major role in the CFR's "Financial Vulnerabilities Project," held a news conference sponsored by *Defense Week*; Woolsey called for a "clash of civilizations" war against all governments involved in what has been dubbed "state-sponsored terrorism."

Woolsey's scenario for war against 1 billion Muslims, in the midst of a systemic economic collapse, is a "deliberate strategic blunder" by the Anglo-American establishment, which might ignite world war, and end Eurasian integration around Lyndon LaRouche's concept of a "Eurasian Land-Bridge."

Homeland Defense Security Agency

The CFR promoted the proposal of the U.S. Commission on National Security for the 21st Century—announced three days later by President Bush—to lump the 42 agencies that control U.S. borders (e.g., Customs, the Immigration and Naturalization Service) in with domestic intelligence and emergency management organizations (e.g., the Federal Emergency Management Agency) to create a Homeland Defense Security Agency (HDSA).

Present from the U.S. Commission were its co-chairs, former Sen. Gary Hart (D-Colo.), who is today of counsel with Coudert Brothers merchant bank, and former Sen. Warren B. Rudman (R-N.H.), who is now a partner in Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton and Garrison. Also vociferously present, was former House Speaker Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.), today chief executive officer of The Gingrich Group. It was "Newtzi" who first proposed founding the U.S. Commission on National Security, which President Bill Clinton signed off on, to prepare recommendations for the next administration.

At the Sept. 14 event, CFR and commission members called for creation of a Terrorism Czar—Pennsylvania's right-wing Gov. Thomas Ridge was immediately named by the President Sept. 20—arguing that such a person had to hold a Cabinet-level position so that, through immediate proximity to the President, he or she could use the power of the Presidency "to shake up formidable opposition within the bureaucracy."

The Haunting By Newt Gingrich

The most jingoistic person at the CFR event was Gingrich, who dominated the question and answer period:

The proper emotion that the U.S. population ought to display toward states that sponsor terrorism is "hatred," Gingrich said. "Major terrorism must be sponsored by states. Weapons of mass destruction require states. The U.S. must not only defeat terrorist organizations, it must either force these states to change or else to change their leaders. . . . To break the back of state-sponsored terrorism ought to take a military campaign of two to three years."

Gingrich said that it was the goal of the terrorists responsible for the latest attack "to drive the U.S. out of the Middle East." "We are at war," he said, recommending that the United States "should pay and train 100,000 Afghans" to fight the Taliban. As for Sudan, he said, "Sudan is a vicious, slave-owning terrorist regime, and the U.S. must force a change of leaders."

Gingrich said: "Vice President Dick Cheney and Secretary Powell have great experience at building coalitions, when they put together a 28-nation coalition to fight the Persian Gulf War. Already, [Russian] President [Vladimir] Putin is actively supporting the coalition. We have just put Special Forces in Tajikistan, that are becoming acclimated."

When asked whether a "Team B" should be created to look over the shoulder of the current intelligence analysis, Gingrich said, "Team B served its purpose in the 1970s, when you had an administration that did not want to look at the danger posed by the Soviet Union. The U.S. under the previous administration even signed a rule that the intelligence community could only hire as agents, people with no human rights violations. That is, to put it mildly, out of touch with reality."

While there was not complete unanimity among the

Kissinger Called For War

Both in interviews with German TV and radio Sept. 11, and in a *Washington Post* commentary Sept. 12, Henry Kissinger called for the United States to respond with immediate war, to the attacks on New York and Washington. The commentary which must have been written by Kissinger from abroad, said, "Of course there should be some act of retaliation," and went further than his previous days' interviews in planting the suggestion—by implied reference to Hiroshima and Nagasaki—of a U.S. nuclear re-

sponse. "But then the [U.S.] government should be charged with a systematic response that, one hopes, will end the way that the attack on Pearl Harbor ended—with the destruction of the system that is responsible for it."

On the afternoon of Sept. 11, interviewed by German television while waiting at the Frankfurt airport for a flight to Beijing, Kissinger (speaking in German) said that Osama bin-Laden has networks in several countries; and that in his "personal view"—not currently being in government—the U.S. should act militarily against those countries; naming Afghanistan and a number of Arab countries. Kissinger repeated the same "advice" to the Bush Administration on a German radio interview later that evening.

—Paul Gallagher

speakers at the CFR Washington event—e.g., Senator Rudman said that any Arab state that signed on to a coalition to attack another Arab state, faced being overthrown under present conditions—no one directly challenged Gingrich's haunting statements.

'It's The Regimes, Stupid!'

Woolsey opened his Sept. 18 press conference by saying: "Even if the U.S. can catch and kill Osama bin Laden, as with mosquitoes bearing a lethal disease, you don't solve anything by swatting an individual mosquito. In order to fight malaria, you need to drain the swamp."

He added, "While I would welcome the conversion of a country from state-sponsored terrorism, if any regime proves to be hopeless, then its leaders need to be replaced." Woolsey suggested arming and equipping the Northern Alliance to fight the Taliban, and creating both a "no-fly and no-drive zone" in the north and south of Iraq, so that, respectively, the Kurds and the Shi'ites could better fight Saddam Hussein.

"The watchword of the day," Woolsey said, is, "It's the Regimes, Stupid!"

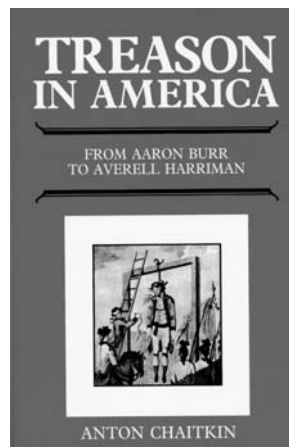
Asked by *EIR* about LaRouche's hypothesis of a covert, strategic intelligence operation to destabilize the United States during a global financial collapse, Woolsey interrupted to insist on his claim, that the Sept. 11 attacks were the *cause* of the collapse: "obviously, if there is major terrorism spreading, then clearly you will have economic problems." When a reporter for National Public Radio followed up, asking whether "intelligence services or elements of intelligence services might have been involved," Woolsey said: "I don't know whether Iraq was involved, but there has been evidence in that direction for some length and breadth." Woolsey said that bin Laden might have practiced "disinformation" to cover up the involvement by a nation such as Iraq, by having his band boast about their terrorist achievements on open tele-

phones that could be picked up. He added that there had been evidence of Iraqi involvement in the 1993 World Trade Center bombing, but this was not brought to light during the trial.

"It would be a remarkable achievement to locate Osama bin Laden," he said. Therefore, he reiterated his strategically disastrous call for war against all states that sponsored terrorism.

Treason in America

From Aaron Burr To Averell Harriman



By Anton Chaitkin

A lynch mob of the 'New Confederacy' is rampaging through the U.S. Congress. Its roots are in the Old Confederacy—the enemies of Abraham Lincoln and the American Republic. Learn the true history of this nation to prepare yourself for the battles ahead.

\$20 softcover

Order NOW from:

Ben Franklin Booksellers

P.O. Box 1707, Leesburg VA 20177

Phone: (800) 453-4108 (toll free) Fax: (703) 777-8287

Shipping and handling \$4.00 for first book; \$1.00 each additional book. Call or write for our free mail-order catalogue.

Was Nimda Virus Part Of Destabilization?

by Fletcher James

There are reasons to suspect that the Nimda computer virus, released one week to the hour after the stunning airplane crashes into the Pentagon and World Trade Center, is a part of the currently ongoing strategic destabilization operation. In my evaluation, as a computer programming specialist of 25 years experience, the development of Nimda required an extensive, multi-disciplinary team of experts. This was no more an amateur exploit, than were the airplane attacks. The following facts are relevant.

- Nimda is the fastest spreading worm ever created. Thirty minutes after its first detection, thousands of computers around the world had picked it up; within 36 hours, an estimated 200,000 machines were infected.

- Due to the speed of its spread, it has been possible to narrow down the time of introduction to between 0800 and 0900 EDT, Sept. 18. This falls within the time frame, projected by Lyndon LaRouche several days earlier, for a possible second wave of destabilization.

- As amply documented in the industry press, Nimda has done more damage than any prior cyber-attack. Although anti-virus vendors were able, within a few hours, to provide “virus signature” files which would recognize and block Nimda, there is currently no way to disinfect a machine that had already been infected, other than to erase all software, and re-load from scratch.

There are several reasons for Nimda’s incredible virulence:

- It utilizes several, completely different, technologies for attack—based on, and targeting, multiple platforms. These include:

- (a) propagation through e-mail;
- (b) searching for, and infecting, files on other computers on the local network;
- (c) taking advantage of the same security hole as used by the Code Red virus to locate, probe, and infect Web servers;
- (d) taking advantage of an additional “back door” opening which exists on servers which were previously infected by Code Red, and not entirely cleaned up;
- (e) passing infection to client computers which simply visit an infected website.

- Although most anti-virus software contains “generic scanners” which analyze incoming code for patterns of programmed activity that indicate possible dangerous actions, and although there are at least five identified modes of propa-

gation, nevertheless not a single generic scanner managed to recognize Nimda code as a potential threat. This would tend to indicate that some form of stealth technology was in use.

- At least one feature of Nimda required an extraordinary hacking job: it can infect a PC whose user is simply viewing an e-mail, without opening any attachments. Hackers have expended hundreds or thousands of *man-years* looking for holes in e-mail systems which would allow them to do this. With all of that effort, there was only one such hole previously found, which was exploited by the Melissa virus last year, and that hole was closed. The ability to infect a PC which is simply browsing a compromised site, is another rare and difficult task.

Not An Amateur Job

These and other facts suggest that this was no amateur job, and was not done by an isolated individual. There are so many different exploits involved in this code, that it would require a team of highly experienced individuals with a wide variety of skills.

For example, I can see only three means to accomplishing the task of infection via e-mail preview: (1) by assigning a large number of highly skilled hackers under central control; (2) by placing operatives into the core of the extended hacker community, and locating someone who had found a hole and was willing to shop it out; or, (3) by penetrating Microsoft Corporation, and either stealing source code (which is known to have happened at least once in the past year) so as to find a security hole, or modifying source code so as to create one.

The hacker community is a swamp, very much akin to the swamps in which other forms of terrorists and proto-terrorists breed. The bulk of the swamp consists of amateurs, whose primary motivation is to play a few pranks and make a name for themselves. These then segue into anarchist circles whose self-perceived motivation is to attack “the system” and sow chaos for its own sake. Finally, there are hard-core intelligence agencies, whose aim ranges from serious industrial espionage, to outright warfare. (Elements of Israeli intelligence, for example, are widely suspected to be included in this category.)

Also, like the other swamps, there are extensive “counter-terror” penetrations of the hacker community, by the FBI and other agencies, with the putative goal of detecting and preventing attacks, and therefore the included capability of aiding that which they are allegedly opposing.

Finally, one must ask the question: Since this was such a polished piece of software, was it ready for release before Sept. 11? If not, then it were unlikely that any team of amateurs could or would concentrate on finishing a project under the circumstances of that week. If, on the other hand, Nimda was ready to go, in advance of Sept. 11, then it was in the hands of an agency whose preparation and timing was designed to intensify such a crisis.

Measures Passed To Deal With National Emergency

On Sept. 14, the House and the Senate finalized action on a \$40 billion supplemental appropriations bill that will provide funding for dealing with the aftermath of the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon on Sept. 11. It had started out the day before as a \$20 billion bill, but was doubled overnight in negotiations between the White House and Congressional leaders.

The bill makes available \$10 billion immediately for the President to spend as he sees necessary, and another \$10 billion available 15 days after the Office of Management and Budget proposes a plan for how it should be spent. The other \$20 billion would be available solely for disaster recovery in New York, Virginia, and Pennsylvania. It fulfills a commitment made by President George Bush to the Congressional delegations from those states. The bill passed unanimously in both Houses.

Immediately after action on the funding bill, both Houses moved to a resolution to authorize President Bush to use force once the perpetrators of the Sept. 11 attacks have been identified. It includes language bringing the resolution into compliance with the 1973 War Powers Resolution. The primary purpose of the resolution, as explained by Senate Armed Services Committee Chairman Carl Levin (D-Mich.), is to "send a strong message of unity behind the President to our fellow citizens, to the international community, and to those connected with these terrorist acts and those who might be considering" such acts.

The resolution passed unanimously in the Senate and by a vote of 402-1 in the House. The one vote against was by Barbara Lee (D-Calif.), who told the House, "I am convinced

that military action will not prevent further acts of international terrorism against the United States." It was reported that Lee received a number of death threats linked to her vote, and the Capitol Police are now providing her with around-the-clock protection.

Bailout For Airlines Blocked In House

On Sept. 14, House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee Chairman Don Young (R-Ak.) asked for unanimous consent to bring to the floor a bill he had just introduced "to preserve the continued viability of the United States air transportation system." He said that the purpose of his bill is "to keep our U.S. air transportation system alive and able to serve its important functions for our country," in the aftermath of the several-day shutdown of the entire system that began on Sept. 11. The bill would provide \$12.5 billion in loans, credits, or guarantees, and \$2.5 billion in direct compensation for the costs associated with the shutdown. "The current crisis," Young said, "requires this action to preserve not only the financial viability of the airlines, but also to protect the general public welfare."

Several members immediately supported Young's bill. James Oberstar (D-Minn.), the ranking member on the Transportation Committee, explained that what Young was proposing was "to get an authorization in place so that when financial markets open . . . airline stocks do not tank and airlines do not go under and they shut down forever." Neil Abercrombie (D-Hi.) warned that Hawaii "is at risk of bankruptcy if there is not confidence in the people of this country being able to fly."

However, there were a lot of misgivings about bringing the bill out without any hearings on it. John LaFalce (D-N.Y.), the ranking member on the Financial Services Committee, warned, "We have to be very careful when we pass loan-guarantee legislation, that we establish conditionality." LaFalce referred to the International Monetary Fund to indicate what he meant by conditionality. David Obey (D-Wisc.) raised several questions, including what authority the Federal Reserve has in such situations. He complained that nobody in the Administration had any knowledge of the bill.

The bill was blocked when Lloyd Doggett (D-Tex.) objected to the unanimous consent request. He said that any bill that proposes to take \$15 billion out of Social Security should get a hearing because the taxpayers "are entitled to know a little more about it."

Given that airline stocks fell like a stone when the New York stock markets re-opened on Sept. 17, and the industry is hemorrhaging money, the House and Senate likely will consider a request from Transportation Secretary Norman Mineta for a package seeking \$24 billion in assistance for the airlines. Mineta met with the heads of the airlines on Sept. 18, and they endorsed his plan.

Intelligence Capabilities Are To Be Reexamined

Senate Intelligence Committee Chairman Bob Graham (D-Fla.) said, during a Sept. 16 appearance on ABC News' "This Week," that the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon were "clearly" the result of an intelligence failure. "Who precisely or what institution or what failure of

resources or others was responsible is something we will have to know later," he said. He promised that his committee will be introducing legislation that will deal with a number of issues, "including the fact that we need to have someone in charge of the U.S. Federal government's responsibility for terrorism." He described this person as "someone who has the ability to establish a national program, allocate resources, and be held accountable for our response against terrorism."

He also endorsed Clinton-era regulations that prohibit the CIA from employing people with "suspect backgrounds." He said, "If you are going to get someone who has the capability of getting close to one of these terrorist cells, you are not likely to start looking in a monastery to find them. They are going to be people who have had some prior association and have probably had some prior involvement in the activities of those cells." He endorsed ending the restriction against assassinations.

Sen. Richard Shelby (R-Ala.), on CBS News' "Face the Nation," called for a complete restructuring of the intelligence system. Money will be important in that, he said, "but money alone will not do it." Shelby criticized CIA Director George Tenet. "This was a massive intelligence failure," he said. "It happened on his watch."

Ashcroft Asks For New Investigatory Authority

On Sept. 17, Attorney General John Ashcroft announced what he will be asking for in terms of new investigatory authority in the aftermath of the Sept. 11 attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. "We want to provide additional tools to collect

intelligence on terrorists, including expanded electronic surveillance, search authority, and the ability to identify, seize, and forfeit terrorist assets," he said.

Ashcroft said that the Department of Justice (DOJ) is asking for two specific changes. One would allow Federal investigators to "wire-tap an individual," as opposed to current law which only allows wire taps on specified phone numbers. This, he explained, would allow investigators to track individuals who change phones. The second would "change the law so that one wire-tap approval can be obtained for all jurisdictions working on an investigation."

Ashcroft said that he wants to target money laundering, as well. "It is important," he said, "to have an understanding in our laws of the result of offering financial support to a terrorist." He said that this would "not only give us the ability to adequately punish those who assist terrorists, but also move toward dismantling the infrastructure of terrorist organizations."

It's unlikely that Congress will give Ashcroft the changes as fast as he would like. House Rules Committee Chairman David Dreier (R-Calif.) said that "any legislation that the Attorney General sends up we will look at very carefully and move as quickly as possible." But Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman Pat Leahy (D-Vt.) said that Congress should not move too quickly. "Just as the military would not rush into military action knowing they could make mistakes, we won't rush and make mistakes in the legal war against terrorism," he said.

Ashcroft's targetting of money laundering, however, is getting significant support. On Fox News Sunday on Sept. 16, House Financial Services Committee Chairman Michael Oxley

(R-Ohio) said that his committee is interested in looking at the role that money laundering plays in supporting terrorism. Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz.) indicated support for targetting money laundering, and named places, such as the Cayman Islands, that are well-known havens for drug money.

Financial Markets Cause For Worry

On Sept. 13, Michael Oxley (R-Ohio) and John LaFalce (D-N.Y.), the chairman and ranking member, respectively, of the House Financial Services Committee, told reporters, after they were briefed by Bush Administration officials, "Our markets are the best in the world and are stronger than any terrorist attack" and that the "terrorists have failed in their aim to weaken the American economy." Oxley said that the regulators had indicated to them that they expected a "fairly calm marketplace" and were encouraged by the stability of the bond markets which had re-opened that day.

However, Oxley's confidence was not quite mirrored by House leaders. Speaker Dennis Hastert (R-Ill.) indicated on Fox News Sunday on Sept. 16 that the House leadership is hoping to have further discussions, soon, on a stimulus for the financial markets. "We just need to get some confidence in the American people that the stock market is going to go through this, that our economy can sustain this," he said. He couldn't say what the package might consist of, although he referred to cutting the capital gains tax and investment tax credits as possible elements. Minority Leader Richard Gephardt (D-Mo.), appearing with Hastert, would only say, "We've got to look at everything anew."

Right Idea, But The Wrong Men

In the midst of multiple crises, President Bush met with Alan Greenspan and Robert Rubin on Sept. 19, behind closed doors, on what to do about the nation's economic collapse. The singular call for Rubin — President Clinton's Treasury Secretary, not Bush's — showed that the President, or some around him, have realized that the administration's economic axioms are being torn away by the financial crisis like a sail in a hurricane, and *they must change U.S. economic policy.*

It's becoming obvious to all but the hardest-core ideologues, that you can't fight a depression mudslide, such as the one now burying the remains of the U.S. industrial economy, by cutting taxes on the capital gains nobody is earning any more! The budget policies of both parties have been swept away, not by the Sept. 11 attacks and their aftermath, but by the collapse of the Wall Street debt bubble which was under way long before before them.

If President Bush has decided, even at the desperate last moment, on an "outreach" across parties in search of a dramatic change in economic policy, his idea is a good one. But, he's not meeting with the right man, nor on the right subject.

Certainly Alan Greenspan, the doomed and irrelevant ex-"maestro," cannot help him. Greenspan's interest-rate cuts, which Lyndon LaRouche forecast in March could never work, have now finally exploded in his face.

From Sept. 12 onward Greenspan has cut Fed discount and interbank rates to "Japan levels" — effectively, near zero — and flooded the banking system with liquidity. But markets are still sinking; Treasury bond interest rates are ominously rising; the dollar is falling; U.S. corporations' debt is crashing on their heads; layoffs are cascading at such a rate that one forecast looked for weekly unemployment claims near 500,000 per week for the coming weeks. Greenspan has "lost it," with no idea what to do.

On Sept. 8, LaRouche commented, "The crash I forecast is on. It's time for all good Democrats to propose public spending on economic infrastructure proj-

ects: like high-speed and maglev rail." Even as he said it, leading Republicans, panicked by the collapse, were beginning to propose a "bootlegger's turn" on budget policy: spending the Social Security trust funds to stimulate the economy. But they understand neither how to generate new government credits for depression-recovery measures, nor what to spend them on.

The President needs to call Lyndon LaRouche. There is no one else who can really tell him what has to be done to give the economy a fighting chance to recover from this crisis. The subject of that discussion: Presidential action to convene a New Bretton Woods monetary conference, as LaRouche has outlined the terms. The need for an urgent bankruptcy-reorganization of the masses of debt which nations are destroying themselves attempting to pay. The application of this principle for bankrupted but productive industries — such as the U.S. airline industry currently — and the issuance of new, gold-reserve-backed credits for the expansion of economic infrastructure. Above all, U.S. participation in the construction of the high-technology Eurasian Land-Bridges, the driver of economic survival for all the nations of Eurasia and Africa.

Now, with so many leading diplomats and heads of state travelling to meet with the U.S. President, and to meet with each other over the U.S. crisis, the world's nations are waiting for the potential of fundamental changes in policy from the United States. The subject of those meetings — as LaRouche proposed on a live radio interview Sept. 11, literally as the deadly attacks on New York and Washington were occurring — should be those fundamental changes in policy, which can prevent terrorist "irregular war" from continuing, and reverse the global economic collapse which is feeding it. LaRouche is uniquely the thinker to guide the approach to these meetings.

Now President Bush may have realized, that the very survival of the U.S. economy, long enough for the U.S. to act to stop terrorism, also depends on making these policy changes, and quickly. The President needs to call on Lyndon LaRouche.

SEE LAROUCHE ON CABLE TV

All programs are *The LaRouche Connection* unless otherwise noted. (*) Call station for times.

- ALABAMA**
 - BIRMINGHAM—Ch. 4
Thursdays—11 pm
 - UNIONTOWN—Ch. 2
Mon-Fri every 4 hrs.
Sundays—Afternoons
- ALASKA**
 - ANCHORAGE—Ch. 44
Thursdays—10:30 pm
 - JUNEAU—GCI Ch. 2
Wednesdays—10 pm
- ARIZONA**
 - PHOENIX—Ch. 98
Tuesdays—12 Noon
- TUCSON**
 - Cox Ch. 72/73/74
Thu.—12 Midnight
- ARKANSAS**
 - CABOT—Ch. 15
Daily—8 pm
 - LITTLE ROCK
Comcast Ch. 18
Tue.—1 am, or
Sat-1 am, or 6 am
- CALIFORNIA**
 - ALAMO
AT&T Ch. 1/99
2nd Fri.—9 pm
 - BEVERLY HILLS
Adelphia Ch. 37
Thursdays—4:30 pm
 - BREA—Ch. 17*
 - BUENA PARK
Adelphia Ch. 55
Tuesdays—6:30 pm
 - CHATSWORTH
T/W Ch. 27/34
Wed.—5:30 pm
 - CLAYTON
AT&T Ch. 25
2nd Fri.—9 pm
 - CONCORD
AT&T Ch. 25
2nd Fri.—9 pm
 - COSTA MESA—Ch. 61
Mon.—6 pm; Wed.—3 pm
Thursdays—2 pm
 - CULLVER CITY
MediaOne Ch. 43
Wednesdays—7 pm
 - DANVILLE
AT&T Ch. 1/99
2nd Fri.—9 pm
 - E. LOS ANGELES
Adelphia Ch. 6
Mondays—2:30 pm
 - FULLERTON
Adelphia Ch. 65
Tuesdays—6:30 pm
 - HOLLYWOOD
MediaOne Ch. 43
Wednesdays—7 pm
 - LAFAYETTE
AT&T Ch. 1/99
2nd Fri.—9 pm
 - LAVERNE—Ch. 3
Mondays—8 pm
 - LONG BEACH
Charter Ch. 65
Thursdays—1:30 pm
 - MARINA DEL REY
Adelphia Ch. 3
Thursdays—4:30 pm
MediaOne Ch. 43
Wednesdays—7 pm
 - MARTINEZ
AT&T Ch. 1/99
2nd Fri.—9 pm
 - MID-WILSHIRE
MediaOne Ch. 43
Wednesdays—7 pm
 - MODESTO
AT&T Ch. 8
Mondays—2:30 pm
 - MORAGA
AT&T Ch. 1/99
2nd Fri.—9 pm
 - ORINDA
AT&T Ch. 1/99
2nd Fri.—9 pm
 - PALOS VERDES
Cox Ch. 33
Saturdays—3 pm
 - PLACENTIA
Adelphia Ch. 65
Tuesdays—6:30 pm
 - PLEASANT HILL
AT&T Ch. 1/99
2nd Fri.—9 pm
 - SAN DIEGO—Ch. 16
Saturdays—10 pm
 - SANTA ANA
Adelphia Ch. 53
Tuesdays—6:30 pm
 - SANTA MONICA
Adelphia Ch. 77
Thursdays—4:30 pm
 - TICE VALLEY
AT&T Ch. 33
2nd Fri.—9 pm
 - TUJUNGA—Ch. 19
Fridays—5 pm
 - VENICE—Ch. 43
Wednesdays—7 pm
 - WALNUT CREEK
AT&T Ch. 6
2nd Fri.—9 pm
 - W. HOLLYWOOD
Adelphia Ch. 3
Thursdays—4:30 pm
- COLORADO**
 - DENVER—Ch. 57
Saturdays—1 pm
- CONNECTICUT**
 - CHESHIRE—Ch. 15
Wednesdays—10:30 pm
 - GROTON—Ch. 12
Mondays—10 pm
 - MANCHESTER—Ch. 15
Mondays—10 pm
 - MIDDLETOWN—Ch. 3
Thursdays—5 pm
 - NEW HAVEN—Ch. 28
Sundays—10 pm
- NEW TOWN/NEW MIL.**
 - Charter Ch. 21
Mondays—9:30 pm
Thursdays—11:30 am
- DIST. OF COLUMBIA**
 - WASHINGTON—Ch. 5
Alt. Sundays—3:30 pm
- IDAHO**
 - MOSCOW—Ch. 11
Mondays—7 pm
- ILLINOIS**
 - CHICAGO—Ch. 19
(no programs in Sept.)
 - QUAD CITIES
AT&T Ch. 6
Mondays—11 pm
 - PEORIA COUNTY
AT&T Ch. 22
Sundays—7:30 pm
 - SPRINGFIELD—Ch. 4
Wednesdays—5:30 pm
- INDIANA**
 - DELAWARE COUNTY
Adelphia Ch. 42
Mondays—11 pm
- IOWA**
 - QUAD CITIES
AT&T Ch. 75
Mondays—11 pm
- KENTUCKY**
 - LATONIA—Ch. 21
Mondays—8 pm
Sundays—6 pm
 - LOUISVILLE—Ch. 98
Time Warner Ch. 5
Fridays—7 pm
Saturdays—8:30 pm
 - MINNEAP.—Ch. 32
Wednesdays—8:30 pm
 - NEW ULM—Ch. 12
Fridays—5 pm
 - PROCTOR/
HERMANTOWN—Ch. 12
Fri. & Sat.—11 pm
 - ROSEVILLE
AT&T Ch. 14
Tue.—5 pm & 11 pm
Wed.—5 am & 11 am
 - ST. CROIX VALLEY
Valley Access Ch. 14
Thursdays—4 & 10 pm
Fridays—8 am
 - ST. LOUIS PARK—Ch. 33
Friday through Monday
3 pm, 11 pm, 7 am
 - ST. PAUL (city)
SPNN Ch. 33
Saturdays—10 pm
 - ST. PAUL (NE burbs)*
Suburban Community
Ch. 15
 - St. PAUL (S&W burbs)
AT&T Ch. 15
Tue & Fri—8 pm
- MISSOURI**
 - ST. LOUIS—Ch. 22
Wed.-5 pm; Thu.-Noon
- CANTON TOWNSHIP**
 - MediaOne Ch. 18
Mondays—6 pm
- DEARBORN HEIGHTS**
 - MediaOne Ch. 18
Mondays—6 pm
- GRAND RAPIDS**
 - GRTV Ch. 25
Fridays—1:30 pm
- KALAMAZOO**
 - Cablevision
Thu.—11 pm (Ch. 31)
Sat-9:30 pm (Ch. 33)
- MT. PLEASANT**
 - Charter Ch. 3
Tuesdays—5:30 pm
Wednesdays—7 am
- PLYMOUTH—Ch. 18**
 - Mondays—6 pm
- MINNESOTA**
 - ANOKA—Ch. 15
Thu.—11 am, 5 pm,
12 Midnight
 - COLD SPRING
U.S. Cable Ch. 3
Nightly after PSAs
 - COLUMBIA HTS.
MediaOne Ch. 15
Wednesdays—8 pm
 - EGAN/BURNSVILLE
ATT Ch. 14, 57, 96
Tuesdays—5:30 pm
Saturdays—9 pm
Sundays—10 pm
 - FRIDLEY
Time Warner Ch. 5
Fridays—7 pm
Saturdays—8:30 pm
 - MINNEAP.—Ch. 32
Wednesdays—8:30 pm
 - NEW ULM—Ch. 12
Fridays—5 pm
 - PROCTOR/
HERMANTOWN—Ch. 12
Fri. & Sat.—11 pm
 - ROSEVILLE
AT&T Ch. 14
Tue.—5 pm & 11 pm
Wed.—5 am & 11 am
 - ST. CROIX VALLEY
Valley Access Ch. 14
Thursdays—4 & 10 pm
Fridays—8 am
 - ST. LOUIS PARK—Ch. 33
Friday through Monday
3 pm, 11 pm, 7 am
 - ST. PAUL (city)
SPNN Ch. 33
Saturdays—10 pm
 - ST. PAUL (NE burbs)*
Suburban Community
Ch. 15
 - St. PAUL (S&W burbs)
AT&T Ch. 15
Tue & Fri—8 pm
- MISSOURI**
 - ST. LOUIS—Ch. 22
Wed.-5 pm; Thu.-Noon
- NEBRASKA**
 - LINCOLN
Time Warner
Channels 80 & 99
Citizen Watchdog
Tue.—6 & 7 pm
Wed.—8 & 10 pm
- NEVADA**
 - CARSON CITY—Ch. 10
Sun-2:30 pm; Wed-7 pm
Saturdays—3 pm
- NEW HAMPSHIRE**
 - CLAREMONT
AT&T Ch. 8*
- NEW JERSEY**
 - MONTVALE/MAHWAH
Time Warner Ch. 27
Wednesdays—4 pm
- NEW MEXICO**
 - ALBUQUERQUE
Jones Ch. 27
Thursdays—4 pm
 - LOS ALAMOS
Adelphia Ch. 8
Sundays—7 pm
Mondays—9 pm
 - TAOS
Adelphia Ch. 2
Mondays—7 pm
 - EGAN/BURNSVILLE
ATT Ch. 14, 57, 96
Tuesdays—5:30 pm
Saturdays—9 pm
Sundays—10 pm
 - FRIDLEY
Time Warner Ch. 5
Fridays—7 pm
Saturdays—8:30 pm
 - MINNEAP.—Ch. 32
Wednesdays—8:30 pm
 - NEW ULM—Ch. 12
Fridays—5 pm
 - PROCTOR/
HERMANTOWN—Ch. 12
Fri. & Sat.—11 pm
 - ROSEVILLE
AT&T Ch. 14
Tue.—5 pm & 11 pm
Wed.—5 am & 11 am
 - ST. CROIX VALLEY
Valley Access Ch. 14
Thursdays—4 & 10 pm
Fridays—8 am
 - ST. LOUIS PARK—Ch. 33
Friday through Monday
3 pm, 11 pm, 7 am
 - ST. PAUL (city)
SPNN Ch. 33
Saturdays—10 pm
 - ST. PAUL (NE burbs)*
Suburban Community
Ch. 15
 - St. PAUL (S&W burbs)
AT&T Ch. 15
Tue & Fri—8 pm
- NEBRASKA**
 - PENFIELD—Ch. 12
Penfield Community TV*
 - PUGHKEEPSIE—Ch. 28
1st, 2nd Fridays—4 pm
 - QUEENSBURY—Ch. 71
Thursdays—7 pm
 - RIVERHEAD—Ch. 27
Thursdays—12 Midnight
 - ROCHESTER—Ch. 15
Fri-11 pm; Sun-11 am
 - ROCKLAND—Ch. 27
Wednesdays—4 pm
 - SCHENECTADY—Ch. 16
Tuesdays—10 pm
 - STATEN ISL.—Ch. 57
Thu.—11 pm; Sat-8 am
 - SUFFOLK—Ch. 25
2nd, 4th Mon.—10 pm
 - SYRACUSE—T/W
City: Ch. 3
Suburbs: Ch. 13
Fridays—8 pm
 - TOMPKINS COUNTY
Time Warner
Sun.—9 pm (Ch. 78)
Thu.—6 pm (Ch. 13)
Sat.—9 pm (Ch. 78)
 - TRI-LAKES
Adelphia Ch. 2
Sun: 7 am, 1 pm, 8 pm
Tuesdays—7 pm
Wednesdays—6 pm
 - WATERLOO—Ch. 2
Tue: betwn. Noon-5 pm
 - WEBSTER—Ch. 12
Wednesdays—8:30 pm
 - WESTFIELD—Ch. 21
Mondays—12 Noon
Wed., Sat.—10 am
Sundays—11 am
 - W. MONROE
Time Warner Ch. 12
4th Wed.—1 am
 - W. SENECA—Ch. 68
Thu.—10:30 pm
- NORTH CAROLINA**
 - MECKLENBURG
Time Warner Ch. 18
Saturdays—12:30 pm
- OHIO**
 - AMHERST
Amherst City Cable*
 - FRANKLIN COUNTY
Ch. 21: Sun.—6 pm
 - OBERLIN—Ch. 9
Tuesdays—7 pm
 - REYNOLDSBURG
Ch. 6: Sun.—6 pm
 - OREGON
 - CORVALLIS/ALB.
AT&T Ch. 99
Tuesdays—1 pm
 - PORTLAND
AT&T Ch. 22
Tuesdays—6 pm
Thursdays—3 pm
- SALEM—ATT Ch. 28**
 - Tuesdays—12 Noon
Thu.—8 pm; Sat.-10 am
- SILVERTON**
 - SCANTV Ch. 10
Alt. Tuesdays
12 Noon, 7 pm
- WASHINGTON—ATT**
 - Ch. 9: Tualatin Valley
Ch. 23: Regional Area
Ch. 33: Unincorp. Towns
Mon-5 pm; Wed-10 am;
Sundays—10 am
- RHODE ISLAND**
 - E. PROVIDENCE—Ch. 18
Tuesdays—6:30 pm
- TEXAS**
 - EL PASO—Ch. 15
Wednesdays—5 pm
 - HOUSTON
Houston Media Source*
- UTAH**
 - GLENWOOD, Etc.
SCAT-TV
Ch. 26, 29, 37, 38, 98
Sundays—about 9 pm
- VIRGINIA**
 - ARLINGTON
ACT Ch. 33
Mondays—4:30 pm
Tuesdays—9 am
 - CHESTERFIELD
Comcast Ch. 6
Tuesdays—5 pm
 - FAIRFAX—Ch. 10
Tuesdays—12 Noon
Thursdays—7 pm
 - LOUDDON
Adelphia Ch. 23/24
Thursdays—7 pm
 - ROANOKE—Ch. 9
Thursdays—2 pm
- WASHINGTON**
 - KING COUNTY
AT&T Ch. 29/77
Mondays—4 pm
 - SPOKANE—Ch. 14
Wednesdays—6 pm
 - TRI-CITIES
Falcon Ch. 13
Mon-Noon; Wed-6 pm
Thursdays—8:30 pm
 - YAKIMA—Ch. 9
Sundays—4 pm
- WISCONSIN**
 - KENOSHA—Ch. 21
Mondays—1:30 pm
 - MADISON—Ch. 4
Tue-2 pm; Wed-11 am
 - MARATHON COUNTY
Charter Ch. 10
Thursdays—9:30 pm;
Fridays—12 Noon
- WYOMING**
 - GILLETTE—Ch. 36
Thursdays—5 pm

If you would like to get *The LaRouche Connection* on your local cable TV station, please call Charles Notley at 703-777-9451, Ext. 322. For more information, visit our Internet HomePage at <http://www.larouchepub.com/tv>

Executive Intelligence Review

U.S., Canada and Mexico only

- 1 year \$396
- 6 months \$225
- 3 months \$125

Foreign Rates

- 1 year \$490
- 6 months \$265
- 3 months \$145

I would like to subscribe to *Executive Intelligence Review* for

1 year 6 months 3 months

I enclose \$ _____ check or money order
Please charge my MasterCard Visa

Card No. _____ Exp. date _____

Signature _____

Name _____

Company _____

Phone (_____) _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Make checks payable to **EIR News Service Inc.**
P.O. Box 17390, Washington, D.C. 20041-0390.

STORM OVER ASIA

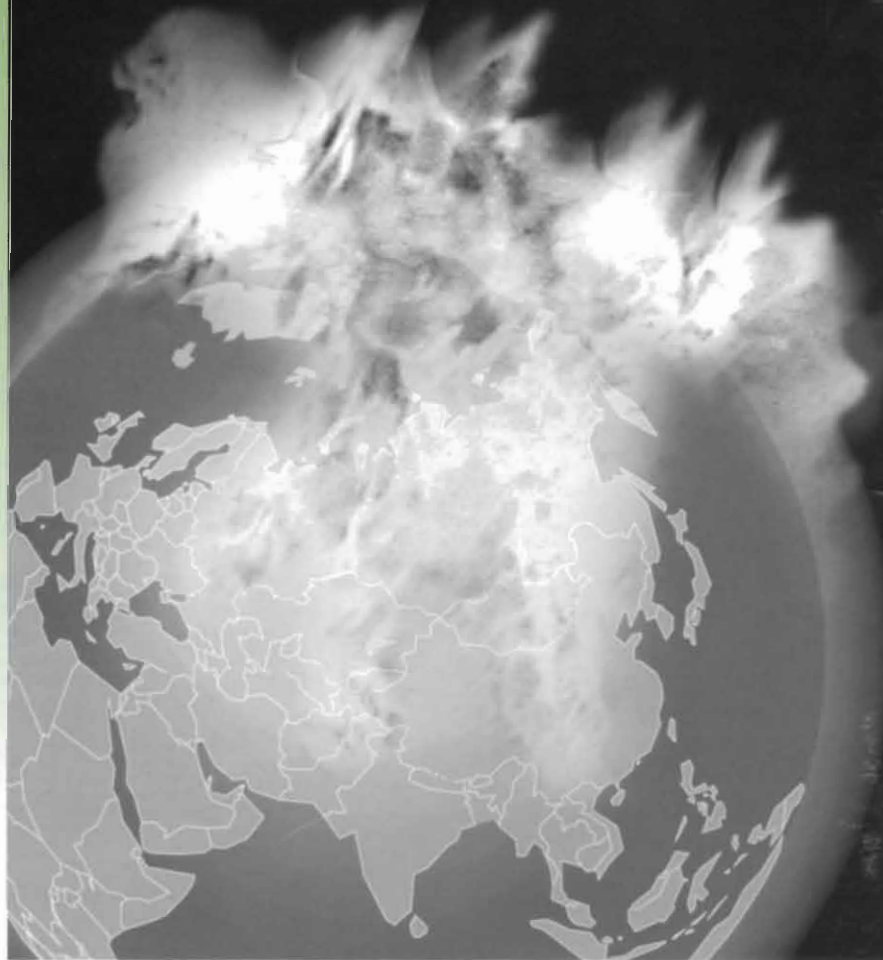
Like no other video ever produced! Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. points the way from strategic disaster, to a global Renaissance in the new millennium.

In this feature-length video, LaRouche presents a comprehensive picture of the current world strategic and financial crisis, and the policy of statecraft required to deal with it effectively.

This is a challenging presentation, not the kind of "bite-sized" slogans that pass for politics in Washington these days.

We confront an enormous strategic danger. Russia, China, and other Eurasian nations are the targets of mercenary terrorist forces, deployed under the direction of the British oligarchy, with the aim of bringing about the disintegration of the nation-state. If Russia, a weakened but still well-armed power, is pushed to the wall, the military consequences are incalculable. And yet, as the global financial system disintegrates before our eyes, such fools as Zbigniew Brzezinski are pushing their conflict with Russia beyond the point of return.

LaRouche counterposes to this lunacy, a brilliant foreign policy for the United States. "Our interest," he states, "is to bring into being on this planet, a hegemonic community of perfectly sovereign nation-state republics, which share that commitment to defense of the general welfare, which is the cornerstone of our Federal Constitution."



2 hour, 40 minute video **\$50**

Order #EIE-99-015

Shipping: \$3.50 first item; \$.50 each additional item.

Order from

EIR News Service, Inc.

P.O. Box 17390 Washington, D.C. 20041-0390

OR Order by phone, toll-free: **888-EIR-3258**

OR Send e-mail with Visa or MasterCard number and expiration date to: eirns@larouchepub.com

Visa, MasterCard accepted