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LaRouche Replies to Wall St. Journal on Straussian Cabal
Freddie Mac Threatens the Global Bubble It Propped Up
Gerhard Scharnhorst: What Military Patriots Should Know

LaRouche Demands Answers From Cheney On Iraq



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From the Associate Editor

In the space of a week, Lyndon LaRouche was attacked by the *Wall Street Journal* and the Swiss gnomes' daily *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, and was interviewed for ten minutes by the BBC. This break in the press blackout against the Democratic Party's front-running candidate for the 2004 Presidential nomination, shows that something big is up. (The BBC interview and LaRouche's pithy reply to the *Wall Street Journal* are printed in this issue.)

LaRouche's call for the impeachment of Vice President Dick Cheney is receiving widespread support—that is one indication of what is at stake. "I am aiming at Cheney to get the flock he represents," LaRouche explained. "He has earned that treatment, and, for the sake of our nation, he must endure it. However, my aim at him is to get the flock he represents. The objective is to save the nation and the world from the consequences of failing to get that pack of neo-conservative lackeys out of power now."

If Cheney and his "flock" of chicken-hawks remain at their perches, the threat of fascism in the United States will increase markedly. The debacle in Iraq is deepening, with incalculable consequences; Israeli Prime Minister Sharon is already ripping up his agreements with President Bush and Palestinian Prime Minister Abu Mazen; and an economic panic (arising out of the bankruptcy of Freddie Mac, perhaps), could quickly lead to Nazi-style emergency decrees (see *Editorial*).

But if Cheney can be knocked out, and mad dog Ariel Sharon brought to heel by a liberated President Bush, then the strategic geometry changes abruptly, reawakening hope for a positive economic transformation worldwide. As Claudio Celani reports, the Italian government is backing its own version of LaRouche's program for Eurasian infrastructure development, citing the model of Franklin D. Roosevelt—as LaRouche himself has so often done, including during his many visits to Italy. And at the Evian summit of the Group of Eight, the leaders of Brazil, India, and South Africa joined forces to strengthen the alliance of countries of the Southern hemisphere, to protect themselves from a collapsing IMF system. With such initiatives gaining ground, LaRouche's campaign for the Presidency takes center stage—to the obvious dismay of the *Wall Street Journal*.

Susan Welsh

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A statement by the LaRouche in 2004 Presidential campaign committee.

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Freddie Mac Now Threatens the Global Bubble It Propped Up

by Richard Freeman

“Freddie Mac sent a shiver through the financial markets after it announced an abrupt change of top management, raising concerns about the stability of the number-two U.S. mortgage lender,” the *Financial Times* of London reported June 10. The day before, Freddie Mac (originally called the Federal Home Mortgage Loan Corporation) had fired its president, and forced the resignation of two top officers. Its reason was that its derivatives holdings had been improperly stated, and that it was therefore restating its balance sheets from 2000 through 2002. Fewer and fewer people accept the huge mortgage-finance company’s official version of the ousters. It’s stock plunged 20%, wiping out almost \$8 billion of Freddie Mac’s market capitalization. Freddie Mac also took the extraordinary step of buying back \$10 billion of its financial paper on the open market, in order to stabilize the markets.

Knowledgeable observers are looking for far more serious problems at Freddie Mac. Highly speculative financial derivatives are a major concern, typified by the *Washington Post* headline on June 10, “Firing Fuels Doubts on Derivatives.” An unnamed bank chairman told the June 12 *New York Post* that the Freddie Mac crisis “sounds like the derivatives disaster that nearly wiped out everyone back in 1998”—when the Long Term Capital Management (LTCM) hedge fund collapsed, almost melting down the world financial system. The banker continued, “It frightens a lot of us that it could happen again, but worse.”

The reality is that the world financial system is bankrupt, overburdened by \$400 trillion of speculative instruments. In this setting, the Freddie Mac crisis is both a symptom of the untenable system, and a potential detonator of its demise.

Since 1995, Freddie Mac, and Fannie Mae (Federal National Mortgage Association), with the help of Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan’s activities, have built the biggest housing bubble in world history, now valued at \$11.9 trillion, which cannot be sustained. The failure of Freddie Mac, in the world of derivatives and other speculative entanglements, means not only imploding the over-leveraged U.S. housing bubble, but triggering new shock waves throughout the already-shattering world financial system.

Manipulation of Derivatives

The Freddie Mac crisis steadily escalated since early June. On June 9, the company announced the firing of David Glenn, its president and chief operating officer, for refusing to fully cooperate with, and possibly obstructing, the work of auditors who were assigned to review and restate the company’s earnings over 2000-2002. Freddie Mac also forced the retirement of its chairman and chief executive officer, Leland Brendsel, and of its chief financial officer Vaughn Clarke. Its press release stated that Glenn was fired “because of serious questions as to the timeliness and completeness of his cooperation and candor with the board’s audit committee.”

At the beginning of the year, at the behest of its new accounting firm, PricewaterhouseCoopers (which had replaced Freddie Mac’s previous accountants, Arthur Andersen), the company launched a review of its financial statements dating back to 2000. At issue is the manner by which Freddie Mac states its derivatives portfolio. The media have leaked the story that Freddie Mac manipulated its statement of derivatives’ profits and gains, to understate derivatives profits during good years, and to overstate their profits during bad

years, to boost earnings in those years.

Apparently, Glenn kept a diary/journal, which the audit committee had asked to see. According to reports, Glenn ripped out some pages and altering others before handing the diaries over to an independent counsel hired by the Freddie Mac audit committee.

It may be true that David Glenn and Freddie Mac manipulated derivatives holdings and profits to dress up the overall reported earnings; but that is secondary. More fundamental is that Freddie Mac aggressively used derivatives, over the last few years, to prop up, and simultaneously to prevent the U.S. housing bubble from blowing out. The practice had made Freddie Mac a darling of Wall Street, whose bankers criticized Fannie Mae (which has troubles of its own), for not being as “smart” in derivatives use. The volatility of the derivatives market in general, and the problems of housing paper in particular, may have created the troubles in Freddie Mac’s derivatives portfolio: This is what should be seriously investigated, as we will discuss below.

Three Probes Under Way

Investigations were launched by three different U.S. government agencies into Freddie Mac’s alleged misdoings.

The Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight (OFHEO), of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, has oversight of Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae, originally creations of the Federal government. OFHEO knew at least as early as June 4, of the pending management shake-up at Freddie Mac. OFHEO’s director Armando Falcon released a statement on June 7, expressing that “I have become increasingly concerned about evidence that has come to light of weakness in controls and personnel expertise in accounting areas and the disclosure of misconduct on the part of Freddie Mac employees. The removal of members of the management team only goes a part of the way toward correcting serious problems—concerns surrounding management practices and control remain. . . . OFHEO is deploying a special team to investigate all aspects of the issues surrounding the review of the re-audit that revealed deficiencies in accounting practices and controls and the matter of employee misconduct discovered on June 4, 2003. I expect the Board and management’s full cooperation with this initiative.”

In fact, as early as Feb. 4, 2003, Falcon and OFHEO released a 115-page report, entitled “Systemic Risk: Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and the Role of OFHEO.” In which OFHEO stated that a severe crisis could cause Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac to default on its debt, and such a default “could lead to contagious illiquidity in the market for those [debt] securities, [and] cause or worsen liquidity problems at other financial institutions . . . potentially leading to a systemic event.” This could, in turn, the report said, deliver a shock to the entire financial system (see *EIR*, March 14, 2003). On Feb. 5, not 24 hours after the report became public, the



Alan Greenspan’s Federal Reserve, in the week of June 9, issued reassuring statements about the ability of the U.S. banking system to handle the upheaval in Freddie Mac and related bonds—a clear sign of “systemic effects” fears underneath.

Bush Administration demanded Falcon’s resignation, and announced that he would be replaced by Mark Brickell, who for 15 years had headed the derivatives desk at JP Morgan Bank. However, Falcon, who may be determined to get to the bottom of the matter, still holds office, because Brickell’s nomination is still pending.

Early in the week of June 9, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission announced that it had opened up an investigation of Freddie Mac. And, on June 11, the U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, in Alexandria, announced it had initiated a criminal investigation involving the company.

Fed Assurance ‘There Is No Crisis’

Immediately, investors stampeded out of Freddie Mac stock and other financial instruments.

The day that Freddie Mac dismissed its top executives, its stock dropped 16.3%. Freddie was able to stabilize the stock price for the next two days, but on June 12, selling forced the stock down by 20% for the week, wiping out almost \$8 billion in market capitalization.

At the same time, investors sold significant amounts of Freddie Mac bonds and financial paper (as well as those of Fannie Mae, on a smaller scale), and used the cash to heavily purchase U.S. Treasury securities. Predictably, this sent the price of U.S. Treasuries up, and the yields down: By June 12, the yields on 10-year Treasuries had crashed to 3.16%, the

lowest level in 45 years.

Freddie Mac is one of the most indebted companies in the world. Should the sell-off of Freddie Mac bonds continue, it would destabilize the Freddie Mac bond market, with adverse international implications. Over June 12-13, Freddie Mac bought back its bonds on the open market, to the tune of nearly \$10 billion—triple its prior record buy-back.

Finally, as the crisis deepened, Federal Reserve Board Governor Susan Bies stated, presumably in her most reassuring voice, on June 11, “The housing market is still very strong. And banks as a whole are very liquid right now, they have plenty of room to extend credit. So I haven’t seen any signs that there will be a short-run impact” triggered by Freddie Mac.

When it reaches the point that the Federal Reserve Board has to state publicly that “there is no fire,” one can generally assume that there *is* a fire. When the Fed must issue a public statement, that banks “have plenty of room to extend credit”—that there is no crisis and that plenty of liquidity is being made available—it indicates that the problem is mushrooming, and that the Fed has been working overtime in crisis mode, with central banks and financial institutions, to print money and apply measures that attempt to stop an expanding Freddie Mac crisis from blowing apart the U.S. and world financial system.

Origin of the Housing Bubble

But one can only fully fathom how the crisis at Freddie Mac has turned into the burning fuse to the world financial-monetary powderkeg, if one looks at its role in creating the biggest housing bubble in history, a bubble which started in the 1980s, and became a significant factor in world finance in 1995. The bubble-blowers viciously subverted the original purpose of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, which were intended to create and maintain the housing market to make available decent, inexpensive, and affordable homes to the average-income family.

The foundation of the Federal National Mortgage Association—nicknamed Fannie Mae—is in 1934 housing legislation, sponsored by the Roosevelt Administration, and Fannie Mae itself was established in 1938. During the mid-1930s, when housing was depressed, many home mortgage lending institutions were still skittish about making new mortgage loans. President Franklin Roosevelt sought to ease their fears, by having an institution buy housing mortgages from mort-

gage lenders: A mortgage lending institution, which had just issued a new mortgage to a homeowner, could sell that mortgage to Fannie Mae for cash; it would then use that cash, to make another new mortgage, and sell that to Fannie Mae, and so on.

Freddie Mac—the Federal Home Mortgage Loan Corp.—was born in 1970 to perform a function very similar to that of Fannie Mae. During normal times, these two would merely be providing liquidity to the housing market.

But the perversion of these institutions’ function, in order to build the bubble, was undertaken by Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker, who imposed a regime of high interest rates, in line with his policy for “controlled disintegration of the economy.” Starting in October 1979, Volcker jacked up interest rates until the best rates reached 21.5% in December 1980. This destroyed the savings and loan associations, and with them, housing financing. It opened the door for changing the function of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac to the building of the housing bubble (see “Fannie and Freddie Were Lenders,” *EIR*, June 21, 2002.)

Beginning in the early 1980s, and accelerating since 1995, Fannie and Freddie have been used to allow mortgage lending institutions to make mortgages to finance home purchases priced up to the conventional loan limit, which is now \$310,000; the mortgage lending institutions sell the mortgage to Freddie or Fannie, and with the cash, make another mortgage loan for up to \$310,000, etc. *This mechanism is crucial for the perpetuation of the housing bubble, providing lending institutions the gargantuan volume of liquidity to finance the purchase of vastly overpriced homes.*

Since 1995, home prices have been exploding. Just between the first quarter of 2002 and the first quarter of 2003, housing prices soared in Rhode Island by 14.6%, for example. Prices in other states ballooned by a minimum of 10%, year on year, including in the District of Columbia, California, New Jersey, Florida, and New York. The *average* new home price in San Francisco now exceeds \$500,000. And, the quality of many of these homes is far inferior to those built 30 years ago.

Millions of families spend 35-50% of their annual income on mortgage payments, “in over their heads.” However, *there is a physical constraint on their ability to pay, and thus, ultimately, a constraint on the housing bubble itself:* Many of these families work two, three, or more jobs spread out among the family members. These families are one or two missed paychecks—never mind losing a job—away from defaulting on their mortgage.

Nonetheless, rejecting reality, Fannie and Freddie decided to defy physics, and continue to move the purchase of unaffordable homes. Consider the case in which a bank with \$200 million in assets, seeks to lend half that amount in housing mortgage loans. If the bank were unable to sell its mortgage loans to Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac, and had to hold them until they reached maturity—let’s assume these are 30-

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year mortgages—the bank would very soon exhaust its \$100 million limit. But, if the bank can sell Freddie and Fannie the mortgage loans, up to the \$310,000 limit, technically, it can make an unlimited number of \$310,000 loans. This schema still leaves the bank with enough capital unrestricted, to make some mortgage loans above the conventional loan limit, called “jumbo loans.” These jumbos could finance home purchases in the range of a half-million dollars, \$1 million, or above.

‘John Law’ \$11.92 Trillion Housing Bubble

Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae have built up a huge housing bubble. They can carry out this operation by issuing three types of highly risky obligations: 1) corporate bonds that Freddie and Fannie issue; 2) mortgage-backed securities (MBS), in which Freddie and Fannie group mortgages, put a guarantee on it (for which they earn a fee), and then package these MBSs for sale to insurance companies, pension funds, and international investors; and 3) derivatives, which Fannie and Freddie have.

Adding these obligations together, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac have a combined total of \$4.80 trillion of risky obligations outstanding. Other institutions that perform similar functions, such as the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, possess an additional \$900 billion in risky obligations. Thus, the total of housing-related high-risk obligations is \$5.70 trillion. However, at the same time, home mortgages in the United States total \$6.22 trillion. The Fannie and Freddie financial obligations are undergirded by these mortgages, but they are totally distinct financial instruments, that are additional to the \$6.22 trillion. Altogether, the U.S. housing bubble totals \$11.92 trillion. Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche has called this the “John Law housing bubble,” burdening the homes and the incomes of America’s homeowners. It is also unsustainable.

Spreading and Interconnecting the Risks

There are innumerable ways in which the international financial world is exposed to and interconnected with the housing bubble, and vice versa.

Together, Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae have \$1.50 trillion in debt outstanding, most of it which they have issued as bonds; together, they have also put a guarantee upon and packaged \$1.78 trillion worth of mortgage-backed securities. A great many institutions own Freddie Mac- and Fannie Mae-issued bonds and MBSs: this includes pension funds, mutual funds, institutional investors, insurance companies, and international investors.

Consider that at year-end 2001, some 60% of the banks owned Fannie or Freddie bonds in excess of 50% of their equity capital (the value of its stock, which represents the funds it would draw upon to cover its losses in case of emergency). Should either Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac default on its bonds, a large part of the U.S. banking system would be

TABLE 1

Derivatives Holdings of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac

(\$ Billions)

	Fannie Mae	Freddie Mac
1997	161	96
1998	188	313
1999	275	424
2000	320	474
2001	533	1,052
2002	657	867

Sources: Fannie Mae (Federal National Mortgage Association); Freddie Mac (Federal Home Mortgage Loan Corporation); Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight.

sent to the poor-house.

And, the exposure works also in the opposite direction: **Table 1** shows the domain where the highly leveraged derivatives bubble and the highly leveraged housing bubble intersect. Freddie and Fannie have made use of derivatives to prevent the housing bubble from exploding. Freddie Mac doubled its derivatives holdings to above \$1 trillion, as it aggressively turned to derivatives. Freddie claims that during 2002, its notional derivatives holdings outstanding fell by \$185 billion. The figure is rather dubious, and could be an example of where Freddie Mac distorted the size, or underreported its derivatives portfolio.

This exemplifies the deadly interpenetration of markets. Volatility of the derivatives market could add—as it may have already—to the pressures that could blow out Freddie Mac. Meanwhile, Freddie Mac’s mounting instabilities could infectiously transmit instabilities into the derivatives market. The problem is that in such highly-leveraged markets, a sudden shift in interest rates or a credit cut-off, even by a small amount, can produce an amplified effect.

The U.S. housing market, ballooned to \$11.92 trillion, is bankrupt. It is threatened by the reality that as workers are laid off, they cannot pay their greatly inflated mortgages, attached to greatly inflated home prices. Freddie Mac’s primary mission for the last 15 years has been to build that bubble, and to employ every variety of financial manipulation, including derivatives, to keep it aloft. Fed Chairman Greenspan has pumped in credit at very low rates to further that bubble process. The unsustainable bubble and the interconnected dangers from other unstable markets, govern the activity of Freddie Mac, but also make it very vulnerable to collapse, which would radiate through the world financial system. The criminal activity is at the higher level of the housing bubble, and what was done to keep it going: The U.S. agencies that have announced criminal investigations into Freddie Mac, should look into that.

Italy's 'EU New Deal' Push Reflects LaRouche

by Claudio Celani

The Italian government has presented its proposal to relaunch public infrastructure investments in Europe, bypassing the constraints of the Maastricht Treaty "Stability Pact." In a paper entitled "A European Action for Growth," published on June 9, Italian Economy and Finance Minister Giulio Tremonti proposed to build a European agency to finance economic infrastructure "off-budget," on the model of the new Italian infrastructure agency Ispa.

While this is potentially a larger-scale revival of the European Union's neglected Delors Plan of transport corridors of

1994, its launching by Italy clearly reflects the policy influence of U.S. Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche, whose frequent invitations to Italy have catalyzed moves for a new international monetary system in both houses of Parliament. Such a resolution for a "New Bretton Woods" is now in the Italian Senate.

Tremonti's proposed new "Financing Facility" would be based on the "creditworthiness and know-how of the European Investment Bank." Tremonti proposes that the new facility should sell bonds in order to provide, yearly, 70 billion euros for infrastructure projects. The bonds would be guaranteed by the EU member states, but would not be added to their deficits, thus bypassing the Maastricht criteria. The Italian government has already campaigned for the proposal. Tremonti discussed it with his European colleagues and with members of the EU commission, and on June 12 presented it to the Finance Commission of the European Parliament.

"We have reason to believe that we will reach an agreement at the level of finance ministers, and that the plan will

be fully approved at the first Ecofin meeting during the Italian chairmanship" of the EU beginning July 1, said Tremonti. The Italian paper refers to the original Delors Plan for Trans-European Networks (TEN), a shadow of the LaRouche "European Productive Triangle" proposal of 1989.

1994: European Union Projects



Italy's 'New Deal' initiative would push European policy to go for economic recovery by new, large-scale and low-interest credit funding of infrastructure, especially transport and energy, with 70 billion euro annually of direct loans, plus multiplier effects. It builds up the 1994 "Delors Plan" for 14 transport corridors in and Europe, expanding it and moving it in the direction of "land-bridges" into East Europe and Asia.

'Growing' Delors Plan into Land-Bridge

The TEN project was approved at the 1994 EU meeting in Essen and included 14 large infrastructure projects considered as priorities. Of these, so far only three have been accomplished: the Malpensa airport, the Copenhagen-Malmoe Bridge, and the Dublin-Cork railway line. The main reason for the deadlock is the lack of funds. But a special committee set up by the Ecofin, chaired by former EU commissioner Karel Van Miert, has reviewed and upgraded the Delors Plan, bringing up to 19 the number of priority projects, for a total of 500 billion euro in investments. The first week in June, the Van Miert group presented its report, which proposes also to increase to 75% the quota financed by the European Investment Bank for each proj-

ect, and to extend the maximum credit terms from 25 to 35 years. Among the new TEN priorities, all the corridors considered strategic by Italy, like Corridor 5 (Lisbon-Kiev), and the Genoa-Rotterdam and Munich-Naples axes, are confirmed.

Additionally, the bridge on the Messina Strait between Sicily and the Italian mainland is included for the first time. This decision strengthens the probability that the high-speed railway line Munich-Naples will be extended beyond Naples, to Palermo and Catania. The bridge allows to increase from 2 to 7 million people, the population areas served by the high-speed line, making the project profitable also for private investors, said Giuseppe Zamberletti, chairman of the Stretto di Messina corporation.

The Van Miert report strengthens therefore the “Land-Bridge” character of the TEN projects—not only a way to improve internal capacities and productivity of the EU, but its extension eastwards and southwards, as a Eurasian integration project, its urgency dictated by the world economic depression.

Explaining the urgency of the Italian initiative for Europe,

Domenico Siniscalco, director general of the Finance Ministry, said that the initiative is motivated by “a sober, but alarmed judgment on the spin-like fall which some call deflation, others recession” of the world economy. “We must immediately push expectations, and then start the works in the shortest time possible,” Siniscalco said.

The Italian approach is changing the existing relationship between sovereign governments and financial markets; whereas the latter have so far dictated policy to the former, this situation will be overturned. Finance Minister Tremonti told *Il Foglio* that “the governments are the architects of the investment; they give the missing impulse, determine the scheme; the market gives capitals and manages the works in a framework of operational consensus built around the role of governments in the Ecofin, of the Commission and of the European Investment Bank.” Tremonti said, “Now it is the moment of qualified public investments in the field of material infrastructure, which in Europe means to give meaning to the enlargement towards the East and to filling the North-South gap.”

‘We Must Act Now’

The Italian Action plan sets two deadlines: the first, at the next Ecofin Council in mid-July in Saloniki, where the Commission and the EIB will present a mandated proposal, taking into account the work of the Van Miert Group; the second in December, where the report should be ready and endorsed by the European Council in Brussels. The paper was first presented at an Italian cabinet meeting June 9, together with a draft on “Italian Priorities for the EU Semester,” which calls for opening “a new phase in the conduct of economic policy in Europe, focused on growth.”

The paper states that the “social model” for the next years “is based on public goods within a market economy” and that “the revitalization of the European economy must rely on public investment—mainly, but not exclusively, in infrastructures and transportation. Also non-material infrastructures are required: human capital, research, technology.” Introducing the “European Action for Growth” plan, the paper explains that it “is grounded in its first phase on two pillars: The first pillar is a new scale of priorities for infrastructure investment at the European level with emphasis on trans-national, but also national, investments that can be financed through market instruments. The second pillar is the development of a European Financing Facility, based on the creditworthiness and know-how of

the European Institution in charge of infrastructure development: the European Investment Bank.”

The “Action” plan itself starts with a call: “We must act now,” and states: “Trans-European Networks (TENs) play a key role in supporting the economy and increasing long-term growth potential. The current rate of investment in TENs is insufficient to overcome the backlog of investment in the agreed list of priority projects. At the current annual rate of investment of 25 billion euros per annum, it would take some 20 years to meet the target investment amount of up to 500 billion euro estimated for a modern and pan-European network of priority links in transport and energy. . . . There is a need to accelerate the volume of investments in infrastructure, bringing them back to the pace initially targeted by the Delors Plan. This would imply an increase in such investments in the order of 0.5-1% of GDP.

“Financing issues explain a large part of the delays. In particular, investment schemes where the financial or even the economic viability is uncertain, of a deferred nature, or where network and external benefits cannot be adequately captured in revenue streams, generate a high need for grant support. . . .

“The Commission should also seek to identify priority projects that can make a significant early contribution due to their timing, feasibility and economic importance.

“Work should proceed to extend the scope of projects also to non-material infrastructure, human capital, R&D, high technology.”

In other words, the integration of the new EU members from Eastern Europe should be a physical one, and not simply a trade and tariff liberalization. Anticipating Tremonti's proposal, Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi had called for state intervention in the economy: "If private demand is lacking, our suggestion is that public investors, that is the states and their institutions, must intervene not through expenses, but through investments in infrastructure, in military technology, in research and in education."

A New European Investment Facility

The Italian Action Plan goes into the specific proposals for financing new economic infrastructure at the European level, whose capital was increased to 150 billion euros at the beginning of 2003; this allows it to increase its loan portfolio to 375 billion euros from 234 billion euros. The bank hasn't loaned out all the money.

"The EIB has been the main financier of TENs over the last decade. . . . Its role needs to be further developed so that it can better support the need for the required additional financing. Four main instruments, some of which are new and others an adaptation of existing ones, could be combined to offer a powerful and yet flexible contribution from EIB. Together they could form a new European Investment Facility. . . . Priority would be given to key bottlenecks in the transport system, like certain trans-border projects, or those making use of intelligent transport systems (ITS). The loans would be based, to the extent possible, on extra long durations (which could be extended to 35 years in certain cases) and grace periods."

The Bank would further be able to buy portfolios of loans from national financial institutions which are financing economic infrastructure, such as national transport authorities, and reissue these as AAA loans to the market. This could increase the EIB's capability to finance new infrastructure, well beyond the 70 billion per year in direct EIB loans, which is clearly not an adequate amount to drive a recovery from the economic depression gripping Europe.

Tremonti Plan Draws Support

Initial reactions to the Italian proposal indicate that Tremonti enjoys support from his most important EU partners. The *Financial Times Germany* reported on June 12 that German Chancellor Gerhard Schröder "has already supported the plan." The Italian press had reported that Paris had supported Tremonti's proposals from the beginning. He got verbal support also from unexpected quarters: the European Commission. Commission spokesman Gerassimos Thomas said to Bloomberg news service: "It is positive in general that something at the political level is discussed for growth and investment in these areas in Europe, and we share this objective in general." Loyola de Palacio, European Transport and Energy Commissioner, let it be known that "it is a very interesting proposal." Pedro Solbes, European Union Finance Commis-

sioner, said through his spokesman that he considers "the Italian initiative to be a good signal of confidence for the economy."

On the other side, the media, usually sensitive to the interests of the financial community, are putting up their best losers' face. Thus, the leading German daily, *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, dedicated no fewer than three articles to Tremonti's proposals on June 12, stuffed with skepticism and attempts to play it down, by describing it as a trick by Tremonti to avoid "domestic crossfire." One editorial, entitled "Italian Maneuvers," raises the specter of debt-ridden Italy exporting its bad habits to Europe; well-known economic commentator Heinz Brestel speaks of "money floodgates wide open." However, Brestel himself is forced to recognize that in the near future, capital could indeed flow in the new "union bonds" for infrastructure. "Free way for the 'Euro-New Deal-Bonds,'" is Brestel's conclusion.

The London *Financial Times*, of course, has understood everything: "Tremonti the pump-primer" has found a way to have others finance the improvement of Italy's "poor transport connections through the Alps to the rest of Europe." But even the British financial paper has to admit that it is right "to encourage more of a public-private partnership in infrastructure. This could include a bigger role for the EIB in tapping the private capital markets."

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Connecting N. America And Eurasia by Rail

Hal Cooper, PhD, a Seattle-based transportation consultant, is a longtime advocate for an intercontinental railroad connection across the Bering Strait, and for development corridors—rail, utilities including electric transmission, natural gas, and water, and highways—on key routes in the Americas, and worldwide. He recently commissioned the painting reproduced here, done by J. Craig Thorpe, for presentation to Alaska Gov. Frank Murkowski (R). Cooper was interviewed on June 9 by Marcia Merry Baker.

EIR: The Bering Strait crossing, what is the physical geography involved? How long is the span to link up the continents?

Cooper: It's 53 miles, or 85 kilometers, across from Alaska to Russia, at the Bering Strait, at the minimum distance.

EIR: What might be a comparable strait? The Chesapeake Bay? China just began work on a 22-mile bridge across Hangzhou Bay, which will be the world's longest trans-oceanic bridge. Is there anything like the Bering Strait, or would this crossing be the first?

Cooper: The English Channel is very similar to it. And, of course, the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay would be another. But I think the English Channel is the analogy that's closest to the Bering Strait.

EIR: What about the physical setting there? Does it still compare with the English Channel and Channel Tunnel?

Cooper: In some respects, it's more difficult, because it's farther, but it isn't as deep. It's 180 feet, versus about 250. There are two islands out in the middle of the Bering Strait—Little Diomed, on the United States side, and Big Diomed Island, on the Russian side, that would make it considerably easier, because your longest underwater distance is about 23 miles. So it's actually less than the English Channel.

EIR: There are some spectacular new bridges in the world, for example, those reconnecting Scandinavia with Western Europe. In the approaches to the tunnel to the Bering Strait, are bridges involved?

Cooper: No. You would have a straight tunnel across. There have been some proposals for a bridge, and I'll get to that. But there would be a straight tunnel; there would be a straight

two- or three-bore tunnel. It would go through the islands. It would be under the water—probably 50 or 75 feet below the water line.

Your soil there is a granitic, and granite-chalk type, and it's actually relatively stable to dig. You are quite a ways north of the active geologic zones where the earthquakes are. So it's actually relatively stable there. In some respects, it would be easier to dig than the English Channel was, because there are not these rock fissures going down that caused so much problem there near the French coast for the English Channel Tunnel.

EIR: In other words, you are saying—whether two- or three-bore—it's an excavation matter. Some others have said that you could drop onto the seabed, a kind of sealed-box affair.

Cooper: You could do that. But the only concern that I would have is the flows of ice through there, and the possibility of dislocating it. That would be, to me, a concern. I would prefer to put it down in the rock, although you could put the tubes on the floor, provided that you dug near the shores, because of the ice. But you'd have to be very concerned about the flows of ice through there.

EIR: So this would be a first, this length of actual excavation. It would be the longest?

Cooper: To my knowledge, yes. It would be the longest in the world. But you know, it isn't that much longer from other things that already exist, that it would be a revolutionary breakthrough. Because actually, when you look at the single, particular sections of the tunnel, it's less than what the English Channel is now.

EIR: So it's in sections. It's tractable.

Cooper: It's very do-able.

EIR: These islands you mentioned: Are they just rock outcrops, or are they more significant?

Cooper: Well, there are about 200 native people who live on Little Diomed Island on the Alaskan side. As far as I know, there is only a weather station, and some Russian military people on the Russian side on Big Diomed Island.

EIR: The Diomedes are visible in the painting [Figure 1] you commissioned.

Cooper: Yes, they are very visible from the land. And we got that view from both my having flown over the area, and from photographs from the Internet, which were explicit about the Diomed Islands.

EIR: Now to some of the politics and the financing questions. You've been Mr. Shuttle Diplomacy, going between Russia—that would be Chukotka, and other places in Siberia—Alaska, Canada, and you are based in Seattle. What



Tunnel is shown from the Alaskan side, but most interest and preparation to date is by Russia. As Cooper explains, for transport of oil between the continents, the double-track electrified railroad would be half the cost of a pipeline; and this would also have been true for the route of the Alaska pipeline built in the 1970s.

about the feasibility politically?

Cooper: Well, it's very interesting to note that, to my knowledge, there's little if any effort going on on the U.S. side. I know there is a gentleman by the name of George Koumal, who in the past, has created this hemispheric Bering Strait tunnel and rail group. He's based in Tucson, Arizona. He's been working somewhat with the people up in Alaska, and he has got some degree of support up there. But, unfortunately, not enough.

But that has not led to any significant effort so far. Certainly not from the standpoint of financial support or benefits from the state of Alaska, or anyone else.

But on the Russian side, I know the Siberian State Transport University in Novosibirsk has established a taskforce, and they are actually looking at the economic development, and the traffic-generation potential of connecting the Russian rail system to the Bering Strait. Years ago, there was a feasibility study done by the Moscow Regional Transportation Institute by Dr. Viktor Razbegin, which shows that the Bering Strait Tunnel is very feasible.

EIR: Is this partly why, on the Russian side, you see an interest in tank cars—which you show in the painting? This is for petroleum?

Cooper: It would be for carrying oil. And, of course, in Russia, there is large amounts of oil transported by railroad.

It's interesting to point out that, in the conditions of the

Arctic, you could build the fanciest railroad—double-track, electric, fully resistant to any frost conditions, which, of course, you have plenty of there, and the cost would be about \$7.5 million a mile.

EIR: How does that compare with other modes?

Cooper: Well, I'm going to compare it to a pipeline. And you can carry any commodity in either direction on the railroad. Including all the oil you want.

Now, if you build a pipeline to that area, and we're extrapolating the cost of the Alaska pipeline, which was completed in 1979, at a cost of about \$10 million a mile. It would probably be about \$15 million a mile, at a minimum, now, for a pipeline very similar to what was built in Alaska.

EIR: Because of permafrost, and so on?

Cooper: It has to be built elevated; it has to be able to resist heat. You have to have foundations. And all sorts of things like that. And, the cost would be a minimum of \$15 million a mile, and you could ship one commodity in one direction. And in fact, believe it or not, the railroad would have a greater capacity to carry oil than the pipeline would.

EIR: That's a revelation.

Cooper: It just points out that, if you had gone back, and it was 1972 again, and we were looking at that Alaska pipeline, we would have never built the pipeline, knowing what we know today. Because the comparison was made when the rail was just marginally more expensive, coming down to North Dakota, with a cost of \$800 million for the pipeline, and the pipeline ended up costing \$10.8 billion! And on top of that, you have to add \$7.9 billion for the oil spill that happened in 1980.

EIR: So, what you are saying, is that the development corridor approach, which you have been promoting for decades, and which is in the LaRouche Eurasian Land-Bridge approach, is even cheaper at the outset?

Cooper: Oh, absolutely! The difficulty you have is that the oil companies want the transportation system under their own control. And they have no concern whatsoever about cost-effectiveness. Their attitude is, that it might be the difference between 3¢ a gallon and 5¢ a gallon, added onto the cost of gasoline.

The Nation's Cities: Job Loss Skyrockets

by Mary Jane Freeman

America's metropolitan areas, once known as engines of the U.S. economy, are in a severe downward economic spiral as reflected in huge rates of job loss since 2001. Metro areas (MAs) are defined as having a population of 50,000 or more; these areas generate "more than 80% of the nation's employment, income, and production of goods and services," reports the U.S. Conference of Mayors (USCM). At its just-concluded annual conference, the USCM released a report documenting that the nation's 319 metro areas had a 1 million-plus net loss of non-agricultural payroll jobs from 2001 to 2002. The downward drivers of this job loss are attributed, in the report, to "manufacturing [job] cuts and the dot.com bubble burst" which hit Detroit, Cleveland, New York, San Francisco, and San Jose already in 2001. In 2002, the process accelerated, resulting in net loss, over two years, of 1.151 million jobs in these metro areas.

While the report admits job growth in 2003 won't be enough to slow the unemployment rate, it otherwise falsely assumes a "strong pickup in national economic growth" in the second half of 2003, due to the Bush tax cut package—defying its own job loss data, since the first Bush tax cut, obviously, failed to spur any job growth. *EIR* has shown the latest Bush tax cuts will cost the economy \$670 billion—\$1 trillion, rather than stimulate growth. ("U.S. Fiscal 2003 Deficit Could Top \$500 Billion, *EIR*, June 6). Another faulty assumption in the USCM report for its "growth in 2003" assertion is that a "buoyant" housing sector will lead to job growth. As *EIR* has often documented, the housing bubble cannot be sustained; and with this week's explosive Freddie Mac developments, it's closer to popping. Hedging its bets, the USCM report notes, "If a strong second-half recovery does not materialize (35% probability), then the top 20 metro areas may actually lose jobs overall."

That's a surer bet.

Notwithstanding its slow recovery projection, the picture is significantly worse than the report hints. For example, not measured in the USCM report is the rate of unemployment or the extent of *manufacturing job* loss in metro areas. And a third to half of all the states, which themselves are juggling big deficits, are slashing state aid to localities, adding to the strains on metro area budgets from revenue declines. Dayton, Ohio, for example, will receive \$3-5 million less in state aid, typically used for fire and police services, this next fiscal year beginning July 1. A \$2 million loss of state aid in Dubuque,

Iowa has town officials turning to gaming revenues to try to fill the hole. Richmond, Virginia Mayor Rudy McCollum is planning for a two-year loss of \$16 million which would lead to youth and health programs being cut.

Because elected officials want to cling to their delusions that a recovery is still possible without transforming the world monetary system—against all reality indicators—they fail to face the terminal nature of this economic downturn or its underlying cause: a 35-year shift from a producer to a consumer society. Thus they pay to have "good news" reports issued, rather than change the agenda to what Lyndon LaRouche, 2004 candidate for the Democratic Party Presidential nomination, has called for: a global economic recovery based on FDR-style infrastructure projects, coupled with a bankruptcy reorganization of the world's economy.

USCM's out-going president, Boston Mayor Thomas Menino, came closest to acknowledging this way out of the mess. In releasing the job-loss report, Menino, as he did during and after the Bush tax cut debate, said the real issue is "strategic investments now in housing, transportation, homeland security, and job training to spur economic growth and put people back to work." The National League of Cities (NLC) calls for strong "infrastructure investment" to create jobs and generate revenues. But the limitation of both the USCM and NLC's infrastructure orientation is their adherence to growing the consumer economy, rather than the radical return to FDR's approach which LaRouche is organizing for in the United States and around the world.

Metro 'Engines' Lose Their Motors

With those caveats in mind, the USCM report provides a glimpse at the shutdown of the engines of our nation's economy, our cities. It documents for the country's 319 metro areas, that there was a small gain of 142,000 jobs, nationally, in 2001, but a whopping loss of payroll jobs in 2002 of 1.151 million. The net two-year loss was 1.009 million payroll jobs. *EIR* extracted from the USMC's data those metro areas which had a payroll job loss of 20,000 or more over the two-year period. Taking those 18 metro areas (**Table 1**), their aggregate loss for these two years of 1.084 million, accounts for 93% of the total MAs' job loss. You see that the geographic distribution of that loss spans north, south, east, west, and central states.

Using data of the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics Establishment Survey, which measures payroll job loss, *EIR* took a closer look at the states whose largest metro areas, during 2002, had payroll job losses of 50,000 or more. Those seven states—New York, California, Illinois, Ohio, Texas, Michigan, and Massachusetts—had statewide payroll job losses for 2001-02 of 725,000, or two-thirds of the total two-year loss shown for the whole country in the USCM report (**Table 2**). Clearly the metro area losses in each of those states provided the bulk of the statewide loss.

But examining the loss of *manufacturing* jobs in those

TABLE 1

Metro Areas With Over 20,000 Jobs Lost, 2001-02

(Thousands; By Highest Two-Year Loss)

	Jobs Lost 2001	Jobs Lost 2002	Total Loss 2001-02
New York, N.Y.	-29.2	-117.7	-146.9
San Jose, Calif.	-26.5	-94.2	-120.7
Detroit, Mich.	-58.6	-59.6	-118.2
Chicago, Ill.	-20.5	-79.1	-99.6
San Francisco, Calif.	-28.2	-65.2	-93.4
Boston, Mass.	2.1	-72.3	-70.2
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, Wash.	-17.3	-44.4	-61.7
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria, Ohio	-23.1	-32.0	-55.1
Dallas, Tex.	6.7	-55.1	-48.4
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	1.5	-40.1	-38.6
Denver, Colo.	-1.8	-32.2	-34.0
Kansas City, Mo.-Kan.	-14.4	-17.4	-31.8
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.-Wisc.	0.9	-30.8	-29.9
Portland-Vancouver, Ore.-Wash.	-7.8	-21.8	-29.6
Milwaukee-Waukesha, Wisc.	-11.1	-17.3	-28.4
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.	-12.0	-16.0	-28.0
Greensboro-Winston-Salem- High Point, N.C.	-10.8	-15.4	-26.2
Louisville, Ken.-Ind.	-10.2	-12.7	-22.9
Totals	-260.3	-1,014.3	-1,083.6

Sources: U.S. Conference of Mayors' June 2003 "The Role of Metro Areas in the U.S. Economy: Employment Outlook," prepared by Global Insight; *EIR*.

states, the real picture of devastation is put into high relief. The table shows that the loss of manufacturing jobs as a percent of the total loss by state, from 2001-02, ranged from a high of 116% in California, to a "low" of 50% in Massachusetts. (The 116% in California means manufacturing losses were slightly offset by job gains in other sectors.)

The more important point is that our nation's wherewithal to produce goods for trade and development is fast grinding to a halt. U.S. manufacturing jobs have been lost for 34 consecutive months. These rates of shutdown of the key sector of employment which makes possible future existence, by its altering of nature, cannot be sustained.

As the National Association of Manufacturers (NAM) recently stated, the ongoing contraction of manufacturing jobs will soon shrink below a "critical mass," after which the industrial process by which prosperity and higher living standards have been generated, "may never be recovered."

Similarly, information sector jobs declined in tandem with the dot.com demise, as noted in the USCM report. Double-digit declines in this sector, as a percent of the total state job loss in 2001-02, occurred in Massachusetts (15%), New York (18%), Texas (23%), and California (42%). It is pre-

TABLE 2

Top Seven States Whose Metropolitan Areas Had Net Job Loss over 50,000 in 2001-2002

(Thousands; Change from 2001 to 2002)

	Total Payroll Job Loss '01-'02	Manufacturing Job Loss '01-'02	Percent Mfg. to Total Loss '01-'02
New York	152	56	37%
California	125	145	116%
Illinois	100	59	59%
Ohio	97	68	70%
Texas	91	76	84%
Michigan	80	61	76%
Massachusetts	80	40	50%
Total	725	505	70%

Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Employment & Earnings, May 2003; U.S. Mayor's Employment Outlook Survey, June 2003.

cisely facing up to these realities which should cause elected officials to demand LaRouche's recovery initiative, rather than opt for raising taxes and cutting spending, which only further jeopardize the nation's revenue-generating base.

The depth of depression conditions in our cities is, however, better seen by the rates of unemployment, which is not measured in the USCM report. That report, as *EIR* does in Table 2, uses the BLS "Establishment Survey" data. This measures only payroll jobs lost or gained as a percent of the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey of business establishments. For example, a business may report loss of one job position that was in fact held by two part-time workers. So in this example, one job lost equals two people unemployed. The complexities are greater, but this suffices to indicate the difference. The other BLS database used to measure growth or contraction of the workforce is the "Household Survey." This measures labor force changes as a percent of the Current Population Survey (CPS) of people over 16 years old.

EIR took the April 2003 BLS household survey unemployment data, the latest available, for the nation's metro areas. This data shows that the rate of unemployment ranges from a high of 21.8% in Yuma, Arizona, to a low of 1.9% in Bryan-College Station, Texas. There are 85 such MAs with unemployed rates at or above the May national average of 6.1%. Of these, 32 have rates between 6.1% and 6.9%; 22 have from 7.0% to 7.7%; 16 have from 8.0% to 9.9%; 14 range from 9.0% to 16%; and one (Yuma) has 21.8%. Again the geographic distribution is diffuse.

These job losses and growing rates of unemployment in our cities, combined with revenue shortfalls on the state and local level, have created a situation where infrastructure investments are deferred, services are being slashed, and localities are hiking taxes just to get by. The time is long past when leaders must choose to build our way out of this debacle.

Business Briefs

Foreign Trade

Mahathir Says, Switch From Dollars to Euros

Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamad on June 7 urged his country's private sector to switch from the dollar to the euro for foreign trade, citing the probable continued devaluation of the dollar, the *New Straits Times* reported on June 8. He said there was no intention to review the peg of Malaysia's currency, the ringgit, against the greenback, but that "the Government felt there was a need for the private sector, especially those involved in exporting manufactured goods, to use the euro for payments since the U.S. dollar was likely to depreciate further." He had earlier called on the state oil company Petronas to explore the possibility of using the euro in its oil and gas trade.

Dr. Mahathir also said the government had opened new markets for Malaysia's exports, especially in South Africa, South America, the Arab countries, and West Asia. "This is to ensure that the nation was not overly dependent on traditional markets such as the U.S. and Europe."

Infrastructure

Experts To Review Mekong River Project

At the suggestion of the Mekong River Commission, experts from four nations will review the environmental impact of a Chinese-initiated plan to clear a navigable route for shipping in the upper reaches of the Mekong River, the *Bangkok Post* reported on June 9. Beijing undertook the original study to make the river navigable downstream for large cargo barges, from Yunnan. Initiated by China in 1992, the project aims to improve international trade links. China, Myanmar (Burma), Laos, and Thailand agreed in June 2001 to widen the navigation channel of the 5,594-kilometer river. Beijing provided initial funding, and a Chinese company was appointed to do the work for Laos, Myanmar, and Thailand.

Eleven rapids would be cleared in phase one—nine in Laos, one near the Sino-Burmese border, and another in Thailand, which

would allow vessels of up to 100 tons displacement to travel between Yunnan and Luang Prabang, Laos. Currently boats of only 60 tons displacement can make the trip. Khon Phi Luang is the only rapid where blasting has yet to begin. The Thai Cabinet in April put the blasting on hold, to avoid demarcation problems along the Thai-Lao border. The review team would consider what extra work is needed.

U.S. State Budgets

Massachusetts Shifts State Pension Funds

In the rearranging-the-deck-chairs on the *Titanic* department, the State of Massachusetts announced that it will sell \$5 billion of stocks and bonds held by its pension fund, and invest the money in hedge funds and real estate, to try to bolster returns and lower risk. According to the London *Financial Times* on June 10, the Massachusetts fund, with \$27.8 billion in assets, is the 21st largest U.S. public pension fund, and owns \$11.4 billion of stocks. It plans to sell \$3.3 billion of those shares, reducing its U.S. stock holdings to 26% from 38%, and to cut its bond holdings to 10% from 16%. The average state allocations are 42% for stocks and 37% of bonds, as a percentage of total assets.

The plan lost 9% of its value last year, and hopes to do better under the new allocation, which also targets increased investment in commodities, junk bonds, and emerging markets.

Health Care

Insurance Premiums Are Rising Sharply

U.S. health insurance premiums for large firms have jumped in 2003 by the largest amount in a decade, and exceed the increase in health-care spending during 2002, according to a study by the Center for Studying Health System Change (CSHSC), released on June 11. The report cites a Towers Perrin survey of large companies, which found that premiums climbed 15% in 2003—the big-

gest increase in at least a decade—after rising 13% in 2002. The Watson Wyatt Worldwide survey reports that the median premium increase was 15% in 2003.

Since premium increases for small employers are usually higher than those for large companies, these estimates are probably low, CSHSC notes. Health-care spending rose 9.6% in 2002.

Manufacturing

NAM Warns: Collapse Reaching Critical Point

The U.S. manufacturing collapse could soon become irreversible, with dire consequences for economy and living standards, warned a study released on June 10 by the National Association of Manufacturers. The manufacturing base could disappear forever, if ongoing factory closings and layoffs cause the sector to shrink below "critical mass." NAM is the nation's largest industrial trade association, representing 14,000 companies and 350 member associations.

Such a collapse, NAM warns, threatens the survival of manufacturing's "innovation process"—research and development, investments in capital equipment and workers, and "spillovers" that benefit the economy as a whole—which would "deteriorate beyond repair"—and with it the "seedbed of our industrial strength." Moreover, once the manufacturing sector has diminished below its critical mass, NAM cautions, the process by which economic prosperity and higher living standards have been generated, "may never be recovered."

The report, entitled "Securing America's Future: The Case for a Strong Manufacturing Base," commissioned by the Council of Manufacturing Associations (a division of NAM), was prepared by Joel Popkin and Company.

Despite its strong words, NAM denies reality: that the manufacturing breakdown is due to the bankruptcy of the international monetary-financial system, reflecting the downshift from a "producer" to a "consumer" society. Instead, it blames global competition and the rising costs of doing business in the United States (health care, litigation, etc.), as well as the overvalued dollar.

Europe's Mars Express Will Search for Life on Red Planet

For the first time in a quarter of a century, a spacecraft is on its way to Mars to see if it can detect the existence or remnants of life. Marsha Freeman reports.

Of all the spacecraft that have been sent to Mars, only the two American *Viking* landers, which arrived at Mars more than 25 years ago, were specifically designed to search for life. The results were controversial, with almost all of the scientific community proposing that the mission *proved* that there was no life on Mars. But Dr. Gilbert Levin, who designed one of the three life-detection experiments on the *Viking* landers, insisted then, and continues to insist today, that the results of his experiment were inconclusive as far as there being life on Mars today, but did reveal that there has been life on Mars in the past.

The dramatic photographs returned from the instruments aboard the *Mars Odyssey* spacecraft over the past year, and also from the *Mars Surveyor*, launched in 1997 and still in orbit, have strengthened the evidence that liquid water, a prerequisite for life, did, at one time, flow on the surface of the planet. Even more intriguing, images from *Mars Odyssey* give evidence that there is a large amount of ice, and possibly caches of liquid water, beneath the surface of the planet.

But based on the consensus from the 1970s that there was no extant life on Mars, the United States has designed its present and future Mars missions to do more comprehensive inventories of the composition of the planet, focussing on trying to find the water, with no current plans to deploy instruments expressly to search either for life, or its remains.

On the heels of the 1996 announcement by a team of researchers that a meteorite from Mars indicated fossil remains of past life, interest in the search for life was rekindled,

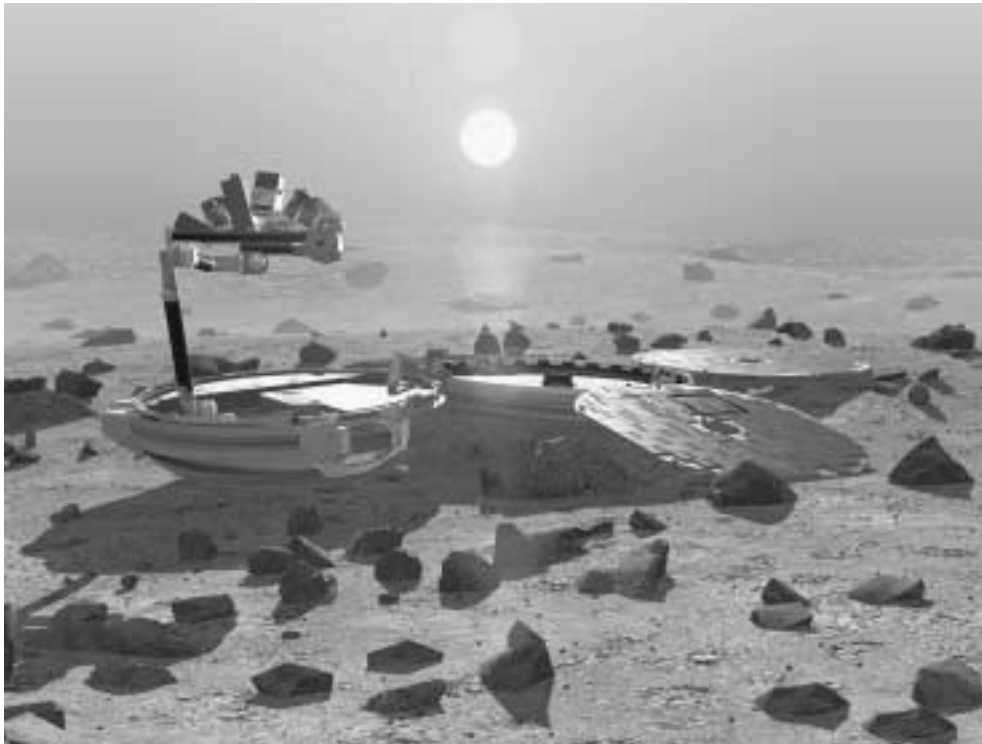
and the European Space Agency decided to design, develop, and launch *Mars Express*, with a lander to search for direct and indirect evidence of life. The mission had to be quickly executed, to take advantage of the opportunity to launch to Mars this month.

Using a non-propulsive ballistic trajectory, where the spacecraft is fired into its pathway toward Mars from near the Earth, but coasts the rest of the distance, the opportunity to send spacecraft to Mars occurs only once every 26 months. This current year's opposition of Mars' and Earth's orbits will bring the two planets closer together than they will be again for decades.

The Universe's Organizing Principle

There is certainly the *possibility* that life forms exist today on Mars. One can assume life exists elsewhere beside the Earth, since life, as an organizing principle, is embedded in the development of the Universe. On Mars, life forms most likely will be very small, such as bacteria, and probably live underground, so they will be difficult to find. *Mars Express* will deploy a remarkably small and compact lander, *Beagle 2*, to pick up where *Viking* left off, and continue the search for life.

Mars Express will carry out the search using various techniques. Indirectly, the orbiter will be mapping the below-surface water resources of the planet, to a much greater depth than ever before. It will also map the surface in great detail, to help determine how much water existed there in the past.



The Beagle 2 lander, carried on the European Mars Express spacecraft, will deploy a set of tiny instruments to investigate the possibility of life on Mars. At the end of its robot arm is the PAW, a collection of tools that can be rotated in to different positions, and applied to study Martian rocks and soil.

For the past few decades, scientists have described water as a prerequisite for life. Today, with the revelation that life exists in the most extreme environments on Earth, including under-sea thermal vents and the inside of nuclear power plants, it is more likely that everywhere there is water, and some source of energy, there is life.

The clam-shaped *Beagle 2* lander, being delivered to the planet's orbit by *Mars Express*, will carry several instruments to search for indirect evidence that life existed, or exists, on Mars, by watching for the tell-tale signs and products of biological processes. For the first time, samples will be investigated from underneath Mars' surface, where they are sheltered from the life-threatening ultraviolet radiation that bathes the planet, and where liquid water may be yet located.

In December 2003, after an anxious six-month wait for *Mars Express* to arrive at its destination, scientists will no doubt, once again, rewrite the history of Mars, and possibly find evidence for life there.

Off to the Red Planet

Mars Express was launched on June 2, at 11:45 p.m. local time from the Russian Baikonur launch complex in Kazakhstan.

The Russian *Fregat* upper stage attached to it fired twice, first to place the probe in a stable Earth orbit, and then to increase its velocity enough to escape Earth's gravity. At 92 minutes after launch, the *Fregat* separated from *Mars Express* and sent it on its way, at a speed of 65,000 miles per hour.

Two days after launch, *Mars Express* maneuvered into a Mars-bound trajectory, and during its entire interplanetary cruise, the spacecraft will be pointed to the Sun to power its solar arrays.

Following the launch, Vasily Moroz, head of the Russian team taking part in the mission, proudly said that *Mars Express* "has left the Earth's orbit and is now on its way."

Rudi Schmidt, the European Space Agency's (ESA) *Mars Express* project manager, explained, "With *Mars Express*, Europe is building its own expertise in many fields. This ranges from the development of science experiments and new technologies—new for European industries—to the control of a mission that includes landing on another planet. We have never done this before."

Following launch, the spacecraft's solar arrays, needed to generate electricity, opened as planned, and to the relief of all, the spacecraft made contact with ESA's ground station in Western Australia, reporting that it is healthy and on its way.

On June 5, the launch clamps that held the *Beagle 2* lander to the main spacecraft were remotely commanded to release. This was a crucial milestone, since it will allow the lander to be separated from the orbiter when it arrives at Mars. The clamps were needed to keep the lander firmly attached to the mother spacecraft during the high-vibration rough ride to orbit.

In September, an adjustment will be made in the spacecraft's trajectory, and a total of three course corrections are possible. *Mars Express* will be making a journey of nearly

250 million miles.

The 2,500-pound *Mars Express* vehicle cost only \$353 million. The cost was cut by using off-the-shelf technology, and about 80% of the hardware had already been designed for ESA's Rosetta spacecraft, set to encounter comet Churyumov-Gerasimenko in November 2014. It was built by a consortium of 24 companies from ESA's 15 member states, with the European aerospace company Astrium as the prime contractor. The spacecraft was developed, built, and tested in a record-setting four years, hence its name.

Mars Express will operate in a highly elliptical 7.5-hour polar orbit, which will take it within 150 miles of the planet's surface, for at least one Martian year, or 687 Earth days. The mission could be extended for additional investigations, and it is hoped that it will continue to operate beyond its nominal mission, to be able to support communications between Earth and spacecraft that will arrive at Mars during future years' launch opportunities.

Mars Express was designed to relay data to Earth from NASA's two Mars exploration rovers, to be launched in June and arrive at Mars in early 2004. The American rovers will use *Mars Express* as a relay at least once, as a demonstration for broader international cooperation in future Mars exploration mission communications. Similarly, NASA's currently orbiting *Mars Odyssey* spacecraft will be used to relay communications to Earth when *Mars Express* is not in a good relative position to do so.

During operation, the orbiter will point its instruments at Mars for between half an hour and an hour per orbit, collecting data; and then, for the remainder of the time, transmit its data, and that of *Beagle 2*, to Earth.

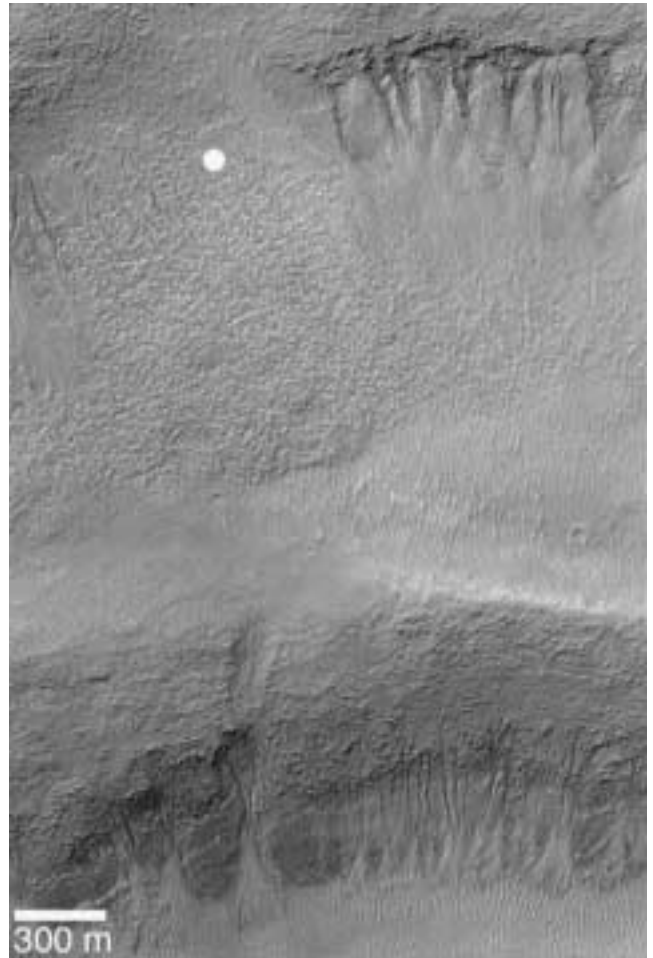
Science From the Orbiter

The *Mars Express* orbiter will conduct global high-resolution imaging, planet-wide mineralogical mapping, and measure and characterize Martian atmospheric circulation. One focus will be to search for the "lost water" on Mars. Some of the water that was apparently once on the surface of Mars, it is theorized, could be stored in the forms of permafrost, rivers, pools, or aquifers, the rest having escaped into interplanetary space.

The orbiter houses seven scientific instruments:

- The High Resolution Stereo Camera (HRSC) will comprehensively map the planet, and produce full-color, three-dimensional images at 30-foot resolution. It will also photograph some selected areas at about 6-foot resolution. The higher resolution images will even allow *Mars Express* to see the tiny *Beagle 2* lander on the surface. By combining images at these two different resolutions, unprecedented pointing accuracy is expected, and the 3D images will reveal the topography of Mars in full color.

- The Mars Advanced Radar for Subsurface and Ionospheric Sounding (MARSIS) ground-penetrating radar will have the critical job of mapping the Martian subsurface



Images coming since 1997 from the Mars Orbiter Camera, aboard NASA's *Mars Global Surveyor*, have revealed evidence of large-scale action of liquid water on the surface. In this image, taken in May 2003, gullies are seen at two different levels on the walls of a meteor impact crater. On Earth, similar gullies are formed from the flow of water.

searching for water. This method was used only once before in space, during an experiment on an Apollo lunar mission.

A 130-foot antenna will send low-frequency radio waves from the orbiting spacecraft toward the surface. Most of the radio waves will bounce off the surface of Mars, but some will penetrate to a depth of up to three miles, and be reflected back by the different materials underground. By contrast, the *Mars Odyssey* orbiter can only determine the concentration of elements, such as hydrogen, to a depth of about three feet.

Radio waves with two different frequencies will be aimed at the planet simultaneously and, analyzing the echoes generated, MARSIS will be able to study the electrical properties of the reflecting surface, and thereby, its composition. It should also be able to pick out layers of rock interspersed with ice.

The instrument was built by Italy and NASA's Jet Propul-

sion Laboratory. “We have very little information about the crust of Mars more than about a meter below the surface, but with this instrument we hope to probe as deep as 5 kilometers,” or three miles, said Dr. Jeffery Plaut, from JPL, who is co-principal investigator for the instrument. The other co-principal investigator is Prof. Giovanni Picardi, from the Università di Roma in Italy.

“Much of the water may lie too deep for us to detect it, but the radar will be capable of showing boundaries between many kinds of geologic materials, such as layers of lava, sheets of sand, sediments, debris from impacts, and ice-rich rock and soil. Seeing into the third dimension of the crust of Mars is what makes this a unique and exciting experiment,” Plaut explained. “With the radar, we will try to detect boundaries between layers of different types of material. If there is a boundary between a rock-ice mixture at the surface and a rock-water mixture at depth, it will reflect the radio waves and we hope to detect it. We’ll be looking for aquifers—subsurface reservoirs of liquid water—but nobody really knows whether Mars has them.”

MARSIS might also detect other types of layer boundaries, such as between sediments and underlying volcanic rock, or between the polar ice caps and underlying liquid water. This type of instrument, carried by aircraft, has detected vast lakes under the polar ice caps on Earth.

It will also be used to study the characteristics of the Martian ionosphere, since this electrically charged upper region of the atmosphere will reflect some of the radio waves, sometimes hundreds of miles from their point of origin. Radar signals will be bounced off the ionosphere and the time delay of the reflected signals measured to determine the shape and height of the ionosphere.

- The Omega spectrometer, or Visible and Infrared Mineralogical Mapping Spectrometer, will determine the mineral composition of the soil, and its data will be used to draw up the first mineralogical map of the planet to 300-foot precision. The map will be built up from 900-foot squares. The instrument will measure the visible and infrared light reflected from the planet’s surface. Of particular interest is the iron content of the surface, the water content of the rocks and clay minerals, and the abundance of non-silicate materials, such as carbonates and nitrates.

Since the light from the surface must pass through the planet’s atmosphere to reach *Mars Express* in orbit, Omega will also measure aspects of atmospheric composition.

- The Planetary Fourier Spectrometer (PFS) will chart the composition of the Martian atmosphere, study its dynamics, and provide a very accurate measure of Martian water vapor, which is one of the reservoirs for the water that once flowed on the surface of Mars. It will study the infrared radiation emitted from molecules in the atmosphere, and their wavelengths, to measure the vertical pressure and temperature profile of carbon dioxide, and look for minor constituents, such as water, carbon monoxide, methane, and formaldehyde.

- The Analyzer of Space Plasma and Energetic Atoms (ASPERA) will investigate the interaction between the upper atmosphere and the interplanetary medium. The question to be answered is: How and at what rate did the solar wind scatter the bulk of the Martian atmosphere into space? Unlike the Earth, Mars does not appear to have a magnetic field that could have deflected the solar wind.

The electron spectrometer, along with ion composition and energetic neutral atom imaging components, will study Mars’ immediate space environment, and reveal the numbers of oxygen and hydrogen atoms that are interacting with the solar wind, to help to reconstruct the history and evolution of the atmosphere over the past 3.5 billion years.

The instrument’s measurements will complement those taken by the Japanese *Nozomi* spacecraft. *Nozomi* will be orbiting Mars in the most common, equatorial orbit, and *Mars Express* will be nearly perpendicular, in a near-polar orbit. So together, they will observe Mars’ atmosphere and weather conditions from different perspectives.

- SPICAM, the Ultraviolet and Infrared Atmospheric Spectrometer, will investigate the composition of the atmosphere, from the wavelengths of light absorbed by the constituent gases. An ultraviolet sensor will measure ozone, and the infrared sensor will measure water vapor.

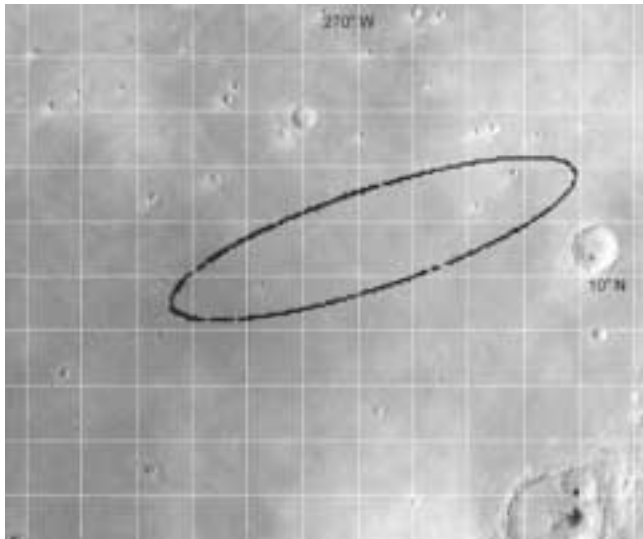
- MaRS, Mars Radio Science Experiment, will use the radio signals that are the medium through which to communicate data from the scientific observations, and instructions from mission control, between the spacecraft and Earth. With these signals, it will probe the planet’s atmosphere, surface, and interior. Information from the interior will be gleaned from the planet’s gravity field, which will be calculated from changes in the velocity of the spacecraft relative to Earth. The texture of the surface will be calculated from the way in which the radio waves are reflected from the surface.

When Beagle 2 Arrives at Mars

On Dec. 19, 2003, six days before arrival at the red planet, critical commands will be sent to *Mars Express* from Earth, to provide accurate guidance data for the separation of the lander from the orbiter. The orbiter has to release the *Beagle 2* lander into the correct trajectory at the specified speed, because the lander has no propulsion system and cannot correct any potential navigational errors, or receive any commands from Earth, during descent and landing.

Beagle 2 will hit the Martian atmosphere at 14,000 miles per hour, and the cruise through the atmosphere and air-bag landing will be the responsibility of the ground control team at the European Space Operations Center in Darmstadt, Germany.

During its descent through the Martian atmosphere, the lander’s heat shield will protect it, and a drogue parachute will open to slow it down. At the appropriate moment, the heat shield will be jettisoned, and the main parachute deployed. Three air bags, similar in design to those first used on



The *Beagle 2* lander has been targeted to land within the ellipse shown here, at *Isidis Planitia*, which is a flat basin with pitted ridges, small craters, and a variety of ripples and sand dunes. Scientists hope to find evidence that ground water and ice lurks beneath the surface.

the Mars *Pathfinder* mission in 1997, will cushion its landing, which is scheduled for Christmas Day. The bags are designed to withstand punishment similar to pushing a personal computer off a chair onto a concrete floor, and expecting it to work. After landing, the air bags will deflate, and *Beagle 2*'s four solar arrays, which are shaped like petals, will unfurl.

The landing capsule mass, including the heat shield, parachute, and air bags, is about 130 pounds, and the clam-shaped, tiny lander itself is about 66 pounds—about the size of a dog basket. The miniature *Beagle 2* is less than 10% of the mass of the Mars *Pathfinder*. It has been stripped of all unessential gear, and even of some back-up systems.

Once *Beagle 2* lands, it will emit a “beep” to signal operators at the United Kingdom’s Jodrell Bank radio telescope station, that it has touched down safely. The lander will operate on the surface for about six (Earth) months, and relay its data to Earth via the orbiter.

The lander cost about \$57 million to develop and build, much of it raised from industry and fundraising by the scientists and engineers, who were determined that it fly. To be able to be carried by the already-designed spacecraft, the lander could not be any larger, or heavier, than it is. It is powered by five solar batteries, which resemble flower petals when the lander is fully deployed. And one of the weight-saving innovations was to carry out experiments that generate heat within the lander during the night, rather than during the day. As that energy dissipates it keeps the lander warm, eliminating the need for night-time heaters.

Scientists hope to be able to determine the lander’s precise position on the surface, when there is an eclipse of Mars’ tiny

moon Phobos in February 2004. The shadow that Phobos casts on the surface, as it passes over the lander, will be observed by the orbiter, pinpointing its position.

The *Beagle 2* lander concept was conceived in 1997 by Prof. Colin Pillinger, at the Open University in Milton Keynes, Great Britain. The original *Mars Express* mission that ESA was planning was for just an orbiter. But Pillinger reasoned—after the 1996 discovery that the ALH84001 Mars meteorite might harbor the fossils of life—that there should also be a small lander, to pick up the search for life where *Viking* had left off. Dr. Everett Gibson, a geochemist who was on the Mars meteorite team, is an adjunct scientist for the life-detection experiment on the *Beagle 2*.

ESA approved the lander in November 1999, and to be ready to launch in June 2003, time was of the essence. Many of the instruments on *Beagle 2* are derived and updated from the European instruments that were aboard the ill-fated Russian *Mars '96* spacecraft, which failed to escape Earth orbit.

The lander will touch down at *Isidis Planitia*, which is a flat, near-equatorial basin, where it is thought that groundwater ice could possibly be present a few feet below the surface. The plain covers the floor of an extremely ancient, large basin formed by an asteroid or comet impact, perhaps more than 4 billion years ago. It is Mars’ third-largest impact basin and the floor has chains of pitted ridges, smaller meteor impacts, and a variety of light-colored ripples and small dunes. The region could be a sedimentary basin where traces of life could have been preserved.

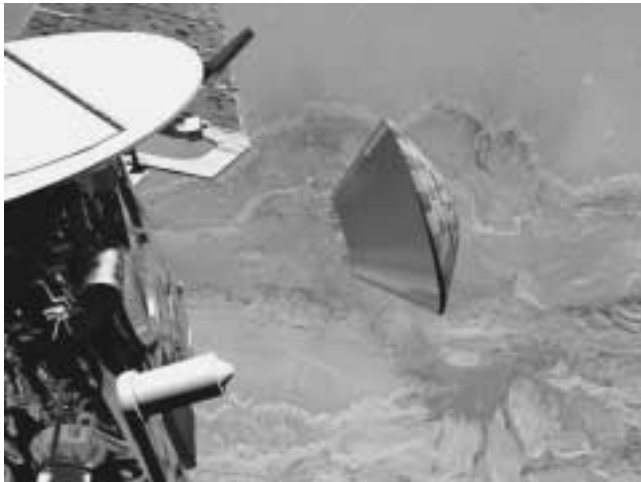
This particular basin was chosen as a landing place because, being near the equator, it is in the warmest region of the cold planet, which reduced the amount of thermal protection needed for the lander. Because the basin lies below the Martian “sea level,” the atmosphere is deeper, giving *Beagle 2*'s parachutes more time to slow the spacecraft’s descent.

The Search for Life

The heart of *Beagle 2*'s life detection search is the PAW—the Position-Adjustable Workbench—which is attached to the end of the robot arm. Mounted at the end of the arm on the PAW are two cameras, a microscope, two types of spectrometers, and a torch to illuminate the surface. It also houses the corer/grinder and the mole, which will be deployed to collect rock and soil samples for analysis. These samples will be the subjects of the critical tests to see if life can be detected on Mars.

“The design of the PAW has been a challenge in miniaturization and mass optimization,” said Derek Pullan, scientific payload manager. “It weighs only 5.5 pounds, yet will play a crucial role in imaging objects of interest close up, conducting *in-situ* measurements of rocks and soils, and supplying the Gas Analysis Package with samples.” The data that are collected by the PAW’s instruments will also allow Mars rocks to be dated with absolute accuracy for the first time.

After the activation of the rover, the two stereo cameras



After separation from the Mars Express spacecraft, the Beagle 2 lander will descend to the surface of Mars slowly, over a period of five days. Air bags, similar to those used in the 1997 Pathfinder mission, will protect it upon landing.



The diminutive size of the 130-pound landing capsule, with Beagle 2 tucked inside it, is evident, as seen here, before shipment to be integrated with Mars Express.

will be rotated into position and stretched out on the arm, to provide a panoramic view of the landing site. Because the PAW cannot be operated in real time from the Earth, due to the communications time and to physical hardware limitations on telemetry, the 3D model the cameras create will be used by the lander to guide the instruments into position alongside target rocks and soil. “Provided the features in the landscape don’t move around, it will be valid for the whole mission!” joked Andrew Coates, who worked on the camera at the Mullard Space Science Laboratories, at University College in London. The cameras will then take close-up images of nearby soil and rocks to find potential candidates for further analysis, and will be used to navigate the arm throughout the mission.

The *Viking* experiments indicated that the chemical and radiation conditions on the surface of Mars, in addition to the extreme cold and dryness, may well have driven life under rocks, and underground. *Beagle 2* has two instruments to peer into and under rocks, under surface soil, and down into the upper crust. The purpose is to expose the scientific instruments to material that has not been oxidized, and most likely sterilized, on the surface.

On the PAW is a corer/grinder. When a rock is found that is suitable for study, the PAW will be rotated until the grinder is in position to grind away the weathered, dust-covered surface. The PAW can then be repositioned, and the instruments rotated, for the microscope or spectrometers to analyze the exposed material.

The corer/grinder consists of a drill bit which can be moved over to scrape a surface, or be positioned in one spot to drill down to remove a sample of rock powder for analysis. “The drill head is a clever design, consisting of two parts,” says Lutz Richter from the DLR, the German Aerospace Cen-

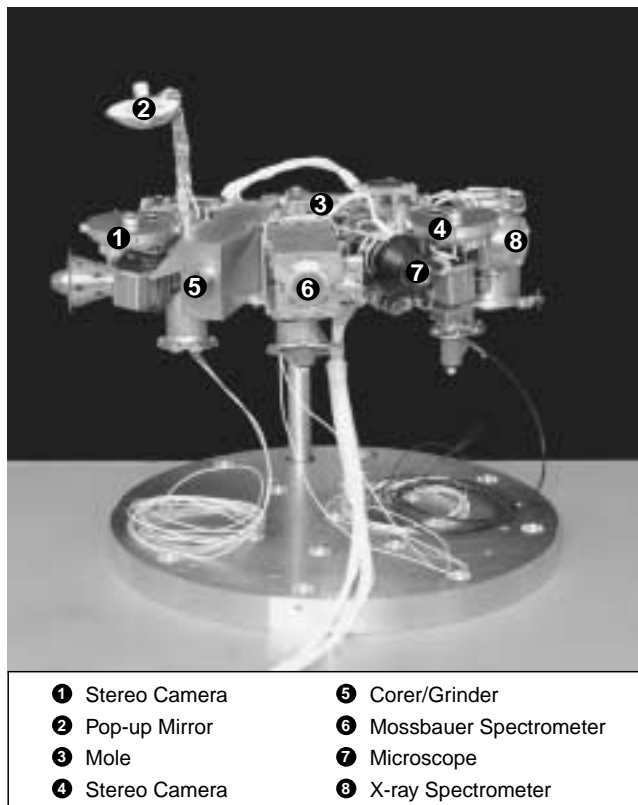
ter, in Cologne. “When drilling, it generates a powder. Once you’ve reached the drilling depth you can close the drill head to collect the sample.” It is expected that the corer/grinder will collect three or four samples for analysis. The rock corer/grinder was provided for *Beagle 2* by the Hong Kong Polytechnic Institute in China.

The PAW also contains the “mole,” as it is nicknamed, or PLUTO, for Planetary Underground Tool, to unearth samples for analysis. The mole is a wire-guided mini-robot, tethered to the lander. Using a compressed spring mechanism, the mole will crawl horizontally up to several feet across the surface. Once it has reached a target, it can burrow its way under rocks to collect unexposed soil. Samples will be grabbed and held in a cavity in the tip of the mole and then can be dropped into the Gas Analysis Package (GAP), the mini-laboratory on the lander. In addition to burrowing under rocks and soil, the PAW can be positioned so the mole will burrow vertically to collect samples as much as four feet under the surface.

“We will start operations by deploying the mole straight down beneath the surface,” says Lutz Richter. “The first soil sample will be taken a few inches below the surface and then delivered to the gas analyzer. The next sample will be taken three feet down and the third, 4.5 feet down. Then, depending on what the terrain looks like, we’ll do lateral deployment.”

Whether or not the samples that the mole and the corer/grinder dig up contain evidence of life, will be determined by analysis provided in the Gas Analysis Package. The purpose of the GAP facility is to detect possible signs of life, and to precisely date the rock samples. The experiment is a miniaturized version of the laboratory equipment that Colin Pillinger, who designed it, uses to analyze Martian meteorites that land on Earth. His laboratory is one of the world’s best for studying extraterrestrial samples for signs of carbon.

Unlike the *Viking* life-detection experiments, GAP will be able to analyze individual atoms. Samples will be placed



The smallest set of scientific instruments ever developed to investigate the possibility of life on Mars will be deployed on the Beagle 2 lander.

into a bank of 12 different furnaces, to analyze 12 different samples. Following a programmed set of heating and cooling steps, in which each sample is heated gradually in the presence of a fresh supply of oxygen, the by-products of burning will “bake out,” and reveal the composition, age, and ash components of the Martian soil. The carbon dioxide generated at each temperature will be delivered to a mass spectrometer, which will measure its abundance, and the ratio of the isotopes of carbon-12 to carbon-13, the difference between them being only the number of neutrons.

Biological processes prefer the use of the lighter carbon-12 in the construction of organic molecules. The mass spectrometer will separate out the two different forms of the carbon dioxide, the biotic and abiotic, and measure their relative abundance. German scientist Manfred Schidlowsky has compiled data for some 10,000 different laboratory samples, and the difference between the ratios of the two isotopes, in organic and mineral phases, shows how biological systems leave a ubiquitous signature of life, even in specimens where there are no visible fossil remains.

Biologically produced compounds burn at a lower temperature than those that are produced geologically, so the gas analysis ratios might change as the burning temperature

steadily increases. At 300-400° Centigrade, organic material burns. At 600-700° carbonate rocks break down, and at higher temperatures, gas trapped in the rocks diffuses out. The temperature at which the carbon is generated, therefore, reveals something about its origins.

An excess of carbon-12 at a lower temperature would be a strong indicator of past or present life. Scientists propose that such an isotopic signature is preserved over billions of years. On Earth, a high carbon-12 to carbon-13 ratio has been found in rocks up to 4 billion years old, and is taken as evidence that there was life on Earth that long ago. It is hoped that the same occurred on Mars.

Scientists will also be looking for the presence of methane during the burning of the samples, and in the atmosphere, because on Earth, some life forms produce methane. But methane is quickly destroyed, through oxidation, so if methane is found on Mars today, it could indicate that there is some form of replenishment from active biological processes still taking place.

Other instruments on the *Beagle* lander will aid in the search for life. The microscope on the PAW will be able to examine details, and pick out features, such as small as bacteria. It has filters to illuminate samples in red, green, blue, and ultraviolet. Some inorganic rocks fluoresce naturally in ultraviolet light, but so does chlorophyll. “We’ll turn the visible Light-Emitting Diodes on, one-by-one, to see what the rock looks like in different colors, and then combine them to see it in white light,” explains Nick Thomas, the principal investigator from the Max Planck Institut für Aeronomie in Germany. The microscope will reveal the textures of rock surfaces, to help determine if they are of sedimentary or volcanic origin. It will also reveal the shape and size of dust particles, and the microscopic structure of rocks.

The Mossbauer Spectrometer on the PAW will investigate the mineral composition of rocks by irradiating exposed rock surfaces and soil with gamma rays emitted by a radioactive isotope, cobalt-57, and then measure the spectrum of the gamma rays that are reflected back. The way gamma rays are reflected depends upon the electronic environment of the atoms, so this technique can reveal how atoms are bound chemically. Data will be used to compare the nature of iron minerals in the pristine interior as compared to those on the weathered surface, to help characterize the oxidizing nature of the present atmosphere.

The age of the rocks that *Beagle 2* explores will be a key piece of data, especially if any indications of life are found. X-ray spectrometers will measure the elemental composition of rocks by bombarding exposed rock surfaces with X-rays from four radioactive sources, two iron-55 and two cadmium-109 isotopes. “We will measure the percentages by weight of three types of constituents,” explains George Fraser, who built the X-ray spectrometer at Leicester University. “First, the bulk constituents, such as silicon and iron; second the trace elements, such as strontium, which tells about the rocks’

Flotilla of Spacecraft

Mars Global Surveyor was launched by NASA in 1996 and has been in orbit around the planet since 1997. It continues to reveal fascinating details of the surface topography of Mars, including regions of seasonal change and the effect of water on Mars in the past.

Mars Odyssey has been sending back thousands of groundbreaking photographs and thermal images of Mars since it reached orbit in 2001. It has been able to locate treasure troves of water ice beneath the surface, and sites where water may have flowed to the surface recently.

Japan's **Nozomi** orbiter spacecraft was launched in 1998, but due to technical problems during its trip, has been delayed, and will finally go into orbit around Mars in January 2004. It will study Mars' atmosphere for an equatorial orbit.

Mars Express, built by the European Space Agency and launched on June 2, will arrive at Mars in December. In a near-polar orbit, it will examine the atmosphere and search for water using radar. On Christmas Day, its **Beagle 2** lander will touch down on Mars, with the primary task of searching for life.

The first of NASA's twin rovers, **Spirit**, was launched on June 10, and **Opportunity** is scheduled for launch June 25. Their mission is to investigate signs of the past existence of water on the surface of Mars.

directly on the surface of Mars, but it is very important to the question of life.

American scientist and *Mars Express* participant Edward Gibson hopes that in the future, there will be many "sons of *Beagle*" scattered throughout the whole surface of Mars. "If we can send a multitude of these vehicles onto the surface in some . . . high-risk areas, we have a good chance of getting some really interesting data on the natural of potential living systems that might have been on the planet in the past," Gibson says.

More Missions To Come

Mars Express was the second of the current fleet of Mars-bound spacecraft to head out on its journey. Japan's *Nozomi* (Hope) spacecraft was launched in 1998. It had been due to reach Mars in October 1999, but soon after launch, an engine problem forced engineers to reroute the spacecraft, delaying arrival at Mars to January 2004. Then, on April 21, 2002, the spacecraft was damaged due to a large solar flare, which caused its power system to malfunction. Engineers are attempting to work around the communications problems, before *Nozomi* arrives at Mars early next year, which will be at the same time that the two Mars Excursion Rovers launched by NASA will arrive there.

In 2001, the European Space Agency and the National Space Development Agency of Japan held the first *Nozomi-Mars Express* workshop, to cooperate on the observation plans for the two spacecraft. The two agencies later established a program of joint investigations between the ESA/*Mars Express* and Japanese programs, and there has been an exchange of co-investigators between the instrument teams. European teams will process some of the data that is downlinked from the Japanese craft, and Japanese scientists will take part in data analysis, once *Mars Express* arrives at its destination.

At a March 2001 joint meeting, *Mars Express* project scientist Agustin Chicarro observed: "For too long, Europe and Japan have been looking for partners across different oceans [that is, in the United States]. Now, we realize that we're sitting at different ends of the same landmass."

During the month of June, NASA will launch two Mars Exploration Rovers, named *Spirit* and *Opportunity*, which will look not for life, but for its major prerequisite—water. The five-foot tall rovers will be able to travel hundreds of yards, doing extensive examinations of rocks and soil, and roaming over the surface of Mars to find the most fruitful targets for analysis.

The technological heritage, and experience gained from the development and construction of *Mars Express*, are also being applied by ESA for its upcoming *Venus Express* mission, which is slated to be launched in late 2005.

But for now, all eyes will be focused on Mars, where there will be two landers, two rovers, and four orbiters examining the red planet, starting at the end of this year.

origins and history; and third, we'll measure potassium, which will give us the first radioisotope date for Martian rock taken from the surface." Measurements of potassium will be combined with measurements of argon by the GAP, to date rocks, using the fact that the isotope potassium-40 decays to argon-40.

In addition to the PAW and its life detection capabilities, the lander's robotic arm has a wind sensor allowing it to look for variations in wind speed with height. An X-ray spectrometer will measure the chemical composition of the rocks. If the chemistry looks promising, the sample can be investigated under the microscope, to investigate its mineralogy and reveal the structure. The gamma-ray Mossbauer spectrometer can then tell us how oxidized the rocks are.

There are also seven tiny sensors stowed in the base of the lander to monitor radiation, dust, and atmospheric oxides in the near-lander environment on the surface. There is an ultraviolet sensor, which will help determine the characteristics of the bath of life-destroying UV rays on the surface of the planet. The UV flux has never before been measured

Gerhard Scharnhorst: What U.S. Military Patriots Must Know

by Steven Douglas

The political, military, scientific, and intellectual accomplishments of Gen. Gerhard Johann David Scharnhorst, the founder of the Prussian General Staff during the Wars of Liberation against Napoleon during the early 19th Century, constitute an excellent point of orientation for the many patriotic members of the American military who are seeking to defeat those philosophical descendants of Napoleon today known as the “chicken-hawks” of U.S. Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld and Vice President Dick Cheney. The complexity and the gravity of the strategic situation which Scharnhorst had to address, mirror in many ways the challenges that confront the “traditionalist” layers of the U.S. military, now. Just as Rumsfeld’s chicken-hawks are committed to the establishment of a world empire under the auspices of U.S. military might, so was Napoleon committed to the establishment of a world empire, based upon French military might. Indeed, Rumsfeld’s chicken-hawks, like their predecessor Adolf Hitler, aspire to imitate the designs of Napoleon.

Scharnhorst served at the pleasure of King Friedrich Wilhelm III, who, at best, was ambivalent toward Napoleon and the mortal threat that the French Emperor represented against civilization. Because he was so intellectually weak, the King was susceptible of being influenced, or even completely captured at any given time, by one of several politically contradictory influential factions. The American military serves a Commander-in-Chief in the person of “Dubya” Bush, who also suffers from grave intellectual shortcomings. President Bush’s intellectual weakness makes him exceedingly vulnerable to the machinations of the chicken-hawks in his entourage.

So, for example, the same President who showed real, mature, statesmanlike qualities with Russian President Vladimir Putin in the immediate aftermath of Sept. 11, 2001, only months later, in early 2002, capitulated to the incessant lobbying and machinations of his Chicken-hawk Vice President, Dick Cheney. Cheney’s office was using falsified intelligence documents to instigate the chicken-hawks’ much-desired war against Iraq, which was supposed to be the beginning of



General Scharnhorst (right), who called himself “Napoleon’s most active enemy,” helped secure the French dictator’s defeat: a lesson for American military patriots who confront the new Napoleons in the Bush Administration. Left: Napoleon meets “General Winter” in Russia—falling into the trap set for him by the Prussian Reformers.

a permanent Clash of Civilizations. Just as the Prussian King was captured and thoroughly controlled for a period of time by a pro-Napoleonic empire faction led by one of his own Cabinet ministers, so President Bush has been, at least temporarily, captured by the Chicken-hawk empire faction led by Rumsfeld and Cheney.

Scharnhorst found himself pitted against a deeply entrenched, stultified military bureaucracy which was enamored of its supposedly perfected military theories, to the exclusion of any hints of reality to the contrary. Rumsfeld’s “transformation of the military” fanatics evince a similar type of militant, academic sterility today.

The key to Scharnhorst’s success was that he, as Prussia’s pre-eminent military figure, *acted politically as a nation-builder*. He did not confine his responsibilities or actions to the battlefield, narrowly defined. He understood the military to be an instrument of nation-building, and he acted accordingly. He saw that his ability to save Prussia from Napoleon, was dependent upon his capability to effect a transformation in the people’s legal, political, and psychological relationship to the Prussian state. To the extent that every Prussian subject had a stake in the state, the entire population could be mobilized as a single citizenry in *strategic defense* of the state. Scharnhorst functioned as a leading member of the Prussian Reform movement, which was led by Cabinet Minister Freiherr Heinrich Friedrich Karl vom Stein, as he worked to advance the cause of the political and intellectual liberation of all the people of Prussia.

Schaumburg-Lippe and Strategic Defense

Scharnhorst was born on Nov. 12, 1755 in a small village near the city of Hanover. In 1773 he entered the extraordinary military school that was established and run by Wilhelm Graf zu Schaumburg-Lippe, a friend and philosophical collaborator of Moses Mendelssohn, the German-Jewish philosopher known as “the Socrates of Berlin.”¹ Schaumburg-Lippe’s ideas made a profound, life-long impression on Scharnhorst. Schaumburg-Lippe emphasized the moral superiority of *defensive* over offensive military actions. He wrote a book entitled *Mémoires pour Servir à l’Art Militaire Défensif (Memoirs To Serve the Art of Military Defense)*, which elaborated on the moral, military, and political significance of strategic defense. Schaumburg-Lippe wrote, “No war other than a war of defense is legitimate, every aggression is beneath the dignity of an honest man. Man prevents war by means of defense, or at least diminishes it.” The reason to study war and make it a science, is “not the sad business of inventing new forms of weapons that artfully kill, rather it is a matter of service to humanity. The more perfected military science is, the more dangerous it is to start a war, and therefore wars will be conducted less frequently.” And, “Man seems by nature to have an inclination toward war, just as certain beasts have an incli-

1. See Helga Zepp-LaRouche, “What It Takes To Be a World-Historical Leader Today”; Steven Meyer, “Moses Mendelssohn and the Bach Tradition”; and David Shavin, “Philosophical Vignettes From the Political Life of Moses Mendelssohn,” *Fidelio*, Summer 1999.



Wilhelm Graf zu Schaumburg-Lippe, the mentor of Scharnhorst. On the primacy of strategic defense, he wrote: "No war other than a war of defense is legitimate, every aggression is beneath the dignity of an honest man. Man prevents war by means of defense, or at least diminishes it."

nation toward predatory behavior." But just as man can educate himself to overcome his animalistic impulses, so can he educate himself about war, so that in minimizing it, he can develop qualities of bravery, magnanimity, and greatness.

Schaumburg-Lippe observes:

"If the art of resisting is brought to a certain degree of perfection, we ensure the peace of states, not by the calamities of the offensive, that is to say, by attacking the enemy in create own country in order to pre-empt his attack or to make a diversion, but by arranging things such that *the offensive enemy destroys or consumes without effect his own means to offend, like a snake destroying his teeth gnawing a file*. . . . [T]he result is that making war for the offensive party means to serve harmful passions; and to devote oneself to the defensive party is to devote oneself to the welfare of humanity."²

As a teacher, Schaumburg-Lippe was dedicated to cultivating the powers of independent thinking, of judgment, among his students. "Drill and grill" had no place in his curriculum. Subjects included theoretical and applied mathematics, geometry, physics, natural history, architecture, economy, history of civilization, military history, drawing, philosophy,

2. *Mémoires pour Servir à l'Art Militaire Défensif. Par le Comte Regnant de Schaumburg-Lippe, etc.* (Buckebourg, 1775). (See Appendix.)

and foreign languages. This approach deeply impressed on Scharnhorst, who later wrote of his mentor: "One will seldom see a man like him, who combined such unconditional good of the heart with so many great qualities of the mind. He was the director, supervisor, and benefactor, the teacher and friend of his officers. He made many young people happy; he was in every respect a great man, of whose legacy Germany can be proud." It was at Scharnhorst's instigation that Theodor Schmalz, Scharnhorst's future brother-in-law, wrote the first biography of Schaumburg-Lippe.

After graduating from Schaumburg-Lippe's military academy, Scharnhorst went on to become a student at the artillery school in Hanover, and serve in the military of Hanover for 23 years, from 1778-1801. That tumultuous period witnessed the success of the American Revolution and the 1789 adoption of the U.S. Constitution, premised upon the revolutionary idea that the nation-state must promote the "general welfare"; but it also saw the failure of the French Revolution to bring about a similar republican transformation in Europe, as the humanist leadership of Jean Sylvain Bailly and the Marquis de Lafayette was swept aside by the Jacobins, and the French Revolution sank into Terror.³

Intellectual ferment spread throughout Prussia and the many German-speaking duchies and principalities as the works of Friedrich Schiller, Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, Alexander and Wilhelm von Humboldt, Carl Friedrich Gauss, Abraham Kästner, Wolfgang Mozart, Franz Josef Haydn, Ludwig von Beethoven, Moses Mendelssohn, Gotthold Lessing, and many other great minds revolutionized the intellectual landscape. Scharnhorst's interface with this world occurred on the field of battle, in the pages of military magazines and gazettes, and various academic venues, including the University of Göttingen. At Göttingen, he became a member of various reading societies and organizations where the latest scientific, economic, political, and cultural issues of the day were debated. Albrecht Ludwig Friedrich Meister, an advisor to the royal family and Professor of Mathematics, Philosophy, and Military Science at Göttingen, invited Scharnhorst to present lectures at the university on military history and policy.

In 1793 Scharnhorst took to the field of battle for the first time, as he deployed as part of an alliance of the royal houses of Europe against the armies of revolutionary France. The commander of the French forces at that time was not Napoleon (who later made himself emperor and dictator in 1799), but rather the great republican and military and scientific genius Lazare Carnot, known as "the Organizer of Victory." Carnot's brilliant mobilization of the cognitive and productive powers of France, by means of his rapid education and deployment of brigades of scientists and engineers, as well

3. Pierre Beaudry, "Jean Sylvain Bailly: The French Revolution's Benjamin Franklin," *EIR*, Jan. 26, 2001; and "Why France Did Not Have an American Revolution," *EIR*, Jan. 18, 2002



U.S. Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld on the road to world empire: here, in Afghanistan, December 2001.

as his patriotic appeal to the masses of the French people, produced “miraculous” victories throughout 1793 and 1794 against the royal coalition of attackers.⁴

Transforming Military Historiography

Scharnhorst was so impressed with the revolution in warfare which Carnot had wrought on the battlefield, that he wrote a book-length treatise on the subject, entitled *The Development of the Universal Causes of the Good Fortune of the French in the Revolutionary Wars, in Particular in the Campaigns of 1794*. Scharnhorst revolutionized the field of military historiography with this work, as surely as Carnot had revolutionized warfare with his concept of strategic defense. He recognized that Carnot had ushered in a new age of warfare, in which the military doctrine of the age-old professional/mercenary standing armies of the absolutist/feudal monarchical states of Europe had been eclipsed by the in-depth mobilization capabilities that were inherent in an aroused citizenry which was fighting in defense of its inalienable rights to freedom and development within its own national boundaries. Scharnhorst understood that political transformation, vectored in the direction of republican empowerment of a nation’s citizenry, went hand-in-hand with the augmentation of a country’s military—i.e., *strategic defense*—potential, and he elaborated that in his essay.

4. See Dino de Paoli, “Lazare Carnot’s Grand Strategy for Political Victory,” *EIR*, Sept. 20, 1996; Andreas Ranke, “Schlieffen, Carnot, and the Theory of the Flank,” *EIR*, Feb. 6, 1998; and Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., “How France’s Greatest Military Hero Became a Prussian Lieutenant-General,” *EIR*, Oct. 2, 1998.

Whereas many apologists for the royal houses of Europe sought to attribute the failures of the anti-French coalition to failures of particular generals, treasonous acts of betrayal, mishaps and misadventures, or frictions among the different national sectors of the coalition, Scharnhorst said otherwise: “The source of the disaster which has befallen the allied forces in the French revolutionary wars, must be recognized as being deeply interwoven within the internal conditions of the coalition, as well as those of the French nation.” And by “internal conditions” Scharnhorst meant, “both the physical and the moral conditions.” He said in 1798, “We will only be able to defeat the French, if we have learned . . . how to awaken the public’s spirit, i.e., if we, with the same vigor and relentlessness, mobilize all the nation’s resources, its bodies, its abilities, its spirit of inventiveness, its devotion to its home soil, and last but not least, its love of ideas.” *Only then*, will the French finally be defeated, insisted Scharnhorst.

Coalition Lies—Then and Now

Scharnhorst sounded much like U.S. Army Gen. William Wallace, who complained, “The Iraqi enemy we war-gamed against, is not the Iraqi enemy that we are encountering on the battlefield.” Scharnhorst reported the ways in which many embittered French exiles had led coalition commanders to grossly underestimate the combat capabilities of the French troops. The “Ahmed Chalabis” of the time were all too numerous. Scharnhorst said of the vengeful French emigrés: “The wrong intelligence, which the emigrés presented about the internal situation in France, and the hatred that the political parties in the Coalition states harbored for one another, given their support or opposition to the French Revolution, contrib-

uted to a circumstance whereby the coalition could not properly judge the necessary means for war, and they did not choose the appropriate measures, accordingly. . . .

“The emigrés had from the beginning, the greatest interest in misrepresenting the situation in France, as if a victory over this nation would involve few difficulties. By this means, they moved the Coalition powers to war. Initially, they called for only a small force of combatants; they realized perhaps as well that, if the small force proved to be insufficient, a larger one would have to be deployed, once the war had finally been started.

“They pretended (or perhaps they even believed it in part), that the French nation had been misled by a small number of men to its new Constitution; the greater number was (supposedly) for the old order and was yearning earnestly to be able to wrest itself from the tyranny of the National Convention. The emigrés spoke of their many ties to the French army and claimed, these (many) French soldiers would come over to the ranks of the Coalition as soon as the Coalition presented itself in combat.”

How many similar-sounding lies were the American people inundated with, prior to the assault on Iraq, courtesy of Rumsfeld’s chicken-hawks and their Iraqi-exile puppets and cocktail partners such as Ahmed Chalabi?

France’s National ‘Enthusiasm’

Scharnhorst recognized that the French were waging a fight that was informed by both a sense of responsibility for the ennoblement of mankind, and desperation for continued national existence. These drove the French to unparalleled feats of sacrifice and accomplishment:

The French “held themselves alone to be enlightened, wise, free, and happy—all the other nations to be uneducated, brutal, and unfortunate. The happiness of all of mankind would be lost, if they did not preserve themselves against the Coalition armies. They believed themselves to be fighting not just for their own continued existence and fortune, but rather for that of all of humanity. . . .

“The ferocity with which the French nation was treated, accustomed it to death and all the sacrifices which the war required; it gave a greater vivacity to adjustments of all types, and through it man could carry out tasks, that otherwise would have been impossible. Through it one could take bread from the hungry and send it to the army, without thereby causing popular unrest. Through it things went so far that, for a considerable period of time, no one consumed meat anywhere in France, as long as the army lacked meat (the republican fast). This vivacity alone prompted the rich to sacrifice their buried treasures to the cause of the war; only thereby could they save their lives.”

This republican patriotic fervor—or “enthusiasm,” as Carnot (and Scharnhorst) called it—coupled with Carnot’s energetic scientific leadership, made an initially beleaguered



France’s Lazare Carnot revolutionized the concept of strategic defense, mobilizing the French population for victory against the royal coalition of attackers in 1793-94. He was finally ousted by Napoleon’s lackeys, ultimately seeking refuge in Prussia.

France invincible by the middle of the 1790s. Political “enthusiasm,” as an expression of republican political progress, always remained the linchpin of Scharnhorst’s concept of strategic defense. As he wrote in the opening lines of his proposal for the establishment of a national militia in April 1806, “When we look through the history of warfare, we find, that throughout all time not only have physical powers been decisive but rather, things have just as much depended upon the moral powers.”

Scharnhorst’s Military Reform Program

Shortly after he returned from combat against the French, Scharnhorst launched his campaign for military reform. It had become painfully apparent to him that the stale, rigid, linear, mass field maneuver tactics of the 17th and 18th Centuries were woefully outmoded. They were definitely no match for flexible, sharpshooting tactics of the French *tirailleurs* (skirmishers), who could fight in dispersed formations, while taking full advantage of every feature that the terrain might afford.

One major challenge that Scharnhorst confronted in his quest to reform the military, was that the absolute monarchs whom he was serving were loath to concede the types of political reforms and rights to their subjects that he was recommending. Since these reforms constituted the essential philosophical content of “enthusiasm”—i.e., the very basis on which to conduct a fully effective national military mobilization—the monarchy constantly found itself on the horns of a dilemma. The monarchs feared that if they granted the reforms that Scharnhorst advocated, they would be sowing the seeds of their own political demise. Yet at the same time,

the shadow of the general, emperor, and fascist dictator Napoleon loomed ever larger over Europe, threatening to eclipse the political power of those same monarchs, via a different avenue.

A related challenge that Scharnhorst faced was the stubborn resistance of the aristocratic, highly cliquish upper echelons of the officer corps to any change in their encrusted habits. Entrance into the officer corps was based on aristocratic bloodlines, not merit. A number of high-ranking officers were functionally illiterate, and too many lacked a substantial education. Many of those who weren't formally illiterate were academically sterile. For example, a cult of mathematical maneuver had taken root in the wake of the death of Friedrich II (1712-86) (Frederick the Great) of Prussia, the monarch whose military exploits in the Seven Years War had become legendary. Various generals and so-called military experts had professed to have mastered the secrets of Frederick the Great's brilliance, by reducing his most famous battlefield accomplishments to a series of strictly defined linear maneuvers, which, if properly performed, would supposedly automatically force an enemy to surrender—ideally, before the battle ever began!

Furthermore, society at large had an understandably rather low estimation of the military. It tended to view standing armies with suspicion, since they could be used for coercive purposes against the population. Foreign mercenaries often constituted substantial portions of the army; and, the military was an economic burden for an already-impoorished population.

Scharnhorst decided to address all of these problems simultaneously, by means of a throughgoing reform of the officer corps. If, as the saying goes, a fish rots from the head, so does an army. By upgrading and changing the selection and promotion criteria of the officer corps, Scharnhorst intended to radiate change throughout not only the army, but also the nation. He made his initial foray in this realm in an essay entitled, "On the Education of Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers." He recommended establishing officer education and training schools at a distance from major cities, so as to minimize distractions to the students, and he modelled the educational program along the lines that he had received at Schaumburg-Lippe's academy. The purpose of the curriculum was to advance cognitive powers of the participants, such that they could master "the art of outwitting the enemy as the highest expression of the art of military leadership."

He was especially attentive to education of the non-commissioned officers, whom he referred to as "the soul of the armed services." He insisted that general officers treat them with more respect, and act to strengthen their authority, by, for example, refraining from reprimanding them in the presence of the enlisted men. The "young, capable, and inner-directed men" of the French revolutionary army had made a profound impression on Scharnhorst, and he was



Statue of Frederick the Great (1712-86), in Berlin. His military exploits in the Seven Years War became legendary—but were reduced to rigid formulas by the entrenched aristocratic military bureaucrats whom Scharnhorst confronted.

determined to educate such a "youth movement" of officers in peace-time, so as to be prepared for the coming conflict with Napoleon.

He also wrote an essay calling for the establishment of a General Staff for the Hanoverian Army. He sharply criticized the contemporary practice, whereby generals chose their top adjutants from among the ranks of their "sons, relatives, and flatterers," so that not infrequently almost nobody but children or "otherwise unusable men," who were half-disabled or retired, stood in positions of the highest command posts. In the place of such "slaves to the moods and whims of their generals" should be "free men" representing "a class of advisory officers," who step forward and assume responsibility. The training of the General Staff officer was to involve the strongest interrelationship between theory and practice. Priority number one was the development of the "powers of judgment" of the General Staff officer, so that that person was able to master any and every unexpected situation. Scharnhorst estimated that 24 such officers would be sufficient to ensure the smooth functioning of the 30-40,000-man Han-

overian Army. The officers were to rotate between staff duty at Army headquarters and duty with the troops in the field, so as to prevent the onset of bureaucratic stasis.

Service in Prussia

Notwithstanding his growing reputation and acclaim, Scharnhorst was not able to achieve many of his reform objectives in Hanover. So, he jumped at the opportunity to assume a commission in the Prussian military, when it was offered to him in 1801. Prussia, along with France and Austria, was one of the major military powers on the continent.

Upon his arrival, Scharnhorst took up the lion's share of teaching responsibilities at the main military academy in Berlin, as he concentrated on launching a "youth movement" in the Prussian military. He saw, among the most senior officers of the Prussian Army, many men who had served their King and country well during the Seven Years War (1756-63), but who were largely ignorant of the implications of Carnot's revolution in warfare, and who were, moreover, disinclined to learn anything new. The next generation of officers, who constituted the bulk of the Prussian officer corps, lacked experience in combat, were largely wedded to sterile parade-ground drill routines and exercises, and displayed no interest in reform or upgrading the capabilities of the army. Scharnhorst viewed them as a closed aristocratic society, which sought to exploit their positions for economic gain. Therefore, he addressed himself to the youth at the military academy.

At the same time, he founded a Military Society in Berlin, which rapidly became a principal center for debate of military and political reform for the most influential circles of Prussia. Its stated purpose was, "through reciprocal discussion of intelligence in all branches of the art of war, to encourage the development of a method of instruction, which encourages the exploration of the truth and which seems to be best-suited to set theory and practice into the proper relationship to one another; and to thereby avoid the difficulties and the all too frequent one-sidedness that is inherent in private, individual studies." Scharnhorst's progress in this educational realm was such that, at the end of his first three-year course, the Berlin military academy was reorganized and expanded into an "academy for young officers" that drew its students from throughout Prussia, based upon their cognitive and leadership merits, not mere aristocratic bloodlines. Scharnhorst personally conducted interviews with all the applicants, and had the right to reject anyone whom he deemed inappropriate. One of his first students, who was later to become General von Müffling, described what an interview with "the Professor" Scharnhorst was like:

"With but few questions, which he simply and easily posed, he had determined if a young man, in addition to his knowledge which he pursued with zeal, was equipped with a certain presence of mind. In his judgment of men, he always kept ability more than knowledge in the forefront of his con-



Freiherr vom Stein, the principal leader of the Prussian Reform movement, was one of Germany's greatest statesmen.

siderations, because the former subsumed the latter."

In addition to his expanded responsibilities at the revamped academy, Scharnhorst was also assigned to a leading position in the General Staff for the Western Prussia Theater in 1804. This was one of only three Prussian theaters of war, and therefore involved a significant increase in operational responsibility for him.

Prussian-French Tensions

As Scharnhorst worked to bring about republican policy changes in Prussia, by educating a new generation of military/political leaders, he was acting as a leading member of the Prussian Reform movement that was led by the great Freiherr vom Stein. Vom Stein had become a Minister in the King's Cabinet in 1804, from which position he worked with Scharnhorst and other Reformers to institute a republican transformation of Prussia. But King Friedrich Wilhelm III remained largely a captive of his pro-Napoleon court advisors, most emphatically including his Foreign Minister, Graf Haugwitz, and his circle of collaborators. These Francophile lackeys counselled Prussian non-aggression against Napoleon's France. They advocated that Prussia should refrain from joining England, Russia, and/or Austria-Hungary in any kind of alliance against France. So, after the Peace of Basel which was concluded in April 1795, Prussia had acted, allegedly, as an "armed, independent intermediary" between France and most of the rest of Europe. Napoleon was perfectly happy to make certain "concessions" to Prussia, in order to keep it from combining its forces with the other European

powers against France. So, Prussia either stood by in silence, or acted as a tool and/or beneficiary of Napoleon's expansion of his empire, up through Napoleon's defeat of the Russians and the Austrians at the Battle of Austerlitz in December 1805.

Thereafter, it became apparent that a change in Prussian policy was essential, because Napoleon was clearly about to train his sights on Prussia. But the Prussian King's policy of neutrality/toleration/collaboration had left the country, including the military, ill-prepared to resist the French dictator's onslaught.

In April 1806, vom Stein submitted a memorandum to the King which pointed out in blunt terms, that without a thoroughgoing political reform, Prussia would necessarily be overwhelmed by Napoleon. He recommended the dissolution of the existing Cabinet, and its replacement by a new Ministry with special executive powers, which he himself would lead. He especially attacked the Francophile clique around Foreign Minister von Haugwitz: "The consequence of the regime being led by such people is the discontent of all Prussian subjects. A change is indispensable and (immediately) required. He who reads of the demise of Venice and of the fall of the French and Sardinian monarchies, will recognize in the facts that I have presented, justification for the worst expectations (for Prussia)." Leaders of the Army, including the Duke of Braunschweig, Prince Louis Ferdinand, and others, petitioned the King repeatedly during the Summer for the dismissal of the Francophiles.

In the same vein, a letter to the King dated Sept. 4, 1806, which was co-authored by four princes, vom Stein, and three leading generals, accused the pro-Napoleon clique in the Prussian government of virtual treason: "Based on convictions grounded in notorious facts," we know that "Your Majesty's Cabinet is colluding with Napoleon, in order to buy peace either through the most disgraceful subservience, or to take extremely weak measures in the case of war, or to cripple whatever they haven't otherwise already betrayed of the energetic efforts on the part of your honorable generals to carry out a vigorous fight against the French, if Your Majesty so orders it. Through these means they would bring the greatest misfortune on Your Majesty, the entire royal house, and your faithful subjects. In all that we say of this, we confess that our concerns are no different than those of the Army and the general public." The Francophile faction "has long since forfeited all trust and confidence, especially in matters of state. All the brazen abuse which Napoleon has committed, by taking advantage of Your Majesty's love of peace, is ascribed to you. Public opinion speaks of bribery; we would rather leave that charge uninvestigated, because prejudices and other personal inclinations and relations can lead to actions that are just as bad as those produced by the money of bribery." The King rebuked the princes and generals for their "punishable insolence," and he strongly reprimanded vom Stein. But he could not deny the validity of their statements.



King Friedrich Wilhelm III (1770-1840) wrestled with a dilemma: Accept Scharnhorst's reforms and allow the "virus" of republicanism to grow; or reject the reforms, and be defeated by Napoleon.

Scharnhorst's Militia Proposal

It was in this superheated political climate that Scharnhorst authored his famous essay which called for creation of a national militia, and the mobilization of the strategic defense capabilities of Prussia in order to defeat Napoleon. Scharnhorst pointed out that by mobilizing 20 militia men into each company of the standing army, the combat strength of Prussia could be immediately increased by 25,000 men, a not insubstantial augmentation of the 235,000-man armed forces. Moreover, the "logistical tail" of the army's combat troops would not have to be expanded in order to accommodate the deployment of the new combatants, as they would be efficiently absorbed by the pre-existing structure.

But, more importantly, the activation of a national militia would change the character of the conflict, and help to catalyze a total national mobilization for victory: "Beyond this multiplication of the armed forces, the state gains another great and important means for its preservation: *a national militia*. Only by this means, whereby man arms the entire mass of the population, can a small country preserve a kind of equilibrium of power in a defensive war against a larger country, which launches a war of subjugation and attacks the smaller one." Historically, "in France as well as in England, *it was the formation of a national militia that first awakened the military spirit of the nation and produced an enthusiasm for the independence of the fatherland, which did not manifest itself in other nations in such a lively manner.*"

Defeat at Jena and Auerstedt

Unfortunately for Scharnhorst, vom Stein, and the Prussian people, the King did not heed the advice of the Reformers. The results were truly catastrophic. On Oct. 14, 1806, the Prussian Army was crushed by Napoleon in the twin battles of Jena and Auerstedt. Napoleon marched on to occupy Berlin, and King Friedrich Wilhelm III retreated to the far reaches of eastern Prussia. As Chief of Staff of the Prussian forces at the Battle of Eylau on Feb. 7, 1807, Scharnhorst presided over



Napoleon's victory at Jena in 1806 was the direct result of King Friedrich Wilhelm III's refusal to accept Scharnhorst's republican military reforms. The results were disastrous for Prussia, with its territory and population cut virtually in half. Finally, the King got the message, and asked for Scharnhorst's help to rebuild the shattered military.

the first and only significant victory of Prussia over Napoleon's troops during this bleak campaign.

Hostilities were formally brought to a close with the Treaty of Tilsit on July 9, 1807. In that agreement, Napoleon reached an accommodation with the Russian Tsar and imposed horrific conditions of geographic reconfiguration, demographic reduction, reparations, and an oppressive occupation on Prussia. Prussia was virtually cut in half, as it was reduced from 122,025 square miles to 63,028 square miles. Prussia's population was cut by almost 50%, from 9,743,000 people to 4,938,000. A series of amendments to the treaty made withdrawal of French troops from Prussia contingent upon the payment of reparations that were every bit as onerous and unpayable as the Versailles Treaty reparations demands that were imposed upon Germany over 100 years later, at the conclusion of World War I. In addition, Prussia had to foot the enormous cost of feeding, "entertaining," and housing the occupation troops. Whereas the national income of Prussia was 15 million talern (or the equivalent of 56 million French francs) before the conflict began, and the nation had been reduced to half its original size, the French were now demanding 140 million francs in reparation payments! Shades of Versailles! A bad harvest in 1807, coupled with the economic dislocation caused by France's continent-wide embargo against England, and a roughly 50% devaluation of the Prussian currency, created widespread economic misery and chaos. This, in turn, translated into the spread of hunger and

disease. And that then manifested itself in steeply rising death rates, negative population growth, and unprecedented rates of infant mortality. In Berlin alone, over 4,500 of the 5,845 newborn children died within one year!

As for the Prussian Army, it was in a shambles. It stood at only 63,000 men, compared to 235,000 before Jena and Auerstedt, and its morale had been shattered.

The Military Reorganization Commission

On July 25, 1807, the King designated Scharnhorst to be the chairman of the Military Reorganization Commission which he had just created. The disasters at Jena and Auerstedt had finally impressed the need for some sort of change upon the King. Scharnhorst sought to implement the far-reaching type of reforms which he had been advocating for years, while the King hoped to confine the changes to something of a more cosmetic nature. By 1808, Scharnhorst was able to replace two of his conservative opponents on the Commission with former students of his, Majors von Boyen and von Grolman. He also succeeded in installing another of his former students, Capt. Karl von Clausewitz, as the Secretary of the Commission. With their collaboration, and that of another reform-oriented Commission member, Col. August von Gneisenau, Scharnhorst set to work on overhauling and upgrading not only the Prussian Army, but the Prussian Army's relationship to the state and the people of Prussia, and thereby, the nature of the state itself.

The underlying premise of Scharnhorst's view of the relationship of the Prussian people to the Prussian Army and the nation of Prussia was stated simply in the first article of the Commission's Provisional Outline for the Constitution of Provincial Troops, which was submitted to the King on March 15, 1808: "All inhabitants of the state are born defenders of the same." He saw his task as being fourfold, from that standpoint: 1) to upgrade the quality of life and code of conduct of the military, so as to integrate it more with society as a whole; 2) to convince the King of the need for universal military service for all Prussians, irrespective of social standing; 3) to improve the quality of the army as a fighting force, as an instrument of strategic defense for the nation; and 4) to make the social, political, economic, and educational changes that would empower the Prussian people to become citizens who can participate in the development of their nation.

So, one of the first initiatives of the Commission was to eliminate the practice of corporal punishment, and bring the system of military justice more into harmony with that of the civilian system. It also opened up the ranks of the office corps to all Prussians, when it declared on Aug. 6, 1808: "Henceforth, only ability and education shall grant one a claim to the rank of officer during times of peace; in times of war, it is unexcelled courage and competence in capacity of assessment of the totality. Therefore, all individuals from the entire nation who possess these qualities can lay claim to the highest positions of rank in the military. All practice of placement based upon social status is hereby stopped by the military, and every man, without regard to his social background, has equal duties and rights." These two steps taken by the Commission did indeed have a significant positive impact on the way that the Prussian people viewed the military.

But Scharnhorst encountered insuperable opposition from both Napoleon and King Friedrich Wilhelm III in 1808, as he fought for universal military conscription. The Prussian King feared that if the entire population were to be armed and trained, they could well revolt against him. Napoleon agreed. So, in the Treaty of Paris in September 1808, Napoleon stipulated that the Prussian Army was not to exceed 42,000 soldiers for the next ten years, and that any form of national militia was strictly forbidden. Scharnhorst masterfully circumvented Napoleon's restrictions with the advent of his *Krümper* (reserve) system. The idea was to observe the 42,000-person limit on the size of the army, but shorten the training period of many soldiers down to as little as one month! By this means, many more people could be rotated through military training. They could train their fellow Prussians informally, after they left the service, and they would be on standby for mobilization in case of a national emergency. As a direct consequence of this (veiled) practice, the Prussian Army could field almost double the number of troops it had been limited to by Napoleon, at the point where the King was finally persuaded to go to war against the French dictator in 1813. And the fact that the Prussians could mobilize these troops almost instantaneously,

was to prove strategically pivotal during the hectic Spring of that year.

Educational and Training Reform

In order to upgrade the efficiency of the Prussian military, the Commission insisted upon the creation of a Ministry of War, whose director was to coordinate and oversee all aspects of military planning, and report to the King. The King looked askance at this recommendation, fearing the concentration of so much military power in anyone's hands but his own; but he finally agreed. Still, he couldn't bring himself to appoint a War Minister, so he had Scharnhorst act as provisional head of the new ministry until 1810—when Napoleon insisted upon Scharnhorst's removal.

It was in the realm of educational reform that Scharnhorst was to exercise his most lasting impact. It was there that he sowed the seeds of the General Staff tradition of institutionalized excellence, *Verantwortungsfreudigkeit* (joy in taking responsibility), and *Auftragstaktik* (mission orders/orientation), which were to be the hallmarks of German military accomplishments in the decades to come. The work that he did in this educational realm both complemented, and was substantially amplified by the extraordinary initiatives and accomplishments of Wilhelm von Humboldt. At the instigation of Freiherr vom Stein, von Humboldt had finally become Education Minister of Prussia in February 1809. From that position, von Humboldt conducted a thoroughgoing reform of the Prussian educational system, basing it upon a study and rediscovery of the great intellectual and political accomplishments of Classical Greece. Like Scharnhorst's intellectual initiatives in the military domain, Wilhelm von Humboldt's reforms were designed to increase the cognitive capacities and capabilities for independent thinking of each individual student.

Scharnhorst insisted that, consistent with the individual right and responsibility of each citizen to take personal initiative on behalf of the state, each soldier had a similar type of responsibility to take independent, well-conceived initiative on behalf of the army. As each citizen was properly a law-abiding, independent, thinking being, so was each soldier properly a disciplined, self-activating, thinking being. While such an idea might be considered "radical" today, it was all the more so in Prussia at that time, as the slavery of serfdom had only just been abolished, largely due to the efforts of Scharnhorst's collaborator vom Stein.

In a statement issued by the Military Reorganization Commission on July 16, 1809 with regard to "Instruction for the Training of Troops," it was mandated: "The intelligence of the soldier must be addressed. He who is the best light infantry soldier, is the least like a machine. In the sharpshooting exercises, all formulas must be thrown out the window. For a detachment to disband, means that every single soldier is shifted into a situation in which he should deploy himself according to his judgment of the terrain and the conditions

existing at that moment.”

That kind of thinking gave rise to a regulation which was issued on Jan. 15, 1812, and remained in effect until 1888, when it was modified: “The rifleman is in most cases dependent upon his own judgment, no mechanical mold or procedure can guide him.”

Consistent with that orientation, the “Provisional Instruction” of June 3, 1808 had stipulated that the order to fire in battle should not come from the highest levels, but rather from officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, according to their judgment of the tactical situation.

The roots of this kind of thinking, which places a premium on the development of individual powers of judgment, can be seen in one of Scharnhorst’s early (1782) military essays entitled, “On the Use of Scientific Knowledge, the Prejudices against the Same, and the Common Studies.” In it, he quotes Graf zu Schaumburg-Lippe:

“It is impossible to prescribe regulations and orders for every situation.

“The regulation can only manage an equality of mechanical duties in an army. The officer must therefore know to find within himself the measures in uncertain situations, and choose the best means in all complicated situations, such that they are appropriate to the case.

“Moreover, the insights that a man derives through studies are just as necessary to learn to obey, as they are to command with skillfulness.”

Later in the essay, Scharnhorst quotes his old teacher, again: “Experience has taught me: that in war a false assumption, and an unnecessary fear are usually consequences of ignorance, and that if man is facing a skillful enemy, the ignorance of the remedy is equally lamentable for the brave as well as the cowardly.”

‘Auftragstaktik’ and the General Staff

The importance which Scharnhorst attached to the development of the powers of thinking and judgment in every soldier, became institutionalized through the practice that came to be known as *Auftragstaktik*, or “mission orders.” This was the orientation that came to be the hallmark of the German General Staff, as one class after another graduated from the Scharnhorst-inspired War College, schooled in this outlook. When an officer accepted an *Auftrag*, or mission assignment, he accepted not only the responsibility to achieve a particular objective; he accepted the responsibility for understanding the *thinking that gave rise to the assignment*. This meant that, if conditions on the battlefield were to change substantially relative to those originally anticipated at the time the *Auftrag* was assigned, the officer might have to depart from the specific guidelines of his initial orders, in order to fulfill the *intent or thinking that generated the original Auftrag*. So, paradoxically, a *thinking officer*, in certain situations, could only fulfill his *Auftrag*, by (apparently) disobeying his original orders.

The Chief of the German General Staff in the 1860s and 1870s, the great Gen. Helmuth von Moltke (the “Old” Moltke), was fond of recounting an anecdote that spoke to the essence of *Auftragstaktik*. He recounted how, in the war with France, during a visit to the headquarters of Prince Friedrich Charles, the Prince was observed criticizing a major. The major attempted to defend his actions, by claiming that he was following orders, and that as a Prussian officer, he believed that an order from a superior was tantamount to an order from the King. At this, the Prince bristled and declared, “His Majesty made you a major, because he believed you would know when not to obey his orders.”⁵

Moltke placed such a premium on thoughtful initiative, that he inserted the following admonition in the tactical manual for senior commanders: “A favorable situation will never be exploited if commanders wait for orders. The highest commander and the youngest soldier must always be conscious of the fact that omission and inactivity are worse than resorting to the wrong expedient.”⁶

It was apparent to observers around the world from an early point, that this *Auftragstaktik*/General Staff orientation made the Prussian/German Army unique.

The poet Goethe coined an aphorism about the exceptional character of the General Staff when he wrote:

“Let the General Staff take care of things,

And then is the Commander-in-Chief’s status assured.”⁷

In 1890, a British author wrote: “Nowhere in this world is independence of thought and freedom of decision as much groomed and supported, as in the German Army, from the corps commanders down to the last NCO [non-commissioned officer].”⁸

A Russian general who wrote a two-volume study of the Franco-Prussian War, observed: “At the root of the German victory is an unbelievable willingness to act independently, a readiness displayed at all levels down to the very lowest, and displayed on the battlefield, as well as in other matters.”⁹

Similarly, a French lecturer told students at France’s Superior War College: “Common among the [Prussian] officers was the firm resolve to retain the initiative by all means. . . . NCOs and soldiers were exhorted, even obligated to think independently, to examine matters, and to form their own opinions. These NCOs were the backbone of the Prussian army. . . . [T]heir special role, supported by a respect for them unknown in other armies, secured them an honorable and

5. Col. T.N. Dupuy (ret.), *A Genius for War: The German Army and the General Staff, 1807-1945* (Falls Church, Virginia: Nova Publications, 1984), p. 116.

6. *Ibid.*, p. 116.

7. Richard Hoehn, *Scharnhorsts Vermächtnis* (Frankfurt am Main: Bernard und Gräfe Verlag, 1972), p. 314.

8. Richard D. Hooker, ed., *Maneuver Warfare, An Anthology* (Novata, California: Presidio Press, 1993), p. 241.

9. *Ibid.*, p. 241.

envied position. The Prussian army was proud of them.”¹⁰

Field Marshal Eric von Manstein, the greatest operational mind and commander of the German Reichswehr in World War II, and one of the architects of the West German Bundeswehr in the 1950s, wrote of the importance of the (Scharnhorst-inspired) leadership principles in the nation’s military, and their role in producing miraculous feats on the battlefield, despite overwhelming odds late in the war:

“The reason why we succeeded, despite a series of crises, in mastering the tasks already outlined is that the Army and Army group staffs adhered firmly to two well-established German principles of leadership: 1) Always conduct operations elastically and resourcefully; 2) Give every possible scope to the initiative and self-sufficiency of commanders at all levels.

“Both principles, admittedly, were greatly at variance with Hitler’s own way of thinking. . . .

“It has always been the particular *forte* of German leadership to grant wide scope to the self-dependence of subordinate commanders—to allot them tasks which leave the method of execution to the discretion of the individual. From time immemorial—certainly since the elder Moltke’s day—this principle has distinguished Germany’s military leadership from that of other armies. The latter, far from giving the same latitude to subordinate commanders on the tactical plane, have always tended to prescribe, by means of long and detailed directives, the way orders should actually be carried out or to make tactical action conform to a specific pattern. On the German side this system was considered a bad one. It would, admittedly, appear to reduce the risk of failure in the case of a mediocre commander. Yet it only too easily leads to the executant’s having to act against the exigencies of the local situation. Worst of all, in its preoccupation with security it waives the opportunity that may occur through the independent action of a subordinate commander in boldly exploiting some favorable situation at a decisive moment. The German method is really rooted in the German character, which—contrary to all the nonsense talked about ‘blind obedience’—has a strong streak of individuality and—possibly as part of its German heritage—finds a certain pleasure in taking risks. The granting of such independence to subordinate commanders does, of course, presuppose that all members of the military hierarchy are imbued with certain tactical or operational axioms. Only the school of the German General Staff can, I suppose, be said to have produced such a consistency of outlook.”¹¹

It was this kind of independent thinking and initiative, which was responsible for the extraordinary performance of the German Army during World War II. Hitler hated and feared the “traditional” officers of this Prussian/Scharnhorst

tradition, precisely because they represented an independent, historically grounded republican—i.e., anti-Nazi—tendency.

That Scharnhorst embodied these qualities equally in the political and military realms, can readily be seen in his bold, statesmanlike conduct in the events surrounding Napoleon’s invasion of Russia, as Scharnhorst risked all in order to ensure the fascist dictator’s demise.

Napoleon Eyes Russia

Napoleon’s defeat in the snowy, freezing depths of Russia in 1812, shattered the myth of Napoleon’s invincibility, just as the Prussian Reformers who designed that campaign intended that it should. Helga Zepp-LaRouche has documented how Friedrich Schiller’s brother-in-law and philosophical collaborator Ludwig von Wolzogen, who was also a member of Scharnhorst’s Military Society, drew up the plan to lure Napoleon into the vast spaces of Russia and destroy him, by waging a flexible, defensive war of attrition.¹²

Scharnhorst and Freiherr vom Stein both played major roles in that campaign, despite the fact that Napoleon had done everything he could to minimize their political influence in Prussia. In 1808, Napoleon had driven vom Stein into exile, seized his estate, and issued a warrant for his arrest, so angry was he at the opposition that vom Stein had organized against him, and the republican reforms that vom Stein had implemented in Prussia, in the aftermaths of the debacles of Jena and Auerstedt. But in 1812, several months before Napoleon invaded Russia, Tsar Alexander I invited vom Stein to assume a major role in his upcoming fight against the French dictator. And so, vom Stein did.

At Napoleon’s insistence in 1810, the Prussian King formally removed Scharnhorst from his principal position at the War Ministry. Late that same year, Napoleon annexed the entire German North Sea coast, as well as the city of Lübeck, and demanded that the Tsar strictly adhere to the Emperor’s continent-wide embargo of England. Tsar Alexander could see the handwriting on the wall, as the agreements which had been reached at Tilsit in 1807 were coming unraveled. So in March 1811, the Tsar approached King Friedrich Wilhelm III for a pledge of Prussian support, should Napoleon attack Russia.

This precipitated a political brawl in Prussia, as Scharnhorst and his Reformers vigorously advocated an alliance with Russia against Napoleon, while Prussian Chancellor Hardenberg advocated a continuing accommodation with Napoleon as “a necessary evil,” which was clearly where the inclinations of the King were located.

Scharnhorst successfully lobbied the King, to a point that the King sent a letter to the Tsar on July 16, 1811, announcing that he was dispatching Scharnhorst as his secret emissary

10. Ibid., p. 241.

11. Field Marshal Erich von Manstein, *Lost Victories* (Novato, California: Presidio Press, 1994), pp. 328-383.

12. Helga Zepp-LaRouche, “Schiller and the Liberation Wars Against Napoleon,” *EIR*, Dec 4, 1998.

to Russia, in order to negotiate a mutual assistance pact which would go into effect if Napoleon were to launch a new war. Scharnhorst met with the Tsar on Oct. 4, and discussed with him the strategy otherwise espoused by von Wolzogen, by means of which the Tsar could defeat Napoleon's impending invasion. On Oct. 17, Scharnhorst signed the new mutual assistance pact on behalf of Prussia, and began his secret return trip home.

Scharnhorst was then dispatched on a secret mission to Vienna, where he met with Prince Metternich on Dec. 3 in an effort to induce Austria to join with Russia, Prussia, and England in an alliance against Napoleon. Metternich, playing his cynical "balance of power" game, refused the entreaties of his Prussian emissary.

Diplomatic negotiations were still unresolved when Napoleon abruptly moved thousands of his troops, unannounced, into the Brandenburg and Pomerania regions of Prussia, apparently pre-positioning them for his assault on Russia. Friedrich Wilhelm III feared that Napoleon might opt to expel him, in the same way he had expelled the Spanish royal family in 1807, at the beginning of his invasion of the Iberian peninsula.

In this atmosphere of terror and pressure, the Prussian delegate in Paris signed a new treaty with Napoleon on Feb. 24, 1812, which the Prussian King then ratified on March 5. The conditions of this agreement were totally humiliating. Napoleon secured his march routes into Russia, the Prussians were to pay costs of billeting the French troops, and the Prussians were to furnish a 20,000-man Army Corps—i.e., half of their total military strength—which was to join Napoleon's force in the invasion of Russia! The pact which Scharnhorst had negotiated with the Tsar was rendered null and void.

What a catastrophe for Scharnhorst and the Reformers! Gneisenau, Boyen, and Clausewitz, three of Scharnhorst's closest collaborators, all left the Prussian military service in disgust. Boyen and Clausewitz joined the Tsar's military, in order to continue the fight against Napoleon. Scharnhorst was forced to relinquish his leadership of the General Staff, but he refused to abandon the Prussian service. He departed from Berlin on March 24, two days before Napoleon's army marched through it. He spent the Spring and Summer writing

FIGURE 1
Napoleon's Empire, About 1810



and looking anxiously to the East, waiting for news of the dramatic military and political events that were unfolding there.

Napoleon launched his invasion on June 22, the same date Hitler would choose 129 years later. He reached Moscow on Sept. 12, 1812, only to see it first deserted and then burned. It was not what he expected, but it was what the Prussian Reformers had planned. The 612,000-man invasion force that had begun the campaign in June had been substantially reduced in size by combat and attrition, but it was still a formidable force, and it was occupying Russia's capital. The Tsar showed signs of wavering, as he entertained the idea of accepting Napoleon's offer of a treaty agreement. It was the steadying influence and wisdom of none other than Freiherr vom Stein, whom Napoleon had personally exiled from Prussia, that convinced the Tsar not to capitulate. Lacking a treaty, lacking provisions, suffering from long, over-exposed supply lines, Napoleon observed the first snowfall of the season on Oct. 15. He abruptly decided to commence his retreat from Moscow on Oct. 19. But on his retreat, he had to contend not only with the armed forces of Russia, but with the deadly Arctic fury of "General Winter," just as the Prussian Reformers had foreseen.

As bad as the military blows that he was suffering on his

retreat were, Napoleon suffered an equally profound political blow on the fields of Taurrogen on Dec. 30, 1812. On that date, General von Yorck, the commander of the Prussian Army Corps that had accompanied Napoleon on his Russian fiasco, concluded a pact of neutrality with the Russian commander in his district. The way for this agreement had been paved by Scharnhorst, who encouraged the conservative Yorck to take that historic, bold step. The King had empowered Yorck to act on his behalf, but Yorck was not entirely sure that this was what His Majesty had in mind when he did so! The Russian commander's two chief adjutants, who conducted the negotiations with Yorck were none other than Karl von Clausewitz, Scharnhorst's pupil and fellow Reformer, and Graf Dohna, Scharnhorst's son-in-law and close friend! Scharnhorst's spirit and political design triggered and pervaded all aspects of the negotiations.

The news of Napoleon's catastrophic loss of over 550,000 men in Russia, and of General Yorck's historic initiative, electrified the population of Prussia. In late January 1813, Freiherr vom Stein arrived in Prussia, *as a representative of the Tsar*, to discuss a new treaty agreement with the King. The Austrian representative who was in Breslau, where many of the negotiations were taking place, described the situation as follows: "The spirits are in a state of ferment which is difficult to describe. General Scharnhorst exercises unlimited influence. The military and leaders of various groups have, under the mask of patriotism, fully seized the reins of political power."

It was in that climate that Prussian Chancellor Hardenberg signed a new treaty of alliance with Russia on Feb. 27. On March 17, Prussia announced that it was dissolving the treaty it had entered into with France in February 1812. And on March 27, Prussia formally declared war on France.

All of the laws and measures which Scharnhorst and his collaborators had been fighting for, with regard to universal military conscription, the establishment of a national militia (Landwehr), etc., were enacted promptly. This meant that Prussia was able to field an army of 280,000, including 120,000 militiamen, by the Autumn of 1813. All the years of work that they had spent in preparation for this moment were not in vain.

Scharnhorst recognized that there were still difficult days ahead, but he also knew that, given the political transformations that had already occurred, victory over Napoleon and his empire was, at long last, assured. He wrote as much in a letter to his daughter on April 28:

"We believe that we are still quite weak in comparison to the enemy. He has used all available means to convince us of his superior strength and we could therefore be mistaken in our estimation about this. Even should he still be superior, even should he still now win great victories over us, the overall contours of the war are such, that neither superiority nor victory can escape us in the course of this campaign. I am strongly convinced of this, and you well know, that I am

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The principal sources for the quotations from Scharnhorst and his contemporaries, unless otherwise noted, are Klaus Hornung, *Scharnhorst: Soldat-Reformer, Staatsmann, Die Biographie* (Esslingen: Bechtle Verlag, 1997), and Hansjürgen Usczek and Christa Gudzent, *Scharnhorst: Ausgewählte militärische Schriften* (Berlin: Militär Verlag der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik, 1986).

more inclined to see things in pessimistic terms rather than optimistic ones. . . .

" . . . should I not live to see the end of this campaign, then I will die with the firm conviction, that this time freedom and independence for Prussia and Germany shall triumph. My last visit to headquarters has convinced me of this."

Unfortunately, Scharnhorst did not survive the campaign and live to see the full fruits of his labor. He was wounded in the Battle of Grossgörschen on May 2, and died of blood poisoning on June 28, 1813.

His letter to his daughter proved to be prescient. His forecast of victory was borne out at the all-important Battle of Leipzig that was fought on Oct. 13-16, 1813. This was the battle that drove Napoleon from the fields of Central Europe back into the borders of France, never to return. Scharnhorst, although not physically present, played a big role in the battle. His close collaborators Gneisenau, Grolman, Boyen, and Clausewitz acted as chiefs of staff in key positions in each of the four allied armies that were arrayed against Napoleon at Leipzig, and did a brilliant job of conducting and coordinating military operations in the allied coalition as a whole. Had they not worked together so well, based upon the General Staff training that they had received under Scharnhorst's tutelage, the outcome of the battle, and the overall campaign against Napoleon, could well have been different. But Scharnhorst had no doubt taken just such factors into account in his April 28 letter to his daughter.

'Napoleon's Most Active Enemy'

In a letter to his daughter in 1806, Scharnhorst had proudly referred to himself as "Napoleon's most active enemy." He characterized himself in a similar fashion on a number of occasions thereafter. His passion for defeating Napoleon was an expression of his passion for nation-building. He recognized that the Prussian people would never be able to defeat Napoleon without changing their self-conception, and their sense of their involvement in and relationship to the state. In that sense, the work he did to upgrade the Prussian military

was a subsumed feature of the necessary intellectual and political transformation of Prussian society.

The “traditionalists” in the U.S. military are confronted with a similar type of challenge today, as they battle Napoleon’s Chicken-hawk descendants that are grouped around Donald Rumsfeld and Dick Cheney. That is, they face a political fight whose outcome will be determined by axiomatic changes that either do or don’t occur in the American people’s way of thinking.

The German General Staff and military leadership made the mistake of ignoring the lessons of Scharnhorst’s statesmanship in 1933 and 1934, as they neglected to challenge the axioms of popular political thought and the political apparatus that brought Hitler to power. They confined their activities to the military sphere, narrowly defined, and the whole world paid a horrible price as a consequence.

To defeat the political and philosophical descendants of Napoleon today, the “traditionalists” in the U.S. military would be well-advised to rally around “Napoleon’s Most Active Enemy” today—Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. It is uniquely LaRouche who has both pinpointed the Napoleonic/fascist roots of the chicken-hawks, and who at the same time, has laid the intellectual groundwork for an axiomatic revolution in American political thought, by reviving the American intellectual tradition of Gottfried Leibniz, Benjamin Franklin, John Quincy Adams, Abraham Lincoln, and Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Were but a handful of senior military figures to make a bold, Scharnhorst-like move and publicly embrace LaRouche’s candidacy now, the political effect would be comparable to the political shock-wave that was generated by General Yorck’s courageous political move at Taurrogen in 1812.

While the German military leadership performed miracles on the battlefields of World War II as they drew upon the *Auftragstaktik*/German General Staff tradition of Scharnhorst, it is likewise tragically true that they condemned tens of millions of people to suffer death needlessly in World War II, because they lacked the courage and the intellectual guts to act in the *political nation-building* tradition of Scharnhorst when, in 1933-34, they didn’t mobilize *politically* to crush Hitler while he was still vulnerable.

Let the patriotic “traditionalists” in the American military establishment not make the same mistake. Let them learn the lessons of Scharnhorst. Let them mobilize with LaRouche,

and restore the American intellectual tradition of Lincoln and FDR in practice, as they crush the Chicken-hawk/Napoleonic threat while those chicken-hawks are yet vulnerable.

Appendix

Schaumburg-Lippe on Strategic Defense

Here is Part 1, Section 1 of Wilhelm Graf zu Schaumburg-Lippe’s Mémoires pour Server à l’Art Militaire Défensif (Memoirs To Serve the Art of Military Defense) (Buckebourg, 1775). The document was translated for EIR by Jean-Philippe Lebleu.

The following reflections provided grounds for this work.

1. Objects which obviously (that is, that the help of ingenious reasoning is not required) tend to increase happiness or diminish the evils of humanity, are without doubt worthy of occupying our reflections; and our efforts to this end, be they like those of the fly trying to make the carriage leave by buzzing around its wheels, are, at least in this situation, well-meaning as to intention. Perhaps the intention to *do the good* in general does not extend beyond *wishing the good*.

2. Among the evils afflicting the human condition, those that men mutually inflict upon themselves occupy a considerable portion, and among these, war stands above all by its brightness and the scope of its calamities.

3. The real source of wars lies in the harmful passions of the human heart. It is useless to flatter oneself in this respect. There are in men’s hearts the inclination to do good, as well as passions or at least germs of passions that can only be satisfied at the expense of another’s happiness.^A

4. Since the inclinations that drive men to offend others reside in the heart, all they require is the occasion and the

A. The wisest and most moderate are compelled perpetually be on guard and frequently make an effort, whether to resist passions whose character belongs to a dangerous tendency, or to suppress the impulses from the first moment. And even if we could agree that all inclinations are innately innocent, the general tendency to pervert one’s passion so easily produces the same effect as if they were of the opposite. By taking into account that many animal species no doubt have many innate instincts to uselessly harm themselves, that makes the analogy quite probable that many of man’s harmful inclinations are (beyond our intelligence) caused by a natural maliciousness or tendency. Both horses and dogs often fight and quarrel among themselves for no apparent reason, other than their pugnacity; the wolf rips the throat of every ewe in the sheeps’ pen, even though it will scarcely devour one; the mink devours all the pigeons of the pigeon coop, etc., etc. Dogs even rip the throat of animals they won’t feed upon, out of mere irritability.

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means to develop (to be reduced to action), that is, to become offensive, which, between states or between nations, is called *launching war*.

5. When reason has overcome men's passions, the enlightenment of philosophy and morality will suffice to maintain concordance among them; and whatever the innate principles that agitate them, they will be so oriented as to make men use their faculties for mutual happiness and not to satisfy passions incompatible with the general felicity.

6. Until that is so, the best thing we could do is to put up against the offensive some means of resistance that reduces the former to inaction, i.e., to apply the art of war to prevent war, or at least to diminish its evil.

7. The more the means of resistance are purely reactive, the better it will be. Defensive wars today still partake too much in the offensive ones; they are, therefore, not only more deadly for nations, but the truly offensive ones have the opportunity to take cover behind the mask of defense. It is the imperfection of *the art of resisting* which is its cause.

8. If the art of resisting is brought to a certain degree of perfection, we ensure the peace of states, not by the calamities of the offensive, that is, by attacking the enemy on his own territory, in order to pre-empt his attack or to create a diversion, but by arranging things such that the *offensive enemy destroys, or consumes without effect, his own means to offend, like a snake destroying his teeth gnawing a file, or that he should withdraw and be still*.

9. The superiority in number and power naturally supplies the superiority of means to satisfy passions that provoke the offensive, and this superiority invites man to make use of it. The condition of the weakest is the defensive; and to make up for superiority, it is particularly vital that he draw from the resources of art. The defensive is the single cause that makes war scientific; it forces the offensive, by counterstrikes, to contemplate, to be circumspect, to study, and to consequently moderate in a certain way the development of the very passion that incites him to do harm, which then tempers its impetuosity.^B

10. From what is demonstrated in paragraphs 2 and 4, the result is that, for the offensive party, making war means to serve harmful passions; and to devote oneself to the defensive party is to devote oneself to the welfare of humanity.

11. Those for whom war is not a simple profession, but who, conscious of military virtues, reflect on different degrees of the eminence and purity of those virtues, will also see that.

12. The defensive is the theater for exertion of those virtues that are the most exempt from being diluted by combination.

13. It does not appear, that war offers occasions in which it is imperative for the cause for which one is fighting, to attack (to act offensively) with absolute certainty that one will die; but occasions quite often arise, when it is of the utmost

B. War is conducted with more ferocity in proportion to the population's lack of wisdom. This is a truth confirmed by the experience of all nations.

importance that the defenders persist in defending the attacked post, even though their death is absolutely certain. Consequently, the offensive only requires the degree of courage necessary *to expose oneself to danger*, but the defensive fighter must have the courage to test *certain death*.

14. The offensive fighter determines as he pleases the time and extent of attack; thus, he risks what he pleases, when he pleases. The defensive fighter must always be ready and prepared without break or rest to face the risks of the defense. Then the offensive only needs that there be but a few moments of exertion, meaning brief moments of ephemeral courage born of fleeting passions; the defensive requires a sustained character of fearlessness that never allows a moment of weakness. But from this comes the advantage for the offensive combatant to obtain more easily the acclamations of the greatest majority. An offensive action is an event, a period; this animated moment when the attacker seems to seek and confront danger becomes acknowledged. No one is impressed by the steadfast behavior of the defensive soldier who, resolved to fulfill his duty, really sought and challenged the *ongoing* danger and often renounced even the possibility to escape it. The brightness of repute and fame usually called glory, are needles that act naturally more efficiently on the offensive soldier. Since the defensive soldier who fulfills his vocation cannot expect an equitable reward in this respect, he is less excited by such motives; it is the *conviction* of his duty, of the desire to *do good* rather than to *look good*, which drives him.

15. To endure constant woe and suffering is a virtue that the defensive condition offers more occasion to practice.

16. The attacker's operations are of such nature that the timid one finds, by agitation and affection of the soul, a physical or animal relief to overcome fear or to numb himself with it. The more stable situation of the defensive soldier demands that he surmount fear by control of the soul, and for those who run the defensive, the soul's peace is again particularly necessary; surrounded constantly by dangers, the defensive nevertheless requires that the leaders have their eye on everything and expect anything.

17. The occasions to enrich oneself from the remains of others by looting them triggers tendencies to excite the acts and false courage of the offensive, and the spirit of pillage that tarnishes human worth and talents by unjust, sordid and inhuman sentiments. The defensive properly stated, does not present temptations of such a nature.

18. The purpose of the tactic of *carrés à feux de profondeur* [long-range fire in all directions] and the project for *contrées fortifiées* [fortified townships], which makes up the second part of these *Mémoires*, is to reinforce the art of resistance, and even though the *carrés à feux de profondeur* is suited in general to bring the fighting to a higher efficiency, and thus appears to be useful for the offensive, one should take note that this increase in efficiency is not proportional to the number, that it consequently favors the weakest, and that the condition of the weakest is naturally the defensive.

Brazil, India, South Africa Forge South-South Alliances

by Lorenzo Carrasco

While the Group of Eight richest nations annual summit, this year in Evian, France June 1-3, produced little of significance in the face of the world political and economic catastrophe—aggravated by the Anglo-American invasion of Iraq—the leading nations of the South’s developing sector made good use of that meeting for intense diplomatic initiatives toward forming a bloc, whose unity would enable them to withstand the crisis, while participating in a desperately-needed reorganization of the current world order.

In his speech to the summit, Brazil’s President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva presented the urgent necessity for developing countries to take up the kinds of economic and social programs implemented in the U.S. by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt in the 1930s, and the Marshall Plan to rebuild the war-torn nations of the belligerents following World War II. President Lula declared, “No theory—no matter how sophisticated—can be indifferent to misery and exclusion. Looking at contemporary history, above all, those periods which followed serious economic and social crises, I see that it was important social reforms that opened the door for development. Those reforms brought millions of men and women into production, into consumption, into functioning as citizens, and created a new and long-lasting economic dynamism. Thus it was in the United States beginning in the 1930s. And so too in the period following the Second World War in Europe.”

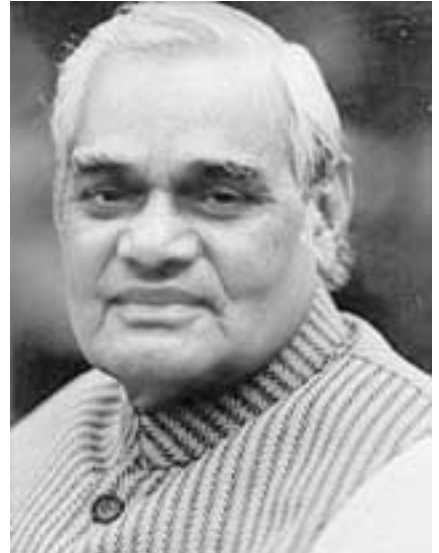
As the Brazilian press reported, the Evian summit yielded two days of intense talks between the delegation from Brazil, and the leaders of Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Nigeria, Algeria, Russia, China, India, and Malaysia. President Lula told the journalists, “We left the meetings with the idea that the developing nations need to establish closer ties among

ourselves,” and suggested that Brazil host the next summit of the Group of 15 developing nations. The Malaysian news agency Bernama reported that Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad, Algerian Prime Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika, the new Chinese President Hu Jintao, and President Lula had met in private.

During the various meetings held, Brazil’s delegation did not hide its enthusiasm for the idea of creating a kind of Group of Four (G-4), comprised of the four emerging powers of the South: Brazil, India, South Africa, and China. According to Brazilian Foreign Minister Celso Amorim, the group could be expanded to five or six members.

After Evian, the venue for South-South negotiations moved to Brasilia, where on June 5-6, Indian Foreign Minister Yashwant Sinha became the first Indian foreign minister to visit since the two countries established relations in 1948, after India achieved Independence. The meetings ended with important economic agreements. But the most politically significant event in Brasilia, was the meeting of Minister Sinha, his Brazilian counterpart Celso Amorim, and South African Foreign Minister Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma for trilateral talks, which culminated in the formation of a group which they dubbed “The India, Brazil, and South African Dialogue Forum.” They also determined that, on the invitation of the Indian government, the next meeting would take place in New Delhi, sometime during the next 12 months.

Meantime, on June 4, the Defense Ministers of Brazil and South Africa met in Cape Town, South Africa, where they signed an historic defense agreement. As Celso Amorim has recently been emphasizing, Brazil’s foreign policy priorities are to strengthen Ibero-America’s Common Market of the South, or Mercosur, and to revive an active policy toward



Brazil's President Lula, South Africa's President Thabo Mbeki, and India's Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee are forming a Brazil-South Africa-India triangle. Their foreign ministers met June 6, and issued a Brasilia Declaration, of their intention to regularly consult "with the aim of examining themes on the international agenda and those of mutual interest."

Africa, taking advantage of the fact that Brazil shares the Portuguese language with several African countries, and that Brazil has the second largest black population on the planet, after Nigeria.

Post-Globalization Universe

Brazilian diplomacy includes among its foreign policy instruments the National Bank of Economic and Social Development (BNDES), which will finance various physical integration and export projects, not only involving Brazil, but also the other countries of Mercosur—Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay.

Officially, the South-South negotiations Brazil is striving for as a natural extension of its policy for the physical integration of South America, do not compromise its ongoing trade negotiations with the European Union and the United States. The U.S. appears determined to have the Free Trade Agreement of the Americas (FTAA) in place by 2005. But the truth is that Brazil and the other nations of the South are already acting within a "post-globalization" political universe, and are clearly returning to the path abandoned in the late 1970s, when South-South negotiations were sabotaged by Henry Kissinger and company, paving the way for the past three decades of economic and social devastation. In fact, the early June visit to Brazil of U.S. Special Trade Representative Robert Zoellick shows that the open or veiled threats of the neo-conservative government in Washington, are not having the anticipated effect of forcing Brazil to accelerate the FTAA negotiations. On the contrary, there is widespread rejection of what has come to be viewed as an arrangement under which Brazil would be forced to make unilateral trade concessions, with a corresponding loss of sovereignty.

While a reform of the world financial system along the lines proposed by Lyndon LaRouche, of convoking a New Bretton Woods conference and formally putting the current global banking and financial system into bankruptcy reorganization, has not yet been openly proposed, the South-South diplomatic negotiations have no future unless the current world order is changed, and soon. Thus, this new Brazilian diplomacy is causing great distress within the Anglo-American establishment. This is reflected in comments made by British historian Kenneth Maxwell, of the New York Council on Foreign Relations (CFR). In an interview published June 1 in *Folha de São Paulo*, Maxwell described Brazilian foreign policy as "major confusion," and ridiculed the Brazilian intention of reestablishing itself as the primary South American leader. "Leadership needs followers. That aspiration has been more in the minds of the authorities in Brasilia, than in reality. Many Hispanic countries of South America, for example, would opt to negotiate directly with the United States, in the event of any real trade conflict and should there be the opportunity of a bilateral accord."

Brazil-South Africa-India Triangle

The Anglo-American aggression against Iraq accelerated Brazil's decision to open up a Eurasian diplomatic flank. Thus, after openly supporting the French and Russian positions at the UN, the new Brazilian government declared that a priority of its foreign policy would be relations with India, China, and Russia, nations with which Brazil has been increasingly expanding its foreign trade. In fact, during the past few months, China has become Brazil's second largest trading partner.

The June 6 Brasilia meeting by the foreign ministers of

Brazil, South Africa, and India, acknowledges the strategic significance of their decision to set themselves up as a group of nations for regular political consultation, given the weight of each country has in its respective region. As their Declaration of Brasilia states, "This was a pioneer meeting of the three countries with vibrant democracies, from three regions of the developing world, active on a global scale, with the aim of examining themes on the international agenda and those of mutual interest. In the past few years, the importance and necessity of a process of dialogue amongst developing nations and countries of the South has emerged."

In open criticism of the unilateral Anglo-American decision to wage war on Iraq, the Declaration states that the three foreign ministers "give special consideration to the importance of respecting the rule of International Law, strengthening the United Nations and the Security Council and prioritizing the exercise of diplomacy as a means to maintain international peace and security." In the Declaration, they also agreed on "the need to reform the United Nations, and particularly the Security Council. In this regard, they stressed the necessity of expanding the Security Council in both permanent and non-permanent member categories, with the participation of developing countries in both categories."

At the same time, they reaffirmed that "the new threats to security—such as terrorism, in all its forms and manifestations, drugs and drug-related crimes, transnational organized crime, illegal weapons traffic, threats to public health, in particular HIV/AIDS, natural disasters, and the maritime transit of toxic chemicals and radioactive waste—must be handled with effective, coordinated and solidary international cooperation, in the appropriate organizations, based on respect for the sovereignty of States and for International Law."

The Declaration of Brasilia further emphasized the priority of fighting hunger and poverty, for which it committed to share experiences and to "study a trilateral food assistance program." They similarly "identified the trilateral cooperation among themselves as an important tool for achieving the promotion of social and economic development." Their societies, they noted, have diverse areas of excellence in science and technology, and "the appropriate combination of their best resources will generate the desired synergy. Amongst the scientific and technological areas in which cooperation can be developed are biotechnology, alternative energy sources, outer space, aeronautics, information technology and agriculture. Avenues for greater cooperation in defense matters should also be explored. The Ministers agreed upon putting forward to their respective governments that the authorities in charge of the portfolio for science and technology, defense, transportation and civil aviation, among others, also hold trilateral meetings, aiming at the creation of concrete cooperation projects."

India's Proximity to Ibero-America

The trilateral meeting in Brasilia was preceded by the visit of Indian Foreign Minister Dr. Yashwant Sinha, which took place immediately following the June 2 meeting between President Lula and Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee, in Lausanne, Switzerland, at which President Lula was invited, and agreed, to visit India in early 2004. The Indian minister's visit to Brazil is part of an unprecedented Indian diplomatic offensive throughout Ibero-America. This was made clear when Minister Sinha decided to convoke all the region's Indian ambassadors to a June 8 meeting in Rio de Janeiro, to pass along the government's new diplomatic orientation toward Ibero-America.

In an interview published June 5 in the Brazilian newspaper *Valor*, Sinha said that the major difficulties in relations between the two continents are "questions of logistics and related matters, such as the lack of direct air and maritime routes; no Brazilian or Indian airline links our nations. . . . A great obstacle to our bilateral trade has been the volatility of exchange rates. . . . We are trying to overcome the problem of credit for imports, by developing credit lines for Brazilian banks through our Eximbank. We are confident that all obstacles can be overcome."

Elsewhere in the interview, in support of President Lula's "Zero Hunger" initiative, Sinha pointed out that India had achieved "self-sufficiency in food production. Further, India is the largest producer of milk in the world, and today we have a surplus of feed grain that we can export. The Indian government successfully implemented food-for-work barter programs, and we would be happy to share our experience in combatting hunger, with Brazil and other countries."

As stressed in the joint statement at the conclusion of Minister Sinha's official visit, Brazil and India are two geographically large, developing nations, which "face similar challenges in economic and social terms. They share similar viewpoints regarding the international system, and aspire to greater participation in political, economic and financial world decisions."

In addition to the essential points defined in common at the trilateral meeting with South Africa, Dr. Sinha added, according to *Valor*, that regarding the "bilateral agenda, they expressed their satisfaction with the unprecedented increase in trade in recent years, which in 2002 reached a total of \$1.2 billion. Projections for growth in the current year are also encouraging. Exports not only increased, but also diversified. The two governments referred to the possibility of Embraer airplane sales to the Indian government in the immediate period ahead, which would open up perspectives for cooperation in the aerospace sector."

There was also discussion of launching Brazilian satellites with Indian missiles. "In the same regard, they expressed satisfaction with the contribution of the Indian pharmaceutical industry of high-quality and competitively-priced medi-

cines to the Brazilian National Health Program, and the presence in Brazil of information technology 'joint ventures' with India. . . . The adoption of the program of mixing ethanol with gasoline, adopted by India and similar to the 'Proálcool' [program of Brazil], contributed to increase the possibilities of bilateral cooperation regarding goods and services."

These advances in cooperation will increase more rapidly with the preferential trade accords soon to be signed between India and Mercosur.

South Africa-Brazil Defense Pact

No less dramatic, however, is the defense pact signed in Cape Town between South African Defense Minister Mosiuoa Lekota and Brazilian Defense Minister José Viegas Filho, according to South African news agency BuaNews, and reported in Brazil by Defensanet. Lekota stated, "The Gulf War brought new challenges and additional responsibilities to make multilateralism the foundation of world stability."

The dispatches further report that the pact would facilitate cooperation between the military organizations and defense industries of the two countries, in research and development, acquisition and logistical support, purchase of military equipment, and exchange of peace-keeping experiences. "As a developing nation, we seek associations with friendly nations, to facilitate access to advanced technologies," declared Minister Lekota.

Viegas Filho emphasized that the two countries share a great deal. "Brazil is the largest country in Latin America, while South Africa is the largest, in economy if not in territory, and the leading force on the African continent." As stressed by Defensanet, the pact "revives the old project of creating a military, operational and industrial area in the South Atlantic," and could serve as the lever for a revival of programs for aeronautic development and smart missiles.

Africa's 'Thirst for Brazil'

The agreements with South Africa are part of a broader Brazilian diplomatic strategy in Africa, typified by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim's statement in a June 4 interview in the Brazilian magazine *IstoE*. "I recently visited various African countries, preparing for the August visit of President Lula to the continent. . . . I saw in all of those countries [Angola, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, São Tomé and Príncipe, Ghana] a thirst for Brazil. Some see Brazil as a big brother. . . . We haven't the resources of the developed countries, but we have a lot of experience, business acuity, a language much closer to the Africans. Combine this with a very strong awareness by this government of our black, African ancestry, and we have a new impulse in the direction of Africa."

In a May 25 article in *Folha de São Paulo*, Amorim explained, that with "76 million of Afro-descendants, we are the second largest black nation in the world . . . and the gov-

ernment is determined to reflect that circumstance in its foreign policy."

In the same issue of *Folha*, Brazilian Ambassador Rubens Ricupero, Secretary General to the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), emotionally recalled the social debt that Brazil owes Africa, and especially Angola, from which "perhaps 68% of the Africans who built Brazil came. . . . We have a debt with Angola that is incommensurable and impossible to pay. Blood debts, generated in the heart of families, are not paid with money; they are met with unconditional solidarity and help. But Brazil will only begin to make this kind of payment to Angola and to Africa, when it is able to pay the debt which it contracted with its own marginalized people, many of them descendants of Africans. Today, as the President of Brazil prepares to visit Angola, we would do well to understand that solidarity with the Angolans and solidarity with the poor of our land, is one and indivisible."

MST Uprising Part of Soros Plan for Brazil

by Silvia Palacios

Throughout the month of May, Brazil's proto-terrorist Landless Movement (MST) launched a wave of unusually violent land invasions, which, though apparently blind, are in reality part of the low-intensity warfare unleashed successively in three states: Pernambuco, Paraná, and São Paulo. In one land invasion in the northeastern state of Pernambuco, a well-organized group of 2,000 invaded a sugar mill, and set fire to houses and agricultural machinery. In statements to the daily *Folha de São Paulo* on May 24, National Agrarian Auditor Gercino José de Silva, who has held the post since 1999, warned, "This is a powderkeg. In terms of radicalization and violence, I've never seen anything like it."

In Paraná, another group destroyed and burned an experimental agricultural station working on genetically-modified plants, charging that these types of crops are illegal in Brazil. The attack was led by Roberto Baggio, the MST's Paraná coordinator, who also serves on the Economic and Social Development Council created by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva. "We're going to destroy the large farms and transform these areas into camps" for the MST, Baggio threatened.

Culminating this fascist offensive, the MST defiantly announced that it is organizing throughout the country, and that it will set up a gigantic camp in the Pontal del Paranapema region with 5,000 families prepared to resist, until they are settled on land. Launching the mobilization on May

25, MST leader José Rainha said the camp would be a “new Canudos,” referring to a rural rebellion in the early 20th Century, which put up fierce armed resistance against the Army of the newly-created Brazilian Republic. The region chosen for the “new Canudos” continues the strategy the MST has followed since 1996, to create a kind of independent republic in the Pontal del Paranapanema, a region in southern Brazil, where infrastructure vital to the national economy—a great density of electricity transmission lines from the giant Itaipú hydroelectric complex, and the Tiete-Paraná waterway—are located.

With the MST’s new, destabilizing insurgency, the Lula government is reaping what it had sown, in two ways.

First, it has stubbornly kept the country under the dictatorship of the International Monetary Fund’s usurious policies. Just as the very powerful cabinet Chief of Staff José Dirceu admitted, the new government put “an abrupt brake on the economy,” without considering the social consequences, such as historic unemployment rates, industrial paralysis, and urban violence, which Brasilia says is its chief concern. The incredibly high interest rates and draconian budget cuts, including in social expenditures, have won the government effusive praise from the IMF and World Bank.

Second, the MST’s insurgent actions are, in part, the offspring of the government, which put national agricultural policy in the hands of MST representatives and their fellow

travelers in the Pastoral Land Commission (CPT), controlled by Theology of Liberation radicals. Take Agricultural Development Minister Miguel Rossetto, a Jacobin rabble-rouser and opponent of modern agriculture, who justifies official inaction in the face of MST aggression, arguing, as he did on Jan. 3, “It is not the government’s task, within a democratic state of law, to suppress social movements’ ability to mobilize.” Another MST ally is Marcelo Resende, president of the National Colonization and Agrarian Reform Institute, recommended for that post by the CPT, of which he is also a member.

Although Brasilia says the MST isn’t acting in the government’s name, and even denounced the recent wave of violence, the truth is that the MST is treated as a privileged protagonist of the government’s social agenda. For example, in the midst of the current violence, the Education Ministry announced it had signed an agreement to run literacy programs at MST rural camps.

The maneuvering of these Jacobins inside the Lula government has unleashed a fierce battle inside the ruling Workers’ Party (PT) as well, which threatens to fragment the nation. It could also damage its foreign policy, and destroy the historic diplomatic initiatives to forge South American unity and South-South cooperation, toward a more just international order.

The Other Face of George Soros

This policy bears the trademark of international financier and speculator George Soros, typified by “economic conservatism and social radicalism,” so ably expressed by one of his Brazilian interlocutors, Education Minister Cristovam Buarque. Thus, the Central Bank’s policy of financial speculation is reconciled with the social policy defined in the many gatherings of the World Social Forum in Pôrto Alegre, backed by Soros and his allies in the Anglo-French Goldsmith family, and including the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) committed to destroying the sovereign nation-state.

Soros and his NGO network also advocate weakening the Armed Forces and other security forces, and back the “decriminalization” of drugs, their euphemism for legalization. National Secretary for Public Safety Luiz Eduardo Soares, formerly of the Viva Rio NGO financed by oligarchical families, firmly supports these policies. Soares is now involved in a “sociological” restructuring of security forces, which, if implemented, will so undermine them, as to make them unable to combat the drug cartels that sow terror in Brazil’s urban centers.

Moreover, Soares is part of the powerful international drug legalization lobby, in which several foundations tied directly to Soros work. What this lobby seeks in the Lula government, can be seen in the April 3 edition of the internet magazine *Narco News Bulletin*, which pointed to the existence inside Brazil’s government of a current favoring drug decriminalization.

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‘Cheney Is Very Much Under the Gun’

BBC Radio’s “Five Live—Up All Night” interview program again had American Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche as its guest on June 9, discussing the LaRouche campaign press release calling for Cheney’s impeachment. After requesting a six-minute taped interview, BBC expanded it to twelve minutes, and aired it entirely. The interview immediately followed an ABC News report from the United States, discussing the false intelligence that was used to justify the invasion of Iraq. Host Rhod Sharp concluded the interview by saying, “That was Democratic Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche. There’s lots of LaRouche on the web, and you should read about it.”

BBC: Well, first of all, you know, I’m really curious; I’m delighted to talk to you. What have you been up to all these years? Because you’ve been out of the public limelight for some time.

LaRouche: Well, that’s only in the press. I’ve been, actually, quite active: As you probably know, at the last accounting, I was the number-one candidate for the 2004 Democratic Party Presidential nomination—

BBC: By whose count is that, Mr. LaRouche?

LaRouche: Well, it was done on the basis of the calculations of the number of financial supporters I have, which exceeds that of my putative rivals.

BBC: Good grief! So, you have more financial support right now, than, say, Senator Kerry?

LaRouche: Well, not totally, but more than most. But actually, I’m fourth in total finances, but some of the other fellows have what are called “big-pocket” supporters, and that’s the difference. But, in terms of popular support, financial support, I have the largest number. I think that says something, actually.

BBC: What is it that’s made you declare yourself, what you call a pre-candidate for 2004?

LaRouche: Well, I did that, actually, at the beginning of the year 2001, when, by a very peculiar set of circumstances, Mr. Bush was becoming our President. And I saw what was coming; and I saw two things of interest: first of all, that Mr. Bush would be incompetent on economic policies, which I think he’s fairly well proven, so far; and that he might be a

subject for somebody trying to pull something like a February 1933 Reichstag [Fire] on the United States—something like what happened.

BBC: What a minute! That’s scary talk!

LaRouche: Of course it is. It was scary then, in 1933. As a matter of fact, we’re living through a period in which, from the standpoint of the United Kingdom, you’ve been looking back to the cooperation between Franklin Roosevelt and Winston Churchill in the very difficult time, in 1939-40, and so forth, in which there was danger that some fellows in the United Kingdom would collaborate with Hitler and some people in France, which would have been a disaster. And we’re in a similar type of situation now, though not the same pattern.

In the United States, we have people who unfortunately have the kind of mentality which Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt abhorred at that time.

BBC: I mean, are you comparing George Bush, or any of the people around him, to Goebbels and Himmler, and all that gang?

LaRouche: Not Bush. I think Bush is a man known to be of limited mental capabilities, and not capable of very elaborate conspiracies, let alone, reading a map. Whereas, Mr. Cheney, who is the Vice President, is, very much under the gun right now, with a possible, very serious charge presented against him—not only by me, but by some other people, such as coming from the President’s Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board [PFIAB], headed by Mr. Brent Scowcroft.

BBC: What is that charge?

LaRouche: Well, first of all, as you know, Cheney, on receipt of a report processed out of the Rome Embassy of the Niger government, was investigating a charge that “yellow cake” was being solicited for assistance in a uranium weapons program in Iraq.

BBC: And “yellow cake” is the most primitive form of uranium, is that right?

LaRouche: Right, precisely. And Cheney had an investigation of this done, and found out shortly, in February of 2002, that the whole thing was a hoax cooked up by some fellow inside the Rome Embassy, in particular. But, nonetheless, on the 24th of September, 2002, the “yellow cake” thing was pushed. And on the same day, the office of the British Prime Minister Tony Blair issued a dossier based on this false information.

Subsequently, Mr. Cheney, in times when the question of the Iraq war was being heavily debated, pushed this “yellow cake” story, consciously, knowing that he had received information that it was a hoax!

BBC: And that dossier—I mean, the dossier that Tony Blair issued—was quite largely discredited, in a matter of weeks,

wasn't it? It was very, very quickly discredited.

LaRouche: Absolutely. But this thing kept going. And it was used, particularly at a time when the Congress was very reluctant to give its consent, or acquiescence—I wouldn't say consent—acquiescence to an Iraq war, and the yellow cake story—the charge that Iraq was about to have mass production of nuclear weapons—pushed a number of Senators over the edge. And now we have Congressman Waxman, in the past year, has sent out two memos to the President on this issue, the most recently on June 2 of this year. And this coincides with the PFIAB investigation by Brent Scowcroft of this, under our law. We don't have a treason law of the type that you find in Europe, because we're very sensitive about defining treason in the form of the Constitution.

But, nonetheless, what Mr. Cheney is accused of would be tantamount to treason under many European governments. That is, *lying* to official institutions of government, to manipulate them into launching a war, as—

BBC: Can't you argue, or couldn't you argue on Mr. Cheney's behalf, that he was getting a great many intelligence reports, and he had to take them as he found them, because he had to trust his intelligence?

LaRouche: Well, the problem is this: Mr. Cheney's mo-

tives are very much in doubt. He, since 1991, had been pushing, unsuccessfully early on, for an extended war against Iraq, and a general Middle East war, of the type that has occurred recently. He committed to push that when he was out of office, into 1996. And then, immediately after, or, on the evening of Sept. 11, 2001, brought the whole thing up again, and Afghanistan was used for drawing European forces into collaboration for what was intended to become an Iraq war.

So, the point was, there was an intent to get an Iraq war, in defiance of every procedure of international law, including United Nations provisions on such wars. And Mr. Cheney was the most active proponent of this. And he was pushing, actively, false information, personally and publicly, which he knew to be false at the time.

Now, this is a very serious matter. As I said, it's an impeachable charge against the Vice President of the United States. And right now, I think, there are some people in the United States who are of a disposition, if not to impeach Mr. Cheney, at least to persuade him that it would be time to go out and take care of his potato patch, and leave government alone.

BBC: How do you find people are responding to you? Be-

LaRouche Youth Movement Hits European Parliament

"These LaRouche people are everywhere!" Such was the impression that more than 50 members and friends of the international LaRouche Youth Movement left in the French city of Strasbourg, seat of the European Parliament, during the first week of June. The aim of the week of action was to make politicians and the public aware of Lyndon LaRouche's program for urgent economic and social reforms, as well as a cultural renaissance.

The leaflet written for the occasion, in three languages, carried the headline, "Give Young People a Future With a New Bretton Woods System." The text took up the famous phrase of Dr. Martin Luther King, telling today's Europeans: "If you never give up, you will make the arc of history bend toward justice. It is in such times of great crises, when the existence of entire civilizations is threatened, that we must act in the name of mankind."

The name LaRouche was soon the hottest topic of discussion in the streets of Strasbourg and the corridors of the European Parliament. The youth delegation held around 40 meetings with European Parliamentary deputies and their assistants, with two to five LaRouche activists at each

meeting. Some of the discussions were very serious, stirring up the usual administratively cool atmosphere. At the same time, there were book tables all over the cities, and leaflets and other literature were handed out everywhere, so that the local population and tourists were informed on the political aims of the LaRouche movement, in seven or eight languages. There was also a three-hour rally at the main entrance to the Parliament building, where the politicians, bureaucrats, and visitors were greeted with big banners, placards, literature, and song—notably the "Ode to the Joy" by Schiller and Beethoven.

Youth organizers regarded this week of action as a true breakthrough of the LaRouche Youth Movement in Europe: First, the intense cooperation of the participants brought the different local groups into the realm of all-European unity; and second, the lobbying effort with the members of the European Parliament, and the public presence, had an impact whose effects will only show in the future. With the dynamic created in Strasbourg, it should be possible to break up stiff political procedures and economic orientations of the ruling institutions, and prepare for a change of direction in international affairs. At the same time, the enthusiasm of these young people will infect others, who are similarly interested in dealing effectively with the global crisis, and thus increase the pressure on those in charge.

cause it's fair to say that you've always been on a extreme wing of the Democratic Party, indeed, if some people have viewed you as a Democrat at all. Now, you're also regarded as a arch-conspiracy theorist, so this kind of follows, in a way, doesn't it?

LaRouche: Well, the propaganda concerning my reputation does not always correspond to reality. But I essentially could be classified as—in European experience—as a Franklin Roosevelt follower. I'm not a carbon copy of Franklin Roosevelt, but I share the same philosophy of government, and the same view of certain key issues of our times, which he expressed in his Presidency.

BBC: What do you think the 2004 Presidential election is going to show, right now?

LaRouche: I don't know, because I don't know if we're going to get there. If we were to continue on the course which the Iraq war and the fight in the United Nations Security Council portended, under the conditions of the present financial crisis, I think we're headed for some particular kind of Hell. My hope is that, before then, hopefully this year, we shall correct some of our opinions, avert this danger, and get on to the idea of a world which is run by a group of responsible, but respectively sovereign nation-states, in which no one tries to exert imperial power. If we do that, then I think we will get safely into 2004. I wouldn't be surprised if I'd win. Certainly, I don't think Bush would.

BBC: How do you assert that, over the mechanisms of American government, powerful as it is, right now?

LaRouche: Well, it's a mess, because there's a very small minority which is bamboozling—as we say in the United States—is bamboozling a lot of the institutions of government, who are acting in a way I personally consider cowardly. I'm a much more outspoken person, and get into trouble on that account sometimes, but I think it's the best way to be.

And so, it's like a cabal of special interests that have suddenly seized hold of a limp and incompetent government, and are using it for their own purposes.

I think that the financial crisis, which is now about to accelerate beyond anyone's—except a few of us—belief, is going to turn things around. I'm afraid, however, that if you have a war spirit of the type that Cheney expresses, in the United States, that these crazy fellows will actually go and seek wars as a *diversion*, or a part of a diversion from the financial crisis we have to face. If we face up to the financial crisis, I'm sure we can get out of it. But if we don't face up to it; if we continue with these war games, I think we can get into something way beyond anything we can cope with.

BBC: Lyndon LaRouche, thank you very much for talking to us.

LaRouche: Thank you.

Remarkable Growth In China-India Relations

by Mary Burdman

Since the groundbreaking visit of Indian Defense Minister George Fernandes to China at the end of April, relations between the two giant nations of Asia have improved steadily. The long-planned visit of Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee to China—the first by an Indian Prime Minister since P.V. Narasimha Rao's in 1993—was confirmed when Vajpayee met Chinese President Hu Jintao in St. Petersburg, Russia, amidst the world leaders' meetings there on May 31. There are many indications that this visit will have unprecedented results, for both sides, and for international security and economic affairs.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry announced on June 12 that Vajpayee will visit China from June 22-27, one day more than previously discussed in the Indian media. Ministry spokesman Kong Quan said that Vajpayee is visiting at the invitation of his Chinese counterpart Wen Jiabao, for in-depth discussions on bilateral relations and on regional and international issues. Vajpayee himself has not been in China since 1979, when he was External Affairs Minister. He will visit Beijing and Shanghai, China's largest industrial city and the center of its commercial ties to India. There, he will meet with former Chinese President Jiang Zemin, who remains the powerful chairman of the Central Military Commission.

'An Asian Century'

Vajpayee's visit will also commemorate over 2,000 years of Chinese-Indian cultural relations. He will visit the ancient city of Luoyang in Henan province, which is the site of one of the oldest Buddhist temples in China. This was built after a delegation from China made the vast overland journey "to the west"—to India—to learn about Buddhism. Not only did many Chinese monks make this remarkable trip and bring Buddhist literature and art back to China, but their stories were turned into one of the most famous works of Chinese literature, the *Journey to the West*.

In his talks with Hu Jintao in St. Petersburg, Vajpayee said that dialogue and increasing cooperation between China and India could herald "an Asian century." Hu Jintao responded that Beijing considers developing friendship and cooperation with India a matter of greatest importance. Hu emphasized that India and China—which together have more than one-third of the world's population—must develop their economies. If they cooperate in this endeavor, this could influence the global agenda. In St. Petersburg, Indian Foreign

Secretary Kanwal Sibal said this “was a good, friendly meeting where all the right things were said. Both countries want to deepen and diversify their relationship and synergize their respective economic potential and growth.”

The two leaders did not discuss Pakistan, Sibal said. In May, just before Indian External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha went to Moscow, his China’s Foreign Minister Li Zhaoxing told him by telephone, that China “supports and welcomes” the India-Pakistan rapprochement. The unresolved border demarcation issue was not discussed, but both sides called for consultations and negotiations to seek a fair and equitable solution. The “central message” of the meeting, Sibal said, was that India and China are big nations, which should cooperate, and that their close views on international issues are beneficial for regional peace and security.

One indication of such cooperation was Beijing’s announcement on June 1 that senior officials will be holding their first-ever joint policy planning consultations to expand coordination of their approach to such critical situations as Iraq and the Korean Peninsula. At an Asian security conference in Singapore on June 1, Fernandes said that India “would like to build a very close relationship [with China], but it will take time.” Measures for both sides to reassure each other on their security interests in Southeast Asia, the Indian Ocean, and Central Asia, were developed during Fernandes’ visit to China. Back home on May 13, Fernandes, who was the first to say that Vajpayee would go to China so soon as June, praised the “peace, tranquility, and even bonhomie” between Chinese and Indian troops on their border.

He also emphasized improving trade relations. Bilateral trade grew by almost 78%, to \$1.66 billion, in the first three months of 2003. In 2002 as a whole, trade was worth \$4.92 billion, up from \$3 billion. In January 2002, then-Chinese Prime Minister Zhu Rongji had called for joint trade to reach \$10 billion. India’s main exports to China are iron and steel, up by 2,279% over a year ago. The steel is being used in China’s huge infrastructure construction work.

An editorial June 3 in the leading Indian daily *The Hindu*, called the Vajpayee-Hu meeting “perhaps the most significant” of the Indian Prime Minister’s many meetings in St. Petersburg. Of greatest importance, *The Hindu* wrote, “The two countries have the opportunity to give economics greater weight in their bilateral relations and move the peace and tranquility on the long borders to trade and commerce across them. . . . [T]he two countries can combine forces to wield greater economic clout on the global arena.” Indeed, the “time for combined effort has arrived. Never in the past half a century has the international community felt the absence of alternative leadership more acutely,” after the Iraq War has shown the failure of so many countries to “stop an act of aggression against a sovereign nation. As the continent of Europe responds through greater political and economic unity, Asia has its task cut out. India and China must provide the right combined leadership.”

Even more forthcoming was the open letter written by Hua Junduo, Ambassador of China to New Delhi, which was widely published in the Indian media on June 11. As Fernandes met Prime Minister Wen Jiabao in Beijing, Wen struck what is becoming a “theme”: For these two ancient civilizations, “during the past 2,200 years, about 99.9% of the time we have devoted to friendly cooperation between our two countries.”

Hua Junduo’s letter noted that these friendly relations have had “three peak periods.” The first was “when Buddhism bound China and India together in the earliest stage of the historic exchanges,” Hua wrote. The second was the “mutual sympathy and support in their respective struggles for national independence and liberation in modern times.” Most recent was the 1950s when the two “newly-emerging” Asian nations created their “good-neighborly relationship” based on the “Five Principles of Peaceful Co-Existence they jointly initiated for the world after the Second World War.”

These heights “have laid a lasting and solid foundation for the Sino-Indian relationship,” Hua wrote. It is the Chinese world view that “it is the inevitable tendency that such a great and traditional relationship shall last and flourish.” In the last ten years, there have been “sea changes” in the world situation, while Chinese-Indian relations have moved steadily ahead. Hua said this was based on two understandings: One, that the two sides “should in no way allow their historic baggage to stand in the way of the all-round development of relations between them. The other is that neither country would see the other as a threat.”

But an important task remains, Hua wrote. The two countries must overcome the “inadequacy in mutual understanding.” Few Chinese know of India’s many economic and scientific successes; many Indians suspect China as a “threat.” In reality, the nations “share enormous interests in maintaining regional and global stability, safeguarding national independence and developing their economy.”

Relation Began with Rajiv Gandhi

The ground for this mutual relationship, was laid 15 years ago, during the visit of the late Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in 1988. Gandhi had opposed many “nay-sayers” when he broke out of the quagmire following the 1962 hostilities, and went to China, especially on the well-based hope that senior leader Deng Xiaoping would greet him warmly. As Ambassador Hua wrote, “Mr. Deng Xiaoping noted to the visiting Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in 1988, ‘It makes no sense to talk about the Asian Century unless both China and India become developed. The coming of the real Asia-Pacific Century or Asian Century can only be declared when China, India and other neighboring nations become developed.’ ”

Prime Minister Vajpayee called for an “Asian century” in St. Petersburg, Hua concluded. “History will eventually prove that China and India are partners, not rivals.”

Sharon Sends a Missile Into the White House

by Dean Andromidas

When three Israeli helicopter gunships, flying low over Gaza City on June 10, fired seven missiles at a car carrying Abdel Aziz Rantisi, reputedly the number-two leader in the Islamic militant Hamas organization, the true target was President George W. Bush, who only the week before put the prestige of the U.S. Presidency behind the Road Map for a Middle East peace. U.S. Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche noted that if Bush is going to save his initiative, he will have to confront Sharon's defiance with concrete steps, including the threat to cut off American economic and military aid to Israel.

"Sharon is doing what he is best known for," commented a senior Israeli intelligence source. "When under domestic and international pressure, he runs wildly forward. He is dealing in a contemptuous way with President Bush. . . . The question is how long will Bush continue to support Sharon now that he is obstructing his policy?"

The day after the failed assassination against Rantisi, a Palestinian suicide bomber killed 16 people in Jerusalem. Almost within minutes, Israeli helicopter gunships strafed the Gaza Strip, killing ten Palestinians and wounding dozens. *EIR* has been told by Israeli and American intelligence sources that Sharon, in collusion with elements of Hamas, is scheming to sabotage the Road Map through precisely the type of terror/counterterror attacks now unfolding.

President Bush expressed his outrage directly after the attempt on Rantisi. "I am troubled by the recent Israeli helicopter gunship attacks," he said during a June 11 appearance with Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni. "I regret the loss of innocent life. I'm concerned that the attacks will make it more difficult for the Palestinian leadership to fight off terrorist attacks. I am determined to keep the process on the road to peace. . . . And I emphasize all parties must behave responsibly to achieve that objective."

Later, White House spokesman Ari Fleischer made it doubly clear that the President's remarks were aimed at Israel: "But this attack deeply troubles the President, particularly as a result of the new environment that has been created in the post-Aqaba era, that means both parties agree that the best way to dismantle terror, and therefore, enhance Israel's security and the livelihoods of the Palestinian people, is through the actions laid out in the Road Map. Both parties said they would follow the Road Map. And the President

wants to remind all parties about their responsibilities. Today, he reminds Israel."

Secretary of State Colin Powell, National Security Advisor Condoleezza Rice, Assistant Secretary of State William Burns, U.S. Ambassador to Israel Daniel Kurtzer, and Elliott Abrams of the National Security Council were deployed to call Israeli and Palestinian officials to drive home the President's message.

'We Have a Problem With Sharon'

Just before Sharon ordered the assassination of Rantisi, an article appeared in the daily *Ha'aretz* on June 10, reporting details of the three-way summit chaired by Bush and including Sharon and Palestinian Prime Minister Abu Mazen (Mahmoud Abbas) held at Aqaba, Jordan on June 2. Senior *Ha'aretz* political correspondent Akiva Eldar recounted that after the summit, Bush informed Rice, "We have a problem with Sharon." The exchange is worth reporting in detail, since it makes clear that Bush was putting pressure on a Sharon who showed no inclination of becoming a "team player."

Eldar said his report came from a participant at the meeting, who told him that at the request of the Israelis, security was put at the top of the agenda. "The first thing Bush was required to talk about was security," the participant said, adding, "It was a request of the Israelis. so [Bush] asked [Palestinian Security Minister Mohamed] Dahlan to give a briefing."

Dahlan then gave a five-minute briefing and told Bush "There are some things we can do and some things we cannot. We will do our best. But we will need help." But Israeli Defense Minister Shaul Mofaz burst in, "Well, they won't be getting any help from us; they have their own security services." Eldar wrote, "you could see that Bush was irritated," and that Bush retorted, "Their own security service? But you have destroyed their security service." Mofaz repeated, "I do not think that we can help them, Mr. President." To which Bush replied, "Oh, but I think you can. And I think that you will."

Bush then, according to Eldar's source, turned to Abu Mazen and asked for a briefing on the situation in the West Bank and Gaza. After outlining the rather dismal situation, Abu Mazen said that new funding was necessary. Sharon interrupted, "The insertion of new funding must be dependent on your good behavior." A "visibly irritated" Bush told Sharon, "You should release the money as soon as possible. This will help the situation." Bush was referring to the customs duties that Israel has been collecting from imports destined for the Palestinian National Authority, that must transit Israel, as well as income taxes owed the P.N.A. by Palestinians who work in Israel. This has amounted to nearly \$1 billion.

Sharon allegedly repeated, "We have to deal with security first, and we will condition the release of their monies on this alone." Bush "peered at Sharon" and said, "But it is their

money.” Sharon’s “Nevertheless, Mr. President. . .” was interrupted with, “It’s their money, give it to them.”

It was after this meeting that Bush reportedly told Rice, “We have a problem with Sharon, I can see; but I like that young man [Dahlan] and I think their Prime Minister [Abu Mazen] is incapable of lying. I hope they will be successful. We can work with them.”

This exchange is yet another confirmation that Bush is not only serious about implementing the Road Map, but serious about putting pressure on Sharon. It also explains Sharon’s contemptuous treatment of Bush.

Despite Bush’s outraged denunciation of the Jerusalem bus bombing, he is continuing to “peer” at Sharon. Senior military security affairs correspondent Ze’ev Schiff wrote in *Ha’aretz* on June 12, “The American administration is now less interested in Palestinian terrorism and more in the question of why Ariel Sharon broke his promise” to Colin Powell. Schiff then revealed that when Powell visited Israel in May, “Sharon promised him not to carry out targeted assassinations as a punishment, but only in life-threatening situations that could be called ‘ticking bombs.’” But assassination target Rantisi is known to have nothing to do with the military wing of Hamas. Schiff revealed that the Bush Administration’s Middle East envoy, Ambassador John Wolf, would soon be in Israel, to tell Sharon “what is permitted and what is forbidden in the war against terror.”

Sharon on a Flight Forward

Volker Perthes, chief of the Middle East department of the German government-backed Stiftung für Wissenschaft und Politik told Deutsche Press Agentur (DPA) that the assassination attempt on Rantisi was “a decision for war.” Expressing contempt, Sharon told the Israeli press that he “told Bush and Abu Mazen at Aqaba” he would not compromise with terror. In another statement he attacked Abu Mazen, calling the Palestinian leader a “cry-baby” who was “like a chick who hasn’t any feathers.” Sharon declared he would continue the attacks on militants.

Defense Minister top Sharon flunky Mofaz told the Knesset (Parliament), “My opinion in the past was that we should deport [Palestinian President Yasser] Arafat. At this moment, it would not be right to do so, but it is very possible that in the very near future, there will be no choice but to do so.” This is also a threat to Bush, who, despite his dislike for Arafat, knows that if Arafat were killed, Abu Mazen’s life would be forfeit.

Any Sharon promises to Bush are proving a tissue of lies. He has no intention to work with Abu Mazen at all. In fact, Brig. Gen. Eli Yaffe, head of the General Operations Directorate of the Israeli army, told a Knesset committee, that in the 40 days that Abu Mazen has been Palestinian Prime Minister, the Israelis have killed no fewer than 75 militants and arrested 650 Palestinians. He did not count innocent bystanders killed. The rockets shot by Sharon’s helicopters also targeted Bush’s

promises made at the Sharm al-Sheikh summit in Egypt on June 3, where Bush had met Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, Jordanian King Abdullah II, King Hamad of Bahrain, Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah, and Abu Mazen. Bush had given these leaders his word to seriously push through the Road Map in return for their cooperation. This was important for Egypt and Saudi Arabia; in fact, President Mubarak demonstrated a personal commitment to help Abu Mazen reach a cease-fire agreement with Hamas. The day after the Rantisi assassination attempt, Egyptian intelligence chief Omar Suleiman travelled to the West Bank to meet Abu Mazen and Arafat in an effort to salvage the cease-fire effort, despite Sharon’s attacks.

In the United States, the Anti-Defamation League of B’nai B’rith leaped to Sharon’s defense. In a letter to the President, the ADL attacked Bush’s criticism of Sharon, declaring, “We are troubled by your statement today that Israel’s targeted strike against a known Hamas terrorist ‘does not contribute to the security of Israel.’ Israel, like the U.S. has the right to defend itself from Terrorism. . . .”

Ha’aretz revealed on June 12 that Sharon is most likely to be working directly with Henry Kissinger: “Kissinger and Sharon keep their closeness under wraps—most of their meetings do not come to media attention, however . . . their connection is very tight. Sharon has a profound respect for Kissinger, regarding him as someone who knows how to add historic and international dimensions to Sharon’s own understandings of the events on the ground.”

But Sharon’s real sponsor is Vice President Dick Cheney. To Cheney in particular, and the half-dozen Likudniks who inhabit his office and the Department of Defense, Sharon is their hand grenade to be thrown into the Middle East to ignite a Clash of Civilizations. For Bush to salvage his Road Map, he will have to act hard against Sharon’s backers inside his own Administration. An Israeli policy analyst told *EIR* that the attempt against Rantisi was Sharon’s warning to Bush to “beware,” and Bush must act firmly with Sharon in order to avert the waiting disaster. “Short of Bush doing something, we are in big trouble,” he urged. “Words don’t have an effect on Sharon. Bush has to do something serious, like cutting the loan guarantees or implementing an arms embargo. Sharon and his gang have to be brought down, they have to pay the price.”

He underscored that there is no one in Israel who can stop Sharon. Even if he is brought down within the Israeli system, fellow Likudnik Benjamin Netanyahu will come to power. It is only the U.S. Presidency that has the power and influence not only to bring Sharon to heel, but to bring all of Israel to its senses. Journalist Eldar told *EIR* something has to be done so the “Israeli people understand they cannot have it both ways. They cannot occupy and rule over another people and have prosperity and good relations with the United States and the international community. I feel no country should have it both ways.”

Latest Incident Aimed at Anti-War Policy

Former Economics Minister Jürgen Möllemann's death in a parachute incident poses questions.

On June 5, news broke that Jürgen Möllemann had died in a parachute jump near the North Rhine-Westphalia city of Marl. According to accounts by others who jumped with him, his main parachute opened, but after several seconds it came off; Möllemann seemed unable to open his reserve parachute, nor did its automatic activator work. Because he had trained as parachutist in the Bundeswehr and was an experienced sports jumper, the incident left no doubt that something awful had happened. An accident? Sabotage? Suicide?

Most media initially went with the "suicide" story, in part because that morning police had begun a search of Möllemann's offices and home, as part of an investigation of alleged embezzlement and tax evasion; only minutes earlier a Bundestag commission had voted to lift his parliamentary immunity as a deputy. Möllemann had been informed about these developments shortly before he boarded the plane for his jump.

Many, if not most in Germany had difficulties buying that story. After all, Möllemann had been the target of a vicious media campaign for more than a year, for his opposition to the policy of Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon in Palestine, and to the war drive of the Bush Administration chicken-hawks after Sept. 11, 2001. When that campaign, including allegations that Möllemann was "anti-Semitic," did not silence him, another was launched, around the funding of a million-run anti-Sharon leaflet which he had circulated during the national election campaign in September 2002. The executive of Möllemann's party, the Free

Democrats (FDP), did not want to say anything against Sharon or Bush, so Möllemann funded it through other sources, including his own money.

None of the charges have ever been proven: for example, that through his chairmanship of the German-Arab Society, he might have used money from Saudi Arabia or Abu Dhabi for the leaflets. Nor were the charges of tax evasion. But the FDP party executive first forced Möllemann out of his post as national vice-chairman, then from the FDP group in the Bundestag and from the party.

There has been only one precedent for such a massive campaign in post-war German history—the media witch-hunt against Uwe Barschel, the former Christian Democratic Union governor of Schleswig-Holstein, who was found dead in a Geneva hotel room on Oct. 10, 1987. The initial story about Barschel's alleged suicide, amid charges of murky financial and political deals, soon collapsed, as more and more details became known about the strange circumstances of his death and the disappearance of crucial forensic evidence. The inconclusive official investigation into his death has been shut down for years, but many believe he was killed by circles who ran the illegal East-West arms and drugs trade, into whose dealings he had gained some insight. Barschel had intended to testify before a parliamentary investigative committee—two days after his death.

Several media began likening the Barschel and Möllemann cases on June 6, including the line that the "full truth will never be found out." But this time, prominent politicians voiced

doubts about a suicide. Former Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, under whose auspices Möllemann made his political career, said that he had known Möllemann as an energetic politician who would never commit suicide. Genscher's statement was highly unusual. Likewise, Wolfgang Kubicki and Rainer Brüderle, the FDP state chairmen in Schleswig-Holstein and Rhineland-Palatinate, voiced their doubts. Kubicki reported that he had been on the phone with Möllemann two hours before the incident and saw no evidence whatsoever of an allegedly "depressed" or "suicidal" man. Möllemann's legal situation had been improving, Kubicki said, and they had arranged to meet the week after.

Chancellor Gerhard Schröder stated in Berlin hours after Möllemann's death that although they had often disagreed, he had always "esteemed him as a discussion partner." In an obituary, Schröder said that Möllemann's merits as a former member of government will "always be remembered." Möllemann, chairman of the German-Arab Society for 22 years, had regularly been consulted by Schröder about the Arab world. It is said that these consultations contributed to strengthening the government's firm "No" to the Iraq War.

Parenthetically, Möllemann was never an "anti-Semite." He supported Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's peace process before the latter's assassination in 1995, but he opposed Sharon's war drive, and also Samuel Huntington's "Clash of Civilizations" thesis. Möllemann always opposed economic sanctions against Iraq, as something that hurt the people rather than the regime. His death aims at the anti-war policy of Germany, and the immediate repudiation of the suicide thesis by leading politicians indicates an awareness of this link.

LaRouche Demands Iraq Answers From Vice President Cheney

by Jeffrey Steinberg

A political firestorm is building in Washington, over the mounting evidence that some officials of the Bush Administration and the intelligence community may have lied about Iraq's purported nuclear weapons program, to secure Congressional, public, and United Nations support for the war on Iraq. One focal point of the controversy is the use of forged documents by Administration officials, in promoting the idea that Iraq was on the verge of possessing nuclear weapons.

As late as March 16, Vice President Dick Cheney appeared on national television to make the incredible claim that Iraq already possessed a nuclear weapons capability. Such arguments, based on alleged "hard" secret intelligence, played a major role in compelling skeptical members of Congress to back President Bush's war on Iraq, several Congressmen have stated.

In this context, on June 7, Debra Hanania-Freeman, spokesman for Democratic Party Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., issued a statement, quoting LaRouche, demanding specific answers from Vice President Cheney: "Let there be no mistake about it," LaRouche said. "The nature of these charges constitute hard grounds for impeachment. . . . I want to know exactly what Dick Cheney knew and when he knew it. The charges are grave and specific and leave no wiggle room. Determining who knew what and when is, at this time, an urgent matter of national security." The LaRouche campaign statement (see below) is now circulating nationally as a 1 million-run LaRouche in 2004 leaflet. Officials of the Bush Administration, starting with the Vice President, are going to have to disclose what they knew, and when.

The Niger Forgeries

As reported in *EIR* last issue ("The Henry Waxman Letter: Who Knew What, And When?"), sometime in late 2001, the Central Intelligence Agency received copies of a series of

documents, on a supposed letterhead of the Government of Niger, purporting to show Iraq attempting to purchase large quantities of uranium oxide ("yellow cake"), for possible use in building nuclear weapons. According to news accounts, in February 2002, Vice President Cheney asked a former U.S. Ambassador to Africa to travel to Niger to determine the authenticity of the documents. The Ambassador, whose identity is not yet publicly known, did make the trip, and reported back that the documents were fake, and there was no evidence of any Iraqi attempt to obtain the uranium precursor from Niger.

Despite the fact that the documents were shown to have been forgeries, allegations about the Iraq-Niger transactions continued to surface, throughout the Autumn of 2002, and reference to the Iraqi attempts to obtain the nuclear materials even appeared in a State Department "fact sheet" dated Dec. 19, 2002, and in President George Bush's Jan. 28, 2003 State of the Union address.

Rep. Henry Waxman (D-Calif.) followed up his letter to President Bush, with a new letter to National Security Advisor Condoleezza Rice on June 10. This letter challenged statements made by Rice on the June 8 Sunday talk shows, which "contradicted other known facts and raised a host of new questions." Waxman pointed to Rice's statement on NBC's "Meet the Press," that "maybe someone knew down in the bowels of the agency" that the evidence cited by the President about Iraq's attempts to obtain uranium from Africa was suspect; he asked her to identify any such individual or individuals.

Waxman then added following questions: "When you were asked about reports that Vice President Cheney sent a former ambassador to Niger to investigate the evidence, you stated, 'the Vice President's office may have asked for that report.' In light of this comment, please address: (a) Whether Vice President Cheney or his office requested an investigation



The national drive kicked off by Presidential candidate LaRouche's call for impeachment proceedings against Dick Cheney, is causing a noose of questions on "Iraq WMD" lying to tighten on the Vice President. Comments by Ari Fleischer reflected it, as did a new, June 10 letter of inquiry by Rep. Henry Waxman (D-Calif.) focussing on what Cheney knew and when.

into claims that Iraq may have attempted to obtain nuclear material from Africa, and when any such request was made; (b) Whether a current or former U.S. ambassador to Africa, or any other current or former government official or agent, travelled to Niger or otherwise investigated claims that Iraq may have attempted to obtain nuclear material from Niger; and (c) What conclusions or findings, if any, were reported to the Vice President, his office, or other U.S. officials as a result of the investigation, and when any such conclusions or findings were reported."

Waxman's letter concluded: "What I want to know is the answer to a simple question: Why did the President use forged evidence in the State of the Union address? This is a question that bears directly on the credibility of the United States, and it should be answered in a prompt and forthright manner, with full disclosure of all the relevant facts."

'Watergate' Parallels

That the United State government could take a decision to go to war, based, even partially, on fake intelligence, is a grave scandal, one that some qualified observers say is worse than Watergate. Indeed, former leading Watergate figure, ex-White House Counsel John Dean, wrote a June 6 article published by FindLaw, in which he stated, "Presidential statements, particularly on matters of national security, are held to an expectation of the highest standard of truthfulness. A President cannot stretch, twist, or distort facts and get away with it. President Lyndon Johnson's distortions of the truth about Vietnam forced him to stand down from re-election. President Richard Nixon's false statements about Watergate forced his resignation. . . . In the three decades since Watergate, this is the first potential scandal I have seen that could make Watergate pale by comparison. If the Bush Administra-

tion intentionally manipulated or misrepresented intelligence to get Congress to authorize, and the public to support, military action to take control of Iraq, then that would be a monstrous misdeed."

In a Feb. 1 FindLaw commentary, Dean had already singled out Cheney, for his efforts to impede Congressional probes into the activities of the Energy Task Force that he chaired in the first year of the Bush Administration. "Not since Richard Nixon stiffed Congress during Watergate," Dean charged, "has a White House so openly, and arrogantly, defied Congress's investigative authority. . . . As someone who knows a White House coverup from first-hand experience, I must say that if the Vice President forces the Comptroller to file his lawsuit, it will certainly appear that a coverup is in the works. Whether the coverup relates to Enron, or to his Energy Group's relationship with Halliburton (the energy company he ran before running for his present office), or to a dubious relationship with some other contributor that has received some benefit, or all of the above, I cannot say. But something is amiss. . . . [Cheney] is stonewalling. This is how a coverup begins."

Cheney Is the Prime Target

While an appropriate level of concern has been focused on President Bush's Jan. 28, 2003 State of the Union address, the key figure who must be forced to say what he knew, and when, is the Vice President.

It may yet prove to be the case that the Vice President has a legitimate explanation for his persistent pushing of the Iraq nuclear bomb hoax, after officials of the U.S. government confirmed, in February 2002, that the documents, underlying the charges, were fakes, based on an investigation that Cheney had personally requested.

Indeed, the *Washington Post*, on June 12, published a front-page story, already attempting to provide the Vice President with an escape hatch. According to the *Post*'s Walter Pincus, "the CIA did not pass on the detailed results of its investigation" of the Niger documents "to the White House or other government agencies." The Pincus story spun a "Keystone Cops" tale of failed communications, which several CIA analysts, interviewed for the article, disputed as nonsense.

A retired senior U.S. intelligence official told *EIR* that he had been informed that it was the Vice President's office, that pressed the CIA to provide the Niger documents to chief UN inspectors Mohammed ElBaradei and Hans Blix.

The *Post* story reflected, more than anything else, growing political pressure on the Administration to make a public accounting of the intelligence process leading up to the Iraq war. On June 9, *EIR* White House correspondent Bill Jones asked a pointed question of spokesman Ari Fleischer, who acknowledged the pivotal role of the Vice President in the Administration's intelligence assessments. Their exchange follows:

EIR: "Ari, one of the most vocal of the Administration officials in emphasizing unambiguously that Iraq had weapons of mass destruction was the Vice President. And, particularly, he was putting forward this—what was later known to be forged evidence about the letter that indicated the purchase of yellow cake from Niger. Can you tell me, at what point did the Vice President know that this evidence, or suspect that this evidence was forged in the process?"

Fleischer: "I haven't talked specifically to the Vice President about it, so I can't answer specifically, from his point of view. What I can tell you is, is the American intelligence community, as the information was received about the forgeries behind this, very frankly, spoke up and said that this information was incorrect."

EIR: "Can you tell me also, Ari, what role the Office of the Vice President or people from the Vice President's office—like [Cheney's Chief of Staff] Mr. Libby or others—played in putting together the package which was presented to the United Nations, to justify the attack on Iraq?"

Fleischer: "Again, you need to talk to them specifically about what role they played. But as has been discussed on numerous occasions, the Vice President, whether it be the Secretary of Defense [in 1991] or as Vice President, it is in his capacity—and we are a better administration for it—works carefully with the intelligence community, works carefully with all the agencies involved in the defense of our country to work with them to make certain that we are all working together, we're doing our best to implement the policies of this President. And the President values him highly in that capacity, in that role. He is very effective and he delves deep into what the agencies are working on, no matter where they are, to make certain that we are working from the best policies possible. And that's a very strong role he plays, and the President is appreciative for it."

A Series of Cheney Statements

A careful review of the statements issued by the Vice President, in the run up to the Iraq war, confirms that he was a pivotal player in the "war party," and was the "chicken-hawk" faction's point man, in charging that Saddam Hussein was in the advanced stages of building a nuclear bomb.

- On Aug. 26, 2002, Cheney delivered a bellicose speech before the 103rd National Convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Nashville, Tennessee, in which he directly raised the specter of a Saddam nuclear bomb. "The Iraqis continue to pursue the nuclear program they began so many years ago," Cheney bluntly told the audience. "On the nuclear question, many of you will recall that Saddam's nuclear ambitions suffered a serious setback in 1981, when the Israelis bombed the *Osirak* reactor. They suffered another major blow in Desert Storm and its aftermath. But we now know that Saddam has resumed his efforts to acquire nuclear weapons. . . . Many of us are convinced that Saddam will acquire nuclear weapons fairly soon."

- On Sept. 8, 2002, the Vice President appeared on "Meet the Press," and delivered even more specific allegations of Saddam Hussein's pursuit of the materiel required to build nuclear weapons: "We do know with absolute certainty that he is using his procurement system to acquire the equipment he needs in order to enrich uranium to build a nuclear weapon."

- On March 16, 2003, a week after Dr. Mohamed ElBaradei, head of the International Atomic Energy Agency, testified to the United Nations Security Council, debunking the Niger-Iraq nuclear weapons documents as "shoddy forgeries," the Vice President appeared on "Meet the Press," and again repeated the charges of Iraq's nuclear weapons program, going so far as to charge that "he has, in fact, reconstituted nuclear weapons."

Cheney directly challenged the ElBaradei testimony, telling host Tim Russert, "I disagree" with the ElBaradei findings that Iraq has no nuclear weapons program. "And you'll find the CIA, for example, and other key parts of our intelligence community disagree. . . . We know that—based on intelligence—that he has been very, very good at hiding these kinds of efforts. He's had years to get good at it, and we know he has been absolutely devoted to trying to acquire nuclear weapons. And we believe he has, in fact, reconstituted nuclear weapons. I think Mr. ElBaradei is frankly wrong. And I think if you look at the track record of the International Atomic Energy Agency on this kind of issue, especially where Iraq's concerned, they have consistently underestimated or missed what it was Saddam Hussein was doing. I don't have any reason to believe they're any more valid this time than they've been in the past."

With such statements on the record, there is no doubt that the Vice President has a lot of explaining to do, and that the American people, and the world community, have every right to expect full, public disclosure.

Charges Versus Cheney Are Grounds for Impeachment

This statement was released on June 7 in Washington, D.C. by the LaRouche in 2004 Presidential campaign committee.

In the midst of a growing mountain of evidence that Vice President Dick Cheney led a battery of senior Bush Administration officials, in repeatedly using what was known to be a forged document from a foreign government to corral Congressional and public support for the Iraq war, Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche issued a sharply worded statement today, insisting on a full investigation documenting exactly what Vice President Cheney knew, when he knew it, and precisely what he did, contrary to what he knew to be the truth.

The charges against Cheney are centered on the fact that the Vice President repeatedly used documents, allegedly from the government of Niger, purporting to show Iraqi government efforts to purchase large quantities of uranium precursor “yellow cake” from that African nation, long after he learned that the documents were forged.

On June 2, Rep. Henry Waxman (D-Calif.), the ranking Democrat on the House Government Reform Committee, sent a letter to President George W. Bush, demanding a full explanation from the Administration, as to why senior Bush Administration officials, including Vice President Dick Cheney, Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld, and the President himself, “cited forged evidence about Iraq’s attempts to obtain nuclear materials.”

In a statement released through his national spokeswoman, Debra Hanania-Freeman, LaRouche was quoted as saying:

“Let there be no mistake about it. The nature of these charges constitute hard grounds for impeachment. The question has to be taken head on. It is time for Dick Cheney to come clean. I want to know exactly what Dick Cheney knew and when he knew it. The charges are grave and specific and leave no wiggle room. Determining who knew what and when is, at this time, an urgent matter of national security.”

Freeman, citing LaRouche’s own track record in challenging the avalanche of disinformation and “spun” intelligence products thrown up by the Straussian neo-conservative network inside the Bush Administration to launch the recent war against Iraq, said that LaRouche was uniquely positioned to hold not only the Administration itself, but also the other Democratic Presidential candidates accountable for their uncritical endorsement of what amounts to an ongoing fraud against the Congress and the American people.

She said that the chronology of events documented in the Waxman letter, indicates that Vice President Cheney was among the first Administration officials to be informed that the Niger documents were forgeries, and that he nevertheless continued to assert the Niger-Iraq uranium story as fact. “This kind of witting, repeated fraud against the Congress and the people of the United States represents a crime of the highest order. And, as such, I can tell you that Mr. LaRouche will see to it that a determination is made, and made quickly, and that he will not back off until appropriate and severe action against those perpetrating this fraud is taken.”

Appendix: Chronology

- Sometime in late 2001, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency received a number of documents on the letterhead of the Niger government, detailing repeated attempts by Iraq to purchase vast quantities of uranium oxide “yellow cake,” a precursor for nuclear weapons production.

- In early 2002, Vice President Cheney requested that the documents be investigated and, as a result, a former U.S. Ambassador to African countries was dispatched to Niger.

- Sometime in February 2002, officials of the CIA, the State Department, and the Vice President were informed by the ex-Ambassador that the documents were forgeries. The fact that the documents were forgeries was reported around the Bush Administration.

- Nevertheless, on Sept. 24, 2002, Bush Administration officials and CIA officials briefed Congressional leaders that the Iraqis were attempting to purchase “yellow cake” from an African country. The same day, the Office of British Prime Minister Tony Blair published a dossier on Iraq’s weapons of mass destruction, asserting the same false information about the Niger uranium purchases.

- On Dec. 19, 2002, the U.S. State Department published a one-page fact sheet, disputing Iraq’s weapons declarations to the United Nations Security Council, again citing the Niger sales of “yellow cake” to Iraq.

- During January 2003, every top national security official of the Bush Administration, including National Security Advisor Condoleezza Rice, Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, and President Bush himself, cited Iraq’s efforts to obtain nuclear materials from Africa, in briefings, interviews, and, in the case of George Bush, in his State of the Union address.

- On March 7, 2003, Dr. Mohammed El Baradei, the director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), delivered testimony before the United Nations Security Council, in which he exposed the Niger documents as shoddy frauds.

- Even following the El Baradei revelations, Vice President Dick Cheney, appearing on March 16 on “Meet the Press,” repeated the Iraq nuclear-material lie.

The next day, Representative Waxman wrote his first letter to President Bush, demanding an accounting of the repetition of proven fabrications.

LaRouche Replies To Bartley Column

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

June 10, 2003

This letter to the editor of the Wall Street Journal was written in response to an attack on Presidential candidate LaRouche by Journal editor emeritus Robert Bartley, over LaRouche's internationally followed exposé of the "Straussian cabal" in the Bush Administration. LaRouche titled it, "Re: 'Joining LaRouche In The Fever Swamps,' Wall Street Journal, June 9th".

My old adversary, since 1973, your Robert Bartley, acknowledges that my Presidential nomination-campaign pamphlet, "The Children of Satan," has been widely influential; but he refuses to address that central issue of that pamphlet which has gained replication within some leading parts of the U.S. press and elsewhere around the world.

I make three points.

First, the subject of the pamphlet is the evidence that the faction in government currently headed by Leo Strauss follower Lynne Cheney and her husband, Vice-President Dick Cheney, is a continuation of what U.S.A. diplomatic and intelligence services of the 1930s and 1940s classified under the rubric "Synarchism: Nazi-Communist." This Synarchist network, then tied to circles in Germany, Italy, France, Spain, and heavily infiltrated in Central and South America, was a principal security concern of the U.S.A. during the 1930s and 1940s, and was the source of the Nazi-centered threat to the world at large which prompted President Franklin Roosevelt's personal alliance with the United Kingdom's Winston Churchill during the 1940-1941 interval preceding the December 7th Pearl Harbor attack.

The point of the pamphlet to which Bartley referred, was the fact that a so-called "neo-conser-

vative" network of the Vice-President's lackeys, organized around the influence of Professor Leo Strauss—a follower of the Nazi existentialist Martin Heidegger, Nazi legal figure Carl Schmitt, and Hegelian Alexander Kojève—are the core of the current pro-war faction inside the current Bush Administration's Defense and State Departments, in addition to the office of the Vice-President himself. Bartley evades these facts, the facts of the very issue which made the pamphlet as influential as he describes it.

Second, in an included afterthought, Bartley finds my exposure of such Nazi traditions as suggesting "anti-semitic" motives.

The common quality of those lackeys who do have putative Jewish pedigrees is not that they are Jewish, but that many of them had been professedly putative Trotskyists, either of the Max Schachtman pedigree, or, in the case of Bartley's Wohlstetter, products of the successive leadership of the *Wall Street Journal's* former writer, "B.J. Field," and Leo Strauss later.

Third, my exposure of those synarchist roots of Vice-President Cheney's Straussian lackeys, also underlined the importance of recognizing that Strauss, like his Allan Bloom, were in fact haters of Plato in the same tradition of Nietzsche as Strauss's teacher Martin Heidegger.

In fact, the strained argument of self-described "slow reader" Strauss was a copy of the Sophist method, of those Greek sophists who were the bitter enemies of the historical Socrates and, by name, the principal targets of attack in Plato's dialogues. The formal key to the interpretation of Plato's method of hypothesis has always been recognizable, whether in Greek or translation, in Plato's treatment of key



LaRouche points to the core of the argument that drew the Wall Street Journal's Bartley to publish attack on him; his campaign's exposé of the Straussians around the Bush Administration as synarchists—the type identified as a major fascist danger by U.S. intelligence in the World War II period.

topics of pre-Euclidean, Pythagorean traditions of geometry. Plato's most famous application of that same dialectical method occurs in *The Republic*, in which the concept of *agapē* is presented by Socrates in opposition to the contrary principles of both Glaucon and the evil Thrasymachus. This is the same principle of *agapē* explicitly adopted as the core of Christian practice by the Apostle Paul, and enshrined under such terms as the Latin "caritas," or the English "common good" or "general welfare," in all commendable features of law and other practice in the subsequent course of globally extended European civilization.

I stand for defense of those overriding principles of our Federal Constitution expressed as its Preamble. I stand for the principle of the general welfare, as Plato's Socrates, the Apostle Paul, and as Franklin Roosevelt did. The Straussians, as typified by Cheney's Chicken-hawks, stand by the side of Thrasymachus. Once again, in his June 9th piece, Bartley demonstrates that his method is the sophistry of Thrasymachus.

My advice to Bartley: don't complain about the small size of the mental shoes you are trying to fit onto a man with big feet.

Sincerely,

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

Documentation

Journal's Column On LaRouche

The Wall Street Journal's June 9 "Thinking Things Over" editorial-page column by its editor emeritus, Robert L. Bartley, was entitled "Joining LaRouche in the Fever Swamps: The New York Times and the New Yorker Go Off the Deep End." We publish excerpts here, sufficient to show that LaRouche is clearly understood to be, and opposed as, the initiator of the world-wide exposure of the "Straussian cabal" running Bush Administration war policy.

"It does seem to be true that the LaRouche screed was first in line in thrusting Leo Strauss, author of such volumes as *Natural Right and History*, into the middle of the debate over the Iraq war. The theme was later sounded by James Atlas in the *New York Times* and Seymour Hersh in the *New Yorker*.

"Mr. Atlas's article on 'Leo-Cons' included a photo essay with shots of Mr. Strauss and presumed disciples including Edward Shils, Allan Bloom, Saul Bellow, Albert Wohlstetter, on to Clarence Thomas and Leon Kass. . . . Mr. Hersh's 'Se-

lective Intelligence' basically aired one side of an intelligence debate, defending dovish (or if you prefer, intellectually conservative) CIA analysts. It described the other side as 'the Straussian movement,' citing Mr. Wolfowitz and Abram Shulsky, head of a special Pentagon shop set up to review intelligence on Iraq. And it included a quote from an academic about 'Strauss's idea—actually Plato's—that philosophers need to tell noble lies not only to the people at large but also to powerful politicians.'

"Looking at the striking similarities in these accounts, the conspiracy-minded might conclude that the *New York Times* and *New Yorker* have been reduced to recycling the insights of Lyndon LaRouche. . . .

"To those of us who have lived this history over the decades, the notion of a Strauss conspiracy is totally unhinged. Leo Strauss, I learned as graduate student in the 1960s, was a champion of ancient philosophers, a critic of attempts at empirical political science if not of modernity itself. While this is centuries and leagues removed from Saddam Hussein, it's true that Mr. Strauss did influence Irving Kristol and his wife Gertrude Himmelfarb, and through them other neo-conservatives.

"It happens that I did a lot to put this term on the intellectual map as the 1970s dawned, with profiles of Mr. Kristol and Norman Podhoretz. The 'neo' meant that they were conservative converts from earlier radicalism. . . .

"It also happens that I had a long association with the late Albert Wohlstetter, who was in fact the key intellect in promoting new defense policies, in particular the accurate weapons that dominated Iraq, and also in mentoring Mr. Wolfowitz, Mr. Perle and others. But his background was as a mathematical logician and advocate of operational research. Despite Mr. Atlas's ludicrous classification of Wohlstetter as a Straussian, the two had nothing in common except the University of Chicago campus.

"While Mr. Wolfowitz took two courses from Mr. Strauss, he was in fact a student of Mr. Wohlstetter. . . .

"As one of the few people who ran with both neo-conservatives and the Wohlstetter circle, let me testify that they did not appear at each other's conferences or dinner tables. But prominent members of each are Jewish. This is what the recent conspiracy charges are ultimately about. . . .

"This is the ugly accusation an alert reader should suspect in encountering the word 'Straussian,' or these days even 'neo-conservative' in the context of the Iraq debate. Paul Wolfowitz and Richard Perle find their Jewish heritage a point of attack. But George Bush, Dick Cheney and Donald Rumsfeld are gentiles. Condoleezza Rice and Colin Powell don't look Jewish to me, but they also helped draft the basic statement of the Bush Doctrine, the September 2002 'National Security Policy of the United States.' . . .

"The impulse is so strong that Leo Strauss gets exhumed, words are twisted from their meaning, and the *Times* and *New Yorker* make common cause with Lyndon LaRouche."

A Dialogue About Leo Strauss, and the Effect of His Nihilist Philosophy Today

The following is a slightly edited transcript of The LaRouche Show on April 12. While more up-to-date information is available on LaRouche's websites, the editors thought the development and discussion here would be of use to our readers, just as the furor around the late Leo Strauss is reaching fever pitch.

Michele Steinberg: We have with us today, leaders of the LaRouche International Youth Movement—Adam Sturman from Philadelphia and Danny Bayer from California—and Tony Papert, one of the editorial board members of *EIR*. The three of them are going to talk to you, organizers of the LaRouche movement, and other listeners—who I hope become organizers for the LaRouche movement—about the Nietzschean fascists' ideology; and a cult that is running the think-tanks, certain areas of the government, and certainly the Defense Department. These nihilists, these believers in power, or force, politics—the idea that force is the only determinant of what is right—are running a genocidal war in Iraq.

To get rid of these nihilists takes more than stopping a war in Iraq. And that's what we are going to discuss today. I'd like to now ask Danny Bayer to start the briefing on what we are up against and what we're doing about it.

Danny Bayer: All right. Well, I've been part of this youth movement for quite a while, since it really started to take off about three years ago. When we first went onto the campuses to discuss some of LaRouche's ideas about economics with young people, we found that a lot of people were carrying books of Plato around, and we assumed that they would immediately become allies, because the exact same method which Socrates and Plato were using, was exactly what Lyndon LaRouche was talking about in terms of economics.

Most of our listeners probably know who Socrates is, but he's an old guy who went around and questioned people about what they were thinking; about what was the nature of their ideas—what was the underlying axiom that actually generated everything that they thought was possible? If they thought that it was impossible to sail around the Earth, it was probably because there was an underlying axiom that the geometric shape of the Earth was flat. And he would ask them questions to get them to question what those axioms were, so that they could come up with a breakthrough, and get to a higher axiom, so that they could have a different way of looking at things. And he would look at the nature of how people went from one axiom to the next.

And likewise with LaRouche's economics—looking at economics without any of the free-trade axioms and some of the things that we have come to believe in in order to go along with this stuff, in terms of human nature and other things. Lyndon LaRouche has thrown that out the window and said, "Well, we're looking at how human beings' ideas interact with the universe, and so, let's start from that standpoint."

But what we found, going onto the campuses, was that some of the people carrying these Plato books—actually, quite a few of them—had a completely different notion of what Plato and Socrates were talking about. And some of these people were the biggest foot-stampers, and barkers, for free trade, and some of the other things that seem to go completely against Plato. And so we came to the conclusion very quickly, that a lot of Platonists on these campuses, or a lot of the professors espousing to be Platonists, were actually Aristoteleans teaching Platonism. And so, with this Leo Strauss business that we're talking about today, I think we are going to get somewhat of a sense of how our global strategic situation is being shaped by this; but also, how these academic circles, and how these academicians, have actually affected very deeply the whole environment which people are being educated under.

I would just like to say a couple of things about the Socrates in Plato's *Republic* versus the Socrates that Leo Strauss takes a look at in his *The City and Man*. For those who aren't familiar with the *Republic*, it's a book on, essentially, the question of justice. Plato's brothers get into a discussion with Socrates about what justice is. And it all starts out—because Glaucon, one of Plato's brothers, and Socrates, are down by the Piraeus, and this character, Polemarchus, accosts them and gets them to go to see his old father, and to stay at their mansion.

And so Socrates asks the father what it's like to be old. And after some discussion, what Cephalus basically goes through is how it's actually kind of nice, how he's freed from sexual passions and other things like that. And the question comes up, well, maybe it's just because you're rich that it's easy to be old. And he says, Well, maybe so, but one thing I do know, is that if I wasn't just, there's no way that I would be happy being old, because it does take justice. So the question Socrates jumps at—that opportunity to really get at: Well, what is justice?

So immediately in the so-called first book of the *Republic*, they're starting to discuss what justice is. And he starts out

with the idea that maybe it's just giving people what they're owed. If you owe someone something, that's justice; therefore, having money would definitely help you with that. Socrates asks, Well, if I owe my friend a weapon and now he has lost his mind, should I give him the axe back? Is that justice? And so [Cephalus] turns the argument over to his heir, his son [Polemarchus]. And they get into a discussion about Polemarchus' interpretation of what Simonides thought justice was.

And what they come to, through a long question and answer period, is: Is there any way that something that's good could produce anything that's not good? Could justice itself produce in something else, something that's not just? Just as, he says, there's no way that if we harmed something, it would be less good in its nature; that if we harmed a horse, it would be less good in horse quality; if we harmed a dog, it would be less good in dog quality. So, if we were to harm humans, it would be less good in terms of justice. And so it couldn't be the case that something good—that justice—could actually bring about injustice in something else.

Strauss's Interpretation of Thrasymachus

So when they finally realize that, it's at that point that this character Thrasymachus jumps in, which is who I really want to introduce. Because this Thrasymachus character is who Leo Strauss has an interpretation of, different than what any sane human being would gather from reading this. But this is just a little bit of what Socrates says about Thrasymachus jumping into the argument, after they've just decided that justice could do no harm to anyone.

"Now Thrasymachus, even while we were conversing, had been trying several times to break in and lay hold of the discussion but he was restrained by those who sat by him who wished to hear the argument out. But when we came to a pause after I had said this, he couldn't any longer hold his peace. But gathering himself up like a wild beast he hurled himself upon us as if he would tear us to pieces. And Polemarchus and I were frightened and fluttered apart.

"He bawled out in our midst, What balderdash is this that you have been talking, and why do you Simple Simons truckle and give way to one another? But if you really wish, Socrates, to know what the just is, don't merely ask questions or plume yourself upon controverting any answer that anyone gives—since your acumen has perceived that it is easier to ask questions than answer them—but do you yourself answer and tell what you say the just is?"

And so, he immediately disrupts this discussion, and he demands that Socrates tell him what the answer is. But he rules out—he says what Socrates is not allowed to say: "And



The LaRouche Youth Movement, in campus and political events nationwide (here, in Sacramento), have encountered and confronted the numerous "Straussians" in university faculties and think-tanks, especially over the meaning of Plato's dialogues for human society today. Commentator Danny Bayer is a leader of the LaRouche Youth in California.

don't you be telling me that it is that which ought to be, or the beneficial or the profitable or the gainful or the advantageous, but express clearly and precisely whatever you say. For I won't take from you any such drivel as that!"

And so Socrates asks him, Well, how can I tell you? You're ruling these things out. If you were to ask me what 12 is, would you not let me say three times four, or one times 12, or two times six? So Socrates says, I think that since you are ruling certain things out, you already know what the answer is.

And after much prodding, finally Thrasymachus says, Okay, I will tell you what justice is. "Harken and hear then, I affirm that the just is nothing else than the advantage of the stronger. Well, why don't you applaud? Nay, you'll do anything but that." And so Socrates then starts to inquire of him about this concept of justice, because, I mean, it's not much of a concept of justice. He's saying, all it is, is the advantage of the stronger.

So he begins by getting at, what if the advantage of the stronger—what if they rule people to do something that isn't in their best interest? So, eventually he comes to say, No, I guess if they make a mistake, then it's ruling in the ruler's best interest, that's what justice is. And so Socrates, through this whole exchange, really turns Thrasymachus on his head at every corner, and he gets him to basically just give up. Thrasymachus realizes that he doesn't have much of a leg to stand on in the argument, because he is trying to say that it's ruling in the ruler's interest. But yet, Socrates is able to show that every time you have some kind of art, that the art of medicine doesn't rule for the interest of medicine, but it pro-

vides for the body. And, that horsemanship isn't for horsemanship, but it rules for horses. And so, in this, then, finally, Thrasymachus just decides to basically be quiet.

Now, every time that I've talked to somebody who has actually read this, without maybe some severe interaction from some professors, people really get and understand the idea in reading through it. I mean, I had to summarize it very shortly, but it really comes across that Socrates is this reasonable character, and Thrasymachus is this raving fascist, who really gets much more nasty than what I just said. By the end of it, he gets really nasty.

And so, through what Strauss writes in *The City and Man*—it's really designed not to be read—to not get through it. I mean, there's a whole lot of things where the writing, and the way it's put together, is in such a way, that you are intended to put it down. But, if you actually do make it to the part where he starts talking about Thrasymachus, he begins to go through pages of promotion of Socrates—it seems. He starts out saying, “When Thrasymachus begins to speak”—this is Leo Strauss now—“When Thrasymachus begins to speak, he behaves according to Socrates' lively description: like a raving beast. By the end of the first book he has become completely tame.”

That's true, I guess. “He has been tamed by Socrates. The action of the first book consists in a marvelous victory of Socrates.” And so, Leo Strauss talks for pages about this marvelous victory of Socrates over Thrasymachus; it seems as though he's siding with Socrates.

But there are a few things in it that are very odd. And they might slip by, but if you are paying attention you wonder why he says them in such a way. When he describes, “Glaucon is thoroughly displeased with Socrates' sham refutation of Thrasymachus' assertion,” it's strange. He doesn't call it Socrates' refutation of Thrasymachus any more. After a couple of pages now, he calls it a sham refutation. And he hasn't said anything about why it would be a sham, but yet, he's calling it a sham refutation.

And going on, finally he gets to a point where he really starts to say more of why he describes it as a sham refutation. His idea of the nature of justice—and for anyone who has read some Heidegger, some of the language may sound very familiar. I was recently reading through some, because Strauss is a student of Heidegger. Heidegger talked a lot about Plato, and very much from a secret kind of an approach. He was sort of a movie star of the professorship, dressed all in black, wowing and dazzling students with any kind of esoteric knowledge that he could throw out at them.

This is what Strauss says about this. It's a couple of sentences but—try and follow because this really gets at what he thinks of Thrasymachus: Strauss says: “The nature of justice is identical with its coming into being. Yet the origin of justice proves to be the goodness of doing injustice and the badness of suffering injustice. One can overcome this difficulty by saying that, by nature everyone is concerned only with his

own good and wholly unconcerned with anyone else's good, to the point that he has no hesitation whatever to harm his fellows in any way conducive to his own good.”

So now it sounds like he is saying something different than what Socrates is saying. Now he is saying, that it is actually better to be unjust. He says, “Since all men act according to nature,” and their nature is that they would try to do what's best for themselves and not care about others, “they all bring about a situation that is unbearable for most of them. The majority, that is, the weaklings, figure out that every one of them would be better off, if they agreed among themselves not to harm one another. Thus they begin to lay down laws. Thus, justice arose. Yet what is true of the majority of men is not true of him who is ‘truly a man,’ who can take care of himself and is better off if he does not submit to law or convention. But, even the others do violence to their nature by submitting to law and justice. They submit only from fear of the evil consequences of injustice, of consequences which presuppose the detection of injustice. Hence, the perfectly unjust man whose injustice remains completely concealed, who's therefore reputed to be perfectly just, leads the happiest life. Whereas the perfectly just man, whose justice remains completely unknown, who has the reputation of being completely unjust, leads the most miserable life. This implies that Thrasymachus is not a completely unjust man.” So says Strauss.

And so, what he gets at then, is he goes through a whole complicated thing of how, basically, Socrates knows all this stuff. He already knows. Yes, he did do a marvelous victory over Thrasymachus, but he knows that what Thrasymachus is saying is true and what Strauss is saying here about justice is true, that justice is just what Thrasymachus says it is. But what he is basically saying to Thrasymachus in this, is: Don't let the cat out of the bag. The masses of people need this stuff. And so we give it to the masses, even though we know the truth. And so, that's for just a brief introduction to what we are dealing with.

Tony Papert: Yeah, that is marvelous. It's very true.

Michele Steinberg: Okay, Tony Papert is here with us, and I think he is going to follow up on some of these things and go through some other areas of Strauss. I just want to add one thing, because in our research in putting this pamphlet, *The Children of Satan*, together at *EIR*, what did we find? Some of the leading people who came up with the lies—and they were total lies—about weapons of mass destruction in Iraq, about Saddam Hussein's connections to al-Qaeda, the people who came up with this doctored, completely false, intelligence information, are leading Straussians, who engage constantly in studies of how they can better perfect this kind of Darwinian survival of the fittest, the strongest. And that's what's running the policy of this country. So, Tony, why don't you take it from there.

Tony Papert: Yes, well, there's going to be loose ends



At one California political event in April, former Education Secretary and conservative Republican “chief moralist” William Bennett denied thrice that he had ever heard of Leo Strauss—when the event’s moderator “cracked” and admitted himself a confirmed Straussian.

in what we say, because we don’t know really, absolutely, the whole picture. And also, it’s rather complicated, and can’t all be said in a short radio show. But hopefully you’ll get the main idea, and some of the loose ends will begin to fill themselves in.

A Corner on the Truth

Start this way. It’s clear that the guys who launched this war—Rumsfeld, Cheney, so on—they have a problem. That, what everybody else is saying to them—in the United States and in other countries, whether France, Germany, or whatever—it just goes in one ear and out the other. They march to their own, different drummer. And, what you say about it, what I say about it, what all the retired generals say about it, what Colin Powell says about it, it just doesn’t make any difference. They obviously think it just doesn’t apply to them. That they are on a different level of some sort, and whatever we may say, from whatever background, or whatever reasons, it really makes no difference. They don’t even have to respond to it—of course as Rumsfeld shows: or, as he just blows up in rage. But he never responds to these objections.

Now, in the center of the war party, organizing it now for decades, you find students of this late Chicago University professor Leo Strauss (who died in 1973) as the key people. Both his students, the students of his students, and even their students—that’s the third generation—and even the fourth generation, is now in government.

People like Lewis Libby, the chief of staff of Vice President Cheney. Lewis Libby is a student of a student of Strauss. He is a student of Paul Wolfowitz, who is the Deputy Secretary of Defense under Rumsfeld, actually runs the Department of Defense day to day, who is himself a student of Allan Bloom, who was the top student of Leo Strauss. So these guys, whether they learned directly from Strauss or from one of these disciples, they are conscious Straussians. They know they are. As you’ll see, they are members of a kind of secret cult.

Abram Shulsky is the guy, when Rumsfeld became dissatisfied with all the intelligence from the CIA, which contradicted the reasons for which he wanted to launch a war—Rumsfeld, as many of you know, set up his own intelligence unit inside the Pentagon to give contrarian analysis to the CIA. The guy who he put in charge of that was Abram Shulsky, a conscious Straussian, a student of Straussians. It’s nothing that Shulsky doesn’t know; he is very aware of this. His whole life, his whole internal life, is Strauss. Similarly, on the ideological side, the famous names of conservatives, neo-conservatives and so-called: William Kristol, of the *Weekly Standard*; John Podhoretz of the *New York Post*. These are conscious Straussians, students of, in this case, again, students of students of Leo Strauss.

So they are living on a whole other level. And what Michele says, what I say, what LaRouche says, what anybody says who’s really knowledgeable in the area—in which they are going in and creating, as James Woolsey says, “World War IV”: They just shut it out, they don’t have to listen to it. They’re hearing something else. They don’t hear us, they don’t have to hear us.

What they think—and this is what was implied, if you listen to the sort of undertones of what Danny was reporting—what they think is, that, they know the secret, real truth. They know it through an essentially secret process of transmission from Leo Strauss to Wolfowitz, Bloom, whoever, wherever they got it; through a secret transmission of knowledge, they know the real truth. The rest of us, of course, don’t know it; and not only that, we’re not capable of understanding it. And not only that, if we were to hear the real truth, we are actually inferior humans—you can believe this or not but, we’re actually fundamentally inferior kinds of persons to them. We are incapable of dealing with the truth. So, not only is there no point in telling us the truth, because we wouldn’t understand it; there’s actually, it would be a very bad idea for us to learn the truth, because if we knew the truth we would just go mad and go crazy. So, only they can handle these deep truths. The rest of us are not able to do so.

Now, basically, I came at this thing, and in the pamphlet I go into it more, but, I myself came at this thing in the early 1990s, through a book which had been a best seller in the late 1980s, called *Closing of the American Mind*, by Allan Bloom, who’s an American from Indiana who turns out to be the leading student of Leo Strauss in the United States. I, and

others in the LaRouche movement, read Bloom's book during the '90s and were attracted to things in there. He seemed to be in sincere and heartfelt opposition to the counterculture. He saw that nothing is being taught in universities, that the courses are being successively diluted until really they don't teach them anything at all. And, I opposed the counterculture, and I agreed with that about universities, and I saw Bloom as a potential ally in what, for me and for some others, was a pretty dark period.

There was a disturbing thing throughout that book—and it's just the kind of thing that Danny described in Strauss's book. He had throughout the book, very emphatic statements, which seemed not to jibe with the rest of what he was saying, and which never really went anywhere. And so they were sort of meaningful hints, which he was continually dropping. But I could never figure out what he was hinting at. And in my, really, mystification at this, I began to look around among other things. I tried to read Strauss's book but, just like Danny characterized, others, I couldn't make it through all this verbiage in his books, and I just gave up on that which Danny has persevered through, at least some of it.

But I found, in our LaRouche association, various imprints of Leo Strauss, which were equally as mysterious as these dark hints. As I said in that pamphlet, we had a member who taught a Plato seminar, which had some good things in it, but it had these similar kinds of dark hints that were never explained. One which stuck in people's minds, was how he would always talk about how Socrates "seduced" the young men. Obviously; you know, eh; what does that mean? But he would never explain what it meant.

Strauss Is Teaching People To Lie

I was similarly put on to St. John's College in Annapolis, Maryland, where a St. John's student, or former student, told me what they had done in a Plato dialogue class, in which the teacher had counted every word in the dialogue—up to, whatever, a hundred thousand words—to show the class the central word in the dialog, like word number 50,000 out of 100,000; with the idea that the central word somehow was linked to the central concept in the dialog, which is like mystical cabalism, but which I saw Strauss had done. So, basically, I was struggling with these different elements, and then at some time during that period of the '90s I got to read Shadia Drury. I've never met her, but Shadia Drury's first book about Strauss came out in 1988. It's called *The Political Ideas of Leo Strauss*. And what she explained, is what was obvious, really, as soon as she did, that Strauss was communicating, regardless of the content of what he was teaching—which Danny got into some of the content, actually I can go into more—but regardless of the content of what he was teaching, on the first level he was actually, by his example, teaching people to lie. Because, all his books, his 16 books, are nothing but a bunch of deliberate lies; namely, that they're set up to delude the great majority of people who, as I said, in Strauss's

view, are incapable of appreciating the truth. The attempt is to make sure that they put down the book, and before they put it down, they see in the book familiar exhortations—be good, follow the Ten Commandments, be patriotic, be loyal, believe in God. And then, with that, they put the book down. The very few who are, in Strauss's view, qualified to understand the truth, read on and they see hints of precisely the opposite. Precisely the opposite, that virtue, morality, and, in general, "the good," are nothing but an illusion created for the great mass of mankind who are incapable of dealing with the truth and need fictions, like religion and morality, to keep them in line and to keep them behaved. What Nietzsche called—and Strauss is purely a Nietzschean—"the herd." What Nietzsche also called "the slaves."

One of the most illuminating things that Shadia Drury dug up, was a public debate, in print, between two leading Straussians of decades, people who had studied with Strauss for literally 30, 40 years. This debate started in the *Claremont College Review*, I think, in '84, and continued a little while in the *National Review* in '84 or '85—the exact dates are in the pamphlet. What you had, was that a leading Strauss student, still around, Thomas Pangle, had written an introduction to an anthology of a book by Strauss students. And in his introduction—and this will be familiar to you from what Danny just said—Pangle said, in somewhat sealed, Delphic language, that Socrates believed that moral virtue was something distinct from intellectual virtue, the virtue of the philosopher. Therefore the implication is that the philosopher can be a good philosopher or a great philosopher without moral virtue—which is certainly an odd idea to anybody who's read Plato, except for these guys.

Michele Steinberg: They turn it completely upside down.

Tony Papert: Right. Pangle also said, as the debate continued, that Strauss had maintained—again, he said it in a somewhat concealed way—that philosophy and science had disproven the existence of God.

So, that was Thomas Pangle.

'Philosophers' and 'Gentlemen'

Another leading Straussian, a prolific author, still around, very old now, Harry Jaffa, wrote to *Claremont College Review*—that's where he came from, Claremont College—and said, this is completely wrong, this violates everything I learned from Strauss during my more than 30 years of studies with him. And you, Pangle, are portraying Strauss as a Nietzschean.

So the two of them debated back and forth on this, and also on the question of the United States of America, because Pangle said, that for Strauss the United States of America was an aberration, and he said it in a more Delphic way. Jaffa, on the other side, said that he knew Strauss for 30 years, and Strauss had prized and valued the Declaration of Independence and the American Constitution.



German-born fascist philosopher Leo Strauss, in his long career at the University of Chicago, St. John's College and Claremont College, "sent all his best students to Paris to study under Alexandre Kojève," the syndicalist fascist and enthusiast of "purgative violence." These students included Allan Bloom, the Straussian who helped fill university philosophy departments with Straussians.

So, how is it possible that these two guys who were studying with Strauss—actually they were studying at the same time—could have heard such opposite things? Well, the answer is, that he taught different things to different people. And actually, if you take a book which I use in that pamphlet, *Children of Satan*, but not this aspect of it—take Allan Bloom's translation of the *Republic*, which he published first in '68 and republished in '91. In the preface to the translation he says, in his own words, that reading Plato in a group is great, it's fine, but you're not really going to get very far that way. What you have to do is read it in a group and then those "few smart young men"—and it's always young men or boys, not women or girls or people—those "few smart young men" who really are in a position to understand it, who you identify from this public discussion, you bring aside and teach them individually, one on one.

Of course, this is what he thinks Socrates did too. But this is what Strauss did; this is what Bloom did. And one of the reasons they taught them individually, one on one, is because they taught different things to different people. They believed—and this, again, if you know what you're looking for, you'll find this very much in Bloom and in Strauss—they believed that what Nietzsche called the "superman," and Nietzsche also called it the "next man," Strauss and Bloom, who are Nietzscheans, they change the terminology, they call it the "philosopher." It's the "superman," or the "philosopher," who is the only one who's qualified to understand the truth, and all other human beings are basically sheep. But the "philosophers" cannot rule alone. They need various other kinds of people to serve them. And one of the kinds of people they need to serve them is what Strauss calls "gentlemen."

One thing, by the way, is the Straussians always recognize each other by this strange terminology of Strauss. It's like a masonic handshake.

So, the "philosophers" need "gentlemen." "Gentlemen" are part of the crowd of mass of stupid human beings who sincerely believe in public service—morality, benevolence, doing good, and the like. Think, for instance, of—William Bennet, is one of them. Think of William Bennet's *Book of Virtue*, which he wrote in order to convince children to be virtuous. These guys believe in public service. Many of them enter government. In government they try to carry out these nice things, but also, maintain a loyalty to the "philosophers"—Leo Strauss, Allan Bloom, Paul Wolfowitz—who taught them all these good things that they know. They become people in government who will take the advice of the "philosophers."

Michele Steinberg: Okay, we are going to move to questions. Both of you have given people a lot to think about. I'm going to go first to the e-mail, and then to Adam, who has some questions and also some anecdotes about this 2,500-year-old battle between truth and the manipulation of people. This is what's going on today. This is what we need to free the American population from, the tyranny that we are under.

So, the first question. Danny, I'm going to ask you to take this on, and if Tony wants to add anything. It's from Michael in Philadelphia. "Hello, my name is Michael and my question is, how can someone be a student of Leo Strauss and not be able to foresee what kind of fraud Leo Strauss's philosophy consists of?"

Danny Bayer: I think a lot of that is this idea of the different things to different people. That there might be some people that think they are learning things, like this guy Harry Jaffa, they are learning goodness and virtue, and these sorts of things. So some of the people who are maybe being groomed for positions of, not being the "philosophers," not being the Paul Wolfowitz crowd that is actually making the decisions, but maybe for a public post—like William Bennett, education tsar or something like this—these people, then, can talk about these good things in a kind of simplified version. Whereas, they are really being groomed to basically go to these people to find out what they should do with their decisions, but where they have some nice things that they can say, and so they think they got this from Strauss. And in reality, they are being trained to come ask the real people for the kinds of decisions they should make. Maybe Tony has something to add to that, but that's kind of my view of why you would have some of the people duped in such a way.

Tony Papert: I agree, and it's also because the educational standards in all our schools are so dismal, that you have some guys who are in this respect deliberately teaching people to lie. But the general level is so low, frankly, that they don't really stand out like a sore thumb as they would in a more healthy situation.

The academic process of going for a PhD, even if it's not under Strauss, is a kind of brainwashing, where you have to regurgitate the accepted opinions about everything. Right? So that's how you get a PhD.

"What did so-and-so think?"

Well, it's all nonsense. Who cares what he thought?

"No, you can't say that. You have to memorize what he said."

Once you get your PhD, then you're allowed to say maybe a little of it is nonsense, but not now. So, it's in this general brainwashing environment, they flourish, and they have taken over department after department in university after university, which was deliberately manipulated by Strauss during his lifetime; by Bloom during his lifetime, as described in Saul Bellows' book *Ravelstein*; and is being deliberately manipulated now.

Michele Steinberg: Thank you. I'm going to go to Adam in Philadelphia.

Adam Sturman: Well, here in Philadelphia, we did an intervention on one of these Straussians at Temple University. The story goes, about two weeks ago one of our part-time organizers here, Heather—I believe she's been on the show before, she goes to Temple University—found a flyer hanging up in the Political Sciences Department. The leaflet had a picture of Raphael's *School of Athens*, and it had a closeup of Plato pointing up to the heavens and right under it the name of the presentation was, "The Prologue of Theaetetus and the Problems of Knowledge"—I believe that was close to the name. It was being given by this professor named Paul Stern. We thought that this was a little bit funny. It sounded like this Paul Stern guy was a Straussian. So we went to a Straussian.net website and, sure enough, Paul Stern is a practicing Straussian at Orsinus College. He teaches political science, and he was invited to come to Temple University and give this presentation.

So, last Wednesday, we gathered about five of our youth organizers here, and we decided to intervene on him. Now, when we got to the room, it was a very small meeting, there was only about eight students there and four professors. There was five of us, so we actually constituted a large part of this meeting. But anyway, this guy Paul Stern gave a speech for about an hour—and it's really very true what Danny was saying, that you start listening to this guy speak and you just, you want to leave the room, because you can't follow anything that this guy is saying. Mr. Papert is right, you're listening to all this hogwash come out of his mouth, but then he'll say certain things that sort of stick out in your mind, that are just very odd. For instance, the way we did the intervention, was to just take up all the question and answer period. We started cornering Mr. Stern on this question of truthfulness, and does truth actually exist in the universe. One of the full-time organizers here named Ed, brought up the *Meno* dialogue. The *Meno* dialogue is where they are having a discussion about,

where does knowledge come from. Socrates has an idea that all your knowledge is already contained in your soul, and when you make a discovery, you are recollecting that knowledge which you already knew.

As soon as Ed asked this question, Paul Stern says, Well, I think in that dialogue that Socrates is being a ventriloquist. Which I thought was quite odd, because I use the *Meno* dialogue constantly on the street, as a good pedagogical for young people. And I told Mr. Stern that I don't believe that, because I do this all the time and I'm no ventriloquist, everyone comes up with the same answer.

Some of the other interesting stuff he said was—you see, this guy was keeping his cards hidden. He wasn't putting them on the table. One of the first questions we confronted him on—oh, Stern, I forgot to mention, is the faculty advisor to Hillel at Orsinus College, which is the Jewish student group. So anyway, we said, you're the head of Hillel at Orsinus College, and you're a Straussian. Doesn't that conflict with your view, because Strauss was a student of Carl Schmitt [the legal apologist for the Nazis]? And he said, Well, I'm not as angry as you think I should be, because I don't agree with your analysis of the connection between Schmitt and Strauss.

Another thing that this guy said toward the end, he started bringing out—more and more of his views were coming into plain view. He said Socrates derived his love of philosophy from the emotion of Eros, which is erotic love. My girlfriend Michele jumped right in afterwards and said, No, Socrates derived his love of philosophy from agapē. And Paul Stern said, No, there is no concept of agapē in the Platonic dialogues. So that was something else odd that he said. And right afterwards, he said, Well, I only go by the words on the page. At first this guy said, Well, I don't know who Carl Schmitt is, I know very little about this guy. He was being very, very secretive, and his speech was completely dry, completely academic. After we did the intervention, I was walking back to the car and I was thinking to myself: What idea was this guy actually trying to convey to the class? And I couldn't figure it out. He didn't say a single thing that made sense.

So, my question is—I have been thinking about this for quite a while, and I've come to a pretty good understanding of this, but I think it's good for the people listening, for organizers. But you run into this question a lot, where people try to deny the connection between Leo Strauss and Carl Schmitt. For instance, one of the professors who was in the room during this presentation, he jumped in at a certain point and said, Well, if you read Leo Strauss's essay, introduction to Carl Schmitt's book called *The Concept of the Political*, there's a certain part of that book where Strauss actually says that Carl Schmitt is wrong. So, this is the type of thing, where they say, Well, Carl Schmitt and Strauss, they were students—I mean, one was a teacher the other was a student—but, Leo Strauss really didn't completely agree with Carl Schmitt. I'd like you

to comment, and to make that connection really clear in people's minds.

Tony Papert: The pamphlet that we just put out that Michele referred to, *The Children of Satan*, has a very good rundown on Carl Schmitt and who he was—by Barbara Boyd. In brief, he was the John Ashcroft [U.S. Attorney General] of the Weimar Republic and of the Nazi government. He was the man who wrote the emergency law under which Hitler became a dictator, after the Reichstag Fire. And then, in part as a result of that, he was taken into the Nazi administration as a high official; he was a member of the Prussian State Council. But, in addition to that, unofficially, he was the chief legal authority of Nazi Germany until the very final period, when he lost his positions.

He was roughly 11 years older than Strauss, and as Adam said, Schmitt wrote a very small book, or a long article, called *The Concept of the Political*, around 1930—I don't know the exact year. And what he said there was very simple, and familiar to you from neo-cons today and Ashcroft and so forth. He said that the concept of the political is the concept that there is an enemy. You must have an enemy. There must be an enemy. Actually, in Bloom's so-called interpretation of Plato, he says the same thing. You can't have government and society without an enemy. So, there's got to be an enemy, always. That's what Schmitt said.

Now, Strauss wrote a review of the book, which was not much shorter than the book, which, typical Strauss, it was quite devious. He didn't say, I agree. He didn't say, I disagree. He said there's an ambiguity in the formulation of Schmitt, and he went on about the ambiguity. But, regardless of what you or I might think about it, Schmitt was so happy with the review by Strauss, that he got it published in the same journal that had published his book, and he became friends with Strauss, even though Schmitt was a big anti-Semite and Strauss's parents were Jewish—although Strauss himself was an atheist.

So, they became friends. Schmitt encouraged Strauss in the study of Thomas Hobbes. They collaborated around that. And then, when Strauss's institute in Berlin, that he was working for at the time, began to run out of money—it was called the Institute of Jewish Science at Berlin; he wanted to get a Rockefeller fellowship so he could continue to stay alive and support himself—Schmitt recommended him for a Rockefeller fellowship. He got the fellowship. And then Strauss continued to write letters to Schmitt right up through the period that Schmitt had already joined the Nazi Party and was being brought into the government of Prussia by Göring. Strauss's last letter to Schmitt was July 10, 1933, where Schmitt was already a Nazi Party member and being brought into the Prussian government. And Strauss said to him, I have more things to say about your book *Concept of the Political*, I want to thank you again for the Rockefeller Fellowship, and I'd like you to help me get another job, which is as editor of the collected works of Hobbes. So, as we say in the pamphlet, it



The “most notorious” of the Straussians, Paul Wolfowitz, because he is Deputy Secretary of Defense and chief of the neo-conservative cabal in the Defense Department and National Security Council. There are many others, as Tony Papert and the LaRouche Youth organizers explain.

was Schmitt who was Strauss's most important sponsor in his career.

Michele Steinberg: Thank you, Tony. Now I am going to go to questions from France. There's a LaRouche Youth Movement meeting going on right now in Rennes. They are listening in. They have three questions, from Kevin, David, and Julienne. Let's go to Kevin's first: “When we use the term ‘Satanic,’ does that mean the negation of the Christian idea of man born in the image of God?”

Tony Papert: Absolutely. Nietzsche was a total anti-Christian. He wrote a book called *The Anti-Christ*. He was referring to himself as either the anti-Christ or the anti-Christian. And Strauss agreed with this I'm quite sure, although he didn't completely spell it out in anything I've seen. But, they both agreed that religion is nonsense, but it is needed to control the masses, even though it is nonsense. They both thought that Christianity was a particularly ridiculous religion and should be gotten rid of, because the idea of agapē, which was cited earlier by Adam, is, in Nietzsche's view, and Strauss's, it's nonsense, there's no such thing. Also, the idea of the unlimited worth of the individual is nonsense. Some people are worth a lot—Strauss says it clearly—some people are worth a lot, some worth a little, and some in between. There's no intrinsic worth of a human individual, per se, and so on. So, for all these reasons, they think Christianity is ludicrous and should be replaced. I mean, for the elite, the “supermen,” like themselves, don't need any religion. They know the truth: that there is no God, there is no right and wrong. But, for the masses of sheep who need these illusions, they should have more of a fire and brimstone type of religion than Christianity—what Strauss called “gods of shattering awe.” They should have fierce, angry gods, who will keep them in line, like the gods of Pat Robertson.

Michele Steinberg: I have a question exactly on that point

from B. Abercrombie, questioning Strauss's philosophy and the fundamentalists'. "Is there a cross-over between the Strauss networks and those who promote the teachings of John Nelson Darby?"—I'd add, among others. Abercrombie says, "Many middle-aged boomers who have been attracted to Christian fundamentalism are hoping this [Iraq] war spreads, as they believe it is prophesized in the Bible. They are not concerned with the war. This is a dangerous mentality under the present conditions. This fundie mentality is spreading fast among boomers here in the South." Tony, you want to continue? And then Danny, if you've got something to add.

Tony Papert: This is one of the areas, to be frank, where I don't have the total answer, by any means. The closest I can get, besides what I have already said, is in this pamphlet, "The Children of Satan." On page 13, Jeff Steinberg quotes Bill Kristol, who is one of the leading neo-conservative gurus of Washington, who is a Straussian. And what he said, is, one of the main teachings of Strauss is that all politics are limited and none of them is really based on the truth. So, there is a certain philosophic disposition where you have some distance from these political fights. You don't take yourself or your cause as seriously as you would if you thought it was 100% truth. Political movements are always full of partisans fighting for their opinion. But that's very different from the truth.

So what that means, is that these guys are willing to use the lunacy of a fundamentalist for their own purposes—more than willing. To them, since none of these beliefs that most people share have any truth to them at all, it's up to you which one you use and which you don't.

It reminds me of this scene from Schiller's *Don Carlos* where the Confessor says, Well, I'm using the King's love for a whore, basically, to control him, because we are allowed to use these passions to control people in our interests. In the interests, so-called, of the Church, but it's not really the Church.

That much I can say, but certainly, Strauss didn't believe in fundamentalism, or anything of this sort. His inner core of students don't either. They think it's laughable. Obviously, they are perfectly willing to use it in their interests.

Michele Steinberg: I want to stay on this another minute and go back to Adam, because I think that also gets to the fight that you described at Temple University, when Stern was saying there is only eros in Socrates and *The Republic*, and Michele, your girlfriend, said, No, there's agapē. Do you want to elaborate on that concept of agapē that Lyn talks about all the time?

Adam Sturman: Well, the Greeks had three different words for the idea of love, and, I guess, three different ideas. The first one was eros, which is erotic love. The second one, I forget the Greek word, but, the love you feel toward your child or family. And the third one is the love of humanity, which is agapē—which is really the idea that the LaRouche Youth Movement really runs on. This idea that if you want to



Strauss's well-known epigone at the University of Chicago and Yale, Allan Bloom, who taught Straussian notions to Paul Wolfowitz. Papert explains, "The Alan Bloom whom I and others had seen through his The Closing of the American Mind, was not the real Alan Bloom at all."

make a profound change in history and in culture and in society as a whole, you need to actually love everyone. If you're organizing on the street, even if somebody walks up and screams and yells at you, you still have to approach it from the standpoint that this person is a human being; and even though they are acting a little bit crazy right now, they are doing so against their will. So you want to try and find that goodness that's within everyone, and I think that is one of the things that the Straussians just—there's many things that they just don't understand, but that's really one of the things that they try to destroy, this idea that love doesn't always have to do with physical pleasure. That love can actually be a love of ideas and a love of actually doing something for future humanity.

It was really funny that Stern actually said that. That was one of the last questions we asked him and, like I said, he really wasn't talking about any of this throughout the speech. He only started bringing out some of his ideas toward the very end. So, these Straussians—I mean, they are incredibly sneaky. Even if they say that they are not Straussians, or even if they pretend like they don't know who Carl Schmitt is, they actually do. I think, as a whole, our youth movement actually should be looking for more of these interventions to do, because I have a feeling that these Straussians are all over the place.

Actually I have a question. I wanted to know if there's more connections between Strauss, Schmitt, and the Frankfurt School.

Tony Papert: Yes, there are. It's interesting. What Strauss and the Frankfurt School have in common—it's something I should have said earlier, and it's well stated in our pamphlet. Naive people tend to think that because a guy is Jewish—Strauss's parents were observant Jews; he was an atheist—he couldn't possibly be a Nazi. But, it just happens to be untrue.

There were some Jews who, as Lyndon LaRouche wrote in the pamphlet, who would have gotten party cards, and in fact, been high-level Nazi officials, if they had not been Jews. Because they were Jews, they couldn't get a party card, they couldn't be officials, they couldn't stay in Nazi Germany. Many of them came to the United States, imported by, actually, pro-Nazi people here, to spread Nazism or Nazi philosophy under various Delphic names in the United States. And the Frankfurt School came over and did that from a supposed leftist point of view. And Strauss came over and did it from a supposed rightist point of view.

So, they're always "fighting" each other. In fact, Jacob Klein, who was Strauss's best friend, and the Dean of St. John's College at Annapolis for many years in the '50s, when Hannah Arendt, who's a leader of the Frankfurt School, came to St. John's College, Klein walked out on her. He never explained why, but all his admirers said, Oh, that's because she was a Nazi, he walked out. But he was a buddy with Strauss who was a Nazi. So, the reason he walked out—I mean he may have had his own reasons—but the fact is, they were bringing in pretty much the same thing, one under a left-wing label and one under a right-wing label. And the result is that, as you say in the nursery rhyme, between the two they licked the platter clean. You had to hire a bunch of Straussians, because they had all these academic references. But then, to be impartial, since they are right wingers, you have to hire a bunch of left wingers from the Frankfurt School, and that fills the whole faculty, and so there's no room for anyone else—to exaggerate slightly.

Danny Bayer: Isn't it two sides of the same coin?

Tony Papert: Yes.

Danny Bayer: Theodor Adorno and these guys are always taught that they are Heidegger's children. And much like Strauss, also studied Heidegger. So, if you can manipulate people from a global, political standpoint—. Geopolitics are much easier to run if you can convince people that they're just a bunch of slave animals, that are really nothing more than slave chattel. The Frankfurt School was manipulated a lot around the idea that their leftist socialist revolution couldn't take hold as long as there were these Classical, Western traditional values. So, they were manipulated to fight for an empire by trying to eliminate individualism. And then you just put, as the caretakers of the Classical tradition, the people that are the last people you would want to have it in their hands, and then you have both sides, and then they end up at the New School together. I think Theodore Adorno taught at the New School?

Tony Papert: Yes.

Michele Steinberg: Perfect control. I'm going to get back to the French e-mail because there's a very important question that's posed here from Julienne: "Do we know people outside the United States, for instance, in Europe, who have connections with Strauss, or close to the Straus-

sians' ideology?"

Tony Papert: Yes, there's a very important connection. The Strauss school was not actually just a Strauss school. It was a kind of a bipolar arrangement, not in the psychological sense, although that, too. But it was kind of a two-sided arrangement here between Strauss at Chicago and a man named Kojève at Paris, Alexandre Kojève. His real name was Kojevnikov. He was an emigré Russian, who was a Bolshevik; emigrated in 1920 to study under Jaspers in Heidelberg; met Strauss. They became lifelong friends.

Strauss sent all his best students to Paris to study under Kojève. If you look at Saul Bellow's *Ravelstein*, really a bio of Bloom, one thing which Bellow does not explain is why it was that Bloom—who was in the book, is called Ravelstein, who was a Jewish guy from Indiana, who was a professor under Strauss—why Bloom was equally at home in Paris as in Chicago, and actually had more friends in Paris than in Chicago. The reason, it turns out, was that Strauss sent Bloom to Paris in '53, to study under Kojève. And he stayed there until '68, when Kojève died.¹

Michele Steinberg: I have a question. I'm going to answer part of it, and then there'll be other comments I'm sure. This is from Tim Hollingsworth in California, who asks, "How well is Strauss known in political and philosophical circles? Is it just a secret kept within a few clandestine groups?"

For a list of Straussians, I'm going to refer people especially to Jeff Steinberg's article in *The Children of Satan* pamphlet which has been put out by Lyndon LaRouche's LaRouche in 2004 campaign. In Steinberg's piece, called "The Ignoble Liars Behind Bush's Deadly Iraq War," he names who they are. Among the Straussians are William Kristol, the editor of the *Weekly Standard*. He's the man, for example, when George W. Bush decided to go the United Nations, who wrote an essay and said, "Okay, we lost this one, we wanted a unilateral war, without going to the United Nations, but, he decided to go to that wimpy United Nations and ask these weak countries for their opinion, so, we're going to give them 105 days, after which, we're going to war."

Well, it wasn't 105 days; it was more like 135 days, or something around there, but you get the picture. Kristol is a Straussian. The most notorious Straussian—and I say notorious because he is actually in the highest level position in the Bush Administration—is Paul Wolfowitz, Deputy Secretary of Defense; crucial voice for war, crucial liar.

When I saw him last week in the midst of all of the bloodshed and agony that the people of Iraq are being put through, as bad as anything that they suffered under the recent years' dictatorship, Wolfowitz was saying, "We need a government of the Iraqi people, by the Iraqi people, for the Iraqi people";

1. *EIR* has developed significantly more material on Alexandre Kojève since this interview. See *EIR*, May 30, 2003.

when, in fact, Paul Wolfowitz has designed a government which is made up of a general who is tied to the right wing of the Israeli Defense Forces butchers, and so forth—you get the picture. And Wolfowitz, in a way, exemplifies what Danny was talking about, what Strauss talks about in *The City and Man*: the thoroughly unjust man who is held up in a position of great power, in the U.S. government, and we're all supposed to venerate him.

And so, these Straussians are all over the place. Richard Perle is another one. Clarence Thomas, on the Supreme Court. Lewis Libby, the Chief of Staff for Cheney. Abram Shulsky, we mentioned before as the person who cooked the books on the intelligence. So, they're all over the place. I would say that the influence is huge, and Strauss is very well known. But, the secret is, no one has actually put out the information, that this gang of neo-conservatives, who have been together for about 30 years now, since Strauss's death, I would say, that they are a coherent group like this. Tony, you know that story about Bloom and Wolfowitz at the end of the [1991] Iraq war. Could you share that with the listeners?

Tony Papert: Sure. This is from Saul Bellow's book *Ravelstein*. There may be omissions, deliberate and not deliberate, but I'm convinced that what's there is absolutely true. He says that Bloom, in his apartment in Chicago, didn't have a telephone. He had a kind of, what Bellow describes, sort of round-aboutly, as a custom-made telephone switchboard, because his brood—remember, Bloom died in 1992, but during his life his enormous crowd of followers, students, etc., were continually calling him. He couldn't just use a regular telephone. He had to have a device where a bunch of them could call in at once. He could have some on hold, some on conference calls, so on and so forth. This he did all day. His teaching load was very light. What he was doing, was discussing people's love life, their careers, managing their careers, through graduate school—like Wolfowitz, who wound up very early in government. Also younger people, getting them even into high schools, universities, and so forth. Their love lives, matching them up, and politics. So, Bellow describes a call from Wolfowitz in '91, who told Bloom that, tomorrow, Bush, Sr. is going to announce that we're not going on to Baghdad, and Bloom basically cursed out everyone as being cowards, everyone who had made that decision. That's in the book. But, what's cumulative, you see that this is what Bloom was doing. He was also one of the first to have the equivalent of a cell phone, so that he could take his important telephone calls anywhere.

Back to the original question, just one thing. It's sort of a bizarre thing now. It's a secret society which is so enormous that it's hard to be secret. The intervention that Danny was involved in in California shows that. You now have four to five generations pumping out up to a hundred PhDs each, taking over academia, taking over the governments. So they're all over the place. And of course, it is very well known, at the same time as it is secret. And I was intrigued by a report



"[Nazi university authority Martin] Heidegger talked a lot about Plato, and very much from a secret kind of an approach. . . . We came to the conclusion very quickly, that a lot of the professors espousing to be Platonists [in the United States today], were actually Aristoteleans teaching Platonism."

from California, where Danny and others confronted this former Secretary of Education, William Bennett, on the question, who denied knowing what Strauss taught, which if it's true, it probably means he's senile or forgetful. Then, during that discussion, the chairman of the meeting chimed in and said, Well, I'm a Straussian. So, they're all over the place, given the way they have churned them out and given them job promotion through academia, think-tanks, and from the think-tanks you get into the government.

Danny Bayer: It was very funny on this because, much like Adam was saying, they're sneaky. In this case, they had the crowd in the palm of their hand. William Bennett was saying, When I went to college, I thought that Strauss was the name of a pair of Levis. I have never read Strauss in my life. The crowd, they were laughing, and just thinking that we were completely insane. And then another question was asked by a member of the LaRouche Youth Movement, on justice, and it came back to Strauss again. And once again, the crowd was booing, you know, don't ask about Strauss, it has nothing to do with what we're doing. And then this, I guess, less trained moderator just burst in and had to defend Strauss head on, saying, "I'm a Straussian and there's no way what you are saying about Strauss is true, because he put the picture of the Declaration of Independence on the cover of his book, so he must like this stuff." It was completely absurd. This was to the astonishment of the audience, that then finds out that, Oh, wait a minute, they're not just making this stuff up.

Also, I looked on the Internet afterward, because this was on CSPAN a few times, and it was the case that some of these connections to William Bennett that I had seen articles and things of a few days before—or at least a few weeks before, where the links weren't there. Some of them might have been pulled intentionally. Some people may have been covering for their friend.

Volcker, Rumsfeld Out To Gut Civil Service

by Carl Osgood

It has now become apparent that the unconstitutional gutting of civil service protections under cover of “reform,” which Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld’s faction has been demanding, since the the Iraq War “hot phase” ended, is perhaps as much a product of Wall Street as it is of Rumsfeld’s Pentagon. By his own account, to a June 4 hearing of the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, Rumsfeld and former Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker worked together when the latter was chairman of the National Commission on the Public Service set up in 1988.

Indeed, much of the unlimited authority in Rumsfeld’s civil service “transformation” bill seems to draw from Volcker’s work. Volcker’s first commission grew out of a conference co-sponsored by the Brookings Institution and the American Enterprise Institute. In 1989, Volcker told the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee that “government can maximize its effective performance if cabinet officers and agency heads are given greater flexibility to administer their organizations”—subject, of course, to Presidential direction and Congressional oversight. He continued, “In short, we urge greater delegation of personnel authority and easier procedures for hiring and firing,” precisely the scrapping of civil service protections that Rumsfeld has demanded.

The Defense Secretary wants even more unchecked authority over the jobs of nearly 700,000 Defense Department employees, than Secretary Tom Ridge already has over the 160,000 Homeland Security employees. Rumsfeld’s bill is like the “civil service reform” carried out by the Nazis in 1934, and for the same purpose—to prevent traditional military considerations from obstructing the Secretary’s practice of pre-emptive war, and his definition of terrorist/military threats.

Volcker’s current vehicle, the New Commission on Public Service, also involving Brookings, released its report in January 2003, entitled “Urgent Business for America: Revitalizing the Federal Government for the 21st Century.” Among its recommendations, which extend to the entire Federal workforce, is that the entire government should be reorganized “into a limited number of mission-related executive departments,” the managers of each of which should have the authority “to develop management and personnel systems appropriate to their missions.” The Federal workforce should be “reshaped” to ensure “much higher levels of performance,” including “more flexible personnel management systems” to

meet agencies’ specific needs, and efforts to simplify and accelerate the recruitment of Federal employees. Again, much of this is reflected in the Pentagon proposal.

While Rumsfeld has enthusiastic support for his bill on Wall Street and in the House of Representatives, that has not been the case in the Senate. Governmental Affairs Committee Chairman Susan Collins (R-Me.), George Voinovich (R-Ohio), and Carl Levin (D-Mich.) have banded together to greatly tone down a version of civil service “reform” for DOD. Opening the June 4 hearing, Collins described the reworked bill as “allowing for a much-needed overhaul of a cumbersome, unresponsive system”; but it does require the DOD to work with the Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB) on an employee appeals process; and does not grant the Secretary authority to waive collective bargaining rights of employees, while placing a statutory limit of 180 days on resolving labor disputes. Collins pointedly told Rumsfeld that, since DOD has repeatedly said it does not desire to waive collective bargaining rights, “We take the Department at its word, and therefore, do not grant the broad authority it does not intend to use.”

Except John Breaux (D-La.) and George Allen (R-Va.), who had nothing but praise for the DOD proposal, every committee member expressed some skepticism over the implications of these new powers for a Secretary of Defense. Ted Stevens (R-Ak.) asked Rumsfeld, “I’ve got to ask you, what’s the rush?” He opined that we need to maintain a system that allows people to be career civil servants and be protected against political change above them. Richard Durbin (D-Ill.) raised four, barbed questions: “Is collective bargaining inconsistent with quality performance? Is membership in a union inconsistent with pursuing the goals of national security? Is our existing Federal workforce incapable of meeting the challenges of the 21st Century?” When Rumsfeld and Pentagon personnel chief David Chu complained that the MSPB appeals process takes too long, Daniel Akaka (D-Hi.) pointed out, to the contrary, that nearly 80% of cases are resolved within 90 days.

Also testifying was Bobby Harnage, president of the American Federation of Government Employees. He congratulated the committee for producing legislation “which substantially restrains the Department’s desire for a blank check to create a new personnel system.” The authorities being sought by the Pentagon “have profound implications” for the present merit-principle-based civil service system and he warned that, under the House version of the civil service reform, “No one will be able to hold the Secretary of Defense accountable for upholding the merit system if the legislation is passed; one must only hope and trust.” He also warned the committee that if the Senate accepts the House bill, now embedded in the fiscal 2004 defense authorization bill, “Congress will have relinquished its oversight and legislative role with regard to approximately 700,000 government personnel.”

Zakheim Grilled on Iraq Reconstruction

Congressional frustration with the tendency of top Pentagon officials not to answer questions was on display during a June 4 hearing of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Iraq reconstruction. The ire of several committee members was focused on Defense Department Comptroller Dov Zakheim, who, while not necessarily refusing to answer questions, was not providing the substance that some Senators were asking for.

Committee chairman Richard Lugar (R-Ind.), who has promised oversight hearings on Iraq, said at the outset that two of the issues the committee is interested in clarifying, include the degree of international contributions that have been offered for the reconstruction effort, and the degree to which Iraq's own resources are to be used to help finance that effort.

Before those issues were addressed, however, Joseph Biden (D-Del.) grilled Zakheim on the cost of maintaining the military deployment. Zakheim claimed that he would not be able to provide such an estimate until January of next year. Biden charged that the Pentagon does indeed have an estimate, but "if you're going to wait till next January to present us with a proposal, then in fact, that is, I would argue, irresponsible."

Chuck Hagel (R-Neb.) and Russ Feingold (D-Wisc.) continued the grilling. Hagel asked Zakheim about the total number of U.S. troops in Iraq. Zakheim at first claimed that the number was classified, then admitted under further questioning that there are 146,600 U.S. troops in Iraq. Feingold tried to find out what the U.S. goal was for donor financing of Iraq reconstruction. "Would you like to see the rest of the world do 90% of this or 10% of this," he asked. Zakheim replied, "I

think the realistic goal is to get them to contribute as much as we possibly can get them to." Feingold called that a "complete non-answer." "You must have some goal, here," he said. Zakheim replied, "I just don't think it's easily answered that way."

Republicans Exclude Child Tax Credit From Tax Bill

The battle over exclusion of an extension of the child tax credit to low-income households not otherwise eligible for it, from the tax cut bill passed last month, exploded into the open when House Majority Leader Tom DeLay (R-Tex.) reportedly said, on June 3, "There's a lot of other things that are more important than that. To me it's a little difficult to give tax relief to people who don't pay income taxes." House Democrats responded in the only way they could, by blocking action on minor bills under suspension of the rules, which require a two-thirds vote to pass. Rep. Rosa DeLauro (D-Conn.) said that "business as usual will stop" until Congress provides tax relief for the working poor. Business did stop for three suspension bills that day.

In the Senate, reaction was more bipartisan, with Olympia Snowe (R-Me.) and Blanche Lincoln (D-Ark.) working out a deal with Finance Committee Chairman Charles Grassley (R-Iowa) on a new tax package to include extending the child tax credit. On June 5, the Senate passed the package by a vote of 94-2. It includes a refundable child tax credit, and also addresses the marriage penalty. It provides a uniform definition of the word "child" in the tax code, and offsets to make up for the approximately \$10 billion cost of the bill. Senate Republicans were probably impressed by the fact,

pointed out by Democrats, that the original tax bill as written did not provide any benefit to military families with incomes of \$10,000 to \$25,000, in part because military personnel, especially those in combat zones, receive some special incentive pay which is not taxed (therefore, their taxable income was not high enough to receive the credit).

Even as the Senate was acting, DeLay was giving no sign that the House would take up the Senate bill. Instead, he promised another \$1 trillion in tax cut packages which may or may not include the child tax credit. However, DeLay may now be feeling pressure from a source he might not have expected it—the White House. White House spokesman Ari Fleischer told reporters on June 9 that President Bush "thinks it's a good idea" to provide assistance to low-income families, and that he hopes the House will take up and pass the Senate bill without amendment.

Ethanol Requirements Debated in Senate

The Senate resumed debate on the energy bill when it returned from the Memorial Day recess on June 3, and immediately got bogged down in an amendment, co-sponsored by Majority Leader Bill Frist (R-Tenn.) and Minority Leader Tom Daschle (D-S.D.), that would mandate the mixing of 5 billion gallons of ethanol in gasoline and diesel fuel by 2012. George Voinovich (R-Ohio), one of the supporters of the mandate, claimed it would reduce the U.S. trade deficit by \$34 billion, increase gross domestic product by \$156 billion, and create 214,000 jobs. He said that, in Ohio alone, the ethanol industry supports 192,000 jobs and contributes \$4.5 billion in net

farm income.

Opponents, mostly from non-corn-growing states on the East and West Coasts, charged that the mandate would only increase costs for consumers. Dianne Feinstein (D-Calif.) introduced two amendments to the mandate, to allow for suspension of the program if it causes economic or environmental damage, and to allow state governors to opt out of it. She said, "It will be extremely costly to ship large amounts of ethanol to California and other states." She cited estimates that the ethanol mandate will add an annual \$8.4 billion to gasoline costs over the next five years. She charged that the mandate concentrates too much control in the Midwest corn-growing states, and noted that Archer Daniels Midland produces 46% of the ethanol supply. Because the additional costs of the mandate will be passed on to drivers at the gas pump, "the ethanol mandate," Feinstein said, "amounts effectively to a hidden gas tax."

Feinstein's amendments were defeated, on votes of 35-60 and 34-62, as were subsequent attempts to place limits on the ethanol mandate. The underlying amendment adding the mandate to the bill, passed on June 5 by a vote of 68 to 28.

Next on the agenda is expanding oil drilling on public lands.

Comp Time Bill Pulled From House Floor by GOP

On June 5, the House Republican leadership decided not to take to the floor a bill to allow workers to "choose" compensatory time off in lieu of overtime pay, because they concluded that they did not have enough votes to pass the bill. A massive lobbying effort by organized labor apparently convinced a handful of moderate Republicans

from districts with heavy labor representation that they should oppose the bill, giving labor unions a rare victory in the GOP-controlled Congress.

An angry John Boehner (R-Ohio), chairman of the Education and the Workforce Committee, said, "Because of the campaign of lies waged by the leaders of organizations like the AFL-CIO, private sector working mothers and fathers continue to be denied the right to choose paid time off with their families instead of overtime pay. . . . We fully expected that we'll have another opportunity to pass this measure during the 108th Congress."

Democrats, who stayed unusually united on the bill, charge that it would undermine the 40-hour work week. Democratic members of Boehner's committee, in their minority report on the bill, wrote that the bill would give employers further incentives to cut costs, by delaying the payment of overtime pay, without forcing them to give employees the flexibility in their work schedules that the Republicans were claiming was the reason for the bill. House Minority Leader Nancy Pelosi (D-Calif.) said that what the Republicans are saying with their bill is "work for free, and then they will give you time off some other time in the future. Well, some of these companies are not even going to be there sometime in the future. So, we want the discretion to rest with the worker in that regard."

Senate GOP Bring In New Medicare Reform

On June 10, Senate Majority Leader Bill Frist (R-Tenn.) unveiled a new Medicare reform plan "that has, as its goal, to strengthen and improve Medicare, and at the same time, add a pre-

scription drug benefit that will be available to all seniors." He also unveiled an ambitious schedule designed to get the bill to President Bush's desk by the July 4 recess. He insisted that despite the ambitious schedule, the bill would go through the regular legislative process in a bipartisan way.

The plan departs from President Bush's proposal, in that beneficiaries will not have to participate in a health maintenance organization in order to get the drug benefit, thereby avoiding one of the Democratic objections to the earlier proposal. Finance Committee Chairman Charles Grassley (R-Iowa) and Olympia Snowe (R-Me.) emphasized that the plan does not undermine the traditional fee-for-service Medicare to provide the drug benefit. Snowe said that the plan "provides a substantial benefit," worth about \$400 billion, and "targets the subsidies to low-income seniors so that they will get the maximum benefit under this program." Frist admitted, however, that the plan does not help about 10 million senior citizens who are not defined as low income. "It is simply because," he said, "there's not enough money to pay for everything for everybody throughout."

Democrats are apparently split over the GOP plan. While Max Baucus (D-Mont.), the ranking member on the Finance Committee, has often partnered with Grassley on major legislation, Minority Leader Tom Daschle (D-S.D.) was quite negative. While promising that the Democrats would not filibuster the bill once it got to the Senate floor, he did describe it as "flawed seriously." He added, "There are many improvements that must be made in order for it to be acceptable to seniors." He promised that the Democrats plan to work through the legislative process to offer amendments to improve the bill.

Rate Cuts: Swindling the Suckers

In an e-mail, a constituent asked Lyndon LaRouche, the world's leading economist, a question occurring to many as the dollar falls: "If an aggressive round of interest rate cutting globally occurs to support the dollar, and if this is accompanied by prolonged price weakness, could we experience a sudden dramatic decline in gold prices?" LaRouche answered, "I think you may have touched upon a much more important issue, than you, perhaps, recognized. I shall now present you with a summary of the immediately threatened situation, which I have been reviewing with some leading experts. . . .

"The Bush Administration's and Greenspan's recent turn toward a radical lowering of the discount rate, is probably one of the greatest financial swindles in modern history. Think of such drops in the discount-rate as a giant vacuum-cleaner, sucking in all the credulous investors throughout most of the world. Then, imagine, that after a relatively short time, the discount rate sky-rockets; suckers all over the world are suddenly wiped out. Panic erupts. A threatened shut-down of the monetary-financial system is combined with a nearly world-wide collapse of payments within the economies, conditions echoing Germany in October-November 1923.

"A group of powerful private financier interests present governments with an 'alternative.' This alternative would be a parody of the 1931 formation of the Bank for International Settlements. If terrified governments submitted to such a proposal, that combination of financier interests would take over most of the world, deciding who lives and who dies.

"That scenario is the only known rational explanation for the recent turn in U.S. policy. Make a 'John Law' bubble around the theme of 'financial suckers of the world, unite!' Then, close the financial trap, with a sudden burst of 'monetary-fiscal conservatism.' The greatest financial swindle in modern history! Either that scenario is the current intention behind what the Federal Reserve System and OMB are now doing, or the leading bankers of the U.S. have turned into a pack of drooling imbeciles who are sitting in the treasuries cutting paper-dolls out of bonds.

"Now, with that now-threatened scenario in mind,

re-examine the subject of the price of gold. Since approximately 1966, beginning the U.S.A. and Harold Wilson's U.K., there has been an escalation of monetary emission and financial-asset prices, accompanied by an accelerating decline in net physical output per capita and per square kilometer. . . . This growing world-wide (since 1971) discrepancy, between monetary-financial and physical values, reflects the shift of the formerly leading economies of the world, in the Americas, Europe, and elsewhere, from production-oriented to consumption-oriented societies, sucking wealth from 'cheap labor' of the other portions of the world. Second, this demonstrates, again, that there are no natural prices of anything, but only more or less sane or insane price-trends. . . . It is only through the regulatory measures of a national economy, that the movements in monetary and financial values are brought into some degree of conformity with physical values. Hence, any deregulated world or national economy is an insane economy.

"Franklin Roosevelt's genius in his 1933 and later reactions to the 1931 collapse of the British gold standard, brought the post-1944 world into the realm of a gold-reserve system, as opposed to a gold standard. By creating a state monopoly in control of the market for gold, and fixing the price of currencies to gold, Roosevelt et al., made possible the global fixed-exchange-rate system without which the 1945-1963 recovery of the economies of the Americas, Europe, Japan, et al., would not have been possible. Without a fixed-exchange-rate monetary system, a general issue of long-term international loans at 1-2% simple-interest rates, were not sustainable.

"In the short term, the wild-eyed lowering of the discount-rate expresses the included intention to lower the price of monetary gold. How long that hoax could be sustained, can not be calculated—there are countervailing factors; however, the present policies could not be continued for long. In any case, the present monetary-financial system is doomed. Nothing could save it. Therefore, the only question remaining is, what will replace it? The giant attempted swindle being conducted by Greenspan, or what should be, now, the rather obvious alternative associated with my efforts."

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• MANCHESTER Ch.15
Mondays—10 pm

• MIDDLETOWN—Ch.3
Thursdays—5 pm

• NEW HAVEN—Ch.29
Sundays—5 pm
Wednesdays—7 pm

• NEWTOWN/NEW MIL.
Cablevision Ch.21
Mondays—9:30 pm
Thursdays—11:30 am

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

• WASHINGTON
Comcast Ch.5
Starpower Ch.10
Alt. Sundays—6 pm
6/29, 7/13, 7/27,
8/10, 8/24, 9/7

FLORIDA

• ESCAMBIA COUNTY
Cox Ch.4
2nd Tue: 4:30 pm

IDAHO

• MOSCOW—Ch. 11
Mondays—7 pm

ILLINOIS

• CHICAGO
AT&T/RCN/WOW Ch.21
Sat, 6/21: 11 am

• QUAD CITIES
Mediacom Ch.19
Thursdays—11 pm

• PEORIA COUNTY
Insight Ch.22
Sundays—7:30 pm

• SPRINGFIELD Ch.4
Mon-Fri: 5-9 pm
Sat-Sun: 1-5 pm

INDIANA

• BLOOMINGTON
Insight Ch.3
Tuesdays—8 pm

All programs are *The LaRouche Connection* unless otherwise noted. (*) Call station for times.

DELAWARE COUNTY

Comcast Ch.42
Mondays—11 pm

GARY

AT&T Ch.21
Monday-Thursday
8 am - 12 Noon

IOWA

• QUAD CITIES
Mediacom Ch.19
Thursdays—11 pm

KENTUCKY

• BOONE/KENTON
Insight Ch.21
Mon: 4 pm; Sat: 5 pm

• JEFFERSON Ch.98
Fridays—2 pm

LOUISIANA

• ORLEANS PARISH
Cox Ch.78
Tuesdays & Saturdays
4 am & 4 pm

MARYLAND

• ANNE ARUNDEL
Annapolis Ch.20
Milleneum Ch.99
Sat & Sun: 12:30 am

• MONTGOMERY Ch.19
Fridays—7 pm

• P.G.COUNTY Ch.76
Mondays—10:30 pm

MASSACHUSETTS

• BRAINTREE
AT&T Ch.31
BELO Ch.16
Tuesdays—8 pm

• CAMBRIDGE
MediaOne Ch.10
Mondays—4 pm

• WORCESTER—Ch.13
Tue: 8:30 pm

MICHIGAN

• CALHOON
ATT Ch.11
Mondays—4 pm

• CANTON TWP.
Comcast Ch.18
Zajak Presents
Mondays: 6-8 pm

• DEARBORN
Comcast Ch.16
Zajak Presents
Mondays: 6-8 pm

• DEARBORN HTS.
Comcast Ch.18
Zajak Presents
Mondays: 6-8 pm

• GRAND RAPIDS
AT&T Ch.25
Fridays—1:30 pm

• KALAMAZOO
Thu: 11 pm (Ch.20)
Sat: 10 pm (Ch.22)

• KENT COUNTY
Charter Ch.7
Tue—12 Noon,
7:30 pm, 11 pm

• LAKE ORION
Comcast Ch.65
Mondays & Tuesdays
2 pm & 9 pm

• LIVONIA
Erighthouse Ch.12
Thursdays—4:30 pm

• MT.PLEASANT
Charter Ch.3
Tuesdays—5:30 pm
Wednesdays—7 am

• PLYMOUTH
Comcast Ch.18
Zajak Presents
Mondays: 6-8 pm

• SHELBY TWP.
Comcast Ch.20
WOW Ch.18
Mon/Wed: 6:30 pm

WASHTENAW

AT&T Ch.17
Thursdays—5 pm

WAYNE COUNTY

Comcast Ch.68
Unscheduled pop-ins
• WYOMING
AT&T Ch.25
Wednesdays—10 am

MINNESOTA

• ANOKA
AT&T Ch.15
Mon: 4 pm & 11 pm

• BURNSVILLE/EGAN
ATT Ch.14,57,96
Tuesdays—5:30 pm
Saturdays—9 pm
Sundays—10 pm

• CAMBRIDGE
US Cable Ch.10
Wednesdays—5 pm

• COLUMBIA HTS.
MediaOne Ch.15
Milleneum Ch.99
Sat & Sun: 12:30 am

• DULUTH—Ch.20
Mondays—9 pm
Wednesdays—12 pm
Fridays 1 pm

• FRIDLEY—Ch.5
Thursdays—5:30 pm
Saturdays—8:30 pm

• MINNEAPOLIS
PARAGON Ch.67
Saturdays—7 pm

• NEW ULM—Ch.14
Fridays—5 pm

• PROCTOR/
HERMANTOWN—Ch.12
Tue: Btw. 5 pm-1 am

• ST.CLOUD AREA
Charter Ch.10
Astound Ch.12
Thursdays—8 pm

• ST.CROIX VLY.
Valley Access Ch.14
Thursdays: 4 & 10 pm
Fridays—8 am

• ST.LOUIS PARK
Paragon Ch.15
Wed, Thu, Fri:
12 am, 8 am, 4 pm

• ST.PAUL (city)
SPNN Ch.15
Saturdays—10 pm

• ST.PAUL (N Burbs)
AT&T Ch.14
Thu: -6 pm & Midnite
Fri: -6 am & Noon

• ST.PAUL (NE burbs)*
Suburban Ch.15

• ST.PAUL (S&W burbs)
AT&T-Comcast Ch.15
Tue & Fri: -8 pm
Wednesdays—10:30 pm

• SOUTH WASHINGTON
ATT Ch.14—4:30 pm
Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu

MISSISSIPPI

• MARSHALL COUNTY
Galaxy Ch. 2
Mondays—7 pm

MISSOURI

• ST.LOUIS
AT&T Ch.22
Wednesdays—5 pm
Thursdays—12 Noon

NEBRASKA

• LINCOLN
T/W Ch.80
Citizen Watchdog
Tuesdays—7 pm
Wednesdays—10 pm

NEVADA

• CARSON—Ch.10
Wednesdays—7 pm
Saturdays—3 pm

• RENO/SPARKS
Charter Ch.16
Fridays—9 pm

NEW JERSEY

• MERCER COUNTY
Comcast
TRENTON Ch.81
WINDSOR Ch.27

• MONTVALE/MAHWAH
Time Warner Ch.27
Wednesdays—4 pm

• NORTHERN NJ
Comcast Ch.57*
PISCATAWAY
Cablevision Ch.71
Wed—11:30 pm

• PLAINSBORO
Comcast Ch.3*

NEW MEXICO

• ALBUQUERQUE
Comcast Ch.27
Mondays—3 pm

• ANTHONY/SUNLAND
T/W Ch.15
Wednesdays 5:05 pm

• LOS ALAMOS
Comcast Ch.8
Mondays—10 pm

• SANTA FE
Comcast—Ch.8
Saturdays—6:30 pm

• TAOS—Ch.2
Thursdays—7 pm

NEW YORK

• AMSTERDAM
T/W Ch.16
Wednesdays—7 pm

• BRONX
Cablevision Ch.70
Fridays—4:30 pm

• BROOKLYN
T/W Ch.34
Cablevision Ch.67
Tue: 3:30,11:30 pm

• BUFFALO
Adelphia Ch.20
Thursdays—4 pm

• SATURDAY
Saturdays—1 pm

• CHEMUNG/STEBEN
Time Warner Ch.1
Mon & Fri: 4:30 pm

• ERIE COUNTY
Adelphia Intl. Ch.20
Thursdays—10:35 pm

• ILION—Ch.10
Mon & Wed—11 am
Saturdays—11:30 pm

• IRONDEQUOIT Ch.15
Mondays—7:30 pm
Thursdays—7 pm

• JEFFERSON/LEWIS
Time Warner Ch.2
Unscheduled pop-ins

• MANHATTAN—MNN
T/W Ch.34; RCN Ch.109
Alt. Sundays—9 am

• NIAGARA COUNTY
Adelphia Ch.20
Thursdays—10:35 pm

• ONEIDA—Ch.10
Thu: 8 or 9 pm

• PENFIELD—Ch.15
Penfield Comm. TV*

• QUEENS OPTV
Ch.56; Sat, 6/21: 6:30 pm

• QUEENSBURY Ch.71
Thursdays—7 pm

• RIVERHEAD Ch.70
Thu—12 Midnight

• ROCHESTER—Ch.15
Sundays—3 pm
Mondays—10 pm

ROCKLAND—Ch.71

Mondays—6 pm

SCHENECTADY Ch.16

Mondays—3 pm
Wednesdays—8 am

STATEN ISL.

Time Warner Cable
Thu—11 pm (Ch.35)
Sat—8 am (Ch.34)

TOMPKINS COUNTY

Time Warner
Sun—9 pm (Ch.78)
Thu—5 pm (Ch.13)
Sat—9 pm (Ch.78)

TRI-LAKES

Adelphia Ch.2
Sun: 7 am, 1 pm, 8 pm

• WEBSTER—Ch.12
Wednesdays—9 pm

NORTH CAROLINA

• HICKORY—Ch.3
Tuesdays—10 pm

OHIO

• CUYAHOGA COUNTY
Ch.21; Wed—3:30 pm

• FRANKLIN COUNTY
Ch.21; Sun—6 pm

• LORAIN COUNTY
Adelphia Ch.30
Daily: 10 am; or
12 Noon; or 2 pm;
or 12 Midnight

• OBERLIN—Ch.9
Tuesdays—7 pm

• REYNOLDSBURG
Ch.6; Sun—6 pm

OREGON

• LINN/BENTON
AT&T Ch.99
Tuesdays—1 pm

PORTLAND

Thu—6 pm (Ch.22)
Thu—3 pm (Ch.23)

• SALEM—Ch.23
Tuesdays—12 Noon
Thursdays 8 pm
Saturdays 10 am

• SILVERTON
Charter Ch.10
Mon, Tue, Thu, Fri:
Betw. 5 pm - 9 am

• WASHINGTON
Comcast Ch. 23
Wed: 7 pm; Fri: 10 am
Sun: 6 am; Mon: 11 pm

RHODE ISLAND

• E.PROV—Ch.18
Tuesdays: 6:30 pm

• STATEWIDE
RI Interconnect*
Cox Ch.13
Full Ch.49

TEXAS

• AUSTIN Ch.16
T/W & Grande
Sundays—12 Noon

• DALLAS Ch.13-B
Tuesdays—10:30 pm

• EL PASO COUNTY
Adelphia Ch.4
Tuesdays—8 pm
Thursdays—11 am

• HOUSTON
Time Warner Ch.17
Tuesdays—5:30 pm
Saturdays—9 am
Wed, 6/25: 8 pm
Mon, 6/30: 5:30 pm
Mon, 7/7: 6 pm

• KINGWOOD Ch.98
Kingwood Cablevision
Tuesdays—5:30 pm
Saturdays—9 am
Wed, 6/25: 8 pm
Mon, 6/30: 5:30 pm
Mon, 7/7: 6 pm

RICHARDSON

AT&T Ch.10-A
Thursdays—6 pm

UTAH

• CENTRAL UTAH
Precis Cable Ch.10
Aurora
Centerfield
Gunnison
Redmond
Richfield
Salina
Sundays & Mondays
6 pm & 10 pm

VERMONT

• GREATER FALLS
Adelphia Ch.8
Tuesdays—1 pm

VIRGINIA

• ALBERMARLE
Adelphia Ch.13
Fridays—3 pm

ARLINGTON

ACT Ch.33
Mondays—4 pm
Tuesdays—9 am

BLACKSBURG

WTOB Ch.2
Mondays—6 pm

• CHESTERFIELD
Comcast Ch.6
Tuesdays—5 pm

• FAIRFAX—Ch.10
Tuesdays—12 Noon
Thursdays—7 pm

• LOUDOUN
Adelphia Ch. 23/24
Thursdays—7 pm

• ROANOKE—Ch.9
Thursdays—2 pm

WASHINGTON

• KING COUNTY
AT&T Ch.29/77
Thursdays—5 pm

• KENNEWICK
Charter Ch.12
Mondays—12 Noon
Thursdays—8:30 pm

• PASCO
Charter Ch.12
Mondays—12 Noon
Thursdays—8:30 pm

• RICHLAND
Charter Ch.12
Mondays—12 Noon
Thursdays—8:30 pm

• SPOKANE—Ch.14
Wednesdays—6 pm

• WENATCHEE
Charter Ch.98
Thu: 10 am & 5 pm

WISCONSIN

• MADISON—Ch.4
Tuesdays—3 PM
Wednesdays—12 Noon

• MARATHON COUNTY
Charter Ch.10
Thursdays—9:30 pm
Fridays—12 Noon

• SUPERIOR
Charter Ch.20
Mondays—7:30 pm
Wednesdays—11 pm
Fridays 1 pm

WYOMING

• GILLETTE—Ch.36
Thursdays—5 pm

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