

moral, political, and economic decadence akin to the mass-media-entertainment culture of the U.S. today. The attempted reforms by the Gracchi, were the last significant effort to reverse the tide of decadence.

The defeat of the Gracchi, through assassinations conducted by the so-called democratic party representing the Roman predator class, unleashed a succession of civil wars within the Roman military class. Cicero's leadership against the Cataline conspiracy was the last significant effort to halt that process. Julius Caesar's rise to power through the toppling of Cicero, unleashed the process leading, through a constant state of civil warfare among Rome's military commanders, into Octavian's seizure of power as Augustus Caesar. Amid this process, Julius Caesar's crossing of the Rubicon had broken the barrier which had shielded the city of Rome itself from the direct, full force of Nazi-SS-style military dictatorship.

The U.S. posse comitatus doctrine of law may be properly viewed as the U.S. government's recognition of the danger of allowing the circumstances under which corrupt elements of the Federal government might act to established a military dictatorship in the U.S.A. To breach that posse comitatus rule, under the circumstances of presently rampant, rising, crisis-stricken decadence in the U.S., is, in effect, to "cross the Rubicon."

Look at those present circumstances against an important lesson from the past.

2. The Utopian Degeneracy of America

1. Under the radiating influence of H.G. Wells (*The Open Conspiracy*) and Wells' pact with Bertrand Russell, the idea of setting up a parody Roman-imperial style world government grew. From Wells' first published proposal, in 1913, for the development and use of nuclear weapons to terrify nations into abandoning national sovereignty in favor of world government, and the subsequent notion of using air power, as in Wells' fictional *Things to Come*, to deliver such weapons, a massive corruption spread among the English-speaking military and others. The dropping of two nuclear bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, in 1945, gave impetus to the policy of "preventive nuclear war" (using air power) as set forth in Russell's September 1946 theses published in his lackey Leo Szilard's *The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*. Around this idea, there grew up the phenomenon which President Dwight Eisenhower came to describe as a utopian "military-industrial complex." What Eisenhower referenced thus, is a complex of foundations, universities, military circles, and corporate oligopolies of military-industrial concentration, around Russell's 1938-founded Unification of the Sciences project.
2. Around these utopian conceptions, and figures such as John J. McCloy, Leo Szilard, and Harvard's "Old Fagin," Professor William Yandell Elliott, and the pack of "Artful Dodgers" typified by Zbigniew Brzezinski, Samuel P.

Huntington, and Henry A. Kissinger, the rising tide of utopians projected a new style in military forces, and in warfare, modelled upon the twin precedents of the Roman imperial legions and the Nazi international Waffen-SS. Thus, we have seen protracted warfare, like that of decadent ancient Rome in post-MacArthur Korea and in post-Eisenhower, and post-Kennedy Indo-China. Post-Eisenhower détente, as associated with McCloy, Kissinger, et al., typifies the institutionalization of a permanent state of warfare akin to practice under the Roman imperial legions.

'Bolton Threatens to Satisfy All the Whores of Havana'

This statement was released on May 13 by the LaRouche in 2004 Presidential campaign committee.

There has been much ado about the recent statements of Undersecretary of State John Bolton, where he announced that the U.S. government was adding three more countries to President Bush's already unfortunate definition of a purported "Axis of Evil." U.S. Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche today offered a typically LaRouchean comment, in reaction to hearing news of Cuban President Fidel Castro's response to Bolton's inclusion of Cuba in the newly expanded "Axis."

The background to the story is the following.

On May 6, Bolton had told a Heritage Foundation audience in Washington, D.C. that "for four decades, Cuba has maintained a well-developed and sophisticated biomedical industry, supported until 1990 by the Soviet Union. This industry is one of the most advanced in Latin America and leads in the production of pharmaceuticals and vaccines that are sold worldwide. Analysts and Cuban defectors have long cast suspicion on the activities conducted in these biomedical facilities."

In his public response, Castro called Bolton a liar, reported on the achievements of Cuban medicine, and said the country's laboratories were open to the world.

To all of which LaRouche responded: "Bolton's remarks are foolish at best. Even if there had been merits to aspects of his charges, it is not useful to get the U.S. involved in yet another situation it can't handle. Bolton reminds me of the typical American who would travel to Cuba in the pre-Castro days, proceed to get royally drunk, and then loudly threaten to satisfy all of the whores of Havana. It's this kind of typical 'gringo' attitude that gives a dirty name to being a gringo American, if Bolton didn't have it already."