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Senate Misconduct, Israel Disclosure Fuel 'Cheney-Gate'
Current-Account Deficit Drives New Dollar Fall
LaRouche Heard in Mexican 'Mega-March' Against Usury

**Withdraw and Let Iraq
Restore Its Constitution**



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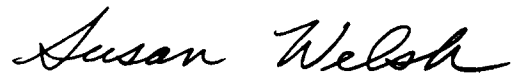
From the Associate Editor

Last week, we reported that Dick Cheney's neo-conservative faction had dropped its "ignore LaRouche" posture, and launched a frontal attack, through the Moonies' *Insight* magazine. This week the attacks escalated, with the *Wall Street Journal* and Fox TV—house organs of the neo-conservative lunatic fringe—both contributing delirious commentaries on how dreadful it is that LaRouche will be getting nearly a million dollars in Federal matching funds, as one of the front-running Democratic candidates for President.

LaRouche must be doing something right! Indeed, this week's issue gives a global overview of what has the Wall Street synarchist bankers so enraged. Start with **Mexico**, where nationalists are on the move to save their economy from privatization and deregulation, and where thousands marched under banners of the LaRouche movement, such as "LaRouche: Mexico's Ally Against Cheney and the IMF!" Then, in **Russia**, there are promising signs of a reorientation of national economic policy towards national security interests, at the expense of foreign investors and domestic speculators—the direction urged by LaRouche in his many visits to Moscow since 1994. In **Korea** and **Japan**, as Kathy Wolfe reports after an Asian tour, LaRouche's policy perspectives are being eagerly studied by patriots seeking to find a way out of the impasse into which U.S. policy has driven them on all fronts. As she reports, a Korean panel moderator at a conference in Okinawa exclaimed, "I saw LaRouche's Youth Movement myself, in front of the White House, handing out leaflets promoting the Iron Silk Road!" And in **Europe**, Amelia Boynton-Robinson, the 92-year-old civil rights movement leader, campaigned for LaRouche, justice, and humanity, in a tour that touched the hearts of hundreds of young people, especially.

Our cover story and *Editorial* elaborate LaRouche's call, published last week, "Restore Iraq's Constitution." That statement is circulating as a leaflet, internationally.

Coming attractions: LaRouche is now in Paris, and next week's issue will report on his intervention there. He will hold a webcast on Dec. 12, officially inaugurating the "hot phase" of the Presidential campaign. What will Cheney do then?



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Heading in the wrong direction, if the aim is a republican Constitution for Iraq. It already has one.



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Lyndon LaRouche called for the restoration of Iraq's own Constitution, "forged in struggle against oppression, and in the search for unity of common interest among the communities of which that fighting nation was composed." It is the Constitution of 1958, establishing the republic, which corresponds to LaRouche's characterization. This document was the result of what LaRouche described as Iraq's "popular struggle against repeated British imperial occupation," and contained "an affirmation of universal principles of natural law."

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U.S. Current Account Deficit Drives New Dollar Fall

by Richard Freeman

The dollar plunged to record lows against the European euro in early December, and new recent lows against the world's other major currencies. Unless U.S. economic policy is changed, the dollar fall could accelerate to a cumulative 40-50%, shattering the world financial system.

The decisive issue is the United States' Current Account Deficit. Accounting for 85% of it is the swelling trade deficit. 2004 Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche alone has identified the source of the problem: The trade deficit has grown as a direct result of a "Roman Empire" policy by which the United States, unable to manufacture to maintain its own physical existence, depends on importing from around the world in enormous quantities, and long since shifted from a producer to a consumer society. The mounting trade deficit has driven the Current Account Deficit—using the most minimal projection from Commerce Department data—to \$554.8 billion in 2003; it will actually be much larger.

Threat of Foreign Flows Disinvestment

A new shift has emerged since the end of the Summer: The mechanism that has been financing this current account deficit and propping up the U.S. dollar—luring or compelling foreign investors to bring large amounts of foreign capital into the United States—has begun to fail. For this foreign inflow to allow America to pay off its trade deficit and other international obligations, has come to require \$50 billion of foreign investment monthly.

But the U.S. Treasury Department reported that net foreign capital inflows into the United States—foreign purchases of U.S. Treasuries, stocks, etc.—fell from \$49.9 billion in August of this year, to a minuscule \$4.19 billion in September. And this past week, the Bank of New York's "Portfolio Flow Monitor" reported that during November, foreign investors *withdrew*, or disinvested, a net \$2.3 billion from their equity and bond investments in the United States.

That preliminary report suggests the U.S. was unable to fund any of its current account deficit. This accelerated the dollar collapse. As a result, by Dec. 2, the U.S. dollar had plunged to one euro equals \$1.2080. This is the dollar's lowest level since the euro currency was begun in 1999. At the same time, the dollar declined to one British pound equals \$1.72, within a few pennies of being the lowest dollar exchange value since the pound left the European Rate Mechanism back in 1992.

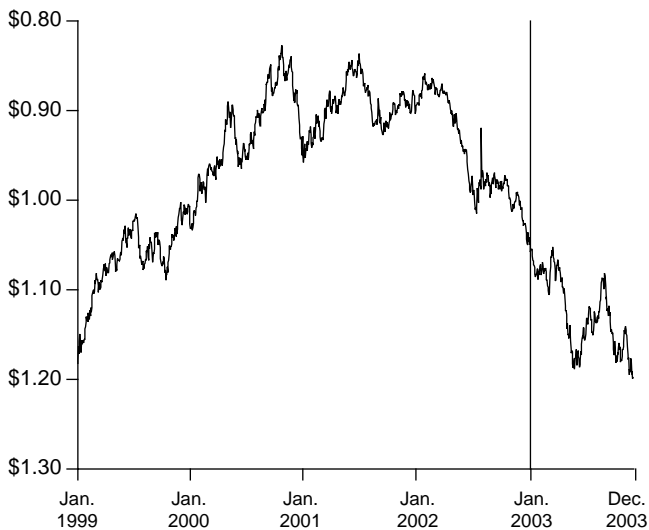
Meanwhile, the price of a troy ounce of gold surged to \$404, marking the first time it had gone that high in seven and one half years.

But there is also a strategic force that would exacerbate the primary crisis: Europe and Asia's hatred of the United States, its insane strategic policies, and the neo-conservative utopians in particular. LaRouche notes that this hatred means that, unless Vice President Dick Cheney is ousted, and Bush gets rid of the neo-cons, there is no reason for him to expect any assistance from the Europeans in dealing with the dollar collapse and the looming problem of capital disinvestment. Were the Europeans, who own trillions of dollars of American investments, to act strategically to disinvest, and were they joined in this by the Chinese government—which alone holds over \$200 billion in U.S. Treasury securities—the disinvestment would be gigantic and the dollar doomed.

America's insane economic policies are adding to the problem, including the policies of free trade, speculation, and unrestrained dollar-printing by Federal Reserve Board chairman Alan Greenspan. During the past two weeks, the U.S. government tried to assure the world that the U.S. economy is fine, with a flurry of faked economic statistics, including the claim that America's Gross Domestic Product grew by 8.2% and productivity by 9.4% in the third quarter. But the so-called GDP growth was largely a result of widespread borrowing by overindebted households, and the govern-

FIGURE 1
Dollar Fall Against Euro Has Accelerated Since January 2003

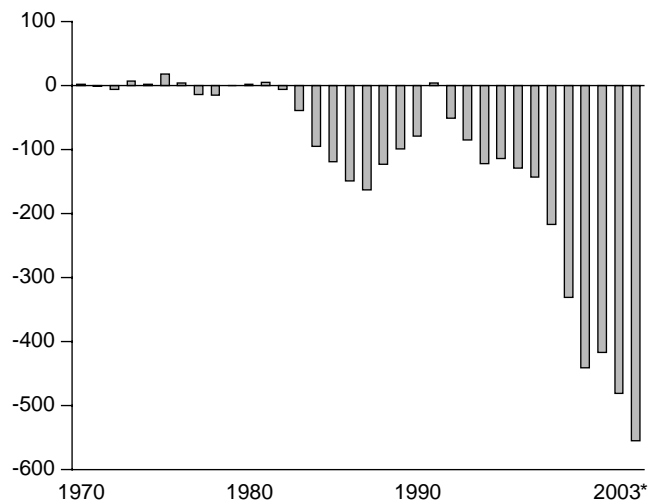
(Euro Value in Dollars)



Source: *Wall Street Journal*.

FIGURE 2
U.S. Current Account Deficit Swells, 1970–2003

(\$ Billions)



* Projection of Commerce data, based on the first half of 2003.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.

ment’s liberal application of the fraudulent hedonic index, neither of which indicates of economic health.

“We have entered a super-critical phase at the fag-end of the existence of the present world monetary-financial system,” says LaRouche. “The accelerating collapse of the U.S. economy, as merely echoed by the collapse of the U.S. dollar by about 20% relative to the launching of the euro, reflects, as I warned . . . shortly before Bush’s inauguration, that Bush’s stubborn stupidity on economic matters would mean that the terminal collapse of the present world system, already in full swing since Spring 2000, would lead the U.S. deeper, at an accelerating rate, toward the breakdown of the collapsing world system. . . . Getting to the beginning of the second quarter of 2004 would be a virtual miracle, but still not an impossibility. Presently, the rate of collapse of the dollar is already accelerating ominously; we are presently teetering on a collapse which could explode at any moment.”

The Anti-Maastricht Factor

Adding to the dollar’s troubles is the fact that on Nov. 25, the Maastricht Stability Pact, which was signed by European nations in 1992, was effectively canceled. This is an excellent development for 15 European member nations. The Pact has enforced austerity and restricted investments in Europe’s real economy, particularly infrastructure, and shifted capital flows into speculative investment in the U.S. bubble. The Pact’s rejection makes it likely that more investment will occur in Europe, and therefore fewer funds will flow into the United States.

In addition to financing its huge current account deficit, the United States will require further funding—some of it from overseas—to finance its Federal budget deficit, which is expected to officially exceed \$500 billion in Fiscal Year 2004 (and in actuality, will be much larger).

LaRouche has stressed that America must shift back from a consumer to a producer nation, and scrap the bankrupt world financial system, replacing it with a New Bretton Woods monetary system vectored around building great infrastructure projects and development corridors through the Eurasian Land-Bridge and the Great American Desert Development project. The necessity of that approach is manifest. **Figure 1** shows the trajectory of the U.S. dollar-euro relationship. Since the start of 2002, the dollar has tumbled by 25.2%, and since the start of 2003, by 14.2%. Most remarkably, since Aug. 22 of this year, it has fallen by nearly 10%—as foreign investors apparently began sharply reducing their American investments.

Figure 2 shows America’s dependency on tribute/imports from the rest of the world. The current account consists of three balances: on trade (which is 85% of the total); on investment income; and on unilateral transfers. In 1990, the U.S. current account balance stood at positive \$4.3 billion; it rose to negative \$113.6 billion in 1995, and then rose hyperbolically: Based on minimal Commerce Department projections, it is projected to reach \$554.8 billion this year. Short-term fixes are futile. To solve the dollar’s underlying problem, the United States must scrap altogether the “Roman” policy, and its related monetarist practices.

LaRouche's Voice Heard in Mexican 'Mega-March' Against Usury

by Gretchen Small and Rubén Cota Mesa

Hundreds of thousands of Mexicans joined the “mega-march” against privatization of Mexico’s energy resources held on Nov. 27 in more than 30 cities across the country. The march was organized by trade union, political, and Congressional leaders, as a national show of force against the Fox government’s drive to rewrite Mexico’s Constitution so as to eliminate its protections against international usury.

Four days later, a majority of the Federal Deputies of the opposition Revolutionary Institutional Party (PRI) moved to oust their party chief in the Chamber of Deputies, Elba Esther Gordillo, as a “traitor” fronting for the usurers.

Mexican nationalists are on the move. It has gotten worse from Wall Street’s standpoint, however. In three of the marches held on Nov. 27—in the key industrial city in the north of Monterrey; in the Sonoran city of Ciudad Obregón; and in the nation’s capital itself—Mexican associates of Lyndon LaRouche conveyed directly to the gathered demonstrators, a personal call from the U.S. Democratic Party Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., for Mexicans to coordinate with him, in the battle to get the United States to take the actions required to resolve the systemic crisis devastating the entire globe.

Wall Street was already nervous over the fierce revival of Mexico’s historic republican tradition of economic nationalism. The cries of “Viva LaRouche” heard in the midst of Mexicans “mega-marching,” are the last thing Wall Street wants to hear. Since LaRouche’s 1982 collaboration with then-Mexican President José López Portillo to force the industrial powers to return to a production-oriented, just, New World Economic Order, there has perhaps been no development in the Western Hemisphere which the Wall Street-London financier interests fear more, than direct collaboration between LaRouche and Mexican patriots returning to their feet to fight, after two decades of defeats.

‘LaRouche: Mexico’s Ally Against Cheney, IMF’

While Mexican nationalists are fighting, not unlike many nationalists around the world, they tend to limit their efforts to the local issues pressing upon them, failing to comprehend the existential nature of the global crisis itself. It is here that LaRouche’s associates in Mexico provided critical conceptual leadership, in the preparations leading into the marches,

and the marches themselves.

In Monterrey, LaRouche associate Benjamín Castro, well-known from his gubernatorial campaign in the state of Nuevo León earlier this year, was invited to serve as a member of the march organizing committee. The main banner chosen here for the entire march, was direct: “Sovereignty, Yes; No to the Structural Reforms of the IMF.” The banner, however, which stole the attention of the press and the local TV news, as the accompanying pictures show, was the one carried by the contingent of LaRouche Youth Movement (LYM) and older LaRouche activists: “LaRouche: Mexico’s Ally Against Cheney and the IMF!”

Castro was invited to address the more than 7,000 people who participated in the Monterrey march, and he read a message sent by LaRouche, which laid out the full depth of the crisis, and his personal commitment to changing U.S. policy (see box). A small group made an effort to sabotage the reading of LaRouche’s message, but all they succeeded in doing, was sparking shouts of “Viva LaRouche!” and applause. *El*



Despite day-long rain, well over 100,000 Mexicans rallied on Nov. 27 in the capital, part of a day of nationwide demonstrations against the Fox government’s attempted privatizations of the national energy and other essential state companies. The LaRouche Youth Movement carries its huge banner “For a New, Just Monetary System” and the defense of sovereignty. Banner behind says, “No to Privatization!”

Norte, one of the leading newspapers in the north of Mexico, took due note in its front-page coverage of the rally, that “a speech by Lyndon LaRouche, a Democrat pre-candidate to the Presidency of the United States” had been read from the podium by Castro.

In Ciudad Obregón, LaRouche associate Alberto Vizcarra was selected to be the master of ceremonies at the rally, and spoke several times to the more than 800 present. In the rally’s concluding speech, Vizcarra spoke of the necessity of creating a renaissance in the nation, with great infrastructure projects that would revolutionize the economic potential of Mexico. He warned, however, that a resistance which confines itself to merely protecting threatened sectors of the economy (such as energy), has a slim chance of victory. “Rebuilding the country must begin with a break with the IMF, and a search for international alliances,” Vizcarra told the rally. “In seeking these alliances, Mexico must turn especially to the United States, to that nation with which we share a common republican tradition, a tradition represented today by the political forces behind the Lyndon LaRouche Presidential candidacy in that country.”

The march in Mexico City was the largest, drawing over 130,000 people, despite a rain and hail storm. Here, a 30-member contingent of the LaRouche Youth Movement marched under a banner, which read: “LaRouche Youth Movement in Defense of National Sovereignty and for a New Just Financial System.” Finding the trade unionists marching around them largely silent, the LYM organizers pulled out their megaphone, and gave briefings on the end of the international financial system, and the need to defend the nation-state with LaRouche’s proposals for rebuilding the world economy.

As the rally was ending in the Zócalo, Mexico City’s main plaza, one LYM’er gained access to the microphone and, before scores of thousands, made this appeal: “People of Mexico, this is not a local problem; it is not an isolated issue. It is an international problem caused by the bankruptcy of the world financial system, and what we need, is a new, just financial system, based on infrastructure projects as proposed by U.S. Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche.”

Wall Street Wreckers Under Fire

Four days later, a PRI faction moved to oust Elba Esther Gordillo as head of the party’s caucus in the Chamber of Deputies, only three months after she assumed the post. Her election as coordinator of the PRI deputies in September had thrilled speculators, Mexico’s creditors, and the international financial press, who championed her as the leader who could deliver the votes needed for their long-blocked economic re-



The LaRouche Youth Movement in the Monterrey march that day; “LaRouche Is Allied with Mexico Against Cheney and the IMF,” reads their banner. LaRouche Monterrey representative and well-known political leader Benjamin Castro delivered his message to the crowd of 7,000.

forms. The PRI, holding 222 of the 496 seats, is the largest bloc in the Chamber of Deputies, and who could better deliver its votes than Elba Esther, a ruthless political leader owned by the notoriously corrupt former President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, who imposed the killer North American Free Trade Accord (NAFTA) upon a reluctant Mexico?

But things have not gone as planned. Not only did a majority of the PRI Congressmen continue to block privatization of Mexico’s energy sector, but they refused to approve the brutal fiscal plans the creditors insist be passed. The most recent fight centers on the Fox government’s proposal to extend the Value Added Tax (VAT) to exempted categories, such as food and medicine, public transportation, books, magazines, and private schools, at a hefty rate of 10%. Elba Esther first tried to get the PRI to back a VAT tax on food and medicines of “only” 5-8%. Unable to round up support for that travesty, she announced with great fanfare on Nov. 18, that the PRI would support a “new” tax proposal: a 10% tax on production and intermediary sales. This, she had the effrontery to claim, would not affect consumers!

That proposal had the same lifespan as her VAT plan. Despite reported “frenetic lobbying” on behalf of the 10% production tax by Salinas himself, her enemies exposed the fact that she was handed this “proposal” at a private meeting with Fox’s Treasury Secretary Francisco Gil Díaz. PRI Congressmen denounced it as a “poorly disguised VAT tax.” As Oaxaca Congressman Elipidio Concha so elegantly put it: “This is the same filth, but with different flies.”

With plans afoot to dump Gordillo, international financial interests unleashed a speculative assault against the Mexican

LaRouche Backs Mexico Against Bankers' Fascism

This message, titled "Sovereignty Yes, No to the IMF's Structural Reforms," was sent from U.S. Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche, to the Nov. 27 demonstration in Monterrey, Mexico.

The crisis that you in Mexico are facing today, is a result of the destructive disintegration of the IMF-led international financial system. As the second leading Democratic pre-candidate for the Presidency of the United States, I have repeatedly warned about the danger of this systemic financial crisis, and how to solve it, as I also alerted the world that the pro-Synarchist bankers today controlling the Bush Administration, would launch wars of aggression around the world to impose their fascist globalist order.

My stated positions on these matters, especially since January 1, 2001, are a matter of public record. No other candidate for U.S. President is qualified to solve this crisis.

If I do not win, then the U.S. and the world will plunge headlong into destruction.

Look at what the policies of these usurious private banking interests have meant for Mexico and the Americas. The debt of the nations of South and Central America is all illegitimate. These countries have already more than paid off their debts. These are artificial debts, imposed by syndicates of private bankers who have used institutions such as the World Bank and the IMF to impose these debts on these countries.

Either we turn the United States around, or Mexico won't exist, the Americas won't exist, and Europe won't exist. This is the choice: either the crisis is solved our way, or there will be no future. The world has used up all the options for limited reforms that, in the past, might have worked. They were not taken, and now we face the current crisis.

It is therefore of importance to publicly state opposition to these IMF policies, as you are doing today. Then we have a chance to win. So I support your efforts to defend your nation from destruction at the hands of the IMF, and look forward to coordinating efforts to solve the broader crisis I have identified.

peso, dragging the exchange rate with the dollar to an historic low, threatening: "Keep Elba Esther in her post, or we will pull the plug on the economy."

Nevertheless, on Dec. 1, after more than ten hours of often-nasty debate at the PRI headquarters, an extraordinary session of the PRI's Permanent Political Commission was convoked to vote upon the petition to oust Gordillo, after a majority of the PRI Congressional delegation, 119 out of 222, demanded that she be removed as party chair in Congress. Gordillo's faction had done everything to keep that meeting from being called, including threatening a split in the party. That threat was backed up by a letter signed by 15 out of 17 PRI state governors, which warned also of a split, should the current leadership be removed. (That letter was organized by the Governor of Veracruz, Miguel Alemán, scion of the old corrupt Wall Street-allied Alemán interests.)

In the dawn hours of Dec. 2, the PRI commission voted to remove Elba *Estherica*—*hysterical*, as she has come to be known—from her Congressional leadership position. The following day, an anti-Gordillo majority now numbering over 130 members, elected Emilio Chuayfett to replace her.

The final battle is yet to be decided, however, as the bankers' boys (*Estherica* included) move to carry out their threat to not just split, but "pulverize" the PRI.

That this is the strategy was most succinctly enunciated by George Soros' pet Mexican asset, Jorge Castañeda. A close buddy of Gordillo's, Castañeda has been campaigning to be-

come a 2006 Presidential candidate on the platform that only through radical political "reform," which rips up Mexican institutions, can the final round of Wall Street-IMF economic "reforms" be imposed upon the country. For almost a decade, Castañeda has called for a nationwide social explosion, along the lines of the 1910 Revolution which set off a decade of war in which 1 million people died. Only such an explosion, he argues, can shatter the institutions which hold Mexico together.

Because it served as Mexico's ruling party for more than 70 years, the PRI functions, for better or worse, as one of the nation's key institutions. As soon as the Gordillo ouster vote was known, Castañeda told Radio Fórmula that the Gordillo crisis can be used to split the PRI. Said Castañeda, "With the PRI as it is today, it will be impossible to move anything forward."

However, as LaRouche has emphasized in the Iraq case, the authority of the Constitution of a nation is rooted in the history of the struggle which gave it birth. The continuity of that authority must be renewed constantly, so that the broad base of the population, including the most poor, may reaffirm the fundamental principles embodied in that Constitution. The growing popular mobilization in Mexico, and the rebellion of nationalist political forces against the destruction wrecked by usury, represents the beginning of a new struggle to renew the historic republican legacy which shapes Mexico's political culture.

Russia Moves Towards Reclaiming Its Natural Resources Wealth

by Rachel Douglas

Will the ongoing prosecutors' offensive against Yukos Oil, and the related ouster of Alexander Voloshin as Kremlin chief of staff, foster a strategic shift in Russian economic policy and practice? That question underlies the flashier news of the moment in Russia at year's end: both the drama around Yukos' criminal troubles and its now suspended merger with the Sibneft oil company and the political skirmishes ahead of the Dec. 7 State Duma (lower house of Parliament) elections.

A reorientation of national economic policy towards national security interests, at the expense of foreign investors and domestic speculators, is consistent with President Vladimir Putin's having jettisoned Voloshin, a central figure in the so-called "Family" group that dominated Russia when Boris Yeltsin was in office.

Putin Defines 'Eurasian Nation'

Natural resources as an element of national security are the pivot of the potential change. President Putin expressed his distaste for overdoing concessions to the rules of "free trade," in a Dec. 2 address to a meeting held by Yevgeni Primakov's Russian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, with participation from the European Round Table of Industrialists and the Round Table of Industrialists of Russia and the European Union (EU). The President's press service highlighted his rejection of EU-backed demands for Russia to hike domestic fuel and energy prices, as a precondition for entering the World Trade Organization (WTO). Putin, who previously called these demands "arm-twisting," added on this occasion: "The lower prices on energy resources in Russia objectively reflect our natural competitive advantages, just as [there is] good weather in EU countries where agriculture is developed. And we do not consider it necessary to give up these natural advantages."

In the same speech, Putin stressed that he sees the efforts for Russia and Europe to share a "common economic space" as consistent with Russia's greater identity as a Eurasian power.

That Russia has *already* given up its natural advantages—to the fresh-baked compradors who became known as the "oligarchs" during the 1990s privatization of many industries, and to their foreign partners—is the argument made by leading patriotic economists. Among them are senior figures, like

ex-Prime Minister Primakov, who have the President's ear as respected advisers.

Primakov's View

In a Nov. 4 interview on Radio *Ekho Moskvy*, in which he assessed the departure of Voloshin as a good development, Primakov outlined what he considers some of the needed changes in economic policy.

Urging a step back from a Kremlinological way of analyzing the prosecution of Yukos ex-CEO Mikhail Khodorkovsky—the habitual national focus on "who's against whom up there at the top"—Primakov said: "Let's look at the background. There are 40 million people in the country who live in poverty, who live below the lowest subsistence level determined by the government. There are no jobs in small towns and settlements. People drink alcohol not because it's some national feature—that is nonsense—but because there is no job. Amidst all this, a small group of people has concentrated huge resources, and these resources have been going back and forth between Russia and other countries, and are not invested here in the manufacturing industry or other sectors, science, and technical progress. Instead this money gets stuck in the oil sector and doesn't really leave that sector.

"Several days ago, I read the latest issue of *Forbes* magazine," Primakov continued. "It listed the 100 richest people in China. Most of these people work with high technologies. . . . Others represent the automobile industry and construction. But in Russia it's only oil or gas.

"But why? Apparently these people have huge funds that they have acquired, not because of excellent management, but because they use resources that were given by God to all the people. And they pocket these funds. Twenty-seven percent—I have found this figure in the press—of their revenues turn into net profit in the oil sector, and 12-14% in the manufacturing industry.

"Now, this group of people; not all of them, of course—personally I think very highly of [Lukoil head] Alekperov and as a rule he does not do such things—so, this group of people uses various schemes to evade taxes. I have recently made a trip to the North, and everybody told me openly that most oil companies create subsidiaries. These subsidiaries are fully owned by these companies, but are registered either in special territorial zones where taxes are low, or in off-shore

zones abroad. . . . Then products are sold to these enterprises at an artificially low price and these enterprises do not pay taxes to our budget at all. . . .

“And look at the moral climate. We can’t get rid of it. And the climate is as follows. I am the president of a fund that helps homeless people. This fund is a non-profit organization. We exist only on contributions from businessmen in the form of charitable support, and we extend this charitable support to children’s homes not in the form of money but in the form of clothes, kitchen equipment, etc.

“All this is done under strict control of the contributors. They have a right to scrutinize everything we do to the last kopek. But the fund can raise a million dollars a year at best. At the same time everybody knows that \$230 million are spent on a foreign football team [the purchase of Britain’s Chelsea team, by Roman Abramovich]. So, what moral context can you talk about in this situation? . . .

“I think it would now be correct to conduct some roundtable discussion and . . . to talk with the large entrepreneurs working, say, in the petroleum sector—not in the spirit of ‘you give us back everything, and on and on.’ No expropriation. And the question should not even be raised in this way.

“But there should be a serious conversation held with them. It is 27% and it is 14%. This is the lag that exists, and it is not due to management; it is due to the national wealth, due to the raw materials which are supposed to belong to the whole people.

“There are mechanisms whereby all this can be taken away.”

More To Come

Primakov speaks as a senior figure outside the government or the Presidential staff; but on Nov. 17, Putin’s close associate and Defense Minister Sergei Ivanov said practically the same thing. Interviewed by *Kommersant-daily*, Ivanov chastized Russian oil companies for not investing in exploration to identify new reserves—a practice for which Khodorkovsky’s Yukos has been especially notorious.

The oil being sold today, Ivanov said, “is the result of [exploration and development] work carried out in the Soviet period.” As a matter of the national interest, he said, the state should supervise production and exploration levels. “The state must not lose control of the strategic sectors of the economy.”

Energy and mineral resources “belong to the state; they are not private property,” said the defense minister, echoing Primakov, as well as the years-long campaign by Academician Dmitri Lvov on this point.

An array of enforcement measures is on the table, some of them announced, others rumored by government and Kremlin officials, and in the press.

In the wake of Khodorkovsky’s arrest, the usually liberal Finance Minister, Aleksei Kudrin, promised to close the tax loopholes exploited by Yukos. The government went to the

Duma about closing the internal low-tax zones—the ones Primakov referred to—and to lift a ceiling on oil export duties. Raw materials analyst John Helmer, in a series of articles published in November in *The Russia Journal* and the *Asia Times*, reported hints at reviving a plan circulated last year by Dmitri Kozak—who has just been promoted to first deputy chief of staff for Putin—to change the ownership of raw materials in Russia. It would keep energy resources and minerals in the status of state property until they are sold, rather than their becoming the property of the extracting company as soon as they are above ground, as is the case now. There would be a greatly expanded possibility for taxation and licensing fees.

Fraught with even farther-reaching implications was the proposal by Deputy Prosecutor General Vladimir Kolesnikov, at a Nov. 12 conference on combatting pirated goods, that Russia’s Central Bank should “become a state agency, subordinate to the government or the President of the country,” rather than modelled as an independent institution.

“The Central Bank ought to be supplying the circulatory system of the economy with money,” said Kolesnikov, who is the point-man for the Yukos affair of the Prosecutor General’s Office.

Rodina’s Campaign

In the Duma elections, the question of natural resources ownership, and benefit from them, has been put center-stage by the Rodina (Homeland) bloc, led by economist Sergei Glazyev. His election billboards feature the slogan, “We shall return the country’s wealth to the people.”

On Nov. 24, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry hosted a roundtable discussion on “natural rent,” meaning the wealth derived from the exploitation of natural resources. Co-sponsoring the event was the Committee for the Defense of Russian Citizens’ Rights to National Natural Resources,” founded last June by Glazyev and Academicians Lvov and Zhores Alfeyorov, the Nobel Laureate in Physics. Glazyev, Lvov, and Primakov all took part, as well as other scientists, Duma members, and regional leaders.

The Committee released a new open letter to President Putin, which noted that 88% of the Russian population believes the oligarchs’ fortunes were ill-got. The letter called on the President to support Glazyev’s new bills in the Duma, including the Federal government’s responsibility for the welfare of the citizens, and a package of measures for the taxation of oil profits and the collection of “natural rent.”

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Business Briefs

Globalization

Wal-Mart Near Buying Brazilian Retail Chain

According to the Brazilian daily *Valor Economico* on Nov. 26, Wal-Mart is in the advanced stages of negotiations to buy Bompreco, Brazil's third-largest retail chain—mostly owning supermarkets—from Bompreco's current owner, the Dutch company, Ahold. Wal-Mart is trying to acquire Ahold's credit card operation, HiperCard, as well, according to *Valor Economico's* sources. Wal-Mart wants to buy a smaller Brazilian supermarket chain, Barbosa Commercial, from Ahold, but a court injunction is delaying that deal.

Wal-Mart arrived in Brazil in 1995, and has subsequently opened 25 stores, mostly in the southeastern region, including São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. Were it to be successful in buying the 120-store Bompreco, which is located in the Northeast, Wal-Mart would leap from the sixth- to the third-largest retail chain in Brazil, and would be in a position to dictate a restructuring of how Brazilian retail suppliers do business, one economic consultant told *Valor*.

Wal-Mart is establishing a beachhead in Ibero-America: It is already the largest retailer in Mexico, with over 400 stores, and is expanding in Argentina.

Trade

India-China Trade Sets New Record

Indian-Chinese bilateral trade has passed the level of \$5 billion annually this year, for the first time ever, according to Chinese government figures.

Indian exports rose 85.3% during the first nine months of this year. Bilateral trade, worth \$5.33 billion, was up 54.8% from the same period last year. Chinese exports to India have grown 28.4% over a year ago. Now, India has a favorable trade balance with China, a reverse from last year.

Indian exports are iron and steel, ores, plastics, organic chemicals, cotton, mineral fuels, hides and skins, and machinery.

In Shenzhen, in China's Guangdong province, a high-level joint Indian-Chinese economic forum opened on Nov. 26. Under discussion was better industrial, scientific, and technological cooperation, and promoting cooperation in all of southern Asia. The forum will discuss strategic alliances between enterprises of the two nations.

Agriculture

Rail Breakdown Hits Depressed U.S. Farms

The once-strong farm belt, and the overall U.S. economy, are threatened by shortages of railcars and crews, because they are so heavily dependent on railroads, the *Wall Street Journal* reported Dec. 1. Farmers are facing severe delays in grain shipments, which grain industry officials have called the worst since 1997—logjams which affect some 40% of the nation's grain that is transported by rail; the remainder are sent by trucks and barges.

These bottlenecks, combined with below-parity prices for farm commodities, are decimating the bulwark of U.S. agriculture, the small family farm—about 75% of which lose money farming. For example, in Reynolds, N.D., farmers are still waiting for a train that was supposed to arrive on Nov. 1. The farmer-owned Reynolds United grain elevator, which depends on Burlington Northern Santa Fe Corp. to haul its wheat, has stopped purchasing wheat from growers, because it cannot move the 270,000 bushels it has already bought. For a similar reason, the farmer-owned cooperative in Mayville, N.D. was forced to dump about 400,000 bushels of corn and soybeans on the ground.

The deteriorating condition of the nation's rail fleet, especially in grain-hauling equipment, has led to the bottlenecks. A whopping 68% of railroad-owned grain cars are more than 20 years old, cautioned Steve McClure, president of the rail-leasing unit of CIT Group. In particular, Burlington North-

ern had cut its fleet of grain-hopper cars by 24% over the past five years.

Manufacturing

U.S. Majors Continue To Close Plants, Cut Jobs

A few signs of the industrial breakdown driven by "free trade" and "shareholder value," countering the myth that the economy grew at the fastest pace in 20 years because of "productivity":

- Ford Motor Co. confirmed it will eliminate about 187 iron-casting jobs at a plant in Cleveland, on top of plans to shut down its aluminum casting plant on Dec. 19, which opened less than three years ago. Ford said it expects to outsource about \$1 billion in automotive parts from China next year.

- American Standard is stopping most of the work done at its water-faucet assembly plant near Paintsville, Kentucky—and moving the work to Monterey, Mexico—eliminating 165 jobs at the 44-year-old factory by the end of February. Founded in Louisville, Kentucky in the 1880s, American Standard, which makes air conditioner systems, plumbing products, and auto brakes, had in 1992 shut down its 97-year-old cast-iron sink plant in Louisville.

- Navistar International Corp., the world's fourth-largest truckmaker, said it will eliminate 1,600 employees during the next year, through early retirement, to boost profits.

- Coleman Co., a manufacturer of outdoor consumer products, announced it will lay off 142 workers in Wichita, Kansas and close a facility in Lake City, South Carolina, as it moves the production and assembly work to unspecified locations. A company spokesman declined to comment when asked if Wichita work is being outsourced to other countries, the *Wichita Eagle* reported.

- PepsiCo, Inc., the world's second-largest soft-drink maker, will fire 750 workers, and shut down a Frito-Lay snacks plant in Kentucky. The closing of the plant, which has 330 employees, is one measure in a cost-cutting effort—partly to free up money for advertising.

Fusion Energy Project Moves One Step Closer

The United States has rejoined the long-term ITER Project, the world's main hope for fusion energy's vast resources and potentials. Marsha Freeman reports from the latest scientific conference.

The recent political row in Washington over the much-hated, porkbarrel-laden energy bill, has obscured the fact that there is important progress being made to develop a technology that promises the world an inexhaustible, concentrated, widely applicable, and universally available form of energy—thermonuclear fusion power. Fusion is the energy of the stars, the fusing together of light nuclei, which releases enormous amounts of energy in the process.

Unlike today's nuclear fission power plants, fusion does not depend for fuel upon geographically local concentrations of resources, such as uranium, but can use isotopes of hydrogen that are found in sea water. Also unlike fission, the energy from the fusion process can take the form not only of highly energetic neutrons—from which heat is extracted to boil water to produce electricity in today's fission reactors—but also of charged particles; and produces an array of different qualities of radiation.

The heat energy from fusion can be used thermally to split water, in order to cheaply produce hydrogen for transportation fuel. Charged particle flows resulting from fusion processes can be magnetically manipulated to produce electricity directly, without energy-wasting turbines and generators. And the application of fusion power to space propulsion will make it possible to transport people to Mars in days, rather than months.

The quest to develop technologies to produce fusion energy has existed, on an international scale, since the period of the Atoms for Peace initiative of President Eisenhower in

the 1950s, and the declassification of much of the essential nuclear science—as distinct from the techniques for creating the hydrogen bomb. Individual nations—particularly the United States and the Soviet Union—have expended great effort over decades to try to tame this energy source of the stars.

In 1985, at the first Reagan-Gorbachov summit, the two leaders agreed to collaborate to construct the world's first operating experimental fusion reactor. The proposal had been formulated by Russian fusion scientist Academician E.P. Velikov, and subsequently the European Union and Japan were invited to join. Canada also joined the project, known as the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor, or ITER (see **Figure 1**); and this year, China and Korea became participants, as well.

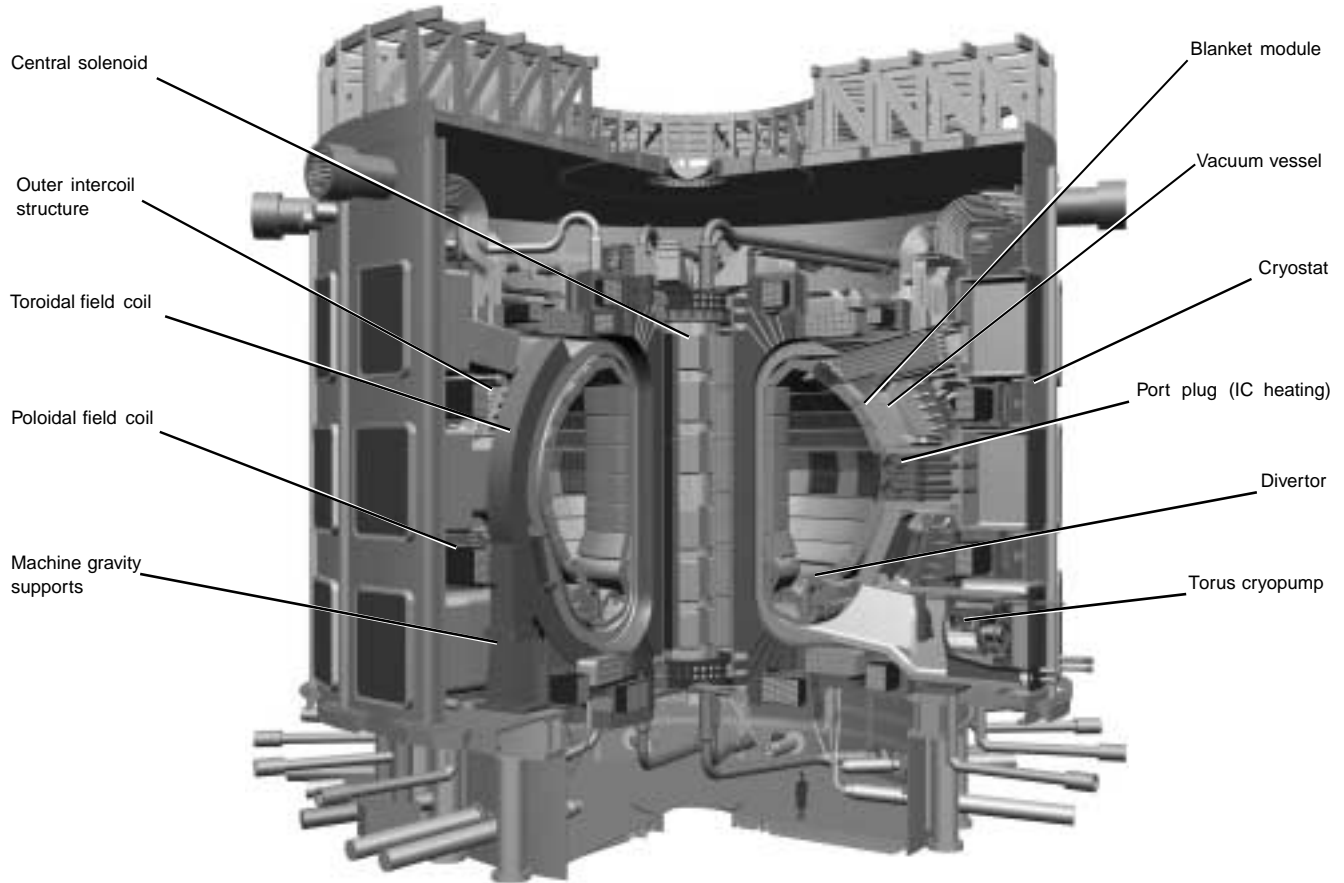
It is as much of a challenge to get the political leaders and the scientists from a dozen nations to agree on the design for a multi-billion-dollar experiment, as it is to heat a plasma to 100 million degrees and force the light nuclei to fuse. There have been a lot of bumps on the road to ITER since 1985. But there is now uniform agreement that the development of fusion as an energy technology is a necessity for the world as a whole; and recently, there have been important steps forward.

Reaching a Compromise

One major bump in the road to progress in the international fusion experiment was the decision by the Congress in

FIGURE 1

The International Themonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER)



Source: Courtesy of International Atomic Energy Agency

1998 to pull the United States out of ITER. The arguments were not that different than the roadblocks that exist for formulating a policy to develop a manned mission to Mars. ITER was too long-term, too expensive, and probably would not work, it was argued. At that time, international science and engineering teams had designed an ambitious fusion *tokamak* experiment with a price tag of \$8 billion.

In 1998, as the engineering teams were re-scoping the project to lower the cost, and against the advice of the Clinton Administration, the Congress decided not to renew U.S. participation in the ITER six-year Engineering Design Agreement, which all of the other partners had signed.

Over the next four years, hard work by American fusion scientists, positive reports from various national scientific advisory committees, and a lobbying campaign by the international partners—the Japanese, in particular—urged the White House to rejoin ITER.

The official completion of the second-generation engineering design for ITER was announced at a meeting of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), on July 17, 2001. The IAEA described the work as a “landmark achievement in fusion energy research.” It noted that ITER “will be capable of generating 500 megawatts of fusion power”—equal to a medium-sized power-plant unit today—for up to ten minutes, and could “lead to the construction of a demonstration fusion power plant that generates large amounts of electricity.” The price tag was cut in half, to \$4 billion.

There were signs that the Bush Administration would revisit U.S. participation in ITER. On Dec. 20, 2002, the prestigious National Academy of Sciences issued an interim report recommending “that the United States enter ITER negotiations, while the strategy for an expanded U.S. fusion program is further defined and evaluated.” The Academy also warned

that in addition to the international cooperation, “a strong domestic program must be maintained.”

On Jan. 23, 2003, an article in the British magazine *Nature* reported that the People’s Republic of China had formally asked to join ITER, and offered to contribute 10% of the cost. On Jan. 29, the House Science Committee released a bipartisan call for the Department of Energy to rejoin the project. One reason, they stated, is to ensure that “a new generation of scientists is inspired to work in this area.” Cutting the cost of ITER in half—and perhaps the added participation by Korea and China—seems to have convinced the Congress to support the program.

The following day, the White House released a statement by President Bush, who announced that the U.S. “will join ITER, an ambitious international research project to harness the promise of fusion energy,” and directed the Secretary of Energy to represent the United States in upcoming ITER meetings. A statement by Energy Secretary Spencer Abraham the same day, during a visit to the Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory in New Jersey, stressed that the President’s “historical decision” in no way “means a lesser role for the fusion programs we undertake here at home.” The fusion science community had spent years building a consensus to support ITER, premised on the condition that the smaller and more innovative domestic fusion experiments would not be fiscally sacrificed for the large international project.

Budget-Cutting Threat

But support from the Administration, even when enunciated by the President, does not always translate into action. At the annual meeting of Fusion Power Associates, held across the street from Capitol Hill on Nov. 19, different interpretations of the White House policy for fusion were voiced.

Dr. Ray Orbach, from the Department of Energy’s Office of Science, stated optimistically that the “U.S. would play a lead role in ITER,” because in addition to support from the White House, there was also “a strong Congressional statement.” Dr. Orbach pointed out that on Nov. 10, when Secretary Abraham spoke at the National Press Club and released a report on the facilities needed for the future of science over the next 20 years, ITER was at the top of the list.

Dr. Orbach also pointed out that the “funding envelope needed to build the list of 28 science facilities, led by ITER,

over the next two decades, was based on a 4% per year growth in Growth Domestic Product.” The plan, he explained, was “what we would do if there were an increase in funding in the physical sciences.”

Speaking for the President’s science advisory group, J. Patrick Looney from the Office of Science and Technology Policy was a bit less sanguine. While positive about the future of ITER, Looney described it as the “800 pound gorilla in the room,” and *the* defining experiment for fusion in the United States. He described the ITER consensus in Washington as “fragile,” and said the program would need continuous “political momentum”; the task was to “take the vision and fit it into the budget.” Not exactly what the fusion community had hoped for.

Joel Parriott, from the bean-counting White House Office of Management and Budget was even more direct. “If things [ITER] don’t work out,” he warned, “you can’t just go back” to the program the way it was before, indicating all of the fusion eggs are now in the ITER basket. When queried on where the funds would come from to develop the technology the United States will provide for ITER, Parriott made clear such work will have to be done within the current budget. ITER is a science, not an energy program, he insisted, and technology that must be developed to design a power plant should come from somewhere else. He suggested the scientists “prioritize” their requests, and find trade-offs.

So far, neither the Congress nor the White House is willing to fund the fusion program at a level that would allow America’s full participation in ITER, nor a broad research and development effort for mainline and innovative smaller-scale fusion experiments—both those already in operation and those planned for the future.

Teamwork

One of the most important decisions that has to be made before construction can begin on ITER is where the experimental fusion reactor will be located. Getting to the point of making this decision has been no easy task.

The ITER partners decided that the host nation will bear the responsibility of preparing the site, providing the transport, energy, and other infrastructure for the construction, and also contribute its proportional share of the total construction cost. It might have been assumed that either the United States or Russia, with the largest, most in-depth, well-staffed, and oldest fusion programs, would have been a shoo-in to host the program. But Russia has not been in a fiscal position to make such a commitment, and the United States was not even a participant in the project for a number of years. America, China, Russia, and South Korea have indicated each will pay 10% of the cost of ITER, and not offer a site.

By the Fall of 2001, Canada, Japan, Spain, and France had offered possible sites for ITER. Although the financial commitment for the host country is substantial, so is the pres-

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tige. And there is the benefit of hosting international teams of scientists, who can have an impact on the host nation's scientific education, and the training of the construction teams that one day might be building commercial fusion power plants for electric utilities.

The original, self-imposed schedule called for a single European site proposal for ITER to be chosen by September of this year, because both France and Spain had made offers. Finally, on Nov. 26, the European Union announced that France had been chosen as the proposed European site. The site at Caderache is quite attractive and well developed, since it is already a nuclear research center with 4,000 employees and 18 nuclear installations. The local government has also stated it will contribute funds toward ITER's construction.

The other serious proposal to host ITER is from Japan. The location of the site is at Rokkasho-mura, in Aomori Prefecture in northern Japan. Rokkasho is already the site for nuclear fission facilities, and it is planned that it will play a major role in future Japanese nuclear technology. It is also the center of a planned development program being undertaken by Aomori Prefecture, known as a "Base for International Science and Technological Research." Unlike the fusion programs in the rest of the world, Japan's large experimental machines have not been built in government-sponsored national laboratories, but by industry. The government reports that at Rokkasho there are more than 1,000 companies participating in the construction of the nuclear fuel cycle facilities.

If There Is a Will . . .

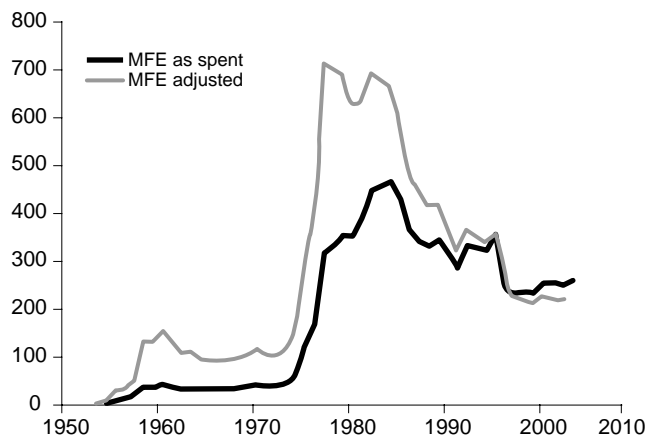
ITER is expected to require a ten-year construction phase; an operating phase for the experiment of about 20 years, which could include up-grades; and then a decommissioning phase. The estimated cost of construction is more than \$4 billion, and the total cost for all three phases, more than \$10 billion.

Before the construction of the International Space Station—whose cost of assembly and operation is an order of magnitude more than ITER—it might have been argued that nations as diverse as Russia, the United States, the European countries, Canada, and Japan could not cooperate to keep a large-scale project alive over decades of time, billions of dollars of expenditure, and changing political environments. But the success of international cooperation building and working on the space station is a useful precedent for future cutting-edge science and technology projects that can most usefully be tackled using all of the resources of the international scientific and technical community.

Over the past two decades, the Federal budget for magnetic fusion energy research in the United States has effectively fallen by two-thirds, when adjusted for inflation (see **Figure 2**). This decline has held back progress in reaching the goal of producing fusion energy for commercial use and

FIGURE 2
U.S. Fusion Budgets 1950-2002

(Annual Budget)



Source: Fusion Power Associates.

Budgetary support for magnetic fusion energy research and development—mostly for tokamak designs—has dropped steadily after an apparent national decision for rapid development 25 years ago (solid line). The dotted line shows the even more drastic drop when the funding is adjusted for inflation. Despite the U.S. re-entry into ITER this year, more funding constriction still threatens.

non-electric applications. It has demoralized the scientists, often pitting one group of researchers against another, to fight for budget dollars. And research into many promising roads to fusion have been eliminated only due to lack of support.

Support for ITER has come from the top of the power pyramid in Washington—from the President himself. But the perspective from the budgeteers is that there will be little increase in overall fusion funding; that work on ITER will have to be a trade-off with the existing (half-starved) programs. There is also the implicit or explicit threat that if ITER were to fail, that would be the end of the domestic fusion effort.

The International Space Station has so far just barely survived four different American Presidents, various Russian heads of state, and political and budgetary upheaval among all of the international partners. Successive American administrations squeezed as much as they thought they could get away with from NASA's manned space programs. The folly of underfunding them came home to roost when the *Columbia* Space Shuttle broke up over Texas last February.

The fate of ITER, and of fusion energy development overall, will now require that policymakers put their money behind the support they have given to it in public statements.

The Purloined Life Of Edgar Allan Poe

by Jeffrey Steinberg

This account is based on a lecture delivered in Detroit, Michigan in mid-September 2003, to a group of LaRouche Youth Movement members who have launched a research project to revive the life and works of Edgar Allan Poe.

A great deal of what people *think* they know about Edgar Allan Poe, is wrong. Furthermore, there is not that much known about him—other than that people have read at least one of his short stories, or poems; and it’s common even today, that in English literature classes in high school—maybe upper levels of elementary school—you’re told about Poe. And if you ever got to the point of being told something about Poe as an actual personality, you have probably heard some summary distillation of the slanders about him: He died as a drunk; he was crazy; he was one of these people who demonstrate that genius and creativity always have a dark side, and the dark side is that most really creative geniuses are insane, and usually something bad comes of them, because the very thing that gives them the talent to be creative is what ultimately destroys them.

And this lie is the flip-side of the argument that most people don’t have the “innate talent” to be able to think; most people are supposed to accept the fact that their lives are going to be routine, drab, and ultimately insignificant in the long wave of things; and when there are people who are creative, we always think of their creativity as occurring in an attic or a basement, or in long walks alone in the woods; and creativity is, also, not a social process, but something that happens in the minds of these randomly-born madmen or madwomen.

Especially in the fields of literature and music, it’s almost as if there’s a warning out there that bad things happen if you try to be creative. And if you try to really excel at being creative, really terrible things are going to happen to you. Poe is one of the people of whom, they use a falsification of his life to make that false point.

Our Mission As Truth-Seekers

Now, since our job, as a political movement, is that of being the truth-seekers—and in that sense, the moral conscience of America and the world—it’s not just an issue of abstract interest that we ought to get to the bottom of the case of Edgar Allan Poe.

In our case in particular, there are some very important parts of the Poe legacy that urgently need to be revived today. On an even more personal level, the last time that we published anything really substantive about Edgar Allan Poe—apart from some papers and presentations that Lyndon LaRouche has given in which he’s made reference to Poe and to some of his writings—was in June of 1981, in the issue of *The Campaigner* which was appropriately headlined “Edgar Allan Poe: The Lost Soul of America.” The author of this article, Allen Salisbury, died a number of years ago, in his early 40s, of cancer; basically, the work on Poe has really been set aside and remains unfinished. So there’s a sense that the LaRouche movement has a kind of debt of gratitude to Allen that needs to be filled, by completing the work on Poe. And as I get into the discussion about what I’ve done so far to get the ball rolling, you’ll get an idea, I think, of why this is something extremely timely right now.

What I really want to talk about, then, is a very preliminary work-in-progress, that hopefully will inspire a number of people in this room to join with me in really pursuing this puzzle; and, in effect, “cracking the case” of Edgar Allan Poe.

There’s one very good source of information about Poe, which necessarily has to be the starting-point for where we go. That starting-point is Poe’s own mind, as he himself presents it, in a number of writings that were published during his lifetime, and at a time when he was in a position to review the galleys before they went to press. In some cases, the articles and poems that he wrote were published in magazines that he himself edited. The reason that’s important, is that when Poe died—as you can see, at a very young age, 40 years old; and there’s ample evidence that he was assassinated—what happened immediately is that his aunt, who was also his mother-in-law, and who lived with him for most of his adult life, was in desperate straits of poverty when Poe died. One of Poe’s leading enemies, a man named Griswold, went to her and offered her what, by her standards, was a pretty big sum of money, to turn over all of Poe’s personal effects: all of his letters; all of the original manuscripts of his writings; and all sorts of other things. Because Griswold said that he wanted to come out in print with a definitive biography, and that this would be part of the collected works of Edgar Allan Poe. And in fact, a few years later, he came out with a biography that was a complete and total slander.

Many years later, people came forward and admitted that they knew that a number of letters that were attributed to Poe, had actually been written and forged by Griswold, to convey the idea that he was an alcoholic; that he was a drug addict; that he was, basically, a pathetic, psychotic figure towards the end of his life.

And so therefore, even Poe’s own letters, which were first published under Griswold’s supervision, are not reliable. So as I say, the starting point with Poe, has to be to look at his own mind, and to make certain judgments on the basis of that; and then, it gives you at least a framework for saying what’s true about the fragments of his life which are available, and



Edgar Allan Poe. Most of what you read or hear of his life, his historical character, is simply not trustworthy or truthful; biography of him was launched by a personal enemy who got control of his papers, and even some Poe letters may have been posthumously forged. Truthful examination proceeds from the way his mind worked—as a Platonic republican.

what necessarily has to be wrong, because it completely contradicts what we know about him by knowing how his mind works.

Thorough Is Not Necessarily Correct

There is one particular work that I’m going to rely on for the purpose of exploring Poe’s mind; but, what I really want people to do is jump in; you could pick virtually anything by Poe and read it, and come away with the same sense of how his mind works. I think it’s a very good idea, particularly for anybody who is going to join me in working on this project, to do exactly that. I want to talk briefly about one of Poe’s short stories, “The Purloined Letter.” I’m not going to read it; it’s quite short, and I’m going to give you the gist of it, and then zero in on a few things that will give you an idea of how the guy’s mind worked.

Poe invented this character named C. August Dupin, who is a French private investigator. A number of stories by Poe center around this character Dupin—“The Murders in the Rue Morgue” and “The Purloined Letter” are probably the most famous. In this story, you’ve got, basically, three characters on stage. You’ve got the narrator, who’s a friend of Dupin. You’ve got Dupin; and you’ve got the prefect of the Paris

police—the chief of police of Paris. The narrator and Dupin are sitting around late at night at Dupin’s apartment in Paris; and there’s a knock at the door, and the prefect of police comes in.

He says, basically, “Dupin, we need your help. We have a case that’s really simple, but it’s got us completely stumped.”

The story is, that there is a minister of the French government who has stolen a very incriminating letter, that represents blackmail against another figure in the government. So the police have been asked to get the letter back, and to end this terrible political crisis. The police know, definitely, that this particular minister stole the letter; because there were eyewitnesses to the fact, who were too embarrassed to say anything. They also know that the minister keeps the letter very close and easily accessible; because the blackmail may have to be sprung on a moment’s notice. Therefore, he can’t have hidden it away in some hard-to-get-to place; he doesn’t bury it underneath a tree, or out at a country estate, or something like that. It’s in his own apartment.

The minister is away from his apartment very, very frequently; to the point that the police have been able to go into his apartment dozens of times; and they’ve carried out thorough searches. They’ve looked in all of the obvious places that somebody would hide something like this. They’ve used microscopes to check for hidden planks in the floor. They’ve gone into every nook and cranny in the apartment; they’ve checked every table and chair leg. They’ve looked for false bottoms in desk drawers and things like that. And they’ve come up with zero, empty-handed.

Now, unfortunately, they have no choice but to go, embarrassingly, to inspector Dupin, to ask for his help. And what happens is absolutely amazing. Dupin says, “Well, if you want my help, there will have to be a substantial reward. This is a big deal, a government scandal; there’s a lot at stake here.” The inspectors say, “Well, I’m sure we could oblige you with some kind of financial remuneration.” And Dupin says, “I want 50,000 French francs. Will you promise me right now, that you will give me 50,000 French francs if I can produce the letter?” The chief of police hems and haws, and eventually says, “Yes, it’s a deal.” The inspector leaves, and returns several days later to Dupin’s flat. Upon the inspector’s arrival, Dupin opens up a desk drawer, takes out an envelope, and hands it to him; it’s the letter. It’s the document that the police have been desperate to find.

The prefect is so shocked, and at the same time so relieved that the case is now solved, that he immediately writes out a check for the 50,000 francs and goes running out. And the narrator—the third person on the scene—is sitting there completely dumbfounded. And he asks, “What just happened?” So Dupin explains to him: “Well, I happened to know something about this minister. He’s a mathematician and a poet.”

Underlying Axioms

He says that if the minister were only a mathematician, the police would have solved this case on their own. A mathe-

matician thinks in formal, logical terms, and operates off a set of underlying axiomatic assumptions, that may work in the narrow domain of formal mathematics, but do not work in other areas, such as morals. The formal axiomatic assumptions of mathematics don’t work in morality.

But Dupin knows that this guy’s also a poet. And so his mind works in a way that’s not confined by those kinds of underlying formal, fixed axiomatic assumptions. And he goes on at some length, explaining: I know how these police operate. And they’re very thorough; and if they were up against the mind of a mathematician, thoroughness would have caught him every time, because a mathematician is totally predictable. But a poet, on the other hand, has a concept of metaphor, and irony, and therefore is able to think in a way that’s not defined by the same strict set of underlying axiomatic assumptions. Therefore, I have to think about how to catch someone whom I know is both a mathematician *and* a poet. And I knew that this had to be the case: that he needed to have the letter in easy access to where he was; so I knew it was in the apartment.

But I also knew that he hadn’t hidden it in one of these super-secret places that the police would find. In fact, I surmised that he was playing with the police all along. Because by being out of his apartment at great length, throughout many, many days, he knew that the police were going to break into his apartment, and were going to thoroughly search it, in the predictable ways that the police, using the same kinds of mathematical underlying axiomatic assumptions, would do the search.

He says, “I knew that; and therefore, I knew that the letter had to be hidden in some place that was in such plain sight, and so obvious, that the police would never think to look there, because they couldn’t imagine somebody would ‘play us like that’; that somebody would hide something in plain view.”

So he says: What I did, was I came up with a very good pretext to go visit the minister. And he immediately invited me in; we got into a long talk about something we were mutually interested in; and all the while, I was looking around, to figure out where it was. And there, above his desk, was a letter box. And right in the middle of the letter box, there was a letter. And I could surmise by the paper, that this was, possibly, the stolen letter. And I noticed that the letter was badly crumpled up, and dirty, and ripped up around the edges. This wasn’t something that would naturally happen. So I surmised that he probably had done that to make this appear to be something completely irrelevant and inconspicuous. And I managed actually to take notice, that the letter had been folded inside-out; as if you had a piece of paper that you folded one way; and then you reversed it and folded it the other way; and I noticed that the crease was doubled up.

And Dupin saw that there was a seal on it, that was somewhat similar to a ministerial seal. And so, he just left. And several days later, he came back for another visit; in the meantime, he had prepared a duplicate piece of paper; and had

sealed it, and reversed the fold, and made it dirty in a similar way to the letter that he wanted. And at a certain point in the visit, there were loud shouts and screams outside the window. The minister went running over to the window to see what was going on. At that moment, Inspector Dupin just made the switch. The guy looked out the window; it turned out that it was some psychotic who was threatening somebody with a shotgun, and actually fired a shot. And Dupin says that, of course, the shots were blank; this was somebody that he had actually hired to make the incident, to give him enough time to switch the letters.

Dupin even says, that he didn't want just to steal it; because the guy's livelihood and future career depended on having that letter. And if he happened to notice that Dupin had swiped it, without having a replacement, there is no telling what the minister might have done. He might have tried to kill Dupin. So I wanted to make my escape safely, Dupin explained.

On the other hand, I left something in the piece of paper that I left, so that when he opened it up, he would have some clues, to be able to figure out it was I. But by that time, the game would be up. The letter would be returned. And everything would be corrected.

Just to read you a couple of paragraphs to make sure that you get an idea that this is really how Poe's mind is working—I'm not attributing things to him that he didn't really say:

Dupin: The Prefect and his cohorts fail so frequently, first, by default of this identification, and secondly, by ill-admeasurement, or rather through non-admeasurement, of the intellect with which they are engaged. [In other words, they don't try to think about the mind of the criminal that they're trying to catch.] They consider only their *own* ideas of ingenuity; and, in searching for any thing hidden, advert only to the mode in which *they* would have hidden it. They are right in this much—that their own ingenuity is a faithful representation of that of *the mass*; but when the cunning of the individual felon is diverse in character from their own, the felon foils them, of course. This always happens when it is above their own, and very usually when it is below. They have no variation of principle in their investigations; at best, when urged by some unusual emergency—by some extraordinary reward—they extend or exaggerate their old modes of *practice*, without touching their principles. What, for example, in this case of D—, has been done to vary the principle of action? What is all this boring, and probing, and sounding, and scrutinizing with the microscope, and dividing the surface of the building into registered square inches—what is it all, but an exaggeration of *the application* of the one principle or set of principles of search, which are based upon the one set of notions regarding human ingenuity, to which the Prefect, in the long repeat of his duty, has been accustomed? Do you not

see he has taken it for granted that *all* men proceed to conceal a letter, not exactly in a gimlet-hole or in a chair-leg, but, at least, in *some* out-of-the-way hole or corner suggested by the same tenor of thought which would urge a man to secrete a letter in a gimlet-hole bored in a chair-leg? And do you not see also, that such *recherchés* nooks for concealment are adapted only for ordinary occasions, and would be adopted only by ordinary intellects; for, in all cases of concealment, a disposal of the article concealed—a disposal of it in this *recherché* manner,—is, in the very first instance, presumable and presumed; and thus its discovery depends, not at all upon the acumen, but altogether upon the mere care, patience, and determination of the seekers. . . .

Algebra and Poetry

So he goes on for a while. You get the idea: There are underlying, axiomatic, formal-logical assumptions that the police make, that work if you are dealing with another mind that's similarly engaged in formal logic, and has no real creativity. Then he goes on to the question of algebra and poetry.

Dupin: I dispute the availability, and thus the value, of that reason which is cultivated in any especial form other than the abstractly logical [in other words, the process of human cognition is what counts]. I dispute in particular, the reason educed by mathematical study. The mathematics are the science of form and quantity; mathematical reasoning is merely logic applied to observation upon form and quantity. The great error lies in supposing that even the truths of what is called *pure* algebra are abstract or general truths. And this error is so egregious that I am confounded at the universality with which it has been received. Mathematical axioms are *not* axioms of general truth. What is true of *relation*—of form and quantity—is often grossly false in regard to morals, for example. In this latter science it is very usually *untrue* that the aggregated parts are equal to the whole. In chemistry also the axiom fails. In the consideration of motive it fails; for two motives, each of a given value, have not, necessarily, a value when united, equal to the sum of their values apart.

A Platonic Republican Thinker

And he goes on along these lines. And this is a short story; and he's getting into a lesson in epistemology, in the method of how you think.

So, this is really a fun short story which is, I think, exemplary of Poe's mind. This tells you a number of things that are quite interesting. Number one: Obviously, Dupin is part of an interesting kind of intelligence network that knows what is going on in Paris. Number two: He not only was able to diagnose the mind of the minister who stole the letter; but it was also a piece of cake to conclude that sooner or later, the prefect of police was going to come knocking on his door; because

he knew that the police couldn't solve this problem.

So we know something about Poe. The guy knows how to think. He's an intellectual of the sort that was versed in Plato; that understood all of the key scientific issues of the day; probably was familiar with Gauss; he certainly was familiar with Schiller, because there are reviews that he had written of Thomas Carlisle's biography of Schiller, that he had made comments on in one of his magazines.

But the problem is, that even just by reading this one story—and I can tell you, that you can pick at random anything by Poe, that's certifiably something that he wrote, whether it's a poem, or a book review, or a short story, or novel—and you'll come away with the same sense of the guy's life. He didn't have "good days and bad days" in terms of his writing. He didn't have profound second thoughts. He was a thorough-going, studied, educated Platonic republican thinker.

Knowing that, you have got to start from the presumption that most of what's official about Poe's life—all of the biographies, that all followed off Griswold's—were complete fabrications.

He died under very mysterious circumstances in 1849, at the age of 40. In 1885—that's 36 years after his death—the doctor who attended him on his deathbed wrote a book, called *Edgar Allan Poe: Life, Character, and the Dying Declarations of the Poet. An official account of his death by his attending physician, John J. Moran, M.D.* In this book, Moran says, basically, everything that's been said about Poe's death is a lie. Every single thing. And he says furthermore, I've been in contact with members of his family and others; and most everything about his life, at least the conclusions that are drawn in a lot of the descriptions of his life, are also false.

So let's just start from the presumption that we're going to investigate Poe's life, using the exact same method that Dupin used in "The Purloined Letter." I'll tell you what I've done so far—because the problem that comes up, is: How do you deal with someone who, you at least hypothesize, was part of the American republican intellectual circles that were involved in the struggle both to defend the American republic during a period of great danger to its survival, and who was also committed to the idea of spreading these republican ideas around the world?

Now, there are a few important clues, in certain aspects of Poe's life, that are so well documented that you can't really deny them. Like the fact that he was born; and he had parents; and there were known addresses where he lived; he had jobs, and people knew him; so there are some things that are known. Then you get into really murky areas, where there are some things that are said to have happened, according to accounts of people; but which, others say, are completely untrue. How do we start to put together a clearer picture? How do we develop a notion of what's true from what's false about Poe, starting from the fact that the only thing we're really certain about, is we know how his mind worked; and therefore, we know him pretty well?

Poe Family and Lafayette

Poe was born in 1809. His parents were actors who travelled around the United States doing performances—everything from Shakespeare to Greek Classics, to much more light, contemporary plays. Both his parents died, within a few months of one another, in 1811, when he was two years old. He had a younger sister and an older brother, and the three children were split up. The brother went to live with grandparents; the younger sister was adopted by a wealthy family in Richmond; and Poe was also adopted by a wealthy merchant in Richmond, a man named Allan.

Now, what's interesting is that Poe's grandfather, David Poe, was a rather important figure in the American Revolution. He was the deputy assistant quartermaster general of the Continental Army, and was assigned to the area around Baltimore, Maryland. He'd been a lawyer there, and the grandfather had actually contributed a fairly sizable amount of his own money to outfit local branches of the Continental Army. And, in fact, the commander of the Continental Army in that area at the time, was the Marquis de Lafayette, who was a leading member of Benjamin Franklin's international youth movement.

Lafayette was born in 1757, and he lived until 1834. Now, in 1776, when he's 19 years old, he decides that he's going to leave France and to come to North America, and he's going to ask for a commission in the Continental Army. As a young man, he's been put through military training in France, and through sort of an elaborate process, he actually manages to leave France. The government was not exactly favorable to the idea of young princes coming over and fighting in North America, but he manages to get over here. And, at the ripe old age of—just before his 20th birthday—he's commissioned as a Major General in the Continental Army. So, you really do get the idea that we're talking here, about a youth movement, that was instrumental in fighting the Revolution.

So, Lafayette has a particular debt of gratitude to Edgar Allan Poe's grandfather, because the grandfather puts up his own money to equip the Continental Army units that are commanded by Lafayette. And, in fact, the grandmother spends all of her time, basically sewing uniforms for the Continental Army. She personally sews 500 uniforms for part of Lafayette's military unit.

The grandfather died fairly young, and I don't think there's any evidence that Poe particularly knew the grandfather, although the grandmother outlived Poe, and therefore, he knew the family history extremely well.

So, Poe is adopted by this fairly wealthy merchant family in Richmond. He goes over to England, studies at private schools. While his foster father is over in England for about 5-6 years on business. And he's a very smart kid, particularly skilled in language and in geometry, and has a grasp of ancient Greek, Latin, French. He comes back to Richmond, finishes his education. Even before he goes off to college—and, you know, at that time, you could go to college at a pretty young age—he started in 1826, so that was not that unusual.



The Marquis de Lafayette, during his triumphal return tour of the United States in 1824-25, inspects an artillery battalion of the New York National Guard. Lafayette had been a military comrade and friend of Poe's grandfather, David Poe, during the Revolution, and on this tour, he visited Edgar Allan Poe at the University of Virginia.

In 1824, Lafayette, at the invitation of the U.S. Congress, comes back to the United States from France, and he is by now fairly old, but is really one of the heroes of the American Revolution; and was one of the people in France who broke with the monarchy, but also fought against the Jacobin Terror, the super-radical anti-intellectual mob phenomenon. And in 1824, he came back to the United States. It happened to be a Presidential election year, and he did a tour of all 24 states of the United States, campaigning for John Quincy Adams for President. And in fact, Adams was elected President of the United States. It actually was thrown into the Congress, and the House of Representatives, by one vote, chose him as President.

And so, during that trip, Lafayette stopped off in Baltimore, and went to try to find his old friend Gen. David Poe; and when he found out that Poe had died, he went to the grave, and then also visited Poe's widow, and spent a good deal of time. A few months later, when Lafayette arrived in Richmond, General Poe's grandson, Edgar Allan Poe, is heading up the Richmond student cadet corps, and is the person who actually is the greeter, and is heading up the honor guard for Lafayette, while he's in Richmond.

Now, all of the official biographies of Poe just sort of make mention of this, but never make any link to the fact that maybe Lafayette went down there looking for him, and knew General Poe's—his close friend's—grandson was in Richmond. They leave this completely out of the history. So, let's put a question next to that, but it's one of these things where if you really don't believe in coincidence—it's a building block for an investigation that we're now just barely embarking on.

Now, without getting into all of the psychobabble explanations of his conflicted relationship with his foster father, Poe spends a year at the University of Virginia. In fact, it's one of the very first classes to begin studying at the University of Virginia. UVa was founded by then former President Thomas Jefferson, and, in fact, Jefferson was president of UVa at the time. And there were a series of meetings between president of the university Jefferson and the leading students, including Edgar Allan Poe. Again, just make a note of it. It's another factoid that you might read on the bottom of the screen on CNN, or something, but it's just sort of floating out there, without any particular significance.

The Military of the Republic

After a year at UVa, Poe enlists in the Army, and spends the next three years as an enlisted man in the Army, and he winds up at Fort Monroe, in Virginia. In 1829, he decides that he wants to get out of the Army, and back then, if you could purchase the services of somebody to replace you in the Army, then you would be given an honorable discharge. Which is what happened.

Poe left the Army, because he was going to enroll in West Point, the U.S. Military Academy, that had been founded in 1802 on the model of the French École Polytechnique. This was the most advanced engineering and science academy in the United States at the time, and many other engineering schools, both military and civilian, were created as deployments out of West Point over the next 20-30 years. Rensselaer Polytechnic in New York; Virginia Military Institute; all of these schools were created by West Point graduates, who basically were extending this network of polytechnique acad-

emies. They had the best scientific education, the best libraries, the best engineering training, of any universities in the United States at the time.

The commander of the fortress where Poe had been serving in the Army sent one of the letters of recommendation to get Poe into West Point; and one of the people who also helped to sponsor Poe's appointment was Gen. Winfield Scott, who was a major figure within American republican military circles. He'd run for President—a very important figure.

All right, so, Poe stays at West Point only for a year. He enters in June of 1830, and he leaves in February of 1831. He's ostensibly kicked out, for disciplinary reasons. But he was number three in his class in language; number 17 in his class in science. He was a top, top student, and obviously somebody who had an educational background that is reflected in just the excerpts that I read from the "Purloined Letter." While he's a student at West Point, he's already writing some of his most famous poems, and short stories, and letters.

What happens to Poe after he leaves West Point, is one of the most interesting and highly disputed aspects of his entire life. One thing that's acknowledged, is that after he's been "kicked out" of West Point, he goes to the Commandant of West Point, Col. Sylvanus Thayer, and asks him to write a letter of recommendation, so that [Poe] can go to Poland and be given an officer's commission in the Polish Army, which is waging a republican revolt against control by Russia. And so, he wants to be given this letter of introduction. And, indeed, Thayer provides the letter.

Now, it's claimed by Griswold that there's no evidence that Poe ever left the United States. Never traveled overseas. But, there's an interesting letter that was written by a famous French writer, named Alexandre Dumas, to a contact in Italy in 1832. Anybody ever hear of Dumas? He wrote *The Three Musketeers*, quite a number of famous novels. And you can see up there, his years, 1802-1870. He lived a lot longer than Poe, but was only seven years older.

So, this is Dumas's letter, to an Italian police official. He said: "It was about the year 1832. One day, an American presented himself at my house, with an introduction from . . . James Fenimore Cooper. Needless to say, I welcomed him with open arms. His name was Edgar Poe. From the outset, I realized that I had to deal with a remarkable man. Two or three remarks which he made upon my furniture, the things I had about me, the way my articles of everyday use were strewn about the room, and on my moral and intellectual characteristics, impressed me with their accuracy, and truth."

Poe, Dumas, and Cooper

So, here you've got Dumas, writing a letter saying, Hey, this guy Poe showed up at my doorstep, with a letter of introduction from James Fenimore Cooper, and he lived with me for several months. He actually describes how Poe loved to roam around the city at night, and he was given a guest room at Dumas's house; and during the day, he would have the

curtains down, and would make the room as dark as possible, and would try to sleep during the day; and then, when he read, he only read by candlelight, so that as soon as the Sun went down, he'd grab Dumas, and they'd go walking all over Paris, and they'd be talking.

So, the argument is, that, well, number one, it's obvious that Poe never was in Paris, because the street names he uses in his novels don't exist in Paris. If he was really in Paris, he'd know the right street names. And they just sort of slough over this whole story, and say, well, we've got letters from this person, and that person—who were all part of this enemy operation after his death, to discredit him—that claim to be involved in various intrigues with him in Baltimore during this period from about 1831 through 1833.

The preponderance of evidence, as we will see, is that Poe, indeed, was in Paris during the period referenced by Dumas—despite the efforts of Griswold and company to cover up this crucial event in his life. Now, let's explore what the implications are, of Poe, James Fenimore Cooper, and Alexandre Dumas.

Well, one thing that's interesting, is: Go back to the Marquis de Lafayette, who was part of the Franklin youth movement, and now we're getting towards the later years of his life. He's made this trip to the United States in 1824. He's gone back to France, and in 1830, he's led a briefly successful republican revolution in France. They've installed someone on the throne, who's agreed to establish a full constitution under the monarchy, and the Marquis de Lafayette is made the commander of the French National Guard. Like the equivalent of being the general-in-charge of the entire army. And Alexandre Dumas is one of his officers. So, there's a political association within American System, republican circles in France, which establishes Dumas as somebody at least worth looking into further, as probably one of Lafayette's protégés in these "American" republican networks, over there in France.

Now, a few other interesting things come up, including well, okay, what's this business with James Fenimore Cooper? Where does he fit into the picture? Ever heard of Cooper? [From the audience: He wrote *The Last of the Mohicans*, and *The Spy*.]

You've already jumped one level above what most people know by even mentioning his book *The Spy*, which was a very excellent book about the American Revolution. Most people, frankly, know him from things like *The Last of the Mohicans*, and *The Deerslayer*, a whole bunch of these wilderness adventure novels. Well, let me tell you a little bit more about James Fenimore Cooper.

His father, William Cooper, was a three-term member of Congress, a leading figure in the Federalist Party, a fairly wealthy developer—basically citybuilder. If people have heard of Cooperstown, New York, it wasn't named Cooperstown because Cooper was born there; it was named Cooperstown because Cooper's father founded it. Cooperstown is north of Albany, New York, and at the time, this was a



*Novelist James Fenimore Cooper (left), he of *The Spy*, and artist/inventor Samuel F.B. Morse (right, in portrait bust and youthful self-portrait), were both members of a republican intelligence network centered around West Point and France's *École Polytechnique*, in which Poe was also apparently active.*

really barren area.

So, it's out there. It was quite a substantial adventure to go there, and actually found a city, and actually build it up as a serious city. It's right on the Hudson River, upstate from New York City.

But, so Cooper was basically steeped in this republican tradition. He becomes a pretty famous republican political activist, and writer. In 1824, when Lafayette comes to the United States, he meets Cooper in New York City, and they establish such a close relationship, that Lafayette asks Cooper to write an account of Lafayette's tour of the United States, which Cooper did write, as a historical novel called *Notions of the Americas*. So he actually is extremely close to Lafayette. He's practically travelling as Lafayette's personal secretary, during this period of Lafayette's 18-month tour of the United States, and he writes the definitive account. And in that book, he quotes Lafayette as saying, "America's greatest institution is its future." Which is a pretty appropriate, and insightful comment about what the spirit of the United States was, during this period, with the republican ideas still very much alive.

John Quincy Adams is President of the United States. And this is the period in which the United States is most reflecting this concept that Lyn [Lyndon LaRouche] talks about all the time; namely, this notion about the community of principles among perfectly sovereign nation-states.

Irving and Morse

. . .What do you know about Washington Irving? [Audience: "Sleepy Hollow" and "Rip Van Winkle."]

So, again, he's not unfamiliar. He's not only famous, but his legend lives on. Did you happen to know that he was the U.S. Ambassador to Spain? He was the most famous biographer of George Washington. He was in Spain twice: in the 1820s and 30s, and then he was in Spain again in 1842-1845. And during his first tour of duty, at the embassy in Spain, from 1829-1832, he did voluminous writing—like a three-volume biography of Christopher Columbus. And his study of Islamic culture was based on the fact that he understood the paradox of Spain around the time of Columbus: This was the period of both the exploration, but also the period of the Inquisition, where the Jews and Muslims were expelled from Spain. And so, he realized that prior to the expulsion of the Jews and Muslims from Spain, Spain had a higher level of culture, than afterward.

Benjamin Franklin had a pretty good understanding of Islam as well. In a letter he wrote about the Indian massacres in Lancaster county, he speaks a lot about the question of hospitality, and the humanist current in Islam. And even gives stories from Islamic Spain, and different things, and also from the Koran.

Spain had what was referred to as the Andalusian Renaissance, which preceded the Italian and other European Renaissance; and it was a reflection of the Islamic Renaissance that had been a major center of civilization during the 10th and 11th Centuries, the period of Ibn Sina. And so, this effort to revive this notion of Islam, as a kind of dialogue of civilization, is something that was a very conscious factor within all of these American networks, particularly those operating in Europe. And again, Washington Irving's deployment into

Spain during this period of Hapsburg domination in Spain, also has the earmarks of an intelligence deployment.

So, Washington Irving is also in Europe, in this fateful period of 1831-1832, when Poe was in Paris.

One of the other members of the Bread-and-Cheese club of our friend Cooper, back in New York City, before he goes off to Europe, is a guy named Samuel Finley Breeze Morse. Anybody ever heard of him? [Audience: Morse Code?] Exactly. The guy who invented the telegraph, and then developed the Morse Code. Anybody know anything else about him?

He was America's leading second-generation painter. In fact, the biography that I have of Morse, is called, *American Leonardo*, and he actually is an extraordinary portrait painter. Now, Morse comes from an old Revolutionary family. Morse's father, Jedidiah Morse, is the first American geographer. He writes the first geography book about North America. It's a fairly good hypothesis that he has some knowledge of, or, if not, some kind of direct collaboration, with [Alexander von] Humboldt.

But you notice, I'm talking a lot about developments in Paris. I know that there are major German connections as well, into the German reform movement, the Republican circles typified by Humboldt, and then somewhat slightly later, by Friedrich List. This is a whole other area of investigation that I haven't even had time to touch on yet, but I know that it's a very fertile field, because Franklin had extensive networks in Germany, at Göttingen University, the whole circle around [Abraham] Kästner, who were doing the translation of Leibniz from an earlier period. So, this is a whole other area that we're not even going to get into tonight, but I just want to put on the table, as another dimension of this investigation.

So, Morse's dates are 1791-1873. He's one of the few people on our list of Poe collaborators who lived a fairly long life. He's also one of the few people who actually wound up being relatively wealthy in his old age, largely because of the patents on the telegraph.

But, he's a guy who's a painter. He's an inventor. His father is a leading geographer, as well as being one of the top Puritan theologians in New England. He is the reverend of the leading church in Charlestown, Massachusetts, which is just across the Charles River from Boston, right next to Cambridge. And there's a kind of a funny note in one of the short biographies of Morse, that I think sort of gives you a flavor for the guy. Somebody who definitely would have joined the LaRouche movement, were he around today, or were we around then: "In his junior year, Morse was expelled from Yale, because of a series of pranks, which included training a donkey to sit in a professor's chair." So, you know, here's a guy who's got a healthy sense of humor, and a healthy sense of disrespect for pompous academics.

But, so, Morse is trained as a painter. He goes over to England, and over in England, there are a whole group of great American portrait painters. They're deployed all over



Celebrated French novelist Alexandre Dumas, in the same republican intelligence circles, gave a detailed account of Poe's stay with him in Paris in 1832, at the time Poe had written that he wished to go there to aid the cause of the short-lived Polish Republic. But historians deny outright that Poe ever set foot in Paris.

Europe. Now, ostensibly, Europe, with its more traditional culture, is a better place for an artist to earn a living. Obviously, there's a real desire to study at the seat of the Renaissance, and so Morse spends a lot of time in Rome, but he actually spends a number of years in England, and winds up getting the opportunity to paint the portraits of a lot of leading figures in English public life, in the government, in the House of Lords, in the Royal Family. And it's known that a number of these American painters were over there not only as artists, but as spies. They were the eyes and ears of the American republic in Europe. Because what better way to find out what the intrigues of the European oligarchies are, against the American republic, than by being the sort-of dumb, innocuous American, gifted painter, day after day, being there in the private chambers of government officials, and members of the Royal Family, while people are constantly coming in, and interrupting, for signatures on documents, and private discussions?

So, they were over there doing a lot of intelligence. In other words, there was a period in American history where we had a pretty good republican—"small r" republican—intelligence service. And it was all epistemology. It was all, as Poe discussed in the "Purloined Letter," knowing the underlying axiomatic assumptions of how the other person thinks, and being able to literally read their mind, by understanding the blocks that they've adopted through their mode of thinking.

Now, in 1824, Morse was a member of Cooper's Bread-and-Cheese club in New York City, with Washington Irving as the honorary chairman—and there's dozens of other people who are involved in this network, I'm just highlighting three or four of them, for reasons that are going to be even more obvious. And when Lafayette comes to New York, in 1824, Morse enters the competition to be hired by the City of New

York, to do an official portrait of the Marquis de Lafayette, to commemorate his tour of the United States. And in fact, he wins the prize.

So, he's sent down to Washington, to meet with Lafayette. He does the preliminary work on the portrait, and at some point shortly after that, Morse goes to Europe. And he spends most of his time in Paris, almost constantly in the company of his closest friend, James Fenimore Cooper. He goes practically every day, with Cooper, to the Louvre; and Cooper stares over Morse's shoulder while he's doing copies of famous paintings, and doing other things. Cooper and Morse are both members of the American Polish Committee. So, in other words, they're all involved in republican revolutionary politics, in Paris, during the same period of time. Morse is actually living two blocks away from Lafayette, and is frequently visiting with Lafayette, during this whole period.

Eventually, by about late 1832, the Polish Revolution fails, a lot of the key people escape to France, and Lafayette is their main protector. And there are descriptions—if you do as I did, and take a fairly good biography of Cooper, of Morse, and a whole string of bad biographies of Poe, and look into each of these things, and look for interesting points of intersection. The fascinating thing is that the main point of intersection is the Marquis de Lafayette. And, in a certain sense, in Europe at least, Lafayette became the leading American republican, carrying forward the mission of Benjamin Franklin in Europe.

Even though you have this horrible period, beginning with the Jacobin Terror in France, then Napoleon Bonaparte, then the wars, then the period of the Congress of Vienna, where all of the different oligarchical factions in Europe all got together and said, "We, as a bloc, will crush republicanism in Europe." During this period, Lafayette is in jail for five years, in the jails of the Hapsburgs. Ironically, he gets out of jail when Napoleon defeats the Hapsburgs in the military campaigns in Central Europe.

But, the point is that you've got this brief period of republican upsurge in the early 1830s in Europe, and it's noteworthy that all of these Americans are there for it. And they're all personal friends in the immediate circles of the Marquis de Lafayette. Others who were over there, by the way, during the same time period, include Gen. Winfield Scott, who, remember, was one of the people who recommended Poe to be commissioned to attend West Point.

The Cincinnati

Now, there's another interesting dimension to this trans-Atlantic collaboration between the Lafayette circles in France, republican circles in Germany and other parts of Europe, and the really inner core of the American revolutionaries. And that's an organization called the Society of the Cincinnatus. Anybody ever heard of this?

It's a controversial, but extremely important organization. Cincinnatus, in Roman history, is a famous Roman general,

who, after he agreed to take command of the Roman armies, is basically told that if he succeeds in his military conquest, he'll be made the dictator of Rome. And he succeeds in the military conquest, becomes dictator of Rome, and after a very, very, very brief period of weeks, maybe months, retires from that position, and goes back home and resumes his life as a farmer. So, Cincinnatus is the symbol of the citizen-soldier, who is not out to make a permanent career in the Army, but who considers himself a citizen of the republic, a productive member of society, who will serve his country, but without any aspiration of becoming a dictator, or some other kind of imperial Roman figure. He rejected the powers of Caesarism, and went back to the simple life of a farmer.

Now, the American Revolution was a pretty rough affair, and the people who suffered some of the greatest hardships were the leading people in the military. And even when the British formally surrendered at Yorktown in 1781, ostensibly ending the American Revolution, the British still maintained fairly substantial troops inside the United States. New York City was a British-occupied city, Detroit, a number of other places. So, the Continental Army had to be maintained until the British were finally fully driven out of the United States. The Treaty of Paris negotiations are going on 1782-1783, but the situation on the ground here in North America still wasn't secured. So, had the Army decommissioned, and had everyone simply gone home, things could have very easily fallen apart, and the British could have actually overturned the American Revolution.

So, these were very difficult times, and the military was being underpaid. There were all sorts of conflicts in the Congress. The Articles of Confederation, which were the governing constitution at the time, were very loose. There was no centralized national bank, there was no national currency. The states dominated, and so it was a pretty dangerous situation. And George Washington and the other leaders of the military were aware that there were some hotheads inside the military—maybe they were British agents, maybe they were just people who were really frustrated with how things were going, frustrated that the Congress was not adequately providing funds to keep the military functioning—and at one point, there was actually a document circulating called the Newburgh Address, by a group of senior officers, who were proposing a military coup. Overthrow the Congress, overthrow the Articles of Confederation, and set up a military dictatorship.

Washington and others had to move very forcefully against it, but they also had to address the fact that there were legitimate grievances. And so, they decided, rather than operating through intrigue, that they would set up an organization representing the officers who had served in the American Revolution. And they chose the name Cincinnatus for the organization. In May of 1783, they founded the Society of the Cincinnatus, and made it an organization of the veterans of the American Revolution. And they had criteria for member-



At the center of the intelligence network to which Poe likely belonged—and also, at the center of organizing of the Constitutional Convention of 1787—was the Society of the Cincinnati, the association of Revolutionary War officers and their descendants founded by George Washington (right). The statue is of Cincinnatus returning the rods of power back to Rome’s city fathers after defeating her enemies. The Society’s colors and medals commemorate the fraternal bond of France and America.

ship and all sorts of things, and basically their concern was not just with military issues, but to make sure that the American Revolution survived, beyond the first generation.

This was a big issue. There’s a famous quote from Benjamin Franklin, who came out of one of the last sessions of the Constitutional Convention, when the draft had been pretty much completed, and a woman came up to him and said, “What have you given us?” And Franklin replied, “A republic, if you can keep it.”

So, this issue of, how do you create the institutions that assure the survival beyond the first revolutionary generation—I think someone was commenting earlier today about the fact that, after the death of Franklin, a number of people deteriorated in their moral and intellectual courage. Jefferson had problems. Pretty much all of them did. And yet, there was a clear understanding that an institution had been established that would survive.

So, the Society of the Cincinnati was deeply concerned at the danger of both a British reconquest, or a descent into anarchy. And so, the Society of the Cincinnati set up chapters in every state in the union.

One of the initial major campaigns of the Society was to organize for a Constitutional Convention. And in fact, when the Constitutional Convention was convened in Philadelphia in 1787, of the 55 delegates to the Convention, 21 were members of the Society of the Cincinnati. And in fact, the annual meeting of the Society was convened in Philadelphia simultaneous to the opening of the Constitutional Convention, and many people were going back and forth between the Cincin-

natus meeting, and the Constitutional Convention. So, in other words, there was a very large input by the Society of the Cincinnati in the Constitutional Convention.

The Society’s first President was George Washington. Among the leading members of the Society, from its inception, was George Washington’s aide-de-camp, Col. Alexander Hamilton, who, on Washington’s death in 1800, became the second President of the Society of the Cincinnati. One of the other leading founding members, the person who was thought to have been really one of the initiators, was the German who had come over and been an important General—like the chief organizer—of the Continental Army, Baron von Steuben. So, he was one of the very first founding members of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Now, on July 4, 1784, about 13 months after the Society was founded, a second branch of the Society of the Cincinnati was established in France, and guess who was the president of it? Our friend Lafayette. And the whole purpose of the Society was the spread of republicanism, the securing of the republican revolution in the United States, through the adoption and then the passage of the Constitution; and then the idea to continue to look back at the situation in France, as the obvious next place to organize such a republican revolution.

The Jacobins were well aware of the existence of the Society of the Cincinnati. In fact, the leading right-wing Shelburne agent in France, the Count de Mirabeau, wrote a pamphlet attacking the Society of the Cincinnati; and so, a lot of the key members in France were well-known. It doesn’t take a

brain surgeon to know it, because these were all the French who had gone to the United States and become officers, like Lafayette as a 20-year-old, a major general, in the Continental Army. The Count de Rochambeau was another leading French nobleman who came to the United States, brought with him 600 French volunteers, who served in the American Continental Army during the Revolution.

A Holograph of Poe

Who were some of the other people who were later brought into the Society of the Cincinnati? Gov. Dewitt Clinton of New York, who was the person who arranged for James Fenimore Cooper to be appointed as the American consul in Lyons in France, was a member of the Society. After the war of 1812, Gen. Winfield Scott, who was one of the sponsors of Poe's becoming a cadet at West Point, was brought into the Society of the Cincinnati. Again, this is really just sort of threadbare leads.

There were members of the Society from Europe, from France and elsewhere, who went to Russia; and, for example, the minister of the navy in Russia, from 1811-1819, was a French marquis who had fought in the American Revolution, was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and then was placed into this position in the court and in the military under Catherine the Great, who, of course, was very important in securing the supplies from Europe for the Continental Army for the Revolution.

So, we're getting a sort of a picture here. We still haven't said a whole lot about Edgar Allan Poe, except to take note of the fact that an awful lot of people who were clearly part of this trans-Atlantic republican movement, that was extremely active up through the 1830s, all appear as important figures in what little we know about Poe's life.

So, what have we done here? We really constructed a kind of holograph. We don't really have the flesh and bones filled in very much, but we started out in a direct dialogue with Poe's own mind, and came away with something that we can really be absolutely certain about. We know how the guy thinks. We know how he thought as a relatively young man. We know he had the intent of going to Europe, to participate in these trans-Atlantic republican efforts at making revolutions in Poland, and in France, during this period. And quite frankly, I find it hard to dispute the Dumas account of Poe's visit to Paris. There's no reason to assume that all of the official biographies that attempt, hysterically, to dispute this point, are to be believed.

So, we've got a notion of certain elements of his life. One of the things that I'm going to do as soon as I get back to Washington, over the next couple of days, is visit the Society of the Cincinnati, which has its headquarters in Washington. The Society really reached its peak in the middle of the 19th Century; nevertheless, it still exists, and there's a beautiful museum and archive, public archive, of all the papers of the Society. And since all I was working off of was one semi-

official history, called *Liberty without Anarchy, the History of the Society of the Cincinnati*, my hypothesis is that David Poe was a member, since he met all of the membership criteria, and there were people who were made members posthumously. And it was an organization that, at least through the 19th Century, was a hereditary organization, meaning that if you were a direct descendant of an initial member of the Society, then you were eligible for membership also.

My hypothesis is that Poe was one of the leading American republican counterintelligence officers, and that he was working for the Cincinnatus Society military intelligence circles. He was sent to Europe in the early 1830s as part of a trans-Atlantic campaign by the Society to make republican revolutions in France and Poland, and elsewhere, if possible. And his "literary career" here in the United States was dominated by the kind of intelligence warfare, cultural warfare, that was an absolutely crucial part of the fight for the survival of the United States, and the spread of the American System around the world.

The leading enemy of all the people that we've been talking about here—Cooper, Washington Irving, Morse, Poe; all of these writers who were each in their own way, demonstrably, leading republican intelligence officers—was the Scottish writer Sir Walter Scott, who was also in Paris in this 1831-1832 period. And what he was doing there, was putting the finishing touches on what he considered the greatest work of his career, namely the authoritative nine-volume laudatory biography of Napoleon Bonaparte.

There are other people who were part of the Scott circles, of British imperialist writers, including Thomas Carlyle, who were also engaged in this kind of warfare, against Poe and the others. There were a number of literary journals, including *Blackwoods Journal* in England, which promoted the worldview and ideas of the British oligarchy, and the Venetian system, over and against American republicanism. And they sponsored their own networks inside the United States; many of the New England Transcendentalists were part of these British, Scottish-enlightenment, anti-republican, really anti-American circles; but that's a sort of a large issue to take up at another time.

What I think is absolutely essential, is that we launch a real project to complete the unfinished work and mission of Allen Salisbury. Because, if the United States is going to survive today, then it's our mission to reconstitute exactly the kind of republican intelligence operation, on a worldwide scale, that was absolutely vital in consolidating and spreading the ideas of the American Revolution around the world. And if we can—working together as a kind of taskforce—crack the case, the "Purloined Letter" case, of Edgar Allan Poe, then we will have achieved something that will have immediate tremendous benefit in becoming a key tool for organizing the revival of the kind of the intelligence service that won't fall for Niger yellowcake stories, like what happened leading into the Iraq war.

U.S. Withdrawal Will Let Iraq Revive Its Own Constitution

by Muriel Mirak-Weissbach

To extricate the United States from the tragic mess it has created with its invasion and occupation of Iraq, and to restore sovereignty to that beleaguered country, Democratic Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche proposed in a Nov. 28 statement to “Restore Iraq’s Constitution.” He called for the American President to declare his intention, to “cease the U.S. military occupation of Iraq at the earliest feasible occasion, and to notify the UN Security Council of the U.S. intention to reopen the matter of Iraq’s earliest restoration to sovereignty in its affairs, and of the U.S. government’s solicitation of UN Security Council assistance in bringing about this desired state of affairs.” Furthermore, he said, the “foolish attempts” to write a new constitution for Iraq should be abandoned, and in their stead, the “outstanding, historically rooted Constitution of that nation” should be restored, “foreseeing the establishment of a provisional government under that Constitution as rapidly as feasible.”

Modern Iraq has had a number of constitutions, beginning with a 1925 document which established a constitutional monarchy. In 1958, following a revolution led by the Free Officers Movement under Abdul Karim Qasim, the monarchy was overthrown, and a new constitution introduced for the republic. After Qasim was killed in 1963, and the Ba’ath Party took power in a coup, a new constitution was issued in 1968. Another version of the same appeared in 1990, granting power to the Revolutionary Command Council, whose president automatically became president of the republic. This constitution was never ratified, and a constitutional referendum planned for the early 1990s never took place, due to the war. A referendum was held in 1995, to vote for Saddam Hussein as president.

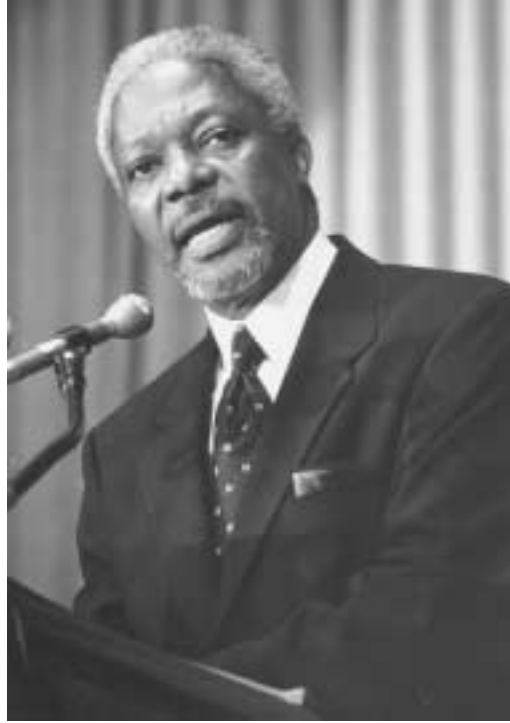
It is the constitution of 1958, establishing the republic, which corresponds to LaRouche’s characterization of “a Constitution, forged in struggle against oppression, and in the search for unity of common interest among the communities of which that fighting nation was composed.” It was truly the result of Iraq’s “popular struggle against repeated British imperial occupation,” and contained “an affirmation of universal principles of natural law.” As LaRouche correctly pointed out, “The troubles which that Constitution had suffered, up to the outbreak of the recent U.S. war in Iraq, were not only tendencies toward usurpation of the powers of the state from within Iraq, but the meddling of international powers within the affairs of not only Iraq itself, but the larger region.”

Now it is urgent to restore that constitution, as the basis on which legitimately elected representatives of the Iraqi people may reaffirm those universal principles, and, through a sovereign process of deliberation, amend it as required, in order to reflect the needs of a modern, democratic state.

Iraq’s Constitutional Tradition

The first Iraqi constitution, establishing a monarchy, was imposed by the occupying British after they had drowned in blood the heroic 1920 Iraqi revolution against imperial rule (see *EIR*, Nov. 14). In 1921, the British installed their puppet Hashemite Faisal I as King of Iraq.

The Constitution of the Kingdom of Iraq, in its final July 29, 1925 version, declared Iraq a “constitutional hereditary monarchy.” Due to the popular uprisings of the prior years, the British were forced to include in the document certain concessions, such as sovereignty, independence, and freedom



Iraq's Shi'ite religious leader, Ayatollah Ali al-Sistani, has rejected U.S. proconsul Bremer's new proposal to put off constitutional legitimacy for an Iraqi government. In September, UN Secretary General Kofi Annan suggested Iraq's 1958 Constitution is the basis for that legitimacy. LaRouche's policy that the United States withdraw quickly and let Iraqis restore the Constitution, has accelerated the process of ending the Occupation.

for the State, as well as “freedom of expression of opinion, liberty of publication,” freedom of assembly, and so forth, for the citizens. However, although “the sovereignty of the constitutional Kingdom of Iraq resides in the people,” this “is a trust confided by them to King Faisal” and to his heirs. The King is above the law: “safeguarded and not responsible.” In the King reside all powers, including power to name the members of the Senate, the Prime Minister, and so on, who do his bidding.

It is this constitution which Bernard Lewis and James Woolsey, in an Oct. 29, 2003 *Wall Street Journal* article, endorsed, and which the Iraqi Monarchists would like to revive!

Despite the lip service paid to some elementary liberties, the 1925 constitution was a license for imperial rule, indirect only in form. Iraq was forced to function as a colony of Great Britain, which looted its newly discovered oil. British-controlled Iraq was signator to the Anglo-Iraqi Treaty of 1930, and to the 1948 Mutual Defense Treaty. In 1955, it was made a member of the Middle East Treaty Organization (Baghdad Pact), which Britain had set up among Iran, Turkey, and Pakistan as a counterweight to Arab nationalism and communism.

Internally, the British empowered tribal leaders, or sheikhs, as landowners and overlords, who ruled over the commoners who worked as sharecroppers. An estimated 2% of the landlords owned two-thirds of the arable land.

Political opposition was not allowed. In the late 1940s, as Iraqis clamored for reform, and took to the streets to demon-

strate, the notorious Prime Minister Nuri al Sa'id called out the tanks, and troops fired on the crowds, killing hundreds. Later, as citizens demonstrated in protest against Iraq's pro-British policy during the Suez Canal crisis, again the tanks rolled out and the machine guns riddled the crowds.

Opposition parties grew up in the 1950s, among them the Ba'ath Party, the National Democratic Party, the Independence Party, and the Communists, who came together in a Front of National Unity (Patriotic Union Front), with which the Kurdish Democratic Party also worked informally. Together they drew up a list of Five National demands, in March 1957. These called for the ouster of Nuri al-Sa'id and the dissolution of the illegally elected Parliament; Iraq's abandonment of the Baghdad Pact; a strictly neutral foreign policy; an end to all foreign intervention; lifting of martial law and the liberation of political prisoners; and the allowance of political liberties.

The united front opposition had its counterpart in the military, among lower-level officers, who came from the middle and lower classes. In December 1956, they formed the Free Officers Movement, partly in emulation of the powerful Egyptian movement which had engineered the 1952 revolution. They organized cells and quickly spread their influence.

The 1958 Revolution and Constitution

The leading figures of the Free Officers, Abd al-Karim Qasim and Abd al-Salam Arif, who both came from poor families, organized for a revolution, informing the political

parties in the united front just days before the action. On July 14, 1958, the troops had been ordered to march to Jordan, to secure its borders against possible violence stemming from the civil war that had broken out in Lebanon. Instead of marching to Jordan, they gave the order to march on Baghdad, where they rapidly occupied the royal palace, the defense ministry, the police station, radio station, and a major barracks. Arif announced over radio, that the “old regime” had been ended, and a “new republic” had been established.

He announced that a three-man sovereignty council would rule, assuming the responsibility of the presidency of the republic. Members of the council, which reflected the social composition of the country, included Gen. Najib al-Rubay’i, a Sunni; Mohammed Mahdi Kubbah, a Shi’ite and former chief of the Independence Party; and Khalid al-Naqshbandi, a Kurdish former officer. The two leaders of the revolution opted for a civilian government, in which Qasim (son of a Shi’ite mother and Sunni father) became prime minister and defense minister, while Arif took the posts of deputy prime minister and interior minister. Other posts were taken by members of the political parties in the united front, with the exception of the Communists and the Kurds.

Within less than two weeks, on July 27, the new government drafted an Interim Constitution, to replace the monarchist document of 1925. The new Constitution’s preamble laid out the causes and aims of the revolution: “Whereas the National Move undertaken by the Iraqi Army on the 14th of July, with the cooperation and support of the people, aims at establishing the sovereignty of the people; and endeavoring to guard against its violation and at ensuring and safeguarding the rights of citizens; and whereas the previous regime in the country which has been rejected was supported by political corruption; as power was seized by individuals who ruled the country against the will of the majority and against the interests of the people, since the objective of that rule was the satisfaction of those individuals and to ensure the interests of colonialism and the implementation of its desires as was set down in the first proclamation to the people on the 14th of July 1958 at the inception of the National Move and which incorporated the downfall of the Monarchy and the setting up of the Iraqi Republic.

“We therefore in the name of the people hereby declare the annulment of the Iraqi Constitution and all its amendments as from July 14, 1958. And in order to establish the basis for Government and to regulate the rights and duties for all the citizens, we hereby proclaim this provisional Constitution to remain in force during the transitional period until such time as a permanent constitution is adopted.”

In its 29 succinctly stated articles, the document lays the basis for a republic. Among others, it establishes that “The state of Iraq is an independent sovereign Republic” and is “an integral part of the Arab Nation. . . . The structure of Iraq stands on a basis of mutual cooperation among all its citizens

and respect of their rights and protection of their liberty.” Specifically, it states that “Arabs and Kurds are considered partners in this Nation and their national rights within the unity of Iraq are recognized by this constitution.” Furthermore, “Islam is the Religion of the State.”

“The people are the source of all powers,” the 1958 constitution declares. “Citizens are equal before the law in their public rights and obligations, and there shall be no distinction between them by reasons of race, origin, language, religion, or belief.” As for civil liberties, “Freedom of thought and expression are guaranteed and shall be regulated by law. . . . Freedom of the individual and the inviolability of the home are safeguarded, and shall not be violated except according to the requirements of public safety. These principles shall be regulated by law. . . . Freedom of religions are safeguarded and religious rites shall be respected, provided they do not violate public order or are contrary to public morals.”

Regarding economic matters and defense, “Private property is safeguarded. Its social role is to be regulated by law, and it shall not be seized except for the public interest and against fair compensation according to the law. . . . Agricultural ownership shall be limited and regulated by law. . . . National defense is a sacred duty and military service is a source of pride for citizens. This is to be regulated by law. . . . Military forces in the Republic of Iraq are the property of the people, and its function is the safeguard of the sovereignty of the country and the defense of its territory. . . . The State alone may establish Armed Forces and no organization or group may set up military or para-military establishments.”

The form of government is outlined as follows: “Presidency of the Republic is vested in a ‘Presidential Council’ consisting of a President and two Members. . . . Legislative Powers are exercised by the Council of Ministers, subject to the approval of the Presidential Council. . . . Judges are independent. . . . They are subject to no authority save that of the law. No authority or individual shall violate the independence of the judiciary or judicial affairs. . . .”

Economic and Social Justice

The new republican government, which enjoyed the support of the people, succeeded in effecting a true revolution in a short period of time. Among its first acts was to leave the pro-British Arab Federation with Jordan (set up earlier in 1958), and to terminate all relations with the Baghdad Pact. It then annulled its security treaty with Britain and cut bilateral relations. By the end of May 1959, all British military had left the country. Iraq’s new government also abandoned the agreement that had been made by the monarchy with the United States, from 1954-55, for military equipment and cooperation. It pledged its adherence to the principles of the United Nations and to the Bandung Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement.

On the domestic front, the new freedom was soon felt.

Political prisoners were freed, as well as teachers and students who had been fired for their political views. Kurds who had been exiled were welcomed back, including Mustafa al-Barzani, who had lived in exile in the Soviet Union. The article in the Constitution defining Kurds as “partners” became a reality, as the Kurdish language was promoted, in publications, and in the schools.

More broadly, cultural life flourished, with the founding of dozens of new newspapers and magazines, 45 in Baghdad alone. Publishing and book distribution exploded, and it is estimated that there were more books published in one year of the new republic, than in 30 years under the monarchy.

The article in the constitution related to limitations on agricultural ownership, was translated into land reform in 1958. Modelled on the successful agrarian reform in Egypt, it allowed landowners to possess 1,000 dunum (100 hectares) of land, if irrigated, and twice that, if rained. Any land held above that amount was expropriated by the government, and redistributed to landless peasants, who received 7-15 hectares each.

Other measures to establish economic and social justice included the introduction of labor unions, social security, rent control, and price controls on food products. Major social infrastructure projects were carried out to provide low-cost housing, and special institutions were set up to care for the underprivileged and handicapped. Legislation was implemented to protect the rights of women, as equals.

As for the oil, which British rule had monopolized, the new government fought, slowly but steadily, to regain control over the country’s natural resources. Seeking to avoid the kind of violent response that had been dealt out to Iranian Minister Mossadegh after he nationalized oil, the Iraqi government tried to negotiate with the British for a majority control. When the British refused, Iraq passed the Public Law 80, which gave it 99.5% of the not-yet-exploited areas, and prohibited granting concessions to any foreign concern. The Iraqi National Oil Company was established to control all matters pertaining to oil.

Qasim was assassinated in 1963 in a Ba’athist coup, and his government overthrown. In 1968, a new constitution was issued, which gave the Ba’ath Party the prominent political role; and in 1990, another version enhanced that role even further. Despite the violent political upheavals which destroyed the republic, some aspects of its Constitution were retained—at least in form—in the Ba’athist documents.

For example, the 1990 Constitution asserts control over natural resources, and calls for free and mandatory education, as well as free healthcare. It also allows for the use of the Kurdish language in Kurdish regions. Although national control over oil, and over economic policy as a whole, was maintained under the Ba’ath regime, as were provisions for free education and healthcare, the articles related to civil liberties remained a dead letter, and persecution was widespread.

Constitutional Sentiment Grows

On examining the constitutional history of Iraq, there can be no doubt that the 1958 republican constitution expresses most vividly the struggle against imperial oppression, in the common interest of the unified nation. It is known to be the reference point for most Iraqis, in their constitutional heritage. Thus, it comes as no surprise, that some among the members of the Iraqi Governing Council—the group handpicked by U.S. proconsul Paul Bremer to function as a Quisling government—should suggest pulling this document out of the archives, and reviving it for practice now.

It was reported in the *Washington Post* on Sept. 19, that UN General Secretary Kofi Annan, “suggested to representatives of the 10 non-permanent members of the [UN Security] Council Wednesday [Sept. 17], that some Iraqi leaders had suggested that the revival of a 1958 Iraqi constitution could jump-start the constitutional process.” Annan made the proposal while expressing his criticism of Bremer’s plan for a slow process of transfer of sovereignty.

The same paper on Sept. 28 reported that Secretary of State Colin Powell had discussed the matter as well. It reported, “Officials from among the 10 elected members of the UN Security Council took heart from a give-and-take with Powell” about a new resolution on Iraq. “Powell asked his counterparts to react, for example, to the idea of creating a provisional government backed by Iraq’s 1958 Constitution.” Such a body would be “stronger” than the outfit set up under Bremer.

Where Annan’s suggestion ended up is an open question, for the moment. There has been little public notice given to it. In the U.S. Congress, according to a Voice of America news report, Sen. Chuck Hagel (R-Neb.) insisted, on Sept. 21, on the importance of a constitution and elections for Iraq, saying: “That is why we should, for example, look at what the Secretary General of the United Nations is talking about. Maybe, we should go back and look at the 1958 Constitution of Iraq as a starting point. Maybe we could save some time, if we go there.”

The most recent developments indicate that Bremer is pushing ahead with his proposal to elect an assembly, through nation-wide caucuses, of selected individuals who in turn would elect a government and, later, a body to draft a constitution. This is the proposal which Shi’ite leader Ayatollah al-Sistani, the ultimate religious authority, has rejected. And Abdel-Aziz al-Hakim, the leader of the Supreme Council for the Islamic Revolution in Iraq (SCIRI), the largest Shi’ite organization, who has just taken over the rotating chairmanship of the IGC, has also registered his opposition to Bremer’s plan.

LaRouche’s intervention has now put the issue on the agenda for the U.S. government and for the UN, which should be immediately seized with the matter.

'No, No to All The Chalabis'

by Scott Thompson

On April 22-23, 2003, two million Iraqi Shi'ite Muslims held their first pilgrimage since Saddam Hussein had come to power, to the old cities of Karbala and Najaf. The pilgrimage and demonstrations, set up by religious authorities, were a masterpiece of self-organization with little means. Clerics called for an end to the U.S.-U.K. military occupation; but, the dominant chants were against the "Quislings." One such was "No, No, to all the Chalabis," in a reference the U.S.-installed politicians such as Ahmed Chalabi, the darling of the Vice President Dick Cheney's neo-conservative chicken-hawks. This showed it to be a lie that Shi'ite Chalabi, who spent years in exile, would be welcomed as a "liberator."

The demonstrators also chanted that they "don't want a Shi'ite or Sunni State, but national unity under a Constitution." Chalabi et al. had been saying that a Constitution could not be written for six, eight, or ten months or longer. Another falsehood, since, as Lyndon LaRouche emphasized in his campaign statement calling for immediate restoration of Iraqi sovereignty, and an end to the U.S. occupation, a Constitution already exists.

'Man Who Would Be King'

Today, Chalabi is still head of the Iraqi National Congress (INC), the fraud-ridden exile front-group that is the favorite of Cheney's neo-cons. Worse yet, Chalabi is a member—and one of the nine "rotating Presidents"—of the discredited Iraqi Governing Council (IGC) "provisional government." In this role, Chalabi has done his best at war-profiteering, carving up the post-war carcass of Iraq so that the patrons of his neo-con boosters—George Shultz's Bechtel and Dick Cheney's Halliburton—get the best pieces.

Through Mohammed Mohsen al-Zubaidi, secretary of Chalabi's INC, who proclaimed himself Mayor of Baghdad, the INC gained control over the Occupation's Ministry of Oil. Chalabi shares the Cheney-acs' "vision" to build an oil pipeline from Iraq to Israel for the sale of cheap oil. With the awarding of 100's of billions of dollars of Iraqi contracts under the control of the Pentagon neo-cons, Chalabi is getting in on the action, including via a partnership through his nephew with Marc Zell, Doug Feith's law partner, who is a leader of right-wing Israeli settlers' movement in the Palestinian territories.

Chalabi is not in favor of general elections, but he is "the man who would be King," a role recently promoted in a

2-1/2 page feature in the *Washington Post*. The *Post* says that it was Chalabi who tirelessly lobbied for the Iraq war. In reality, Chalabi spent a decade planting disinformation about Iraqi "WMD" with the U.S., British, and Israeli intelligence services to try to justify an Iraq war. But that took a coup d'état by Dick Cheney's neo-cons, through the 9/11 attacks.

In mid-September 2001, the neo-conservative cabal led by Deputy Defense Secretary Paul Wolfowitz held a meeting of the Defense Policy Board, headed by Richard Perle, to argue for an immediate war against Iraq in retaliation for 9/11. Chalabi, and anti-Islam Professor Bernard Lewis, were brought in for a two-day session to give "evidence" that Saddam Hussein was responsible for 9/11. When President Bush didn't immediately buy the neo-cons' Iraq war, plans were set into motion for an "intelligence coup" against the President, with Chalabi as the neo-cons' key source.

The tool was to become the Office of Special Plans (OSP), authorized by Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld at the behest of Wolfowitz and Undersecretary of Defense for Policy Douglas Feith. The OSP accepted Chalabi's "information," that had long been rejected as tainted, exaggerated, and unreliable by professional intelligence agencies. Chalabi was "accepted" because he is a neo-con insider, whose relationship to Wolfowitz goes back to the 1960s at the University of Chicago, when Leo Strauss, and pro-nuclear war utopian, Albert Wohlstetter, recruited their kindergarten of future neo-con imperialists. In the mid-1990s, Chalabi again worked closely with Wolfowitz, Perle, and Feith—and Cheney—at the Likud-linked Jewish Institute for National Security Affairs (JINSA), planning an Iraq war.

In October 2002, the *Philadelphia Inquirer* warned about Chalabi, reporting that a senior U.S. military official "expressed grave fears that civilian officials in the Pentagon might be blindly accepting assertions by Chalabi and his aides that a U.S. invasion would trigger mass defections of Iraqi troops and a quick collapse of Iraqi resistance." Another official is quoted: "Our guys working this area for a living all believe [that] Chalabi, and all the guys in their Bond Street suits, are charlatans."

But Chalabi's financial falsehoods are most notorious. He was convicted of 13 charges of criminal fraud in Amman, Jordan, and has a pending 22-year prison sentence, after he looted his Petra Bank in Amman in 1993. Chalabi was dumped by the CIA for running up his expense account—and providing faulty information. He survived by gaining the favor of the British Foreign Office, where those like the late Ministry official Derek Fatchett promoted him. In 1998, when the JINSA-based neo-cons pushed through the Iraq Liberation Act, some \$97 million was available to Iraqi opposition groups, and the INC wanted it all. In 2001, after bitter infighting, the State Department agreed to pay the INC \$1.1 million a month, but auditors found "financial management and internal control weaknesses." Do you trust this man with \$87 billion?

In Geneva, ME Peace Put On International Agenda

by Dean Andromidas

Ceremonies held in Geneva Dec. 1, and attended by over 700 political leaders, intellectuals, and other notables from Israel, the Palestinian National Authority, and all over the world, placed the new Geneva Accord for Middle East peace on the international agenda of nations. The Accord is a virtual draft peace treaty to end the Palestinian-Israeli conflict through the establishment of a State of Palestine alongside the State of Israel. Drafted in long negotiations by two teams led by former Israeli justice minister Yossi Beilin and former Palestinian culture and information minister Yasser Abed Rabbo, the Accord promises to become a Palestinian-Israeli effort backed by the international community, outflanking the policies of Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon's government and the Bush Administration now under the control of Vice President Cheney's neo-conservative faction. Support for this Israeli-Palestinian commitment to fight for peace, was expressed by current and former heads of state and international organizations.

In recognition of the key role played by the Swiss government in sponsoring the effort, the master of ceremonies for the Geneva conference, American actor Richard Dreyfuss, introduced as the first speakers: the Swiss foreign minister Micheline Calmy-Rey, Geneva's mayor Christian Ferrazino, and the President of the Republic and Canton of Geneva, Laurent Moutinot. They were followed by former American President Jimmy Carter, who gave the real keynote speech in the ceremony.

Carter: Restore Unbiased American Leadership

In a very hard-hitting speech, Carter said things only an American President can say. He began by fully endorsing the Accord, declaring it "offers the crucial and unavoidable elements of a permanent peace in the Holy Land. . . . The alternative is sustained and permanent violence." Carter stressed that the Geneva Accord is completely compatible with the Road Map fashioned by the United States, European Union, United Nations, and Russia; he declared that the Accord overcomes the "fatal flaw" of the Road Map's step-by-step approach. Pointing to the Road Map's failure thus far, Carter said, "Its first phase has been substantially rejected, as the Israeli government has ignored mild objections from the Bush Administration and continued to colonize Gaza and the far reaches of the West Bank, and build an enormous barrier

wall on Palestinian land." This has led to the hardening of the Palestinians' demands, "continued violent attacks by Palestinian terrorist groups, and increasingly harsh reprisals from Israel."

Carter reported, "When the Institute headed by James Baker, Secretary of State to George Bush, Sr., presented these basic premises [of the accords] in an opinion poll, 53.3% of Israelis and 55.6% of the Palestinians approved. The people support a settlement. Political leaders are the obstacles to peace." Pointing to the fact that the "balanced mediation of the United States" has played a sustaining role in peace efforts for over 25 years, he blasted the Bush Administration: "The present Administration in Washington has been invariably supportive of Israel, and the well-being and suffering of the Palestinian people have been ignored or relegated to secondary importance. Without a restoration of strong and unbiased American influence, Israeli and Palestinian extremists will prevail in their opposition to this or any other peace initiative."

Stating the American interest in solving the conflict, Carter declared, "There is no doubt that the lack of real effort to resolve the Palestinian issue is a primary source of anti-American sentiment throughout the Middle East and a major incentive for terrorist activity."

None of the other speakers directly criticized the Bush Administration. Although President Bill Clinton sent a message endorsing the Geneva Accord, his statement did not have even a hint of criticism of the White House.

Carter's speech reflected the effect of the anti-Cheney mobilization that Lyndon LaRouche has been conducting for many months, in emboldening key figures in the otherwise hopeless Democratic Party. Only a week before the Geneva event, Carter's former secretary of state, Warren Christopher, published an op-ed in the *Washington Post* criticizing the Bush Administration, but more importantly, Democratic Party Presidential candidates. In his Geneva speech, Carter came out in full support for the Saudi peace initiative known as the Abdullah Plan, and directly challenged the policies of the Sharon government: "With massive financial and political incentives from the Israeli government over the past decade, the number of Israeli settlements has skyrocketed. . . . No matter what leaders Palestinians might choose, no matter how fervent American interests might be, or how great the hatred and bloodshed might become, there is one basic choice for Israelis: Do you want peace with your neighbors, or do you want to retain settlements throughout the occupied territories?" And Carter called on the Palestinians "to renounce violence against Israeli citizens in exchange for the commitments of this Geneva initiative."

Palestinian President Yasser Arafat sent a letter of support which was read at the Geneva ceremony, declaring the Accord "a brave initiative that opens the door to peace" and called upon Israeli Prime Minister Sharon to show his support for the Geneva plan. Arafat's security advisor, Jibril Rajoub, attended the ceremony, along with Palestinian Authority Minis-



Israeli parliamentarians Avraham Burg (left) and Collette Avital, and Bethlehem Mayor Zuheis Al-Manassial (right)—here at the dias at the Dec. 1 Peace Accord ceremony in Geneva—make up one group of leaders coming to the United States to mobilize support for this two-state solution which has been negotiated.

ters Hisham Abdel Razek and Kadoura Fares. Rajoub told the gathering: “My presence here sends a clear message from Arafat to the Israeli right, that the only solution is two states for two peoples. . . . Since [Yitzhak] Rabin, there has not been a leader in Israel who is capable of taking brave decisions and who has respect for the Palestinian people.”

By contrast, Sharon’s response was demonstrated in the Gaza Strip and West Bank, where the renewal of the targeted assassination policy resulted in the deaths of four Palestinian militants.

‘Don’t Manage the War: End It’

Carter’s presentation was followed by statements of support from current and former heads of state (see box), including a very strong message read on behalf of French President Jacques Chirac, who promised to do everything in his power to revive the Road Map, for a all but dead for the last six months. Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak sent a very significant message of support, read out by his personal advisor Osama Al-Baz. King Hassan VI of Morocco’s letter was read out by his close advisor Andre Azulay, also one of the leaders of the Moroccan Jewish community. Both have played a key role in efforts towards peace.

European Union (EU) President Romano Prodi called upon the principal drafters of the Accord to come to Brussels as soon as possible to meet with the EU. British Prime Minister Tony Blair sent a letter of support, read out by Lord Michael Levy, who often acts as Blair’s personal envoy to the Middle East.

In addressing the ceremony, the Geneva Initiative’s Israeli negotiator, Yossi Beilin, declared, “This is not a celebration of an achievement . . . [the] document is virtual, but all

of us are real. . . . That’s why we are committing ourselves to fight for peace, despite the harsh opposition both of us face, and despite the threat to our lives.”

This threat is very real; only days before the event, gunmen fired at the house of Beilin’s Palestinian partner, Yasser Abed Rabbo. Addressing the international community Beilin said, “Don’t try to help us manage the conflict. Help us end it.” He declared that the Accord was a key “option to end the vicious cycle of violence.” Beilin ended his statement with a dedication to “a soldier of peace, who was killed eight years ago. My strong feeling is that had he lived, we would have had a permanent peace agreement by the original date: May 1999. We are committed not only to remembering Yitzhak Rabin, but to fulfilling his legacy. . . . This is my strong commitment and my promise to you, Yitzhak Rabin.”

Yasser Abed Rabbo gave a hard-hitting speech warning that forces were at work to prevent any chance for a peace settlement, and that this was reflected in Sharon’s construction of his “Berlin Wall” on the West Bank. Speaking of the brutal effect the wall is already having on the Palestinian people, he spoke of “farmers who have seen their land and trees sacrificed on the altar of the separation wall. . . . A wall is being built through the heart of Palestinian land to ensure that the occupation will continue. They hope that the separation wall and the annexation of Palestinian land will be the solution in the place of a peace agreement. But by doing this, Israel will become an apartheid state. This is an alternative we will never accept.”

Fight for Peace Is On

Both the Palestinian and Israeli teams set before themselves the task of going back to their people to fight for the

World Leaders Declare Support

Former heads of state, government ministers, and other notable figures demonstrated their support for the Geneva Accord.

Poland's former President Lech Walesa personally addressed the ceremony, and offered the lesson of how his own Solidarity Movement was able to prevail through solidarity and nonviolence. John Hume, leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party of Northern Ireland and one of the architects of the Good Friday Agreement there, also spoke. He offered not only the lessons of his own struggle in Northern Ireland, but the example of how the European Union enabled Europe to overcome the legacy of two world wars and build a powerful institution for economic development. Hume also cited the ideas of the United States' Founding Fathers, and President Abraham Lincoln.

United Nations Secretary General Kofi Annan and the European Union's foreign policy chief Javier Solana both sent messages of support to the event. Solana called the Accord "a powerful example of how civil society efforts can . . . show Israelis and Palestinians alike that there are partners for peace on the other side."

Former U.S. President Bill Clinton and former Czech President Vaclav Havel had messages read out at the ceremony. Former South African President Nelson Mandela

made a video presentation of his endorsement, which was shown.

The former Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, and former Russian Ambassador to the UN and Washington, delivered a message of support on behalf of the Club of Monaco. The latter is a group of close to 50 former heads of state, government ministers, diplomats, academics, and journalists formed in March 2002 to promote peace and stability throughout the Mediterranean. Both Yossi Beilin and Yasser Abed Rabbo are members, and received support from it for their efforts in drafting the Accord. Members include Prince Albert of Monaco; former UN Secretary General Boutros Boutros Ghali; Claude Cheysson, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of France; Prince Hassan of Jordan; Constantin Mitsotakis, former Prime Minister of Greece; Michel Rocard, former Prime Minister of France; and Mariou Soares, former President of Portugal.

Another statement of support was signed by 58 global leaders, initiated by the International Crisis Group based in Washington and Brussels, whose signatories represent a wide range of political views. Among the signers are Carl Bildt, former Prime Minister of Sweden; Lord Carrington, former Foreign and Defence Secretary of Great Britain and former NATO Secretary General; Hans-Dietrich Genscher, former Foreign Minister of Germany; Mikhail Gorbachov, former President of the Soviet Union; F.W. de Klerk, former President of South Africa; and former Philippines President Fidel Ramos.

implementation of the Accord. Copies of the Accord have been mailed to every household in Israel and the Palestinian National Authority, and it has already had an effect. A new poll published by the daily *Ha'aretz* found that 31.2% of Israelis support the Accord—including 13% of voters for Sharon's own Likud—with 37.7% opposed; but another 20% said they have not made up their mind. Beilin remarked, "If the *Ha'aretz* poll correctly reflects public opinion, then we are going in the right direction. If the public significantly supports the Geneva Accord, I think that the government, in the end, will have to listen," he stated in an interview given to Israel Army Radio.

Those opposed to the agreement, on both sides, have also begun to mobilize. In Israel, they are led by the Sharon government itself; Deputy Prime Minister Ehud Olmert, a crony of Sharon, denounced the intention of U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell even to meet with Beilin and Abed Rabbo and others involved in drafting the accord.

On the Palestinian side, opposition focuses most on the refugee question and the right of return (see box on the Accord's provisions). Demonstrations were held against the ac-

cords on Dec. 2 in the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon and the Gaza Strip.

At a press conference on Dec. 2, participants in the drafting—including Labor Party Knesset Members Avraham Burg and Collette Avital, and Palestinian governor of Bethlehem Zuheir Al-Manassrah—spoke of their plans to take the Accord to their respective peoples. A massive information campaign is planned, with meetings and conferences throughout Israel and the Territories, aimed at pressure on the government. It is not out of the question that the Sharon government could collapse, since it currently is facing not only a security crisis, but the worst economic crisis since Israel's 1948 founding.

Nonetheless, the key actors realize that if U.S. policy does not change, the entire effort could fail. To a question by *EIR* on the role of the Bush Administration, Labor Party Knesset member Collette Avital replied that "without question" it is important to get a change in U.S. policy, and to impact American public opinion, especially in the Jewish community. All three at the press conference were going to America to mobilize support. As of Dec. 3, Beilin and Abed Rabbo were al-

ready in the United States, where they were scheduled to meet Secretary of State Colin Powell. Nonetheless, the White House continues to be mute on the question; it is clear that as long as Cheney and his neo-cons are there, it will be an uphill climb to get the Accord adopted.

Documentation

Main Points of Geneva Accord

The main purpose of the Accord is to demonstrate to the Israeli and Palestinian public that there is an alternative to the policies of the government of Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon. The full text is available on the website of the Palestinian media center, www.palestine-pmc.com, or the site of the Accord's Israeli initiators, www.heskem.org.il. Its approach is like that of the Treaty of Westphalia, signed in 1648, which finally ended the Thirty Years' War, the religious war that devastated central Europe. This is asserted in the Geneva Accord's preamble:

"Reaffirming their determination to put an end to decades of confrontation and conflict, and to live in peaceful coexistence, mutual dignity, and security based on a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace and achieving historic reconciliation;

"Recognizing that peace requires the transition from the logic of war and confrontation to the logic of peace and cooperation, and that acts and words characteristic of the state of war are neither appropriate nor acceptable in the era of peace;

"Affirming their deep belief that the logic of peace requires compromise, and that the only viable solution is a two-state solution based on United Nations Security Councils Resolutions 242 and 338";

Recognizing "the right of the Jewish people to statehood and the recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to statehood, without prejudice to the equal rights of the Parties' respective citizens."

The **first five articles** deal with technical aspects of the establishment of two sovereign states based on Israeli withdrawal to the 1967 borders, with some exchanges of territory; and with the technicalities of implementing all aspects of a treaty, including deployment of a multinational force.

Article 6 deals with Jerusalem and its establishment as the capital of the two states. This is considered the major concession by the Israeli side, which always held that Jerusalem would be the "undivided capital of Israel" and would hold sovereignty over the Al-Haram Al-Sharif/Temple Mount. In this regard, East Jerusalem will become the capital of the Palestinian state, with its Jewish neighborhoods coming under Israeli sovereignty. Thus, several Jewish suburbs of Jerusalem, such as Ma'aleh Adumin and Gush Etzion, will be-

come part of Israel, though built on the territory of the West Bank. The Al-Haram Al-Sharif/Temple Mount will be under Palestinian sovereignty, but an international force will ensure freedom of access for all faiths. However, Jewish prayer will continue to be forbidden there. The Western Wall will remain under Israeli sovereignty. The Holy Basin will be under international supervision.

This part of the accord is unique, in that it details how Jerusalem's old city and the various Jewish and Palestinian neighborhoods will be managed without physically dividing the city.

Article 7 deals with Palestinian refugees and the "right of return." This is one of the most sensitive issues for Palestinians, who share the dream of returning to old family homes lost in what is now the State of Israel. The Article's solution has been interpreted as the concession of the right of return by the Palestinians. Though not explicitly stated in the document, it is juridically clear, because the Palestinians agree that anyone who requests to return to Israel must receive official approval from the State of Israel. The article calls for the comprehensive solution of the refugee question as "necessary for achieving a just, comprehensive, and lasting peace between them." In conformity with the relevant UN resolutions, all refugees, wherever their current residence—including those living in refugee camps in Lebanon, Jordan, and Syria—will have the right to return to the State of Palestine. An international commission will be established to oversee the process, which would include the option of residence in third countries and a package of economic compensation or aid.

Although Israel would not be required to accept Palestinian refugees' applications, it would have to accept as many refugees as any third country; e.g., France, Canada, or the United States.

Articles 4 and 5 deal with settlements, and clearly call for the evacuation of those settlements that lie within the agreed borders of the State of Palestine. In exchange for territory where several large settlement blocks are located, Israel will cede equal territory to the Palestinian state. In this arrangement, Ariel, Efrat, and Har Homa—large settlements deep in the West Bank—will be part of the Palestinian state.

The 1993 Oslo Accords had Annexes defining economic development as crucial to the success of a peace agreement, including the establishment of joint and regional economic projects. The Accord does not have such annexes; nonetheless, **Article 8** calls for the establishment of an "Israeli-Palestinian Cooperation Committee," laying the foundation for a broad range of economic and social cooperation projects. Yossi Beilin, recognizing the importance of the Oslo economic Annexes, told *EIR* that agreements defining economic cooperation and development are being discussed.

Still to be detailed are **Article 12**, which deals with water; **Article 13** on economic relations; and **Article 14** on legal cooperation.

Five Eurasian Powers Study Korea Silk Road

by Kathy Wolfe

Neo-conservative U.S. Secretary of State for Non-proliferation John Bolton made a predictable attempt to derail the Six Power Talks on Korea, due for a second round in Beijing on Dec. 17-19, in his Dec. 2 speech demanding North Korea give up all nuclear arms *before* the United States will guarantee its security. The usually anonymous senior U.S. official repeated this to Associated Press and the *Washington Post* on Dec. 3, asserting that if not, talks must be postponed. And so, just when the talks had looked set to succeed, the neo-cons, with Secretary of State Colin Powell out of the country, flouted his cooperation policy, most likely in a bid to destabilize North Korean leaders.

Bolton and his neo-con overseer Vice President Dick Cheney know that this is a “deal breaker;” it is, in fact, the same non-deal they offered Iraq a year ago. But they don’t grasp the fact that, as *EIR* wrote in April (“Six Powers—Or Five,” *EIR*, April 25), either the United States makes peace in Korea, or the other five powers will do so without it.

“North Korea has said all along, that the point of the talks is simultaneous action,” a Russian expert said. A North Korean diplomat at the UN asked the *Korea Times*, “Why repeat a demand that we come out with our hands up? We checked to see if the U.S. would put down its guns at the same time as us, but the U.S. continues to demand that we disarm first. It makes no sense.”

Talks may now wait for January—by itself no great problem—and then, it may be the neo-cons’ turn to be destabilized. As Donald Gregg, who was Seoul Ambassador for President Bush “41,” often says, “The real problem is in Washington, not in Pyongyang.” Even the Japanese, along with the Chinese, Russians, and South Koreans, have begun to agree. “People are tired of debating who is in charge in Washington: is it the doves or the hawks,” a Tokyo diplomat scoffed. “The fact is, no Asian power will support a war in Korea if these talks break down.”

Rather than risk that, the five Eurasian powers are considering their own deals. Discussion is growing about the Eurasian Land-Bridge, the proposal to build high-speed rail, upgraded power systems, water projects, and new cities “from Pusan to Paris.”

Land-Bridge: Build Our Way Out!

On an Oct.31-Nov. 18 trip to Seoul, Tokyo, Shanghai, Beijing, and to an international conference in Okinawa, *EIR*’s

Jonathan Tennenbaum and Kathy Wolfe urged that construction be stepped up on the Eurasian Land-Bridge, as a “hard economic alternative” to the diplomatic mess.

From the Korean and Japanese Transport Ministries, and from large private companies whose engineers are in North Korea, we heard that the rail project is well under construction. “We won’t stop on the ground, for diplomatic monkey business in the air,” as one official joked. *EIR* will soon publish a second interview by the Korean Transport ministry on the reconstruction of the Trans-Korean Railway, to follow our exclusive on the June 14 ceremony in the Demilitarized Zone. We also learned of plans for “demonstration runs of container block-trains along the Trans-Asian Railway Northern Corridor,” in which all the nations along the Eurasian Land-Bridge corridor are planning to ship train-loads of containers from one end of the mega-continent to the other, along six different routes—in 2004.

Taking the idea to the public, *EIR* representatives addressed almost 2,000 people at several events in the five cities. For example, in Seoul, we spoke to the Korea Trade Research Association, national convention of South Korea’s 2,000 graduate economics professors; a 200-student standing-room only LaRouche Youth meeting on the Eurasian Land-Bridge, at an academy; 30 peace scholars at the “People’s Participation” Non-Governmental Organization; and two graduate seminars at Konkuk University.

A graduate student who first encountered *EIR* six months ago has been studying the Land-Bridge so intently, that he organized a meeting at his private school, with a leaflet entitled “Eurasian Land-Bridge—Build Our Way Out of Pre-emptive Nuclear War!” This brought in the 200 students, after it was translated into Korean and spread around the Internet in Seoul. The leaflet calls for the founding of a LaRouche Youth Movement in Korea, and for the Korean anti-war movement to give up its negative anger, and to demand the positive solution of the Land-Bridge.

“I want to welcome Kathy and Jonathan, because this program has really made a difference in my life,” he said in opening the meeting. “When I first saw LaRouche’s Eurasian Land-Bridge book, with all the colored maps and world economic plans, and such a bright future for Korea, it made my heart beat fast with excitement.” “Finally, a leader with vision!” as one young woman said of LaRouche.

In Seoul, we ended with a portfolio of Korean-language articles on LaRouche’s critique of the neo-conservatives, his Presidential campaign, and the Land-Bridge, in popular weeklies such as *Economy21* and *Mahl* magazine. We announced LaRouche as the only serious opposition to the neo-cons inside the United States. Articles on LaRouche’s pamphlet “Children of Satan,” on the background of the Straussian “Leo-Cons,” and on *EIR*’s exposé on how Cheney cooked up the current confrontation with North Korea over uranium in the first place, were translated into Korean and spread everywhere. To all who asked about the 2004 U.S. election, we



LET'S BUILD OUR WAY OUT OF "PRE-EMPTIVE" NUCLEAR WAR !



Many Korean students are angry street-cries that U.S. Vice President Dick Cheney has called since 1996 for a "pre-emptive" first U.S. military strike against North Korea, as well as Iraq. Cheney and his "neo-cons" have pushed this for 13 years, since Cheney was Defense Secretary under Bush Sr. But Korean students have no idea how to effectively deal with such a horrible problem in Washington, since it's a global problem.

Many other Korean students are so frightened that this could result in nuclear war, that they are running away to video games, sports, or burying their heads in "career planning" statistics. U.S. media like "National Geographic" are now bragging that Korean youth are "fully brainwashed" into U.S. and Japanese "globalized" electronic Internet culture. They claim that U.S. culture has conquered Korean youth, and we don't care about the future of our country!

Is that you? Or, if you care – do you have a real plan, how to get out of this global crisis?

And do you smell the truth, that just mindless anti-American demonstrations, without a positive plan or creative alternative proposal, will only make this problem worse?

Here is a positive, creative, proposal, to BUILD our way out of the global crisis!

On November 3 and 4, two spokesmen for U.S. economist at London LaRouche, the top American opponent to Cheney and Bush, will speak in Seoul. LaRouche is the original author of the Eurasian Land-Bridge, the plan to build high-speed rail lines "From Buenos Aires." This plan connects only Korea, and in the Korea into the "Asian Hub" for worldwide economic development.

Dr. Jonathan Ternsboom and Mrs. Kathy Wolfe will present LaRouche's book, "The Eurasian Land-Bridge: New Silk Road - Locomotive for Worldwide Economic Development." This is

The LaRouche Presidential campaign's drive against Vice President Dick Cheney and the neo-cons has been widely covered recently in Korean press, as in Sisa magazine for November (left); right, the English version of the mass leaflet which drew over 200 students to a LaRouche meeting at a Seoul academy.

said: "We will expel Cheney and Rumsfeld before the U.S. Presidential election," as one caption noted.

The Land-Bridge and the Six-Power Talks

There were a dozen private meetings in each city on the Eurasian Land-Bridge and the Six-Power talks, with high-level officials, including present and former cabinet officials. Almost all indicated that the Six-Power Korea talks *must* be made to go well, in order to avoid war. Most had been presented in June with LaRouche's "Summary Memo on a Six-Power Plan," a proposal to put directly onto the table at the Six-Power talks, the "hard infrastructure" projects of the Eurasian Land-Bridge, including rail, electric power, fuel pipelines, and water projects.

LaRouche's memo also urges the *immediate* start of Land-Bridge project construction, without waiting for paper security treaties. It points to the Israel-PLO "recipe for failure," which for over 50 years focussed on paper treaties and arms control first, putting economic development second. The result was disaster, as all the "paper-only" treaties were ripped up. The major need of the Mideast region, LaRouche wrote, was water construction programs: Had water projects to green

the desert been built, new political solutions would have emerged.

"How can we make a 30-year investment without security first?" had been the response in June. But by November, LaRouche's "bold proposal" was under intense study, as it was already clear, even after U.S. Secretary of State Powell offered a security guarantee to Pyongyang in October, that some new economic policy proposal is needed to ensure a second round of Six-Power talks does not fail. Cognizant that failure of the talks means probable nuclear war, several officials in a position to do so in Seoul and Tokyo said they would take LaRouche's approach right to the top. "What is the point of empty talk about nuclear arms control, if we have no alternative?" one official said. "LaRouche is correct, we should apply the 'economy first' method."

Anger at the Washington neo-cons was so high, that in presenting LaRouche's Sept. 23 Moscow speech on a "Eurasian" community of "perfectly sovereign nations," we heard the first independent discussion of "the Eurasian idea." Increasingly, Asia sees Europe as its new partner. "The idea of a Eurasian union, as some economic unit based on the highest common denominator of mutual advantage, is now being dis-

cussed as a realistic vision in the foreseeable future,” one diplomat said. “The railways will be the backbone. At some point, this should remove the ability of the U.S. to dominate Northeast Asia, and allow Korean reunification. We would prefer for the U.S. to cooperate, and stay as an economic partner. U.S. companies and capital, naturally, are welcome.”

Cheney Fraud and Paper Treaties

It is also becoming clear in Asia, that “physical economy first,” constructing the Land-Bridge now, is the only “insurance policy” against a Korean war. For example: The North Korean “uranium crisis” does not exist. Cheney cooked it up, as an excuse to rip up President Bill Clinton’s 1994 Treaty with Pyongyang. North Korea has enough plutonium to make bombs, but it’s not covered by the 1994 treaty—so the neo-cons needed to invent an excuse to scrap the pact. They don’t care about bombs.

U.S. Naval War College research director Dr. Jonathan Pollack documented all this in the Summer 2003 *Naval War College Review*, after doing weapons lab research.

This *EIR* exposé exploded into *Mahl* magazine in Seoul, and then was taken around to all the other cities.

It also became a focus of the conference on Peace, Disarmament and Symbiosis in the Asia-Pacific (PDSAP), a 12-nation gathering in Naha, Okinawa from Nov. 14-18, which was addressed by *EIR* twice, and where LaRouche’s “Six-Power New Silk Road Plan” was warmly received. The conference was attended by some 700 parliamentarians and scholars from Japan, the Philippines, South Korea, China, Russia, India, Pakistan, and other countries.

South Korean elder statesman Dr. Rhee Yueng-Huie, of Hanyang University—a famous former political prisoner—gave a devastating account of the history of the “Utopian” faction in Washington (today known as the neo-cons) breaking every treaty ever signed with either of the Koreas. “The U.S. has repeatedly ignored and violated every treaty, from the original 1953 cease-fire after the Korean war,” he said. “It illegally imported nuclear weapons into Korea, and has threatened a preventive nuclear first strike against North Korea repeatedly since 1956.” The United States, he documented exhaustively, has repeatedly violated the 1975 Kissinger accords, and a number of others, “so it is only natural that the Bush Administration summarily ripped up the 1994 Clinton Framework Accord with Pyongyang.”

“I represent Lyndon LaRouche, the only serious opposition inside the United States to the neo-cons, and Dr. Rhee is quite right,” said *EIR*’s Kathy Wolfe, who followed Rhee. “No paper treaty is worth the ink it’s printed on. The only insurance policy against nuclear war is our positive alternative for physical economic development.” There followed a series of large color slides of the New Silk Road. Next were slides of the October 2002 “LaRouche Says Cheney Must Resign” *EIR*, the “Children of Satan” pamphlet, a photo of Bush holding a book titled *Presidency for Dummies*, cartoons, and other pedagogical devices, which made it clear “that if



LaRouche/EIR influence is reflected in this article on Cheney running the U.S. neo-conservative policy, in Korea’s Mahl magazine’s October issue.

you impeach Bush, you’ll get Cheney, and a nuclear war.” It also gave the participants a chance to laugh at Cheney and Bush, and reduce the fear level. “We need a worldwide youth movement to make this policy revolution, and LaRouche is building it the United States,” she concluded.

“We are glad Mrs. Wolfe is here representing the United States, and I can personally tell you that she is right,” said the Korean moderator. “I saw LaRouche’s Youth Movement myself, in front of the White House, handing out leaflets promoting the Iron Silk Road!” *EIR* issues and Silk Road books went like hotcakes after that, as did the pamphlets. “Suddenly we realized that we do not have to be only anti-,” as one Indian professor put it.

An Okinawan organizing a demonstration against U.S. Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, who was visiting the island, demanded a “Children of Satan” pamphlet to wave in his face, and got it. One Russian delegate took the *EIR* article on LaRouche’s Six-Power plan and read it to the conference as it was handed him, as though it were the official Russian proposal (which, in effect, it was).

A call for the positive alternative of the New Silk Road, and an item exposing the Cheney fraud on North Korean uranium, were also included in the “Okinawa 2003 Declaration,” the final conference statement.

Civil Rights Leader Uplifts Europe's Youth

by Ortrun Cramer

Amelia Boynton Robinson, the “Grand Old Lady” of the American civil rights movement, is no stranger in Europe. She has visited the continent repeatedly over the past two decades, organizing support for Lyndon H. LaRouche and the Schiller Institute, of which she is the vice chairman in the United States.

But the response to this Fall's tour has been different from all the others. The Iraq War and its catastrophic aftermath reveal a lack of competent military and political leadership in the United States. The spiralling economic crisis, which leads to a collapse of infrastructure, growing unemployment, the destruction of health-care and social security systems, as well as to cutbacks in public education, shows that there is no competent economic policy either in the United States or in Europe.

Strikes against foreclosure of industries, student demonstrations against cutbacks in funding for education, as well as demonstrations against general austerity measures, are the order of the day in all European capitals. The much-needed policy re-orientation sought by the demonstrators, is not offered by any of the established governments, political parties, or social institutions.

Thus, it comes as no surprise that the announcement of Mrs. Robinson's visit meets an enthusiastic response everywhere. Above all, young people showed up, to learn from the 92-year-old what it means to overcome your fears, stand up for justice and fight. “You have to offer the best that the world has brought about: freedom and justice,” she told an audience of 45 members and friends of the growing European LaRouche Youth Movement in Berlin. “We must be convinced that we can change the world, and get even the most evil people to reverse their course. Look into the mirror and tell yourselves, that you will give the best.”

She explained what evils we confront, including historically from her experience in the fight for civil rights, which started back in the 1930s in Selma, Alabama. She also very strongly rejected the Iraq War policy of the Bush Administration. Already in the first days of her visit to Europe, she had intervened with the U.S. Veterans' Administration, after press reports appeared which described the poor medical care given to veterans, including many who returned from fighting in Iraq. During her speeches and interviews, Amelia took up

this scandal. Above all, she took on the economic injustices everywhere around the globe. The only man who is committed and capable to bring about this needed change, end the war in Iraq, and initiate a new, just world economic order, is Lyndon LaRouche, she told her young audiences.

‘Exhaustion? I Don't Know What the Word Means’

In **Italy**, she addressed well over 1,500 people in meetings in schools, colleges, and universities. She gave many interviews to local and regional press, and she spoke at events organized by local administrations, in her honor. She visited Milan, Ravenna, Rome, and the southern Italian cities of Salerno, Eboli, and Matera. She emphasized the need for European countries to tell the United States to “get out of Iraq.” The 19 Italians who died in Iraq, she said, “should serve as a wake-up call for Italian young people to work for a policy of cooperation, understanding and justice around the world.”

Amelia had been invited to the city of Matera, to address a conference on the role of women in fighting for social justice. When she appeared, she found herself in the middle of a political firestorm. The government had recently decided, on the grounds of “national security,” to build an underground nuclear waste repository near a small town in the area, without consulting regional and local authorities. As the students whom she was to address, were all on strike, Amelia was taken to a demonstration at a train station near the proposed site. She brought the lessons of the civil rights movement to the young people, telling them they had to fight for the rights of their people, and that civil disobedience is a legitimate method to do so. But, the protest must be non-violent and include all people from the area, so as to create unity, not division.

On the question of nuclear waste, she had something to say, which may have come as a surprise in an atmosphere heavily influenced by irrational “anti-nuclearism”: “The country must invest the resources necessary to mobilize scientists to find a solution to the question of nuclear waste. Why should we bury it in the ground, when we can mobilize our scientists to find ways to make it useful?” In a press conference, later, she stressed that nuclear energy must be used to help poor countries develop. “The wrong use of nuclear energy is that intended by the people in the Bush Administration, who have declared their intention to extend war to Iran, Syria, and North Korea, and who could push the button and destroy our entire civilization.”

In **Germany**, Mrs. Robinson addressed young people in schools, students' clubs, and church congregations in Frankfurt, Offenbach, Cologne, Biedenkopf, Berlin, Augsburg, and Munich, so far. As an article in the *Oberhessische Presse*, from the university town of Marburg, underlined, she was very outspoken and optimistic concerning the LaRouche Presidential campaign. The paper wrote: “Forty years lie be-



Amelia Boynton Robinson autographs her autobiography for a young participant at one of her meetings in Berlin.

tween the freedom march to Montgomery and LaRouche's march to the White House. And as lively as Amelia Boynton-Robinson speaks about the freedom struggle of the underprivileged African-Americans during the time of Martin Luther King, so energetically does she present her opinion, that today, the main task is to provide a job for every American. LaRouche, she says can achieve this, since he has a program that would get the unemployed and hopeless Americans off the street."

Indicative of the response of the young people listening to Amelia, is a report from a local paper from a town near Augsburg, in Bavaria. She addressed students at a school which had been attended by a young man who recently joined the LaRouche Youth Movement. The paper writes: "The charisma of the old lady fascinates the students of the school. When she suddenly starts singing, and thereby demonstrates, how she strengthened herself in the difficult period of her life (in the civil rights fight), or when she recites her own poems, the students in the back rows stretch their necks, to have a look at the elderly lady. Many watch with intense concentration, others just let her words sink in. . . . When one hears, how difficult a protest march can be, how one's feet hurt and how hard it is to see beloved people die, just because they fought for justice, then black-and-white letters and printed pictures turn into real, ordinary people. And one understands, that even as a simple citizen, one can move something. Perhaps, one of those pupils will sometime turn out to be somebody who will have others hanging on his or her every word."

Noteworthy of her individual meetings in Germany with political figures, was a discussion with a civil rights leader of the former German Democratic Republic, who was deeply moved by the meeting, since, as he stressed, it was the exam-

ple of Martin Luther King and the U.S. civil rights movement, that encouraged him to become a theologian, and finally to pick up the fight in Germany.

In between her meetings in Germany, Mrs. Robinson went up to **Denmark**. In Copenhagen, the LaRouche Youth Movement has been recruiting many new members and friends recently, and these young people took the responsibility to organize the visit. Twelve thousand leaflets were distributed, announcing a public event; hundreds of posters were put up. Over 100 people showed up at the meeting, listening to Amelia, and posing many questions in the discussion period. A fight was taken up with the administration of a school, which had originally been willing to invite Amelia, but then tried to withdraw, under political pressure. But the youth just did not take "no" for an answer, and kept mobilizing teachers and students, to have the meeting in the university.

Amelia was also invited to a very popular TV program, "Deadline." It showed a short summary of the civil rights struggle, and Amelia's role in it, before the moderator presented her in an interview. Most of the questions were on narrow issues such as Affirmative Action, but Amelia insisted throughout, that the main challenge, then as now, is to fight for justice. "There is a lot of injustice today, from the Bush Administration down," she insisted. Justice, she said, is inseparable and must be fought for globally.

Also in Denmark, she had meetings with political representatives—the youth movement had approached every single deputy of the national Parliament, urging them to meet her. She underlined afterward, that it was of "mutual benefit; we both had to give something to each other."

Before she returns home for Christmas, the civil rights leader will visit Leipzig, Dresden, Magdeburg, Hanover, Osnabrueck and Muenster in Germany, and then proceed to France, where she will address young people in Paris, Rennes, Nantes, and Lyon.

Clearly, those thousands of youth will be changed, living through the struggle for justice that continues to form the center of Amelia's life. Several of those who participated in one of the meetings, expressed this. But imitation, she told them, while signing her book, *Bridge Across Jordan* (which has also been published in a German translation) is not enough: "Do not just accept what I say. Find out for yourselves, how you can go this way."

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A Tale of George Soros And the Dutch Royals

by Rick Sanders

Once upon a time there was a prince, whose name was Johan Friso. His mother wanted so much that the prince, somewhat of a limp wrist, should marry. One day the Queen, who was a bit portly and getting on in years, pranced like (well almost like) a little lamb, when the prince announced his engagement to a beautiful young blonde woman.

What a daughter-in-law! The newspapers gushed over her: Mabel Wisse Smit “is not just a woman. Everyone who knows . . . [her] professionally or personally, characterizes her in superlatives as ‘loyal, brilliant, faithful, energetic, open’”; the prestigious Swiss World Economic Forum ranked her among the 100 Global Leaders for Tomorrow.

Soon Mabel was being treated as one of the family by Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands, which is where our story takes place. Mabel shone with idealism: The Dutch Parliament approved of her work since 1997 as a superlobbyist for mega-speculator and drug legalizer George Soros’ Open Society Foundation, praising her for fostering democracy, human rights, and the independent constitutional state.

Mabel Wisse Smit and the Open Society

Some people say that the idealistic Mabel was hesitant at first to marry her fairy prince, because of the little rumors about the House of Orange:

- admittedly, Prince Claus, Johan Friso’s father, was an ex-Nazi, but wasn’t everyone?
- admittedly, Prince Bernhard, Johan Friso’s grandfather, was formerly an elite SS officer, but after all, he did get Hitler’s permission to resign his membership in order to marry the princess, later Queen Juliana;
- admittedly, Prince Friso’s older brother, Willem Alexander, was tainted with organized crime connections, and married Maxima Zorreguieta, whose father, Jorge Zorreguieta, is allegedly a big-time drug-money launderer;
- admittedly, Prince Friso’s aunt, Queen Beatrix’s sister Irene, married the notorious Spanish Falangist-Synarchist, Prince Carlos Hugo de Bourbon-Parma, and herself became a fervent Falangist.

But don’t these people also belong in the open society? The princess-to-be took it all in her stride (envious people with their nasty rumors!) and the wedding to the Crown Prince was to go ahead. All the bad things were forgotten in the magic days approaching the engagement and the wedding; until, promptly at midnight, the Bentley turned into a



Mabel Wisse Smit, not to be princess of Holland.

pumpkin:

- A more thorough parliamentary investigation showed Wisse Smit had had a long-running affair with Klaus Bruinsma, a ruthless drug mafia boss, whose trail leads dangerously close to the House of Orange: Bruinsma had worked closely with the legal advisor to the Queen herself, Frits Salomonson, who was later dumped because of scandals ranging from multiple cases of alleged financial fraud and money laundering, to taking the young prince Friso to gay bars when they were visiting New York together.

- In 1991, Bruinsma was executed “gangland style”; shortly before which, one of his bodyguards had turned up stuffed in a steel drum filled with cement, shot in the face at close range. His legs and genitals had been cut off while he was still alive.

- In 1993, two years after the murder of Bruinsma, the Dutch government had to, so to speak, dispose of the body, which resulted in the “IRT Scandal,” where the IRT (a Delta-Force style so-called anti-crime unit) had to be disbanded, because it was so interlaced with the late Bruinsma’s organization, that no one could tell the difference between the police, the government, and organized crime.

- So instead of the frog turning into a princess, the opposite occurred, and on Oct. 10, 2003, Prince Johan Friso, in order to marry Mabel, was forced to renounce his right of succession; and poor Mabel lost all hope of ever becoming Queen of the Netherlands.

The question that remains is, did Godfather George Soros show his humanity and loyalty, by overlooking all the evidence about Mabel’s involvement with mafia thugs, drug deals, brutality, and torture, to keep her on as *the* representative of his Open Society Foundation in Brussels? Or were these the gold stars on her resumé which, to begin with, made her the ideal candidate to represent the biggest drug pusher and mega-thief in the world?

‘The Theory of Preventive Wars Has Always Been Groundless’

In October, Italian police and anti-terrorist forces won a major battle against the networks of the Red Brigades, with the arrests and interrogations of dozens of suspects. The national operation involved hundreds of anti-terrorism specialists who struck against terrorist cells particularly in the Florence-Tuscany and Rome areas.



During the 1990s, the Red Brigades stopped the terror campaign against the state almost completely. Only a few units still remained silently underground. After 1999, these networks resurfaced with two major assassination attacks against key collaborators of the Italian Labor Ministry, who were elaborating a global reform of the labor market, collective contracts, etc. Massimo D'Antona was killed in Rome on May 20, 1999; and Marco Biagi was murdered by the Red Brigades in Bologna on March 19, 2002. Since then, investigators have been alerted and mobilized against a possible new phase of terrorist destabilization, particularly in a moment of mounting social and economic crisis.

In the 1970s and 1980s, dozens of political leaders and top representatives of the Italian state died in the terrorist war waged by the Red Brigades. The most dramatic event for the entire nation was the kidnapping on March 18, 1978 of the most important Italian political leader of that moment, Aldo Moro, who after 55 days of incarceration was killed and his body left in a car near the center of Rome. That event, like the assassination of U.S. President John F. Kennedy, changed the history of Italy and of the world. Everyone, beginning with Moro's family, and the Italian people, deserves to know the truth of it.

The assassination was part of a strategy of total destabilization of Italy. It signalled a decision of certain international forces to stop the ongoing process—supported by many, first of all by Pope Paul VI, and in which Moro's negotiation on bringing the Italian Communist Party into governing responsibilities was playing a major role—to overcome the post-

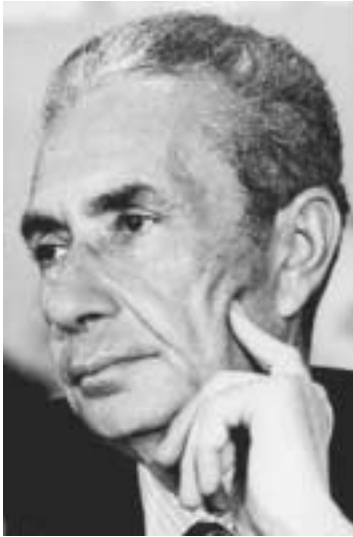
war division at Yalta and the blackmail of nuclear terror.

The question was posed then and has been raised again today: Who was really interested in maintaining, at all costs, the strategy of tension and of nuclear terror? Who was really behind the assassination of Aldo Moro?

One of the most significant actors of Italian political life of the past 50 years, Hon. Giovanni Galloni, was interviewed on these and related matters in October in Rome, by Paolo Raimondi of EIR, leader of the LaRouche movement in Italy. Galloni has been a life-long leader of the majority party of the Italian post-war period, the Democrazia Cristiana (DC), and was a very close collaborator of Aldo Moro in the most difficult years of the 1970s. He is a jurist and university professor, specialized in juridical aspects of agriculture and all agriculture-related issues. He has written dozens of essays and books on these matters, which have made him a founder and leader of this school of studies.

After participating in the resistance movement against Nazism and Fascism, he took many responsibilities in the DC, and in 1978 became its deputy general secretary. In those years, Galloni was a member of the Italian Parliament; he was Minister of Education in the center-left governments of 1987-89 (in which capacity he is shown here opening the famous Bologna University in 1987). He also was an enthusiastic political writer and debater, and in 1984-85 became chief editor of the DC's daily newspaper, *Il Popolo*.

In 1991, Galloni was appointed president of the Consiglio Superiore della Magistratura, the key state institution that coordinates and supervises the entire Italian legal and magistracy structure. Recently, he stood up to denounce the unconstitutionality and illegality of the so-called preventive war waged by Bush, Cheney, and the neo-conservatives against Iraq. In an article published in April 2003 in the Italian political magazine *Nuova Fase*, which he founded, Galloni wrote: "Every day it becomes a more serious mistake not to have followed the orientation given by the UNO. The fight against terrorism must be conducted and led by a community of states, that were in solidarity with the U.S.A. after the criminal attempt of Sept. 11. . . . What the democratic nations of the world do not accept, is that the U.S.A. unilaterally impose its military superpower outside of the UNO, to guarantee its hegemony and define relations among nations through the rules of a new 'pax americana.' "



In 1978, Prime Minister Aldo Moro (left) of the Christian Democracy (DC) was preparing the “historical compromise” to bring Enrico Berlinguer’s (right) Italian Communist Party, which was in the process of breaking with Soviet control, into government coalitions which could no longer be sustained by the Socialist Party—when Moro was kidnapped by the Red Brigades and murdered. Galloni, who was then DC vice-chairman, had been explaining the necessity for Moro’s new policy in the United States.

In this exclusive interview, Galloni goes through some of the main moments of his political life, particularly those intersecting crucial historical changes. His personal involvement in these events makes this report a true and interesting historical document.

EIR: During your political life you have had responsibilities and posts of leadership which led you to develop contacts with the U.S.A. and American political leaders. The U.S.A. and Italy had very close relations after World War II, and leaders of your party, the Christian Democracy, had intense contact and dialogue with American counterparts. The first post-war Prime Minister, Alcide De Gasperi, developed friendly relations based on the respect and the promotion of the national interests of both. What can you tell us about your personal contacts with America?

Galloni: My first trip to America was in 1976, when we were working with Moro to create National Solidarity between the Christian Democracy (DC) and the Communists. Ray Cline invited me to speak at the Center for Strategic Studies at Georgetown University. Formally, I was to speak about agricultural problems, but then he basically said: “We know you as a political figure, talk to us about current political problems.” I explained why in Italy, in order to maintain a democratic balance, it was necessary to create the conditions for the existence of a democratic alternative. Because up until that point, there had only been centrist governments at first, and then center-left governments which had the aim of keeping the Communist Party (PCI) in the minority. When he presented me, Cline said: “We are speaking with a representa-

tive of the majority party [at the time I was the national Vice-Secretary of the DC] of a country which changes government all the time, but actually has the most stable government, because the governments—at first the centrist ones, and then center-left ones—kept changing, but the majority stayed the same, and was the most stable in Europe for 30 years.”

I explained that the conditions for maintaining this stability were no longer present, because the Italian Communists were beginning to break with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). Before that time, there had been some attempts made in that direction: first, by the DC with De Gasperi when the Social Democrats were brought out of the Socialist Party; and then with Moro, when the Socialists broke with the Communists. The goal was, that once the break with the Communists took place, these parties

could then become strong, like the other European Socialist parties.

However, what happened in Italy is that the Social Democrats never went much beyond 4-5% of the vote, and the Socialists were around 10-11% and never turned into a real alternative. The only thing that worked, were the efforts to create parliamentary majorities that kept the PCI on the outside. And this was an essential democratic function as long as the PCI remained linked to the Soviets. But the political picture changed the moment that the PCI, especially with Enrico Berlinguer as Secretary, began to break with the CPSU after the 1968 events in Czechoslovakia.

In the regional administrative elections of 1975, the Communists received almost as many votes as the DC. After the 1976 elections, the DC improved its position; the Socialists lost even more ground; and the Communists grew. The Socialists were starting to say (De Martino was Secretary at the time): We can no longer continue our alliance with the DC. Either the DC opens the alliance to the PCI, or the Socialists will leave the majority and join the opposition.

Under these conditions, after the results of the political elections of 1976, we were faced with a choice: Either hold new elections without knowing who would win, or take the new path suggested by Moro and Berlinguer. The idea was to set up a Grand Coalition similar to that arranged in Germany, in order to get through a certain phase of the passage toward a democratic alternative. A provisional parliamentary majority was to be created, justified by the emergency which existed in the country due to the presence of the Red Brigades—a group which the Communists opposed—and deal with the

serious nature of the economic situation, characterized by an inflation rate of over 20%. We were convinced that after this experience, the path toward a democratic alternative would be open, because even if the Communists won, democracy in Italy would not be in danger.

The answer to my remarks was given by a representative of the Pentagon. Michael Ledeen was given the job of speaking, and he said that my remarks were *politically* sound and very logical, but they lacked a sense of strategy. He said that my speech did not take into account the fact that the U.S.S.R., according to their information services, had never stopped thinking about the possibility of a third world war. In such a conflict, the U.S.S.R.'s great force on the ground gave the Soviets, according to the Pentagon's calculations, the capability to invade Europe within only a few weeks. The U.S.A. would thus find itself at a disadvantage in the conflict. The only way to block the U.S.S.R. was to have bases, especially in both northern and southern Italy, because missiles from these strong air bases, with forewarning of at least two hours before the beginning of the Soviet offensive, would be capable of wiping out the staging areas, and thus blocking the Soviet advance.

Ledeen said that Italy is a free and independent nation; if it wants Communism, then it can take it.

In France, when the Socialists brought the Communists into the government, Ledeen said, this did not create the strategic problems which Italy would create. He added that the Pentagon viewed Berlinguer's attempt to break with Moscow as merely a tactical maneuver by the Soviet Union, because the presence of the Communists in the Italian government would block the installation of military air bases in Italy. For this reason, Ledeen said that the United States would do

anything to stop the Communists from entering the Italian government, without making it an ideological question or depriving Italy of its freedom.

EIR: Michael Ledeen is now part of the so-called neo-cons pushing for a "clash of civilizations" and pre-emptive wars everywhere on Earth. Since that time, he has been involved massively in Italian internal affairs. Presently I know that he is spending much time in Italy to preach and organize support for what he believes to be inevitable global conflicts.

Galloni: This was my first conference in the United States. The second, again organized by Cline, took place a few years later, as a debate involving me, representing the DC as the head of the parliamentary group; [Franco] Tatò, the personal secretary and press spokesman for Berlinguer; and the Socialist Giuliano Amato as [Socialist leader Bettino] Craxi's personal representative in the United States. Amato's thesis was that the United States should view the Socialists (PSI) as the most important Italian party. To the American objection that a party with only 10-11% of the vote could not be the key party in Italy, Amato responded that neither of the two large Italian parties, the DC and the PCI, had a political and cultural tradition, and given the nature of the electoral system and the fact that no party could reach 50% of the vote, neither of the two parties could govern on their own. The DC or the PCI, in order to govern, had to have an alliance with the PSI, and therefore, it was definitely the PSI, led by Bettino Craxi, whether he was Prime Minister or not, which could govern the country through an alliance with the PCI or the DC. Thus, the PSI was the most significant political force in Italy.

I participated in a third meeting, again at the Center for

Red Brigaders Arrested

Italian police on Oct. 23-31 arrested eight persons accused of having participated in the assassination of Massimo D'Antona and Marco Biagi, two collaborators of the Labor Ministry. Many of those arrested declared themselves to be "members of the Red Brigades."

The investigations gained momentum last March, when two terrorists were identified during a police check on the Rome-Arezzo train. There was a shootout during which a policeman and one of the terrorists were killed. Investigators were later able to reconstruct the whole network of the "new" Red Brigades and arrest eight of their members, as well as collecting an impressive amount of evidence on their participation in the D'Antona and Biagi murders.

But the arrests raise at least as many questions as they answer. First of all, investigators are convinced that the top leaders are still free. Second, the geographical distribution of the "new" terrorist network reminds one of unsolved aspects of the Moro assassination. A parliamentary commission has established that Moro's kidnappers used to meet with the "strategic leadership" of the Red Brigades in Florence, but nothing has been done to find out where the meeting took place, and who participated. Some think that the late Igor Markevic, a member of the Caetani family, was the connection between those meetings and intelligence circles in Italy and Britain.

Shortly after the October arrests, the Moro family announced that they will seek to reopen the investigation. They argue that Moro's alleged executioners were arrested, tried, and sentenced, but have never told the full story. All of them are now free.—*Claudio Celani*



Michael Ledeen (left) was the Pentagon official who in 1976 told Galloni that the United States rejected Moro's "historical compromise" and would do everything to stop it "short of depriving Italy of its freedom." Synarchist Ledeen is today one of the most extreme of leading neo-conservative advocates of "preventive war." Between Moro and Henry Kissinger (right, in 1977, with Carlist fascist William F. Buckley), "there was more than a clash . . . Kissinger had a deep contempt for Moro," says Galloni.

Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown in 1984, when I was the director of *Il Popolo*. [Claire Booth] Luce, the former Ambassador in Italy, was at that meeting. Again, I illustrated the position of the DC after the assassination of Aldo Moro. Cline did not hide the fact that he was very close to sections of the CIA; but he assured me that there are different positions inside the CIA. Its leaders were in close contact with the Administration, whether it were Democratic or Republican at any given time.

Later on, in 1985, when I was still director of *Il Popolo*, three friends of Cline came to see me in Rome. . . . They said: We have a lot of faith in you, but you have to explain [Prime Minister Giulio] Andreotti's position, about which we have a lot of doubts. We are convinced that Andreotti is changing policy both in Italy, and regarding the Middle East, where he supports Arafat, as well as relations with the new head of the Soviet Union, Gorbachov. We fear that he is going to shift Italy's position and bring the country much closer to the East. I said that from what I knew, that view was completely groundless. Andreotti had good reasons to believe that changes were under way in the Soviet Union, and he was convinced that peace absolutely had to be reached between Israel and the Palestinians, involving the reciprocal recognition of sovereignty.

Nevertheless, from that point on, my relations with the Center for Strategic and International Studies ceased to exist. They did not believe me. So much so, that . . . when I was

a government minister in 1987, Andreotti—who was then Foreign Minister—presented the Council of Ministers with a justified request for the replacement of our Ambassador in Moscow, Sergio Romano, because the Italian Ambassador was not following the directives of Rome, but rather those from the American government. In fact, he sent reports saying that Gorbachev's representations were all fake, because in reality he was still linked to the old system. On the contrary though, when Gorbachev visited Italy, including his visit with the Pope, we realized that there was a strong change under way.

EIR: This is very interesting, particularly because after this period, Giulio Andreotti began to face a number of big political problems, targetted with attacks and scandals aimed to destroy him and the political orientation he represented. Ten years ago, a major operation was organized, with the involvement of Italian *mafiosi* incarcerated in American prisons and collaborating with the U.S. Justice Department, to accuse Andreotti of connections with the Mafia and of other crimes. This has been one of the major destabilizations of Italian political life of the past 50 years. The highest court in Italy has cleared Andreotti of all accusations. In the 1970s, Andreotti shared with Moro the highest political responsibility for Italy and the Italian governments. In that period [U.S. Secretary of State] Henry Kissinger was totally opposed to Moro and his policy. The wife and other collaborators of Moro have pub-

licly reported, after his death, that Moro felt threatened after a dramatic discussion with Kissinger.

Galloni: I don't have direct knowledge of the Moro-Kissinger conflict. When he was working for the policy of national solidarity, Moro knew very well that the conditions to bring the Communists into the government did not exist. What did exist were the conditions for a parliamentary dialogue, so that the Communists would support a single-party DC government. In that period, as the Vice-Secretary of the majority party, I directed the meetings between the parties to lay out the program of the government. In those meetings, Moro basically played the role of president. Moro had to deal with the pressure of the Communists who complained about the difficulty of giving outside support to a government formed by people who had traditionally been seen as their enemies. Moro knew well that bringing the Communists into the government would risk creating a split inside the DC, and above all, a split with the United States.

Before Moro was captured and killed, I had two very interesting talks with him. One day I was talking with Moro about the problem of the Red Brigades, and he said: "What I find amazing, is that I have evidence"—I don't know how he got it—"that allows me to say that both the CIA and the Israeli secret services have agents inside the Red Brigades, but that these agents have not collaborated with our secret services in order to explain where the terrorist bases are."

The second thing is that a few days before the kidnapping, Moro was insisting that there be a National Council of the DC before the government went to the Parliament for a confidence vote. This, he said, because it was too important a shift to be done without a general consensus among the parties. I said that according to the practice of our party, the leadership takes responsibility for the solution of a government crisis.

To settle this question, we decided to hold a small meeting at Piazza del Gesù [DC headquarters] with the Secretary of the party, [Benigno] Zaccagnini, the two Vice-Secretaries, the two parliamentary group heads, and, of course, with Moro and Andreotti. The meeting was set for 10 a.m. At 9 a.m., I had a meeting with the Secretary of the PLI [Liberal Party, of the center-right], [Valerio] Zanone, to talk about some questions of ordinary administration. He was late. So I arrived at the other meeting at 10:30. Just as everyone sat down I apologized for being late, saying that I had been with the secretary of the PLI. At this point, Moro said, ironically: "Ah, I'm glad that you of the Christian Democratic left have contacts with the PLI, because it could be useful some day."

We had the meeting and reached a compromise: that of not having a National Council, but rather a meeting of the two parliamentary groups. After the meeting, I went up to Moro and asked, what were you trying to say with that sentence? He took me by the arm and brought me into his room, where he kept me for an hour and a half in order to explain his entire strategy. If everything goes well, he said, we will form a



The "Red Brigades" in 1978 kidnapped Moro, and in 1981, American Gen. James Dozier. U.S. secret services found and special forces freed Dozier within a few weeks. There had been no rescue for Moro, nor, to this day, any finding where he was held. Moro had told Galloni of clear evidence that U.S. and Israeli secret services had agents in the Red Brigades, "but these agents have not collaborated with our secret services."

government with this formula, or something similar, until at least the Spring of 1982; that is, until the natural end of the legislature. But in the following political elections, we won't be able to run on a list together with the Communists. We'll have to do it with opposing lists. If our strategy has worked, then at that point the Communist Party will be completely split from the U.S.S.R. and the kind of dangers we have now, of incomprehension from both the inside and outside, will no longer exist. At that point, we will try to win the elections; but no matter who wins, democracy will be safe. That is why he had said that having contacts with the liberals, and the possibility of opening up to the voters of the center-right, could be important.

In this sense, Moro's true strategy remains very clear for me. It's not true that Moro and Berlinguer wanted the Historical Compromise [of Christian Democrats and Communists] of the type which the press reported. They wanted to initiate a phase shift in order to create that full democracy which was not yet consolidated in Italy.

EIR: The political strategies of certain forces, represented by Kissinger, openly and strongly rejected the global approach of

Moro; the tension between Kissinger and Moro . . . even took the front pages of some media.

Galloni: I began to notice it when I was in the United States and spoke to Ledeon. In that first meeting, I basically realized that there was more than a clash, and that Kissinger had a deep contempt for Moro. For his part, Moro saw Kissinger as still too linked to the old scheme of the Cold War. Moro rejected the ideas of those in America—even before Kissinger—who foresaw a sort of preventive third world war, carried out by the United States, before the U.S.S.R. could become strong enough in terms of nuclear capabilities and missiles.¹ Moro was convinced that at that time Yalta defended us from a third world war, and it was necessary to work for a large bilateral disarmament.

It may also be interesting to mention a meeting with [Pietro Sandro] Nenni in 1956. I had gone to see him immediately after he had been in Moscow to refuse the Stalin Peace Prize which they had given him, and he spoke to the Soviet leadership with which he had already had ties during the clandestine period. Nenni had made a pact of unity of action with the PCI. I found Nenni very irritated with [Palmiro] Togliatti that day. He said that Togliatti had lied before April 18, 1948. In Moscow they told me, he said, that Stalin himself had contacted Togliatti at that point and posed the following question: “You’re not really thinking of winning the election campaign in Italy, are you? Because I will not fight a third world war for Italy. Be careful of what you do, because if you win and insist on forming a government of the Communists, you cannot forget that according to the Yalta Treaty, Italy is in the West, and therefore a violent reaction by the Americans, who would impose a military government in Italy, would be inevitable. You currently have a significant parliamentary presence, a majority in the labor unions, a strong presence in the local institutions, and if you go in this direction you will end up being outlawed; so be careful.”

This American idea of the necessity of preventive war—because, they said, when the Russians developed atomic bombs, they would launch World War III—was completely groundless. Just as the theory of the necessity of preventive wars has always been groundless.²

1. The demand that the United States prepare and threaten a “preventive nuclear war” against the Soviet Union, was first raised by Lord Bertrand Russell in a notorious article in the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* in 1946; Russell noted years later that the purpose was to intimidate Russia into agreeing to forego nuclear weapons development, and that if the demand was part bluff, “one had to be prepared to have one’s bluff called.” After Soviet development of atomic and thermonuclear weapons, Russell became an architect of Mutual and Assured Destruction and a “peacenik”; however, Anglo-American utopians epitomized by Kissinger continued to contemplate “preventive” use of nuclear weapons, as noted by Galloni, through the Cuban Missiles Crisis and well beyond—*EIR*.

2. This reference is clearly to the “Cheney Doctrine” of preventive war, including preventive nuclear war, to prevent “potential rivals” to American global superiority emerging; put forward in Defense Secretary Richard Che-

EIR: In the immediate post-war period, some DC leaders, who had been leaders of the anti-Fascist partisan movement, saw how the United States and allied forces in Italy created special organizations, like Gladio, recruiting massively among the intelligence and military networks of the Mussolini Fascist regime. These underground networks could count on a lot of weapons, and later they played a destabilizing and anti-constitutional role.

Galloni: I don’t have direct knowledge of this, because I was only 18 years old during the period of the Liberation of Italy. Immediately after the Liberation, the [Ferruccio] Parri government asked the partisans to turn in their weapons. I do remember, however, that during the gathering of the weapons in Bologna, the formation of which I was a part—which consisted of a mix of Christian Democrats and Republicans, along with the majority of the formations such as the Action Party and the PCI—did not turn in their real weapons. We gave up the so-called “91 Models” from World War I. The Communists had hidden their weapons, which were partially discovered later on. Our group did the same. My commanders said that they had greased them, put them in bags and buried them somewhere. There was the worry that the Communists would attempt to take power in Italy at a certain point. Above all, this fear concerned the Veneto region in the areas near Trieste, with the A and B Zones, where [Yugoslav Communist partisan leader, then President, Josip Broz] Tito had entered [Italy] and killed many Christian Democratic partisans. In fact, the weapons were found in the *foibe*, special caves near the Yugoslav border.

We were in Bologna in the Communist area where the mentality of the base was that sooner or later the Communists would take power like in Russia. This was the opinion which Togliatti did not share, but which he permitted to circulate. In fact, when any Communists committed political crimes, they were immediately expelled from the party. In particular, I remember that in the triangle of death around Bologna, the Secretary of one of our party sections was killed, along with the Secretary of the Association of Italian Catholic Workers (ACLI), Fanin. The fear was that at a certain point the Communists would pull out the weapons they had hidden.

The allied occupation forces had taken into account the possibility that the Eastern countries could militarily occupy our territory at a certain point, and in that case we would have had to organize a partisan movement similar to the one organized against the Nazis. It is clear that when they thought about this, and above all, when the Americans thought about it, they thought of organizing not only the Christian Democrats, but also certain elements of Fascism. And they knew that these preparations had already been made, not in order to

ney’s 1992 Defense Policy Guidance; and in Vice President Cheney’s post-Sept. 11, 2001 seizure of policy control with a doctrine of “anti-terrorism” preventive wars—*EIR*.

take power, but exactly because of the possibility of a Soviet military invasion. This was Gladio.

[Mario] Scelba had passed many harsh laws for those who had weapons. Many weapons caches—I don't know who they belonged to—were found; sometimes by chance, and sometimes because of anonymous tips.

These problems came out again after 1968, when in Italy, certain extremist fascists who were in part covered by our secret services, and in part covered by other international forces, began to emerge. They were never covered by Scelba, because he was anti-communist but also anti-fascist. In the period between 1967 and 1968, all the violent acts against democracy began to be attributed to the communist extremists. It was then discovered that most of these violent acts had been carried out by fascist extremists. I don't know if the American secret services were involved in this. It may be that they had a role.

However, there is no doubt that when the American secret services realized that these extreme-left '68 movements were present in Italy, they prepared the tools to react, which included fascist formations. This is an hypothesis, not a certainty. But the fact that at that time there were opposite extremisms and many acts of violence—of bombs in public squares, massacres, the last of which was that of the Bologna train station—there was always a backlash: There was often discussion of whether it was left extremists, or extreme-right extremists.

The red extremists positioned themselves to the left of Togliatti (and this is where the trick came in) because on the one hand, Togliatti wanted to include them among his electorate; but on the other, he knew very well that he had to respect the Constitution and the Parliament.

EIR: One of the letters written by Aldo Moro in the Red Brigades' prison speaks of a dangerous "interference" in Italy by Robert Marjolin, who came to Rome in 1964 as vice president of the European Commission, to warn against the creation of the first center-left government with the Socialist Party. This Marjolin was a collaborator in Paris of Alexander Kojève, the direct collaborator of Leo Strauss, the father of the American neo-conservatives. De Gaulle had denounced these forces as a major problem for democracy. This network is known as the Synarchists; *EIR* has written a lot about this. What more can you say about the political debate of those years?

Galloni: The problem of how to create a democratic majority while keeping the Communists in the opposition, began in 1953 when De Gasperi fell. The parties which had won the 1948 elections maintained a slight parliamentary majority after 1953, but they did not have an absolute majority in the country. From that point on, the Christian Democratic left began talking about the necessity of bringing the PSI closer to the government. At the time, the left of the DC was a

minority, and supported this idea in such an extreme way that it wasn't even taken into consideration. But the idea began to be accepted by the DC starting in 1957, when [Amintore] Fanfani, at the National Council of Vallombrosa in July 1957, made the proposal of bringing the PSI closer.

In the 1958 elections, the DC did well, with 42% of the vote, and formed a centrist government with a certain orientation toward the Socialists. From then on, certain groups in the DC began to deviate from party decisions, and various other difficulties contributed to the crisis of the Fanfani government and his removal as Secretary of the Party. With his character, his authoritarianism, he made enemies of most of the men in his own current. . . . Aldo Moro was then elected Secretary of the party at the Domus Mariae in 1959, and chosen to lead the party into its General Congress.

Once Moro became Secretary, he immediately realized that the only possibility of forming a stable democratic majority in Italy involved approaching the Socialists, and he immediately began to work in this direction. We of the Christian Democratic left gradually began to defend Moro's position. At the beginning of 1960, at the first National Council after the Florence Congress—the one in Palazzo Rospigliosi where Moro opened his majority to the Fanfani group—Antonio Segni, who was then Prime Minister with a right-leaning majority, found himself in the internal opposition. Shortly thereafter, Segni was forced to resign his position as Prime Minister. He had counted on the votes of the Liberals and the support of the MSI ["post-fascists"]; and when the Liberals withdrew their support, Moro's DC forced Segni's resignation. . . .

That is when the center-left began.

EIR: Are there other aspects of the kidnapping of Aldo Moro that we should underline in our conversation?

Galloni: After the kidnapping of Moro by the Red Brigades, the party leadership called on me, in my role as Vice-Secretary of the DC, to follow the Moro case directly from the Interior Ministry through a continuous relationship with [Interior Minister later President Francesco] Cossiga. But at the Interior Ministry, I realized that its structure . . . was inadequate for the search for Moro. I only realized why many years later. The Ministry was inadequate because it was only prepared to face popular demonstrations in the streets. We didn't have—as Moro had said—knowledge about the Red Brigades' bases; we didn't have agents of our secret services inside the Red Brigades.

Many aspects of the capture of Moro are still in the dark. Some years after the fact, when the list of the members of the P2 [secret Masonic lodge Propaganda 2] was found in Casal Fibocchi, I realized that most of the people listed were part of the security services or in the leadership of the military administration. It cannot be said at all, that the kidnapping of Moro was in any way inspired by the Ameri-

can secret services; but just as those services had not given us information on the Red Brigades beforehand, so after the kidnapping they did not help us find the prison where he was being held.

In fact, it is interesting to remember how they behaved when the American General, James Dozier, was kidnapped three years later; to remember how the American secret services went into action and found the prisoner and then freed him from the Red Brigades in a short time. Why did they mobilize for Dozier and not for Moro?

Other questions remain open regarding Moro. The true prison where Moro was held has never been discovered. Moro's brother, who is a very good criminal lawyer, said: An autopsy was done on my brother, and he was found to be in perfect physical condition. Now, how is it possible that a person who was closed up for 50 days in a room which was 2 meters wide and 3 meters long, always lying down—for a person who was used to walking 3 kilometers a day, to keep in shape—was found in such good condition? And there was never a full investigation of those grains of sand found in the hem of his trousers.

Who wanted to protect the Red Brigades? This still needs to be discovered and cleared up.

EIR: Let us look now to an earlier period of Italian political life, the period of the economic reconstruction after the war. A crucial role was played in this process by another great Italian patriot and political leader, Enrico Mattei. Mattei was the founder of ENI, the Italian national oil company, who fought for the country's modern industrial development and for energy independence. He challenged the Seven Sisters oil majors, and was assassinated in a provoked air crash on Nov. 27, 1962.

Mattei was close to the political wing of the DC of which you have been a leader. What can you say about your personal experience and contact with him, and his policy?

Galloni: I started my political activity when I was only 17 years old, and became a friend of [Giuseppe] Dossetti: first during the resistance; and immediately afterwards as a regional delegate for the youth group of the Emilia region Christian Democracy. When Andreotti was called up to be the Undersecretary to Prime Minister De Gasperi, I was called to Rome starting on Sept. 1, 1947, in order to manage the formation of the youth groups; and I founded a magazine called *For Action*. Then I went back to Bologna where I had graduated 20 years earlier, to continue my activity as a lawyer. I did not want to be a professional politician.

I participated in the April 18, 1948 election campaign in Bologna, together with Dossetti. Dossetti was challenging the Communists, but from the left, not from the right. He accused them of playing a double game, because on the one hand they acted as revolutionaries in the streets, but in their public roles they carried out a conservative policy. . . .

Dossetti . . . said that as long as the world was divided in



The crucial work of industrialist Enrico Mattei in attacking the overwhelming problems of unemployment, the need to industrialize Italy's South, and the need for productive relations with Mideast and African nations, was supported by Italy's post-war President Alcide de Gasperi and by later Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti. Mattei was killed in a suspicious air crash in 1962, a shock to Italy like the next year's assassination of JFK to America.

two parts, East against West, with the same sort of division in Italy—between the Christian Democrats and their allies, and the Communist position—then no structure of reform based on Christian principles could be promoted. Two essential conditions were missing: First, the world of Yalta must end; second, there must be a deep transformation and a great change within the Italian Church. . . . When Dossetti shut down his current of the party, he nominated a delegation of five people, including myself, which was to go to Rome to contact Fanfani, [Mariano] Rumor, and [Emilio Paolo] Taviani and form a new current, which, in Dossetti's words, was not intended in opposition to De Gasperi, but should influence him.

I came to Rome to direct the magazine *Democratic Initiative*, which published seven issues and saw enormous success. With the seventh issue, De Gasperi called Rumor and Taviani and made them an offer: They could enter the leadership of the party at the next Congress (1952) if they stopped the magazine. So Rumor and Taviani came back to me and told me to stop publishing the magazine. I refused, and practically left political activity for over a year.

After the June 7, 1953 elections, Giovanni Marcora came to see me in Milan and said: "We would like to create a magazine in opposition to the local leader of the DC—do you

want to help us?" I answered that I wasn't interested, but that if they wanted to found a newspaper similar to what *Democratic Initiative* had been, then I was available. I still had all the lists of the members of the Dossetti current, and of other friends with whom we could work on the idea. Marcora said that he still had all the lists of the partisan friends of the North. We decided to have a conference in Belgirate on Sept. 29, 1953.

During the 1953 elections (and here Mattei starts to come into the picture), De Gasperi had called Mattei and explained his intention to hold a rally in Piazza Duomo in Milan with the Christian partisans. Mattei called Marcora and gave him the funds for that rally. But Marcora didn't spend anything on the rally, and thus he still had the funds necessary for the conference and the newspaper.

So we had our meeting. But the press started to say that that meeting in Belgirate had been done with Mattei's money. De Gasperi got worried, called on Mattei and said, "What are you up to, are you creating an internal current?" (De Gasperi had given Mattei a lot of support, putting him at the head of AGIP, and passing the law for ENI. So they had a good relationship.)

Mattei—we mustn't forget—had been the administrator of the National Liberation Committee for Northern Italy. Mattei didn't know anything about the Belgirate meeting. But he didn't say so. He just told De Gasperi not to worry about the people at Belgirate because they were [Mattei's] friends and they wouldn't hurt him. Then Mattei called Marcora and told him that since De Gasperi was so worried, [Mattei] had realized that the initiative was important. Marcora called on me to go see Mattei immediately and tell him what we had done.

The meeting lasted three hours. Mattei explained everything that he was doing: his battle against Luce, the American Ambassador in Italy; against the "Seven Sisters"; the necessity of searching for natural gas in Italy and of establishing Italy's energy independence. And he concluded: "I can't give you political advice, because I'm not an expert on politics, but if you want to talk with someone who understands politics, go see my friend [Ezio] Vanoni."

Vanoni then explained to me how De Gasperi, as soon as he was nominated Secretary of the DC in 1953, after being Prime Minister, had called on him and said: "Our country's fundamental problem is unemployment; let's study a plan to deal with this problem." Vanoni had already seen some articles published in the magazine *The Base* about the Belgirate conference, and said that he was interested. Vanoni had asked a group of the Svimez, the Institute for the Mezzogiorno [Italy's South], to organize a working group with his brother-in-law, Saraceno, which would plan the industrial development of Italy and create work for 2 million unemployed within 10 years.

But the political problem was still open, because you couldn't launch a plan like this without the agreement of the

labor unions, and without having overcome the hostility of the Confindustria [the national industrial association]. Above all though, an enlargement of the parliamentary majority, toward the left, was necessary. This is why the question of opening the majority to the Socialists, interested [Vanoni and Mattei] very much.

We used this idea as a starting point for an initiative of political culture. Following a proposal by Vanoni, Mattei asked some economics professors close to us at the Catholic University in Milan to do some studies, which we then presented at the following DC Congress in 1954, when "Democratic Initiative" took the majority, with Fanfani. We had a certain amount of force in that Congress. Out of 1.5 million members, we had almost 200,000 votes. However, we had problems because Fanfani, on the one hand, stopped Mattei from supporting *The Base*—because he didn't want to have minority currents to his left; and on the other, there was the Vanoni problem; Vanoni was to join the National Council, and we couldn't be in a position different from that of Vanoni.

So, at the end of the Congress we decided that two of us would join the Fanfani list, Ripamonti and I; and we presented five national counsellors among the youth, and Vanoni for the Parliamentarians. . . .

The relationship with Mattei at that time, was one of political friendship without financial connections, except for those regarding the advertising in the newspaper we were printing. Basically, we supported Mattei politically for his initiatives with ENI, as well as through Vanoni who supported ENI, IRI, and the State Participations—industries with a state-private mix—a great deal.

Mattei's strategy was that of making Italy autonomous in terms of energy resources, and then finding gas and also oil in Italy—which ended up not being possible—but above all, to have relations with Arab countries which produced oil. Mattei wanted to substitute himself for the Seven Sisters, which used usurious methods. He used the 75-25 method (instead of the 50-50 of the Seven Sisters) and that provoked the battle with the Seven Sisters. He offered the other countries 75% of the profit of the oil exploitation, and this led to a very violent clash.

The Americans' preventive war was invented in the 1950s at the beginning of the Cold War, when many in America supported the idea of attacking the U.S.S.R. before it came to have nuclear weapons. *The Base*, in agreement with Mattei, and especially with the magazine *Politica* directed by Nicola Pistelli, always fought for the international defense of peace; for the support of the integrity of the state of Israel in the Middle East, but also for the creation of a Palestinian state; as well as the democratic development of all of the countries of the Third World, in Africa, Asia, and South America.

EIR: Thank you very much for this account of Italy's history. We will hope to continue the discussion at a future time.

International Intelligence

Taiwan Referendum Vote Is Limited

Taiwan's Legislative Yuan backed away from a provocative bill allowing unlimited referenda, and confined any future "independence" vote to restricted circumstances, according to wire reports on Nov. 28. The bill as originally presented, pushed by President Chen Shui-bian, would have allowed referenda on independence, a constitution, the name of the country, and other issues, but these were restricted in the final bill, passed on Nov. 27.

On Nov. 26, Beijing's Taiwan Affairs Office spokesman Zhang Mingqing had warned that the original bill, creating the "legal framework" for independence, would result in an unspecified "strong response" from China.

The version passed still allows the President to call an independence referendum if the mainland uses force against Taiwan. This may still cause anger in Beijing. However, the bill gives the Legislative Yuan a veto on most referenda proposed by the Executive or by popular petition.

Worldwide Hunger Is Rising Rapidly

The annual report issued by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on Nov. 25, titled "The State of Food Insecurity in the World, 2003," announces that hunger is rising rapidly in the world. After falling by 37 million during the first half of the 1990s, the number of hungry people in developing countries increased by 18 million in the second half of the decade. The FAO report estimates that 842 million people were undernourished in 1999-2001, the most recent years for which figures are available. This includes 10 million in industrialized countries, 34 million in "countries in transition," and 798 million in developing countries.

Only 19 countries, including China, had some success in reducing the number of un-

dernourished throughout the 1990s. The report claims: "In these successful countries, the total number of hungry people fell by over 80 million." At the other end of the scale, however, are 26 countries where the number of undernourished people increased by 60 million during the same period. In 17 countries, including some of the most populous countries in the world—such as India, Indonesia, Pakistan, along with Nigeria and Sudan—hunger is rising, and the report warns that "these countries can no longer be expected to propel progress for the developing world."

With regard to southern Africa, the report says the food crisis of 2002-03 shows that "hunger cannot be combated effectively in regions ravaged by AIDS, unless interventions address the particular needs of AIDS-affected households and incorporate measures both to prevent and to mitigate the spread of HIV/AIDS." Estimates are that 60-70% of farms have suffered labor losses due to HIV/AIDS, and lack the labor, resources, and know-how for "survival" cultivation, and in many cases have abandoned farming. The report also underscores the critical lack of water in this regard.

German Opposition Boycotting a Budget

The Christian Democratic Union (CDU/CSU) opposition in the Bundestag was boycotting the Fiscal Year 2004 budget, as of Nov. 28, as part of their strategy to force Social Democratic Chancellor Gerhard Schröder out of office. The strategy is led by Cheney-linked neo-conservative circles inside the German Christian Democrats (Roland Koch, Friedbert Pflüger, Angela Merkel), to provoke a "regime change in Berlin."

The budget for FY 2004, which was voted up by a Social Democrat-Green majority of 304-289 in the national parliament on Nov. 28, will be rejected by the CDU-led majority in the upper house, the Bundesrat. Since the Bundestag-Bundesrat mediation committee effort to get some compromise

on the planned pension reform package, has also been thrown out by the vote of the CDU-led majority in the Bundesrat, the decisive session on the FY 2004 budget on Dec. 19 will demonstrate a direct confrontation between government and opposition.

The immediate implication is that Finance Minister Hans Eichel will be able to operate only with a transition budget, with no maneuvering room for expenses beyond a minimum, on the verge of ungovernability. The opposition, which has failed to rally a majority against Schröder in the Bundestag so far, will work for a situation in which the government is unable to keep its own votes together. This can be a labor market or social reform issue, in the context of drastically rising unemployment; it can be a labor union issue (alienating the Social Democratic Party left); it can also be an environmental issue (alienating the Greens). If the German government continues its austerity course, instead of launching a Eurasian investment drive, it will dig its own grave, however.

The struggle over the burial of the European Union's Maastricht system, which the Cheneyites want to keep at all costs, may alienate some pro-austerity members of the government majority, as well.

Jewish Exodus From Israel Under Way

There is a Jewish exodus from Ariel Sharon's Israel in the wake of brutal war and economic collapse, according to a London *Sunday Telegraph* story on Nov. 29. It warned that Jewish migration from Israel has reached crisis proportions, threatening the Jewish identity of the state. While right-wing Likudniks are pushing the idea of adding a million Jewish immigrants to the Israeli population over the next decade, the reality is that hundreds of thousands of Jews are picking up and leaving the Jewish state, and projected total Jewish immigration to Israel this year is at a 15-year low of just 29,000.

CONRAD BLACK faces a hostile takeover bid from Harrod's owner Mohamed al-Fayed for the *Daily* and *Sunday Telegraph* newspapers, flagships of Black's sinking Hollinger media empire, according to the *Observer* on Nov. 30. The *New York Post*, owned by Black rival (albeit fellow neo-con) Rupert Murdoch, continued its marathon coverage of Black's downfall, stemming from Black's siphoning money into management consulting operations he himself controlled.

PAKISTANI President Pervez Musharraf announced resumption of flights to India, and on Nov. 30 proposed a four-stage approach for the settlement of the Kashmir issue. This may end the 17-month row between Islamabad and New Delhi. India suspended overflights and air links on Jan. 1, 2002, in the wake of the alleged Pakistani involvement in the Dec. 13, 2001 terrorist attack on the Indian Parliament House in New Delhi. The resumption of air links was proposed by Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee on April 17.

A FACE MASK dating back 35,000 years was excavated on the Loire River bank in France, demonstrating that Neanderthal Man had art, according to two experts. An article in the December 2003 issue of the journal *Antiquity* argues that the object was clearly worked by hand to make it look like a face. The scientific establishment's view, despite evidence to the contrary, is that Neanderthals did not have the thought processes necessary to produce art.

JAPAN'S experimental maglev hit a record 361 miles per hour on Dec. 3. The magnetically levitated train is being tested in Yamanashi Prefecture (state), west of Tokyo, by the Central Japan Railway Co. and the Railway Technology Research Institute, in a project financed by the Japanese government. The new record considerably exceeds the regular operational speed of the German-built maglev now running in Shanghai, China.

This means a significant net population decrease.

One 36-year-old mother, Christine Chalev, told the *Telegraph*, "Israel is falling apart and enough is enough. I feel trapped here." Michael Jankelowitz, spokesman for the Jewish Agency, was blunt: "There is big concern about what is happening. This is why finding a peaceful resolution is so important. At the moment people do not see a solution, and this is the tragedy. The insecurity drives them crazy. It's like Russian roulette—you don't know when it is going to hit you." The newspaper also interviewed a couple whose grandparents were founders of the State of Israel, who are leaving. "I feel betrayed," said the wife, only identified by her first name, Hila. "I don't want to raise my children in such a brutal society. . . . My grandparents had such high ideals. What has become of Israel makes me so sad and bitter."

According to official Israeli statistics, there are now 760,000 Israeli citizens living abroad, up from 550,000 in 2000. In 2002, only 39,000 Jews moved to Israel—and most were recruited by radical settler movements to move directly to the West Bank. According to the understated "official" demographic data, Israel will lose its Jewish majority within the next 20 years if the current trends simply continue.

Georgia Destabilization Danger on Russian Flank

Tensions were high in Georgia after a bomb attack Nov. 29 targeted Georgia's Labor Party, a rival to the new regime. The blast outside the headquarters of the Labor Party that morning did not cause injuries. The Labor Party is a critic of both deposed President Eduard Shevardnadze, and of Mikhail Saakashvili and his *troika*, who assumed power on Nov. 23.

Georgia's new defense minister was forced to make a statement that the army supports the new leadership, on Nov. 30, after the bomb blast and Nov. 28 claims by Saakashvili, who spearheaded anti-She-

vardnadze protests, that "certain people are preparing a counter-revolution," and that disgruntled armed forces members were among them. "The army is an instrument of foreign, not domestic policy," said Defense Minister David Tevzadze defensively in televised comments; "the minister coordinates his actions only with the acting commander in chief."

Labor Party chief Shalva Natelashvili meanwhile blamed the new government for the bomb attack and said that it signalled more trouble in what could become a three-way fracas.

Russia Still Says No to Kyoto Treaty

As 4,000 delegates to the United Nations Climate Change Convention assembled in Milan on Dec. 2 for a week-long hot-air meeting on global warming, the economic aide to President Putin reiterated earlier statements that Russia will not ratify the Kyoto Protocol in its present form, because it "places significant limitations on the economic growth of Russia." Australia also reaffirmed that it would not ratify Kyoto.

The Kyoto farce specifies that countries representing 55% of the 1990 level of greenhouse gas emissions must sign on to the Protocol before its binding provisions can go into effect. So far, nations representing 44.2% of emissions have ratified Kyoto. Signers include most European countries, Japan, Canada, and New Zealand. The United States rejected the Protocol in 2001, leaving Russia's 17% as critical to having the Protocol put into effect.

The "Monopoly game" aspect of the Protocol is that countries that produce fewer greenhouse gases than in 1990 can sell the difference as emissions "credits" to countries that are "overproducing." Because Russian greenhouse emissions have decreased by 32% since 1990—a direct result of the collapse of the Russian economy as it was looted—if it signs the Protocol, Russia could make a bundle in the new international emissions market.

Senate Misconduct, Israel Disclosure Fuel ‘Cheneygate’

by Jeffrey Steinberg and Edward Spannaus

While the Senate Intelligence Committee investigation of the bogus intelligence used to justify the Iraq War has been put on ice by Vice President Dick Cheney, operating through Senate Majority Leader Bill Frist (R-Tenn.), two new elements have emerged which will increase the pressure for blowing open the Iraq probe—despite Cheney’s determined efforts to shut it down.

First, following the theft of the Democratic staff memo from the secure Senate Intelligence Committee computer system, a parallel “plumbers unit” type of computer break-in and theft took place in the Senate Judiciary Committee, which is now the subject of a full investigation.

This pattern of thefts and leaks, compounded by the “friendly” leak of the classified memo by Undersecretary of Defense for Policy Doug Feith, purporting to show links between Saddam Hussein and al-Qaeda, requires an investigation of illegal disclosure of classified information by allies of Dick Cheney, going back to the very damaging and illegal disclosure of the identity of Valeria Plame, a covert CIA operative, in a clumsy effort to discredit her husband, former Ambassador Joseph Wilson, for his exposure of the Niger/yellowcake fakery inserted into the President’s State of the Union Address in January.

Second, an Israeli military-connected think-tank has released a report on the manipulation of Iraq intelligence by the Israeli intelligence services, which are described as the “third partner” in the Iraq intelligence failure, along with the United States and Britain. But the connection is far deeper: As *EIR* has shown, there was a crucial Israeli component in the Pentagon’s Office of Special Plans fakery, which fed cooked intelligence directly into the office of Vice President Cheney.

It is an open secret on Capitol Hill that it was Vice President Cheney—not Senate Majority Leader Frist—who shut

down the Senate Intelligence Committee probe of the intelligence hoaxes leading up to the war. The key to the shutdown scheme was the theft of a Democratic staff memo, prepared for Sen. John D. Rockefeller IV (D-W.Va.), which was then leaked to radio talking head Sean Hannity.

Misconduct a Lot Worse Than Lott

Within hours of the theft and leak of the staff document, Cheney was, according to a number of Congressional sources, in touch with Frist, demanding that he lean on Intelligence Committee Chairman Pat Roberts (R-Kan.), to shut down the probe, on the specious grounds that the Democrats were pursuing partisan advantage, by probing the Administration’s abuse of the intelligence process.

Frist obliged, and within days, announced the wholesale shutdown of the Senate intelligence panel; the committee has not held a regular weekly meeting since.

Simultaneously, a plumbers’ break-in was occurring at the offices of the Senate Judiciary Committee. Democratic staff memos, addressed to Senators Richard Durbin (Ill.) and Edward Kennedy (Mass.), were stolen from the committee’s computer files, and passed on to the *Wall Street Journal*, the *Washington Times*, and other neo-conservative media outlets. Durbin, incensed at the theft and leak, demanded a full investigation by the Capitol Hill Police and the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate. The Judiciary Committee offices were sealed off, computer servers and tapes were confiscated, and a serious investigation was launched.

The initial response of Judiciary Committee Chairman Orrin Hatch (R-Utah) was to ridicule Durbin’s charges. “Whenever they get their hands caught in the cookie jar, then they start to attack the process,” Hatch said. But the whole affair soon blew up in Hatch’s face, when he was forced to

admit that it was one of his own staff members who had pilfered and leaked the Durbin and Kennedy memos. On Nov. 25, Hatch, declaring that he was “shocked” and “mortified,” announced that the staffer had been placed on administrative leave with pay, and further acknowledged that one of his former staffers was also under suspicion.

The *Washington Post* revealed on Nov. 28 that the former Hatch staffer was Miguel Miranda—who is now on the staff of Cheney’s asset Bill Frist, after having left Hatch’s staff in February.

On Dec. 4, Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche called for Bill Frist to resign as Majority Leader, because of his involvement in shutting down the Intelligence Committee, and his staffer’s involvement in leaking the stolen Judiciary Committee documents.

Government by Intimidation

Cheney’s hooligan tactics reflect a growing sense of desperation, that the Senate intelligence probe was about to turn up hard evidence that the Vice President has been running a government of intimidation, fraud, and leaks, at least since the Sept. 11, 2001 attacks.

The most egregious incident was the July 2003 leak of the identity of Valerie Plame. Her husband, Joseph Wilson, conducted the CIA fact-finding mission to Niger in February 2002, and reported back to the Vice President, via the CIA, that there was no evidence that Saddam Hussein was seeking to acquire uranium “yellowcake” from that African country.

The leaking of the identity of a covert U.S. intelligence officer by a government official is a felony, punishable by up to ten years in jail. The probe into the Plame leak to syndicated columnist Robert Novak is still under way; however, Attorney General John Ashcroft, a staunch Cheney ally, has refused to appoint an independent counsel to investigate the affair, leaving many convinced that the inquiry will be sabotaged in order to protect Cheney’s hide.

U.S. intelligence sources have reported to this news service that the Plame leak was part of a “Get Joe Wilson” campaign, launched in Cheney’s office by no later than March 2003—three months before Wilson wrote in the *New York Times* about his mission to Niger.

An Independent Commission

In the face of the Cheney-led efforts to shut down any serious Senate probe, a number of leading Democrats are pressing for the formation of an independent commission, to “examine and evaluate the collection, analysis, reporting, use, and dissemination of intelligence related to Iraq and Operation Iraqi Freedom.” The proposal is the subject of a bill, S. 1946, introduced on Nov. 24 by Sen. John Corzine (D-N.J.), under the title, “Independent Iraq Intelligence Commission Act.” The formation of such a commission was cited in the leaked Democratic staff memo, as something that would become necessary at the point of serious Republican obstruc-

tion of the Iraq intelligence probe.

Yet another leak of classified information was done by the Cheney crowd in an effort to bolster their fraudulent case for the invasion of Iraq: This was a top-secret 16-page memorandum prepared for the Senate Intelligence Committee by Doug Feith, which purported to document the historical links between Iraq and al-Qaeda, using long-discredited raw intelligence tidbits. The document was illegally leaked to the leading neo-con journal *Weekly Standard*, which published major excerpts.

The Feith leak is now the subject of at least two investigations: the Senate Intelligence Committee and the CIA have asked the Justice Department to investigate, and it has been reported that a Defense Department counterintelligence unit is also investigating.

Israeli Investigation Urged

On Dec. 4, Israeli Knesset member Yossi Sarid called for the creation of a committee to investigate the exaggerated Israeli intelligence assessments which were used by the Israeli government to prepare for “threats that did not exist” from Iraq. Sarid’s call was triggered by the publication of a report from the Jaffee Center for Strategic Studies of Tel Aviv University, entitled “The War in Iraq: An Intelligence Failure?” The study, prepared by retired Gen. Shlomo Brom, stated that the investigations in the United States and Britain on pre-war Iraq intelligence overlook “the third party in this intelligence failure, Israel.”

The deeper story behind this, is that which *EIR* has repeatedly documented, of the close ties between the Pentagon’s rogue intelligence operation—Feith’s Office of Special Plans (OSP)—and Israeli intelligence, particularly a parallel rogue Israeli operation located in the office of Prime Minister Ariel Sharon. We reported, for example, in the Aug. 22, 2003 issue of *EIR*:

“Sources in both the U.S.A. and Israel have additionally confirmed that a parallel Office of Special Plans was quietly established in the Office of Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon, to coordinate with the Pentagon ‘secret team.’” *EIR* cited eyewitness accounts by Lt. Col. Karen Kwiatkowski (USAF-ret.), who served in the Pentagon Near East and South Asia (NESA) office, which housed OSP, about meetings between high-level Israeli military delegations and Feith. We also noted reports about secret Pentagon meetings between Feith and two top Israeli officials, Interior Minister Uzi Landau and Brig. Gen. David Tzur, to work out the creation of a joint U.S.-Israeli counterterrorism office in Washington. That meeting took place on June 27, 2002. OSP was formally established inside NESA two months later.

These are among many leads which should guide any serious investigation in either the United States or Israel, which will uncover the trail of false intelligence which was “stovepiped” directly to Dick Cheney’s office, to concoct a fraudulent case for a failing war.

LaRouche Youth Report Campaign Getting Hot

by Matthew Ogden

As the dust settles, and the charred pages from the “Children of Satan” float off with the wind, it is easy to see that Washington, D.C. has been shaken up and turned upside down, by the East Coast LaRouche Youth Movement’s double Day of Action. Many around the city have found it very funny and oddly coincidental that with the inauguration of what Lyndon LaRouche announced to be the *hot* phase of his campaign against Dick Cheney coincided directly with a very hot, late-night fire which destroyed our D.C. headquarters. Some might joke, well maybe Cheney was inflamed by the “Dick of the Year” award we so generously awarded him on Monday outside his office. Reuters thought the honor so notable that they put a very large photo of the award ceremony on the front page of their website!

Our youth movement has noticed, that there are two things that Washingtonians respond to—humor and beauty. As we informed people that the reason we were going after Cheney was because he’s got a bad heart—that LaRouche only goes after people whose hearts are bad, and if he had a good heart we wouldn’t go after him—people were forced to skip a beat, and by the time they were smiling, they were holding LaRouche’s statement about Iraq’s Constitution in their hands.

As our three different sound cars circled the city, stressing the time and date of our town meeting and LaRouche’s webcast, we took turns with the great baritone, Dr. William Warfield, to serenade the population with renditions of “He’s Got the Whole World” and other spirituals. As we marched through the city by candlelight, we positioned ourselves in an acoustically strategic location in front of a tall Howard University dormitory. As we sang, our Bach Chorales echoed all the way up the building. Every window opened and the residents peered out, some laughing, some yelling at us to shut up, and some throwing bottles as a sign of their support. One student pulled up and rolled down his window. “What the **** are you guys doing?” “We’re bringing beauty to Howard.” His expression turned into curiosity and astonishment. “You’re bringing *beauty* to Howard?!”

Even a small bit of beauty and optimism resounds very loudly in a culture which presents itself as almost surreal from behind the glass of a motorcade in Southeast D.C. Last week, as we rolled into Anacostia towards sunset in a 14-car motorcade, we got stuck in what seemed a normal rush-hour traffic jam. When we got to the source of the back-up, we saw that

the cause was something maybe more normal than we’d like to imagine; seven police cars were surrounding an SUV with a string of bullet holes which tore the metal, leading to a shattered driver’s side window. With the light flashing, a crowd of people surrounded a body being loaded into a body bag.

On the next block, a group of children were waiting for their bus, laughing and singing. A half-hour later, the sidewalk was clean and the stores reopened. Lyn and Helga LaRouche’s discussions of compassion for the “forgotten man” came rushing back, now against a background of stark reality.

“LaRouche is all we’ve got” said an old man, who came up and gave one of our organizers a big hug. This is why we can win in a city where only 8.3% of the registered Democrats even bothered to go to the polls in the last primary, in 2000. The hints of the potential for a movement are visible. Reports of storeowners coming out onto the street, and groups of students chanting “Cheney’s gotta go!” prove that D.C. isn’t for D-ick C-heney, [but] for D-ump C-heney. We’ve got pizza places with new “LaRouche Youth Specials” and guards at the Metros letting us ride for free.

So, we have begun to break the city open. With a whole series of unorthodox, anti-pragmatic, anti-Boomer deployments, from 45-person traffic islands, to downtown sidewalk “Dick of the Year” awards, to an hour-and-a-half chorus rehearsal in the park, to a candlelight march to Howard University—all on our first Day of Action, provoked a whole series of chain reactions (and at least one Cheney reaction?).

A preacher we’d called last week, who was very cynical and scared of working with LaRouche, went through a conversion. We called him on Monday and he said “I heard about your town meeting. I got your flyer this morning! There were 50 young people at Minnesota and Pennsylvania!” He was excited about coming to our various events, and even agreed to let us make an announcement at his service on Sunday.

In the Congress on Tuesday, while asking “to see the head of the Impeach Cheney Committee,” we were getting meetings with aides who had seen us marching by candlelight the night before, and others who had seen us around DuPont Circle and other places. One such aide, who worked in a Republican Congressman’s office, invited us in, and soon found himself in a dialogue about economics, the nature of Man, and finally, Kepler’s discoveries. And outside, in the halls, an unusually happy cleaning lady came by. It turned out that she had gotten our literature over the weekend, during the “LYM goes to Church” deployment.

As supporters of the movement were calling into our offices as our sound-cars passed them by, they were mobilized and rejuvenated, joyfully saying, “Now, I know how LaRouche will win!” The only way to inspire the forgotten man is to organize a mass-movement directly around the leadership of Lyndon LaRouche. The youth are running this campaign, and we are determined to win.

Cheney's Strategic Policies and Iraq War

The following is the first of a series of documentary comparisons of the views of the 2004 Democratic Presidential contenders. The topics are those raised by Lyndon LaRouche's candidacy since Jan. 1, 2001, and therefore we place him first. The other candidates are listed, by topic, in the order of the number of their itemized campaign contributions. (LaRouche is number two by this count.) Future installments will deal with other foreign policy matters, economic policy, and related issues.

Cheney's Neo-Conservative War Policy

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

LaRouche warned at the outset of the Bush Administration, of the danger of those—in the circle of Dick Cheney, John Ashcroft and others—whose reaction to the worsening economic/financial crisis, would be for rule-by-emergency as a pretext for war and repression; namely, fascism. He repeated those warnings, in particular at the time of the Sept. 11, 2001 attack, and to the point of calling for the resignation of Vice President Dick Cheney in September 2002.



“Reichstag Fire” warning, Jan. 3, 2001 webcast:

“If the Bush team occupies the Presidency, and sticks to the policies which it has stated it’s firmly committed to, the United States will very soon be destroyed as a nation; not years down the line, but perhaps in a very short period of time. . . .

“We are not only in the worst financial crisis in modern history, the biggest one; we’re also in, globally, a potential global economic breakdown crisis—that is, something qualitatively worse than a depression. . . .

“If the Democrats in the Congress capitulate to the Ashcroft nomination, the Congress is finished.

“This is pretty much like the same thing that Germany

did, on Feb. 28, 1933, when the famous *Notverordnung* [emergency rule] was established. . . .

“Everyone said, no, Hitler’s not going to make it, because the majority of the population is against him. Then, on Feb. 28, 1933, the *Notverordnung* act was passed, on the pretext of the Reichstag Fire. And this established a dictatorship, which Germany did not get rid of until 1945.

“Now, I’m not suggesting that the case of Ashcroft is comparable to the Reichstag Fire. But, it’s a provocation, a deliberate provocation. And if the Democratic Party and decent Republicans do not combine to throw that nomination back in the face of the nominator, this Congress isn’t worth anything. That is, because it will have surrendered its dignity. . . .

“What you’re going to get, with a frustrated Bush Administration, if it’s determined to prevent itself from being opposed, its will, you’re going to get crisis management. Where members of the special warfare types, of the secret government, the secret police teams, will set off provocations, which will be used to bring about dictatorial powers and emotion, in the name of crisis management.

“You will have small wars set off in various parts of the world, which the Bush administration will respond to, with crisis management methods of provocation. That’s what you’ll get. . . .”

Response to Sept. 11, 2001 attacks:

LaRouche was the only one of the Presidential candidates who was being interviewed even as the terrorist events were ongoing on Sept. 11, 2001. Speaking on a live radio talk show in Salt Lake City, Utah, LaRouche said:

“First of all, the first suspicion that’s going to be on this is Osama bin Laden. That name is going to come up prominently, whether as suspicion—or just suspicion. . . . So, now you can blame Osama bin Laden. At some point, you go in and kill him, and you say the problem was solved. But you never considered who sent, who created Osama bin Laden, and who protected him, and deployed his forces and name for these purposes. . . . Somebody wants this thing to go out of control. That’s why they’re doing this. This is not an attack; this is a *provocation*. It’s a provocation with an intention behind it. To create a programmed reaction from the institutions of the United States. This is not some dumb guy with a turban some place in the world, trying to get revenge for what’s going on in the Middle East. This is something different.”

Cheney’s Role:

On **Sept. 20, 2002**, following the White House release of its draft declaration of war on Iraq, and the document “The National Security Strategy of the United States,” LaRouche pointed to fraud, and called for the resignation of Vice President Dick Cheney. LaRouche wrote (“Iraq Is a Fuse, But Cheney Built the Bomb”):



Vice President Dick Cheney is the kingpin of the neo-conservative faction in Washington, who has been committed to war against Iraq since his stint as Secretary of Defense during the Bush '41' Administration. The 9/11 attacks just provided the pretext to implement the policy, which LaRouche has compared to a "Reichstag Fire" provocation.

"The following three, crucial sets of facts concerning these two wretched documents are most notable.

"Fact #1: The existing proof is, that neither of these two documents has been prompted in any way by factually defined, recent developments within the Iraq-controlled portions of the area within that nation's borders, nor the fraudulent claim by the Administration, that the U.S. 'war on terrorism' is a reaction to the attacks on the U.S.A. by any of the nations or organizations fingered as 'rogue states,' since Sept. 20, 2001.

"The fact is, that the policies contained within those two fraudulent documents, were first surfaced during Spring 1990, as emissions of a task force directed by then-Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney, a task force then headed by Paul Wolfowitz, Lewis Libby, and Eric Edelman. Although unsuccessful until now, they represent the persisting, mad obsession of Dick Cheney and his Chicken-hawk accomplices over the course of no less than the past dozen years.

"Fact #2: The evidence since 1992 is, that the policy uttered in those documents, is not a reflection of 2001-2002 developments, but is merely but another of many rewarmings of the previously failed work product embodied in a September 2000 revival of the previously suppressed Cheney doctrine of 1990. This was a policy of Vice Presidential candidate Dick Cheney, designed as a global strategic doctrine intended to govern the foreign policy of a 2001-2005 Bush Administration.

"Fact #3: This doctrine, pushed repeatedly by Cheney and his Chicken-hawk accomplices since 1990, had no notable success in securing adoption until the events of Sept. 11, 2001. Although no actual proof of the authorship of the Sept. 11, 2001 physical attacks on New York City and Washington, D.C., has been presented by any government, without those

attacks, the previously unsuccessful policies of Cheney and his Sharon-allied Chicken-hawks could not have been brought forth as the two new Bush Administration doctrines now. Solely as a result of the psychological impact of Sept. 11, 2001, Cheney, his Chicken-hawks, and Ariel Sharon, are now being given the war they have desired so passionately, so obsessively, over a dozen years to date.

"In summary, Vice President Dick Cheney's recurring wet dreams of a U.S. worldwide Roman Empire are, in and of themselves, the world's greatest single threat to the continuation of civilization in any part of this planet today. These facts demand that Cheney's prompt resignation be sought, and accepted."

On **June 7, 2003**, Lyndon LaRouche demanded a full investigation of Vice President Cheney. The campaign release stated, "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.'

"LaRouche said, '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.' "

Concerning the \$87 billion Administration supplemental budget for Iraq, LaRouche has characterized it as "the Halliburton Relief Act."

On **July 6, 2003**, four days after LaRouche's July 2, 2003 international webcast again demanded Cheney's ouster, former Amb. Joe Wilson went public with the story that he had been sent to Niger, at Cheney's insistence, to investigate the "yellow cake" allegations against Iraq, and found no basis for the charges. With the appearance of that "smoking gun," the stench of Watergate was in the air, and remains so to this day.

Howard Dean

Over 2003, the Dean campaign and website compiled a list of what were called "'Howard Dean's Sixteen Questions"—the number chosen to reflect the "16 words" referencing supposed Niger uranium supplies to Iraq, which were

inserted into President Bush's January 2003 State of the Union Address. Dean blames the "White House": "If you can't or won't answer these 16 questions, Mr. President, I call on the Republicans in Congress to stop blocking efforts to create an independent, bipartisan committee to investigate what is a matter of the highest importance: whether your decision to go to war was sound and just."

Some of the "Dean Sixteen" questions:

"13. Mr. President, we need to know why you said on May 1, 2003, that the war was over, when U.S. troops have fought and one or two have died nearly every day since then and your generals have admitted that we are fighting a guerrilla war in Iraq. (Abizaid, Gen. John, 7/16/2003). . .



"15. Mr. President, we need to know what you were referring to in Poland on May 30, 2003, when you said, "for those who say we haven't found the banned manufacturing devices or banned weapons, they're wrong. We found them." (*The Washington Post*, Mike Allen, 5/31/2003)"

Dean's website cites his speech to the Council on Foreign relations on **June 25, 2003**, in which he said:

"Last October, four of the major contenders for the Democratic nomination supported the President's pre-emptive strike resolution five months before we went to war without, as we now realize, knowing the facts.

"I stood up against this administration and even when 70% of the American people supported the war, I believed that the evidence was not there and I refused to change my view. As it turned out, I was right. No Democrat can beat George Bush without the same willingness that John F. Kennedy showed in 1962. A President must be tough, patient, and willing to take a course of action based on evidence, and not ideology..

"I question the judgment of those who led us into this conflict—this unfinished conflict that has made us, on balance, not more secure, but less. Although we may have won the war, we are failing to win the peace."

The website said he did not "back away" from this position *after* the war began. But the *Washington Post* quoted him on March 21, 2003: It "calls for a change in how you campaign. I'm going to say what I think . . . but I am going to support the troops and then I'm going to campaign without criticizing the President by name."

John Kerry

Senator Kerry's campaign has been characterized by what LaRouche called a "Hamlet-like" wavering on the vital issue

of Cheney's neo-conservative war policy.

At first, he supported the war, and in **Fall 2002**, he voted for the Senate resolution authorizing military force in Iraq.

Then on **March 12, 2003**, Kerry, at his Boston campaign kickoff, called the Bush Administration's handling of Iraq, "the weakest diplomacy in our history." He said then, that that war was still avoidable: "I believe a great nation like ours should only go to war as a matter of last resort. . . .



"We voted to go to the UN in order to avoid war, if possible, not to permit it. We voted to go to the UN as the best hope of holding the administration responsible. I still believe there is time to hold them responsible and do this right."

In a stump speech in Lebanon, N.H. on **June 18, 2003**, Kerry charged that President Bush had "misled" the American people around the Iraq war, saying that Bush broke his promises to build an international coalition against Saddam Hussein, and then waged the war based on questionable intelligence. Kerry cited two pieces of dubious intelligence: the claim that Iraq sought to purchase nuclear material from Africa (referring to Niger), and the claim that Iraq had aerial weapons capable of attacking the United States with biological agents. Kerry said that there should be a Congressional investigation, because it was not clear whether Bush acted on poor, distorted, or politicized intelligence.

In a **July 13, 2003** CNN interview, Kerry said that he did not consider that the Iraq intelligence question had been settled by making Director of Central Intelligence George Tenet the fall guy. While noting that some people wanted war with Iran, Syria, North Korea, he did not name names. He said that he had voted for war with Iraq expecting that the Bush Administration would not act unilaterally, but seek support from Russia, Germany, and France.

On **Sept. 29, 2003**, Kerry called for the creation of a special counsel to investigate the Administration's actions concerning Amb. Joseph Wilson and his wife, Valerie Plame. Kerry said, "This is more than another example of politics driving the Bush Administration. The bottom line is that outing a CIA agent endangers lives, threatens national security, and breaks faith with those who put their lives on the line to protect this county. . . . This investigation should be immediately removed from the politics of the Department of Justice. Too many serious questions exist to risk allowing any potential for political intervention. The track record of John Ashcroft and this Justice Department do not adequately assure Americans that legitimate questions will be answered fully without any political bias. A special counsel should be appointed immediately so that we can find out how George

Bush let this happen and hold those responsible accountable.”

John Edwards

Response to 9/11: On **Sept. 14, 2001**, as a member of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, Edwards proposed the Airport and Seaport Terrorism Prevention Act to improve security.

Buildup for war: Edwards supported the Senate resolution authorizing military force against Iraq in **Fall 2002**.

Cheney's role: On **Sept. 30, 2003**, Edwards called on Bush to crack down on former administration officials lobbying for sweetheart government contracts and proposed a new independent panel to oversee the nearly \$20 billion in funds to rebuild Iraq. “Vice President Cheney’s Halliburton receives more than \$2 billion in Iraq reconstruction contracts,” he said, and Bush’s campaign manager, Joe Allbaugh, has started his own consulting firm to profit from the war in Iraq.

Joe Lieberman

Senator Lieberman (R.I.) is the leading Democratic spokesman in the Senate for the Cheney neo-conservative war policy.

In **1998**, according to his campaign website, “he and Sen. John McCain cosponsored the Iraqi Liberation Act, which—when signed by President Clinton—made a change of regime in Baghdad official United States policy and provided assistance to forces within Iraq seeking to depose Saddam’s brutal dictatorship.”

Response to 9/11: On **Oct. 11, 2001**, Lieberman and Sen. Arlen Specter (R-Pa.) jointly proposed the creation of a Cabinet-level Department of Homeland Security.

Buildup for war: In **2002**, Lieberman was the lead Senate sponsor of the resolution giving the President the authority to use military force, if necessary, to disarm Saddam.

On **Jan. 13, 2003**, in Stamford, Conn.: “I felt from the end of the Gulf war that the U.S. made a mistake in not going to Baghdad and taking out Saddam Hussein while his military was in disarray.” He added that, since 9/11, he has fully supported what President Bush has done, up until now, but that “there was some uneasy news out of the administration, last



week, which seemed to have raised some questions about whether President Bush was going to stay the course with regard to Saddam.”

The *New York Post*, **Feb. 25, 2003**, reported: Speaking at an Iowa event organized last week by a local labor leader who opposes the war, Lieberman said that the 1991 Persian Gulf War, which he had co-sponsored a resolution to conduct, had left Iraqi President Saddam Hussein in power. Lieberman added, “I worried then and throughout the ’90s that we were allowing Saddam to become a ticking time bomb. I’m not going to oppose a policy [of regime change] that I’ve supported for 12 years just because the person who happens to be the Commander in Chief of the United States today is a Republican.”

On **March 17, 2003**, Lieberman embraced the war drive. “It’s time to come together and support our great American men and women in uniform and their commander-in-chief,” he said. “If military action is necessary, the fault will clearly be Saddam Hussein’s.”

Dick Gephardt

Gephardt, then the House Majority Leader, in **Fall 2002** voted in favor of the resolution authorizing the use of military force in Iraq. When criticizing Administration policy, he has focussed his fire against Bush, letting Cheney off the hook.

On **June 18, 2003**, Gephardt jumped on the neo-con bandwagon and blamed the Saudis for 9/11, in a speech to the Silicon Valley Manufacturers Group. “Oil profits from Saudi oil families literally helped to fund the ungodly attacks on Sept. 11,” he said. “Is that where we want to send our hard-earned cash?” Dependence on Saudi oil, he said, “is the reason the [Bush] administration never spoke out about the clear evidence that Saudi citizens were funding Al-Qaeda.”

In a **July 8, 2003** campaign press release on the incorrect intelligence statement about Iraq and Niger, in Bush’s State of the Union address: “President Bush’s factual lapse in his State of the Union address can not be simply dismissed as an intelligence failure. The President has a pattern of using excessive language in his speeches and off-the-cuff remarks. This continued recklessness represents a failure of presidential leadership.”

Wesley Clark

The former NATO Supreme Commander and retired four-star general has blown hot and cold on Iraq policy.

Response to 9/11: In an interview with NBC “Meet the Press” on **June 15, 2003**, Clark revealed that on 9/11, while he was doing television interviews, people around the White



House asked him to blame Saddam Hussein for the attacks. “There was a concerted effort during the Fall of 2001, starting



immediately after 9/11, to pin 9/11 and the terrorism problem on Saddam Hussein. It came from people around the White House. I got a call on 9/11—I was on CNN, and I got a call at my home saying, ‘You’ve got to say this is connected—this is state-sponsored terrorism. This has to be connected to Saddam Hussein.’ And I said, ‘but I’m willing to say it, but what’s [the] evidence?’ And I

never got any evidence. And these were people who were Middle East think-tanks and people like this. I mean, there was a lot of pressure to connect this, and there were a lot of assumptions made. But I never personally saw the evidence, and didn’t talk to anybody who had the evidence to make that connection.”

Clark did not expose this Administration pressure on him until long after 9/11, indeed after the war against Iraq was (supposedly) over.

In Clark’s 2002 book *Winning Modern Wars*, he says that in November 2001, “one of the senior military staff officers [told me] . . . we were still on track for going against Iraq. . . . This was being discussed as part of a five-year campaign plan, . . . and there were a total of seven countries . . . Iraq, then Syria, Lebanon, Libya, Iran, Somalia, and Sudan. . . . I left the Pentagon that afternoon deeply concerned. I moved the conversation away, for this was not something I wanted to hear. And it was not something I wanted to see moving forward, either.”

The website www.blackcommentator.com points out, “If Wesley Clark is to be believed, he kept this Pentagon conversation—and his deep concern—to himself for nearly two years, going public only when it suited his purposes as a purveyor of books and newly-hatched Democratic candidate for President.”

Cheney’s role: On **Nov. 12, 2003**, Clark was asked, “What about Cheney?” at a campaign event at Plymouth State College in New Hampshire. He replied, “Oh, Cheney, don’t pick on him. There are people who tell me we should fire Rumsfeld; I am not going to get into that. I think we should blame it on the President’s policies and defeat him in the next election.”

Dennis Kucinich

Kucinich has been a consistent opponent of the war, and has gone further than any candidate except LaRouche, in putting a spotlight on Cheney’s role.

On **March 21, 2003**, after the war against Iraq began, he said: “This is a sad day for America, the world community,

and the people of Iraq. Tonight, I hope and pray for the safe return of our troops and the end to this unjustified war.

“President Bush has launched an unprovoked attack against another country. Iraq does not pose an imminent threat to the U.S. or any of its neighboring nations. Iraq was not responsible for the terrorist attacks of Sept. 11. Tonight, President Bush has commanded U.S. forces to go to war in violation of American traditions of defensive war that have lasted since George Washington.



This war is wrong; it violates the Constitution and international law.”

On **April 1, 2003**, in a speech on the House floor, Kucinich said: “Stop the war now. As Baghdad will be encircled, this is the time to get the UN back in to inspect Baghdad and the rest of Iraq for biological and chemical weapons. . . . This war has been advanced on lie upon lie. Iraq was not responsible for 9/11. Iraq was not responsible for any role al-Qaeda may have had in 9/11. Iraq was not responsible for the anthrax attacks on this country. Iraq did not try to acquire nuclear weapons technology from Niger. This war is built on falsehood. . . .”

Cheney’s role:

During floor debate on **June 26, 2003** in the House on the 2004 Intelligence Authorization bill, Kucinich offered an amendment to require the CIA Inspector General to audit all telephone and electronic communications between Vice President Dick Cheney and the CIA regarding Iraqi weapons. Kucinich cited a *Washington Post* story about Cheney traveling often to the CIA to review Iraq intelligence and putting pressure on CIA analysts to make their assessments meet Administration policy objectives.

Kucinich stated that “we now know that there were not vast stockpiles of weapons of mass destruction in Iraq when the U.S. invaded and that, therefore, Iraq did not pose an imminent threat to the United States, as the administration claimed before the war.”

“The question remaining,” he continued, “is whether the administration compelled the Central Intelligence Agency to release raw, undissemated information they knew to be unreliable” in order to try to make the case that “that Iraq posed an imminent threat to the United States.”

“Did the Vice President play a role in making false information become the public reason the President went to war in Iraq?” Kucinich asked.

From a **July 9, 2003** press release: “It is clear, that the time has come for a full and public investigation into the role the Vice President played in the lead-up to the war in Iraq.” The title of the press release is, “What Else Was the Vice

President Hiding? Vice President's Office Knew Niger Evidence Was Unreliable Almost a Year Before the State of the Union."

On **July 15, 2003**, Kucinich sponsored a briefing at the Rayburn House Office Building, featuring experts from the Veteran Intelligence Professionals for Sanity (VIPS). Kucinich criticized President Bush and his National Security Advisor Condoleezza Rice for putting the blame on CIA Director George Tenet for the infamous "16 words," and omitting that Vice President Cheney's office learned of the forged Niger evidence back in February of 2002. Kucinich also pointed out that Bush and Rice "have refused to divulge what happened during Vice President Cheney's multiple 'unusual' visits to meet personally with CIA Iraq analysts, in which they reportedly felt 'pressured.'"

Al Sharpton



Sharpton's website has nothing on any of the issues here under discussion.

Carol Moseley Braun

A consistent opponent of the war, Moseley Braun has been short on policy specifics, and has had nothing to say about Cheney.

At a **Sept. 19, 2003** press conference she said: "In the rush to war, the Administration has obscured the goals, dissimulated the costs, disparaged our friends and allies and branded as unpatriotic ordinary Americans who pose legitimate questions. It has squandered the universal credit and sympathy American received after 9/11, and it has damaged our alliances and the United Nations."

From **Sept. 8, 2003**, remarks on CNN's Crossfire: "I opposed this war. I thought that the Congress missed—abdicated its Article I, Section 3-Section 8 authority under the Constitution by giving a President who had not gotten the popular vote of the American people unilateral authority to go in with a pre-emptive war in Iraq. I didn't think it had anything to do with the war on terrorism. I've called it a misadventure. So we shouldn't be there, in my opinion. But having been—now that we're there, we've got young men



and women in the field. We cannot abandon them. We have to give them the support they need to get the job finished. Americans do not cut and run."

Who Are the Neo-Cons?

LaRouche

LaRouche "wrote the book" on the neo-conservative war faction, including the circulation by his campaign of millions of copies of the pamphlet *The Children of Satan*, and numerous articles providing the historical background necessary to understand why the Cheney clique would launch a foolish and unnecessary war against Iraq. In a webcast on **July 2, 2003**, "We Are Now at a Turning Point":



"In the recent period, we've had something like the Versailles system [economic relations based on unpayable reparations and debts], or worse: the floating-exchange-rate monetary system, which is now disintegrating. This system has inspired some people—like the fascists, the Synarchists of the late 1920s and 1930s, who launched the Hitler effort—to launch a similar effort inside the United States. The effort is centered on those we call the 'neo-conservatives.' Not only the neo-conservatives inside the Republican Party, gathered around Dick Cheney, the Vice President; but the neo-conservatives, also, who are their buddies, inside the Democratic Leadership Council, and those corresponding sections of the Democratic National Committee. . .

"Now, this group has two levels: It has a political level of agents, and people like Cheney, the followers of Leo Strauss, the so-called neo-conservatives in the United States, today—whether in the Republican Party *or in the leadership of the Democratic Party*. The DLC [Democratic Leadership Council], for example—are Synarchists, of this category, U.S. official category: 'Synarchist/Nazi-Communist,' dating from the 1920s, 1930s, 1940s. They still exist.

"Behind the people like the Cheneys and so forth, who are the tools of this group, are groups of bankers, financial interests, dating back from the 14th-Century *fondi* of the famous Lombard bankers, that caused the crisis of that period. These small groups of people, faced with a financial crisis, and with great power leverage from behind the scenes, will say, that in a crisis of this type, such as the Versailles system collapse, or the present collapse, that they know that governments, pressed, will tend, under pressure of the people, to take measures which are consistent with the general welfare of the people and the sovereignty of nations. Therefore, they say,

'we have to prevent that.' And the way to prevent that, is to install a dictatorship, which will control the situation, under those kinds of financial conditions.

"That was the case in 1928-1933. That is the case today. Small groups of financier interests—and I know many of them by name, and they're in New York and elsewhere, today—the same groups, that were behind the Hitler campaign then. And these are the groups whom the neo-cons represent."

Howard Dean

The Dean campaign gives no recognition of the existence of neo-con networks and menace either today, or historically. Moreover, the Dean website explicitly advocates a return to the principles of Harry Truman, a toady-figure installed in office by the utopian forbears of today's neo-con war faction, who deliberately, and needlessly dropped the atomic bombs on Japan as a "shock and awe" act.



The Dean website states, "Fifty-five years ago, President Harry Truman delivered what was known as the Four Point speech. In it, he challenged Democrats and Republicans alike to come together to build strong and effective international organizations, to support arrangements that would spur global economic recovery, to join with free people everywhere in the defense of human liberty, and to draw upon the genius of our people to help societies who needed help in the battle against hunger and illness, ignorance, and despair. Harry Truman believed that a world in which even the poorest and most desperate had grounds for hope would be a world in which our own children could grow up in security and peace not because evil would then be absent from the globe, but because the forces of right would be united and strong."

Others

None of the other candidates' websites carry any statements, analyses, or policies for dealing with the neo-conservative faction gripping the Administration.

Foreign Policy: Getting Out of Iraq

LaRouche

A Nov. 24, 2003 campaign press release, "LaRouche: 'I'm for the Immediate Withdrawal of U.S. Forces From Iraq,'" was the opening of his answer to a question at his Nov. 20 campaign event in Detroit, Mich. LaRouche said: "First of all, U.S. troops in Iraq are now absolutely useless, because of the crimes that have been committed by our

government. That we have lost all credibility in the situation. So I wouldn't want a single American in that area, at this time. . . .



"Now . . . I would go to our friends in Europe, in particular, and our friends in the Arab world, around Iraq, especially Egypt, Syria, and so forth, and I would propose that, through the United Nations Security Council, we establish the arrangements, under which Iraq was restored as a nation, rebuilt as a nation. Chiefly with Iraqi labor, and whatever facilities are required to assist

that. This would be taken over by people who are not the United States, because I don't think we should be there. Our very presence there, is going to incite reaction from the hatred we have incurred by the way we've handled the situation since 1991. . . ."

On Nov. 28, 2003, the candidate issued a statement on the withdrawal of U.S. forces from the deteriorating situation in Iraq, titled, "Restore Iraq's Constitution" (see *EIR*, Dec. 5, 2003). The statement was prompted by the "continued floundering of my putative rivals on the matter of U.S. military disengagement from Iraq . . . and is also intended to signal to President George W. Bush, Jr., some of his immediate options for liberating the President from the sucking quagmire into which Vice-President Cheney's brutish, anti-constitutional blundering and fraudulent interventions have plunged the nation and its military forces."

The statement gives three steps: 1) how to withdraw, and bring in the assistance of the United Nations Security Council; 2) to restore "the outstanding, historically rooted constitution;" of Iraq, and foresee the establishment of a provisional government under that constitution as rapidly as possible; and 3) "Free the notable Tariq Aziz from captivity immediately, that he might assume his obvious, and internationally respected role of influence as the most typical representative of the ecumenical spirit of Iraq's constitutional sovereignty."

Howard Dean

The Dean campaign website as of Nov. 25, provided no new statement on the situation in Iraq, while in mid-November the guerilla resistance escalated against U.S. occupation there. On Nov. 2, Dean responded to an incident of attacks on U.S. troops in Iraq, by vowing to bring the perpetrators "to justice."

The specifics offered for Iraq



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Wal-Mart—Not a Business, It's an Economic Disease
LaRouche: 'With 10,000 Youth, I'll Become President'
Senate Investigation Has Cheney on the Hot Seat

**'U.S. Is Losing the War':
Lessons From Iraqi History**



As the United States was sinking deeper into the quagmire of ongoing war in Iraq, LaRouche stated plainly on Nov. 2, "This is not a mismanagement problem: The United States is losing the war! And it's losing that war in the same degree that it lost the war in Indo-China."

policy on the Dean campaign website include:

- A NATO-led coalition should maintain order and guarantee disarmament. Civilian authority in Iraq should be transferred to an international body approved by the UN Security Council.
- The UN's oil for food program should be converted into an Oil for Recovery program, to pay part of the costs of reconstruction and transition.
- The United States should convene an international donors' conference to help finance the financial burden of paying for Iraq's recovery.
- Women should participate in every aspect of the decision-making process.
- A means should be established to prosecute crimes committed against the Iraqi people by individuals associated with Saddam Hussein's regime and a democratic transition will take between 18-24 months, although troops should expect to be in Iraq for a longer period.

Dean said, "I believe that we need a very substantial increase in troops. They don't have to be American troops. My guess would be that we would need at least 30,000-40,000 additional troops."

John Kerry

As of **November 2003**, Kerry wants to turn the country over to the Iraqis, and bring U.S. troops home "as soon as possible," and affirms that his leadership would be superior to Bush's.



John Edwards

Edwards, who voted for the war, reiterates that fact on his website, in **November 2003**, along with a general statement about wanting international "help."

On **Oct. 14, 2003**, Edwards announced that he would vote against Bush's \$87 billion supplemental request: "Our troops will not be safe and this mission will not succeed until this President does three things: first, put forward a credible plan for the rebuilding and self-governing of Iraq; second, engage our allies in a meaningful way; third, take steps to assure the American people that the rebuilding of Iraq will not be exploited as a means to give insider sweetheart deals to Bush's friends. . . ."

"Ridding the world of Saddam Hussein was the right thing to do, and I stand by my vote."



Joseph Lieberman

Speaking at the Council on Foreign Relations on **Sept. 10, 2003**, Lieberman gave Bush "60 days" to remove occupation vice-roy Paul Bremer, and replace him with "an international administrator." He said, "I didn't support the war in Iraq so that America could control post-Saddam Iraq. I supported it to overthrow Saddam and to turn control of Iraq over to the Iraqis." He said the Bush Administration has squandered its victories, where "every step forward has been matched by a stumble," and that the Administration "has hoarded authority . . . bungled diplomacy . . . pushed allies to the margin, and has divided rather than multiplied the strength we need to win the war on terrorism."

On **Oct. 5, 2003**, on "Fox News Sunday," Lieberman beat the drum for the neo-con campaign against Syria, com-



paring the Israeli strike against Syria to the U.S. strikes against al-Qaeda bases in Afghanistan after 9/11. Calling Israel “our most steadfast ally in the region . . . an ally in a new way since September 11—we’re both the victims of terrorism,” he said, “Unfortunately, the Syrians have continued to refuse American demands that they break up terrorist bases and headquarters in their country. And what the Israelis appear to have done in attacking Syria is not unlike what we did after September 11 in attacking training camps of al-Qaeda in Afghanistan.”

Dick Gephardt

From a **July 22, 2003** campaign press release: “Dick Gephardt warned that the U.S. has ‘won the war in Iraq, but we’re in serious danger of losing the peace.’ . . . Gephardt, an early supporter of the war in Iraq, slammed Bush’s go-it-alone approach to foreign policy. ‘It’s as if the Bush-Cheney crowd never met an ally they didn’t want to turn into an adversary,’ Gephardt said. ‘If I were President, I’d ask NATO to join with us immediately, to secure peace and stability in post-war Iraq. I’d go to the UN right now and ask for a Security Council mandate, so countries like India and Russia and France and Germany will join us.’ ”



On **Oct. 15, 2003**, Gephardt supported the Bush Administration’s \$87 billion supplemental budget request for Iraq, “because it is the only responsible course of action. We must not send an ambiguous message to our troops and we must not send an uncertain message to our friends and enemies in Iraq.”

Gen. Wesley Clark

Clark’s detailed “program” on Iraq can be summarized with his oft-repeated phrase “Early exit means retreat or defeat.” Clark calls for considering sending more troops, as well as counterinsurgency measures, etc. Clark calls for “transforming the military operation in Iraq into a NATO operation.” His website states, “General Abizaid, commander of US forces in the Middle East, would remain in charge of the operation, but he would report to the NATO Council, as General Clark did as commander of NATO forces in Kosovo.”



In a *Newsweek* interview, **July 14, 2003**, Clark said: “On what to do now in Iraq, I would define it politically. Put in place some kind of Iraqi government that [has] some sem-

blance of democracy. The first thing I’d be doing right now [is] calling provisional national, regional and local councils together from all parties before elections are held . . . I’d try to get the Iraqis increasingly involved in taking responsibilities. Put an Iraqi face on all the actions that you can and as much of the decision making as possible.”

- “[T]he United Nations should have been involved. You need the UN for legitimacy, to get nations to cough up forces . . . they want some credit for it from their electorate. And they’re not going to get any credit by saying, ‘Hey, we’re really good friends with George W. Bush.’ It has to be the United Nations.”

- “Seek the strongest possible linkage with Europe. I see a strong transatlantic alliance as the key fulcrum for all else America does in the world. I’m not sure the Administration sees it that way.”

When he announced his candidacy, on **Sept. 17, 2003**, Clark said: “We need to be changing the regional framework in the Middle East. Otherwise, we will certainly end up going into Syria, Lebanon, Iran, Libya, Sudan, and Somalia. We don’t have the forces to do it. It’s not where the terrorist threat is. . . . I wouldn’t [sign on to a threat] to strike Iran at this point.

“We may need some more [troops in Iraq]. It may not be—ideally it wouldn’t be American. We’d like to get some international troops, bring the Iraqi security forces up as rapidly as possible. . . .”

On **Sept. 18, 2003**, Clark said that he would “probably” have voted for the war authorization, and compared his position to that of Kerry and Lieberman in wanting to put maximum pressure on Saddam. But he corrected that on Sept. 19: “I would never have voted for this war. I’ve got a very consistent record on this.”

Dennis Kucinich

In a **Nov. 25, 2003** campaign press release, Kucinich said:

“While various candidates posture and pretend to have opposed the war on Iraq more consistently than they did, they are missing the opportunity to oppose the occupation. Holding a debate months from now over who supported the occupation more than another will do nothing for the lives that will be lost in the coming days and weeks. The time to begin the end of the occupation is now.”



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Imperial Occupation Can Never Bring Peace

by Michele Steinberg

On Nov. 21, at a day-long conference of The Palestine Center in Washington, panelists representing a broad spectrum—Republicans, Democrats, Muslims, Jews, and Christians—condemned the Bush Administration’s policies of imperial invasion and occupation of Iraq, and blind, unconditional American support for Ariel Sharon’s war against the Palestinian people. If there was one clear message of the conference, it is that an American Empire can *never* bring either peace or democracy to Iraq, or anywhere else.

The meeting took up a question that is rarely discussed at public conferences in Washington: how a radical, alien ideology called “neo-conservatism,” in league with a fringe religion known as “millennial dispensationalism” (a.k.a. Christian Zionism), have hijacked American foreign policy to launch a religious war against Islam.

“Christian Zionism” was discussed in back-to-back presentations by theologian Donald E. Wagner and Dr. Clifford Kericofe, an adjunct professor at Virginia Military Institute. Christian Zionism was not only exposed in theological terms as a decidedly *non-Christian* belief structure, but a challenge on it was delivered clearly to traditionalists in the Republican Party.

“The Republican Party must come to its senses, and moderate Republican leaders must insist on changes in the Bush Administration,” said Kericofe, who had spent years on Capitol Hill as a senior aide to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. That requires “principally, the elimination of Christian Zionist and neo-conservative influence on our Nation’s foreign policy.” American foreign policy must promote peace and justice, he said, “through international cooperation and the rule of law, not the rule of force. We must insist on a just solution to the Palestine question, and we must insist on a halt to our own neo-imperial occupation of Iraq.”

The pernicious effect on U.S. policy of the neo-con coup that has taken over the Bush Presidency was well-documented by Don Wagner, who was the co-founder, in 1986, of Evangelicals for Middle East Understanding, and has led campaigns for Palesinian Human Rights for the last two decades. Wagner, who holds degrees from Princeton Theological Seminary and McCormick Theological Seminary, says that the Christian Zionists are a heresy, and actually reject the teachings of Jesus Christ that emphasize love of fellow man. Instead, they are bigoted and wrap their hatred of Islam in a religious excuse—that Islam is “the Anti-Christ.”

Christian Zionism is actually the parallel to the Wahabi extremists of Saudi Arabia, and other brands of “radical Islam,” which the neo-cons are so fond of denouncing, said Wagner. In this belief structure, the only thing that matters is the State of Israel, which they consider the *literal* fulfillment of prophecy, and which is necessary to bring about the End Times through an Apocalyptic war. To this end, they relish Israel as a war state, and insist it is a violation of the Bible that a Palestinian state exist on “the land of Israel.”

Wagner illustrated the zealotry by showing an excerpt of an Oct., 2002 segment of CBS-TV’s 60 Minutes, where at a conference in Israel, the Christian Zionists adulated Sharon, their guest speaker. They treat Sharon as a “rock star,” said Wagner.

But the history of Christian Zionism, going back to its originator, John Nelson Darby, a defrocked Anglican priest who was deployed to the United States between 1859 and 1872 for evangelizing tours, shows that it is nothing more than the tool of a 150 year-long imperial design, originating with the British Empire. That empire policy, the speakers showed, is thoroughly “anti-American.”

‘Christian Zionism: A Foreign Policy Challenge’

Following are excerpts from Dr. Kericofe’s speech.

“Owing to the Bush Administration’s preventive war with Iraq, and failure to constructively address the Palestine Question, confidence in America has collapsed in the Arab and Muslim world, not to mention Europe.

“In my view, the ‘passionate attachment’ of American Christian Zionists to the moderate State of Israel, and their inveterate antipathy toward the Arab and Muslim world, impairs the United States’ capacity to properly defend our national interest. Christian Zionist influence in the Executive Branch, and in the Congress, poses a serious challenge to the formulation and implementation of American foreign policy.

“The Bush Administration’s reckless foreign policy in the Middle East—preventive war against Iraq, blank check for Zionist expansion, and crusade against the Arab and Muslim world—is not the result of any ‘intelligence failure.’ Rather, it is the result of a national policy failure . . . a direct result of the actions of politicians and their advisors in the Executive Branch and in Congress who are under the influence of the Zionist lobbies, ‘Christian’ and Jewish alike.” Kericofe described three aspects of Christian Zionism”: as a “tool of Imperialism”; its connection to the Israeli right-wing; and the Republican Party.

“The use of Christian Zionist support to promote imperial policy in the Middle East is nothing new. In fact, the technique was developed in early Victorian England by Lord Palmerston. President Bush’s neo-imperial policy today parallels the old British imperial policy of Lord Palmerston.

“Back in 1839 and 1840, Palmerston, as Foreign Secretary, devised a Middle East policy for the British Empire that promoted a Jewish entity in historic Palestine linked to the Ottoman Empire as a counterweight to Egypt and Russia.

“Today, taking a page from Palmerston, Bush’s neo-conservative advisors call for a U.S.-Israel-Turkey axis in the Middle East. Their policy of active destabilization of the Arab world, cloaked under calls for ‘democratization’ and ‘modernization,’ is designed to tighten the U.S.-Israel-Turkey axis. . . .

“Now let’s take a look at the situation in recent years. Christian Zionist ideology is aggressively promoted by ‘fundamentalists’ who are politically allied to the most militant extremist elements of the Israeli political spectrum. . . . [These allies include] a range of the extreme right Messianic Jewish circles in Israel including the *Gush Emunim*, the ‘Settlers’ movement’ (which aggressively seizes Palestinian territory, declaring it part of ‘Greater Israel’), and the old-line Jabotinsky right-wing nationalists of Begin’s Herut Party.”

Kericofe recounted that in February 1985, the first National Prayer Breakfast for Israel was organized by the Christian Zionist lobby. It was addressed by Benjamin Netanyahu, then the Israeli Ambassador to the United States.

In August 1985 . . . the first International Christian Zionist Congress was held in Basel, Switzerland. . . . The meeting was held, symbolically, in the same hall Theodor Herzl used for his own first Zionist Congress at the end of the 19th Century.

“The 1985 Christian Zionist Congress in Basel declared ‘that Judaea and Samaria are . . . and by Biblical right . . . ought to be part of Israel.’ The Congress also called for the censure and punishment of ‘any incidents of anti-Semitism in any form, including anti-Zionism and anti-Israel activity.’

“Several weeks ago . . . Israeli Tourism Minister Benny Elon, who is linked to the most extreme elements in Israeli society such as the Moledet party, made a special trip to the United States to interface with key Christian Zionist circles. In Memphis, Tennessee, he met with the well-known evangelical leader Ed McAteer, and a number of key Christian Zionist leaders McAteer had organized for the visit. . . . The Elon-McAteer political partnership plays a key role in lining up Christian Zionist support in the United States for the extremist proponents of Greater Israel in Congress and in the Executive Branch.”

“Any doubt about the pervasive influence of Christian Zionist ideology in the U.S. Congress was erased by the former leader of the Republican Party in the House of Representatives. On May 1, 2002, Texas Congressman Richard Armey, on national television, bluntly told MSNBC talk show host Chris Mathews that he supported the mass expulsion of Palestinians from Israeli-occupied Palestine.

“Dick Armey’s protégé, and now House Majority Leader Tom DeLay openly espouses Christian Zionist ideology using such coded terms as ‘Judaea and Samaria’ to describe a portion of today’s occupied Palestine. Speaking to the Israeli

Knesset on July 30 of this year, DeLay emphasized that ‘The common destiny of the United States and Israel is not an artificial alliance dictated by our leaders.’ DeLay was reportedly hosted by the ‘Christian Embassy’ on his visit.

“Christian Zionist influence over Republican Congressmen and Senators has reached such a level that Republicans in Congress routinely introduce and vote for inflammatory, irresponsible resolutions and bills opposed to U.S. national interests and security requirements in the Middle East. The recent passage of the “Syria Accountability Act” is a case in point. Activity relating to Sudan is another example.”

“Quite simply, we as a Nation must return to our traditional principles of foreign policy. We must begin to rebuild our international position on the basis of ‘good faith and justice toward all nations, to use George Washington’s phrase.

“The Republican Party must come to its senses, and moderate Republican leaders must insist on changes in the Bush Administration. . . . Principally, the elimination of Christian Zionist and neo-conservative influence on our Nation’s foreign policy. All persons of good will—who oppose the extremist policies of the Christian Zionists and neo-conservatives—can work together on a broad front. We must support a non-partisan foreign policy that promotes peace and justice in today’s world through international cooperation and the rule of law, not the rule of force. We must insist on a just solution to the Palestine Question, and we must halt our own neo-imperial occupation of Iraq.”

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A Boomer's Guide to JFK

by Nina Ogden

The Kennedys, America's Emerald Kings: A Five-Generation History of the Ultimate Irish Catholic Family

by Thomas Maier

New York: Basic Books, 2003

704 pages, hardcover, \$29.95

New York Newsday reporter Thomas Maier's hefty book on the Kennedys would have made an interesting feature-length magazine article, composed of a number of colorful examples illustrating the rise to the U.S. Presidency by a member of an Irish immigrant family with a legacy of rebellion against occupation, oppression, and starvation. A few examples, such as the poet Robert Frost's inscription in the book he gave to JFK at the President's inauguration, "Be more Irish than Harvard," would have delivered the message. Rather, like a bad raconteur trying to explain a joke, Maier absurdly uses up three pages trying to explain a poet's cogent quip. Many of the remaining pages fall victims to the same problem—and others which are worse.

A certain kind of historian who is deeply indebted to his personal computer has popped into publication over the last decade. Downloading thousands of references, this type carefully sorts them into chapters and intersperses one quotation

after another with explanatory evaluations. He elaborates on the same quotations based on the name of the new chapter. He is not, technically, a plagiarist, because he carefully cites his sources. The proper name for this category of writer is "Baby-Boomer biographer." In Maier's case he probably can't help himself, since his first published book was a biography of Dr. Benjamin Spock.

If this reviewer were unfamiliar with the material, she would merely find this example of Baby-Boomer biography boring. However, the publicity for Maier's book kicked up a nasty row of press coverage based on the 13 pages devoted to Father Richard McSorley, a close friend of this reviewer in the decade before his death in October 2002. McSorley was a modest Jesuit priest, with a fiery devotion to principle. His fights for racial integration, against war and the death penalty, and for the poor, kept him from advancing in the church. He gleefully accepted this limitation and was unrelenting in his principled fights with his superiors in his order and in the church as a whole. His role of pastor and tutor to the Kennedys, and later, as Georgetown professor and then friend to President Bill Clinton, was one which he described as "interestingly providential."

The deceptive news reports that repeat the assertion in *The Kennedys'* preface that Father McSorley "spoke for the first time about Jacqueline Kennedy's depression and thoughts of committing suicide in the wake of her husband's 1963 assassination," and that McSorley revealed these so-called "confessions" (which were actually discussions on Bobby Kennedy's family tennis court) to set the historical record straight, are not only totally untrue, but also totally unlike the unrelentingly virtuous Father McSorley. The personal papers and letters which have been exhibited at Georgetown University since Father McSorley's death, were accessible to all in the old observatory which was, for many years, McSorley's "Center for Peace Studies" office at Georgetown University. His autobiography, *My Path to*



Georgetown priest Rev. Richard McSorley with John Kennedy, Jr. in 1964; President John F. Kennedy visiting Ireland in 1963. The author tries to use both to show the "Irish roots" side of JFK, missing the content of McSorley's friendship with the President—and with Bill Clinton later.

Peace and Justice (one of the few sources not referenced in Maier's book), recounted his discussions with Jackie Kennedy about, as he put it, her "incisive questions about resurrection, eternal life, glorified bodies, God's knowledge of the future."

In my interview with Father McSorley in *Fidelio* (Fall 1997), although we talked about the details of these discussions with Jackie and other members of the Kennedy family, we agreed to use the same wording as he had used in his book.

A True Story

If Maier wanted to retell a more characteristic, and less opportunistic, story about the relationship of the Kennedy family and Father McSorley—as indicative of the relationship between the Kennedys and their Irish Catholic background—he could have made use of the following from *My Path to Peace and Justice*:

"In 1963 . . . I was on the Kennedy back lawn having a lunch of hot dogs and cokes when Robert, pulling a sweater over his head, came out of the house. When he got near the table, Ethel said in a loud voice, 'Father, what can be done about Catholic schools that are segregated?' . . . 'Well,' I answered, 'they should go to the bishop about it.' Ethel continued, casting her eyes back and forth between Robert and me. 'But suppose the bishop won't do anything about it? Then what can you do? . . . 'You can go to the apostolic delegate,' I said. 'Well, what if the apostolic delegate won't do anything about it, what do you do?' At this point Robert stood up and walked along the table saying 'Dear John, . . . ' Ethel exclaimed, 'Oh Bobby, let me write that letter!'"

The priest chosen by the Kennedy family to help the grief-stricken widow of the assassinated President was the same one who been removed from his parish in southern Maryland just a few years before, for working to desegregate the parishes there and throughout the rest of the country. Later, on his unswerving path to peace and justice, among other things, he marched side by side with Martin Luther King, Jr. for civil rights and for an end to the war in Vietnam; kicked Henry Kissinger's think-tank off the Georgetown University campus; opened the first Washington, D.C. homeless shelter; and spoke internationally against war and the death penalty. He also became a friend of Lyndon LaRouche and worked for his exoneration with all those he came into contact with, including his old student, President Bill Clinton.

Maier's Worst Sin of Omission

Chapter 27, "Holy Wars," is *The Kennedys'* most obviously egregious chapter. After spending hundreds of pages on documenting the Kennedy family's fight against religious bigotry and President Kennedy's Constitutional dedication to the separation of church and state, Maier blunders into

attributing the Bay of Pigs and Cuban Missiles Crisis disasters to the Kennedy family's supposed unquestioning adherence to the Cold War faction within the Catholic Church of that time. Anyone who has read contemporaneous accounts, such as Robert Kennedy's *Thirteen Days*, the oral histories published after JFK's assassination, or the memoirs by Kennedy Administration members such as Theodore Sorenson, Arthur Schlesinger, and Pierre Salinger, will instantly recognize the quote from President Kennedy that Maier inserts while completely overlooking its meaning: "The advice of every member of the executive branch brought in to advise was unanimous—and the advice was wrong." President Kennedy's growing defiance of those members of his own administration whom his predecessor, President Eisenhower, had warned against as "the military-industrial complex," is the ignorantly untold story of this book.

Not only Father McSorley, but also other, still living, friends of this reviewer who were active in the government during the Kennedy Administration are turned into cardboard creatures to serve the unwitting untruthfulness of this Baby-Boomer biography. Let us hope that not only this review, but also Lyndon LaRouche's recent correction of the common error of those historians who "never touch directly that sublime subject which is the history of man," will serve to liberate subjects, authors, and readers from this sterile, Boomer approach to history.

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Army Reserve Members Are Leaving

U.S. Army reserve retention fell 6.7% short of its goal in Fiscal Year 2003, according to testimony reported on Nov. 19. The fall was largely the result of an unexpected exodus of career reservists, the ones who train junior officers and operate complex systems. These are the hardest to replace because they have years of experience and are expected to pass on that experience to new reservists. Even if recruiting meets its goals, the overall experience level falls when careerists leave prematurely.

The higher than expected departure rate is primarily attributed to the repeated long family separations being experienced by many reservists. Army Chief of Staff Gen. Peter Schoomaker told the Senate Armed Services Committee, on Nov. 19, that "our experience tells us that the longer we operate at the tempos we have, the greater the challenge will be" in recruiting and retention.

A CFR Proposal To Divide Iraq in Three

The "president emeritus" of the New York Council on Foreign Relations and former editor for the *New York Times*, Leslie Gelb, proposed a "three-state solution" to partition Iraq, in the *Times* on Nov. 25. Gelb's idea was not that much different from the most fanatic neo-con proposals to pull out of the Sunni triangle and flatten it.

Gelb called for dividing the country into Kurdish, Shi'ite, and Sunni sections (he called this division "natural," on the false historical claim that national unity was only forced on Iraq by the British); and then pulling all U.S. economic aid and military force out of the Sunni triangle, which would free U.S. troops "from fighting a costly war they may not win." Then, American officials could "wait for the troublesome and domineering Sunnis, without oil or oil revenues, to moderate their ambitions or suffer the

consequences."

Gelb wrote that President Bush's new strategy of transferring power quickly to the Iraqis, and the alternatives posed by his critics, all "share a fundamental flaw," that they commit the United States "to a unified Iraq, artificially and fatefully made whole from three distinct ethnic and sectarian communities."

"Central Iraq is largely without oil," he wrote, "and without oil revenues, the Sunnis would soon become poor cousins." Of course, "without power and money, the Sunnis may cause trouble" so, as his mentors in London did with India and Pakistan, Gelb maintained we must help the Kurds and the Shi'ites within Central Iraq to move either north or south. "This would be a messy and dangerous enterprise, but the U.S. would and should pay for the population movements and protect the process with force. . . . Washington would have to be very hard-headed and hard-hearted, to engineer this break-up, But such a course is manageable, even necessary."

November Deadliest Month for U.S. Forces

According to official Pentagon statistics, 79 U.S. soldiers died in Iraq in November, 39 of them in helicopter crashes, the most in any month since the March 20 invasion. March saw 65 deaths, and April 73, during the major combat phase of the war; and from May until October, the death rate among American troops was averaging one per day but, because of the increased lethality of insurgent attacks, is heading towards three per day. All told, 437 American troops have died in Iraq, 298 of them as the result of hostile action, and 2,094 have been wounded in action, mostly from roadside bombs that contain anything from rocks to nails.

The *Washington Post's* coverage included a human interest-type story on the largest Army hospital in Iraq. The article quotes one doctor saying: "The injuries are horrific. They are beyond anything that you see in a text book and they are the worst that I have ever seen."

Nor is the suffering limited to Americans. A Spanish military intelligence team was ambushed on a highway 18 miles south of Baghdad, with seven officers killed and one wounded, on Nov. 29. Britain's Sky News showed TV footage of about a dozen men gathered around the bodies kicking them and chanting pro-Saddam slogans.

Lt. Gen. Ricardo Sanchez, the U.S. military commander in Iraq, expressed concern, that some U.S.-trained Iraqi police may be involved in coordinating attacks on U.S. and coalition troops.

Officer's Own Account Of Samarra Fighting

An unidentified U.S. Army "combat leader" wrote to the website Soldiers for the Truth, maintained by retired Army Col. David Hackworth, about the U.S. attack on the Iraqi town of Samarra on Nov. 30: "Most of the casualties were civilians, not insurgents or criminals as being reported. During the ambushes the tanks, brads [Bradley Fighting Vehicles] and armored HUMVEES hosed down houses, buildings, and cars while using reflexive fire against the attackers. . . . The convoy continued to move, shooting at ANY target that appeared to be a threat. RPG [rocket-propelled grenade] fire from a house, the tank destroys the house with main gun fire and hoses the area down with 7.62 and 50cal MG fire. Rifle fire from an alley, the brads fire up the alley and fire up the surrounding buildings with 7.62mm and 25mm HE rounds.

"The ROE [rules of engagement] under 'Iron Fist' is such that the US soldiers are to consider buildings, homes, cars to be hostile if enemy fire is received from them regardless of who else is inside. It seems to many of us this is more an act of desperation, rather than a well thought out tactic. We really don't know if we kill anyone, because we don't stick around to find out. Since we are armored troops and we are not trained to use counter-insurgency tactics, the logic is to respond to attacks using our superior firepower to kill the rebel insurgents. This is done in many cases knowing

THE PENTAGON will allow a U.S. citizen detained by military to speak to a lawyer. The Defense Department announced on Dec. 2 that it will allow Yaser Esam Hamdi, a U.S. citizen held incommunicado for almost two years, to have access to a lawyer. Up to this point, the Justice Department has argued that Hamdi was not entitled to a lawyer, since he has been designated as an “enemy combatant.” But the DoD emphasizes that this “should not be treated as a precedent.”

MEDICARE chief and free-market ideologue Thomas Scully announced his resignation as administrator of the Federal agency that oversees Medicare and Medicaid, after the Medicare reform bill passed, and effective Dec. 16. He will take one of five lucrative offers from law firms, advising on how to work with the American Enterprise Institute-crafted Medicare bill that Congress just approved.

CONGRESS has passed HR 3077, the International Studies in Higher Education Act, which includes creation of an International Education Advisory Board. Under the pretext of supervising the use of Federal education grants, such a Board—including Homeland Security personnel—would monitor college activities for “anti-American bias.” The bill grew out of a Congressional hearing at which Stanley Kurtz, of the neo-con *Weekly Standard*, demanded action to counter scholars who engage in “extreme and one-sided criticisms of American foreign policy.”

A SERIOUS FIRE occurred at about 1:30 a.m. on Dec. 2 at *EIR*'s office in Washington, D.C., which rendered the office uninhabitable. The office was unoccupied at the time. The D.C. Fire Inspector has declared the fire accidental, although the basis of his finding is unknown at this time. *EIR* is investigating the cause of the fire in conjunction with law enforcement authorities.

that there are people inside these buildings or cars who may not be connected to the insurgents.

“Not all the people in this town were hostile, but we did see many people firing from rooftops or alleys that looked like average civilians, not the Feddayeen reported in the press. I even saw Iraqi people throwing stones at us, I told my soldiers to hold their fire unless they could identify a real weapon, but I still can't understand why somebody would throw a stone at a tank, in the middle of a firefight.

“Since we did not stick around to find out, I am very concerned in the coming days we will find we killed many civilians as well as Iraqi irregular fighters. . . . We are probably turning many Iraqis against us and I am afraid instead of climbing out of the hole, we are digging ourselves in deeper.”

Tom DeLay's Many-Year Reich

“The Republican Party is in the position to reshape American politics and . . . society for more than a generation,” House Majority Leader Rep. Tom DeLay (R-Tex.) said at the Restoration Weekend Nov. 15-16, sponsored by David Horowitz's Center for the Study of Popular Culture. Other speakers included former CIA Director James Woolsey and Zionist warrior Daniel Pipes.

In the past, DeLay said, history has determined the actions of conservatives. “But I believe times have now changed and opportunities are wide open for us as a movement. I believe we're entering into an era in which conservatives will turn that trend on its head so that . . . the terms of history will be dictated by our actions.”

Delay called for replacing the progressive income tax with a national sales tax, and privatizing Social Security and Medicare. Within the next 15 years of imperial success, many governments will have been overthrown: “We can expect a free trade zone encompassing the entire Western hemisphere, including post-Castro Cuba. We can look forward to free trade with self-sufficient democracies in Taiwan, Iraq, Afghanistan.”

James Woolsey told the group he is nervous about leaving Iraq too soon, and called for installing a Hashemite monarchy there.

Daniel Pipes disagreed with the Bush Administration's public rationale for the war on Iraq, saying bluntly, “However popular the uprooting of Saddam Hussein, they do not want us there. . . . We have no, *no* moral responsibility to the Iraqi people. Our moral responsibility is to ourselves. I very much disagree with the name ‘Operation Iraqi Freedom.’ It should have been ‘Operation American Security.’ Our goal is not a free Iraq. Our goal is an Iraq that does not endanger us.” He said a “democratic-minded strongman” should rule Iraq.

California ‘Beast-Man’ Gov. Bullies Legislators

Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger began touring districts on Dec. 1 to mobilize mobs to force Democratic legislators to comply to his austerity demands by referendum or otherwise. His “plan” is to float \$15 billion in bonds to cover immediate budgetary shortfalls, and enact a mandatory statewide spending cap. There was an urgency driving Schwarzenegger, which is that Dec. 5 was the deadline for legislative approval for these measures to appear on the March ballot. There continued to be stubborn resistance from key Democrats, as well as some Republicans.

Schwarzenegger tried a charm offensive over breakfast with Democratic legislators, but then headed to San Diego, where he called on the “people” to make sure he gets support from the legislature. The Hollywood-bred strongman vowed that there would be “severe casualties” in the March primaries and November elections if legislators refuse to back him.

Appearing on four right-wing radio talk shows in the San Diego area, Schwarzenegger spoke at a mall rally, holding a large fake credit card. “This is a state credit card,” he said, following the script. The legislators have an “addiction to spending, spending, spending. Here's what we do.” At that point he ripped up the phony card, to the cheers of the mob.

How To Get Out of Iraq

How to get the United States out of the catastrophically deteriorating situation in Iraq: That is the question of the week, and the hour. In fact, there are many people on all sides of the policy issue, who want to get the U.S. out, but, so far, no practicable plan has been put on the table.

On the pro-empire side, the proposal is to get NATO to step in as an international police force for the American occupation. This, especially in light of the systematic and successful Iraqi resistance attacks on non-U.S. forces in Iraq recently, has so far been a non-starter. As for other anti-war forces who would like to see withdrawal, they are caught between their desire to “save face,” and to minimize the losses. This has even led many war opponents to call for staying to fight.

In stepped Democratic Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche on Nov. 27, with a three-step proposal for U.S. withdrawal, and restoring the Iraqi Constitution. His proposal is now circulating broadly in the U.S. capital, in major urban areas, and in policy layers internationally by means of the Internet. Given LaRouche’s stature in the Arab world, as the only American political leader with a consistent record in favor of an equitable Middle East peace, his proposal for turning matters over to the Iraqis through the United Nations, for promoting the restoration of Iraq’s 1958 Constitution, and for freeing former Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz, is sure to be a touchstone for discussion about a solution.

The urgency of the question of U.S. withdrawal was underscored dramatically three days after LaRouche issued his proposal, with the events in Samarra, Iraq. In that town on Nov. 30, U.S. forces encountered an ambush of a qualitatively new sort, which a senior U.S. intelligence source in Washington has told *EIR*, “shook the foundations” of the U.S. military.

What was different in Samarra was that, for the first time since the beginning of the asymmetric warfare, an Iraqi force stood its ground in a fire fight, and was willing to die, rather than hit and run. While this resulted in a higher number of Iraqi casualties, military as well as innocent civilians, it demonstrated a new

level of determination on the Iraqi side, which the Americans have not expected.

The added dimension of the shock to the United States, the source continued, was the accurate intelligence that the Iraqi partisans had on the American convoy going into Samarra, carrying a large quantity of newly printed Iraqi currency. This means that the Iraqis have better intelligence on the U.S. military forces than the Americans have on the Iraqis—a fact with ominous implications for the near future. And if the Iraqis follow up on this incident with similar determination to stand up and fight, the source said, the U.S. would need over 2 million troops to “secure” the country—a total impossibility.

Having assessed the Iraqi nationalist determination to resist American occupation as a reality, LaRouche has determined that the U.S. can only lose by staying in Iraq. As he put it in his statement, “Now, as sometimes, the humiliation of one’s own government, when done for the sake of freeing that government from self-destructive practices, is the most patriotic act of all. We should not be awed by scoundrels who, like Vice-President Cheney and his Richly-endowed I. Lewis Libby, wrap their wicked deeds in the name of ‘patriotism.’ ”

LaRouche’s concept comes from his historical understanding of American interests, as informed by the principles of the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia. According to that document, which ended the Thirty Years War, the basis for long-lasting peace lies in sovereign nation-states adopting policies of forgiveness of their enemies, and of fighting for “the advantage of the other” nation. Thus, whereas the United States may appear to be “giving in” to Iraqi demands, its very concessions to Iraq’s legitimate demands for sovereignty, will lay the basis for peaceful cooperation internationally.

Watch for echoes of LaRouche’s proposal, and an active debate, especially within the Arabic-language media. More importantly, access LaRouche’s full statement from www.larouchepub.com and stimulate debate among your own colleagues. The implementation of LaRouche’s proposal may be more crucial to your future than you think.

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SPNN Ch.15
Saturdays—10 pm
• ST.PAUL (N Burbs)
AT&T Ch.14
Thu: -6 pm & Midnight
Fri: -6 am & Noon
• ST.PAUL (NE burbs)*
Suburban Ch.15
• St.PAUL (S&W burbs)
AT&T-Comcast Ch.15
Tue & Fri: -8 pm
Wednesdays—10:30 pm
SOUTH WASHINGTON
ATT Ch.14—1:30 pm
Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu

NEW JERSEY

• MERCER COUNTY
Comcast*
TRENTON Ch.81
WINDSOR Ch.27
• MONTVALE/MAHWAH
Time Warner Ch.27
Wednesdays—4 pm

CAMBRIDGE

US Cable Ch.10
Wednesdays—2 pm
• COLD SPRING
US Cable Ch.10
Wednesdays—5 pm
• COLUMBIA HTS.
MediaOne Ch.15
Mondays—8 pm
• DULUTH—Ch.20
Mondays—9 pm
Wednesdays—12 pm
Fridays 1 pm
• FRIDLEY—Ch.5
Thursdays—5:30 pm
Saturdays—8:30 pm
• MINNEAPOLIS
PARAGON Ch.67
Saturdays—7 pm
• NEW ULM—Ch.14
Fridays—5 pm
• PROCTOR/
HERMANTOWN—Ch.12
Tue: Btw. 5 pm-1 am
• ST.CLOUD AREA
Charter Ch.10
Astound Ch.12
Thursdays—6 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 & Midnight
Fri: -6 am & Noon
• ST.PAUL (NE burbs)*
Suburban Ch.15
• St.PAUL (S&W burbs)
AT&T-Comcast Ch.15
Tue & Fri: -8 pm
Wednesdays—10:30 pm
SOUTH WASHINGTON
ATT Ch.14—1:30 pm
Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu

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
• BRONX
Cablevision Ch.70
Fridays—4:30 pm
• BROOKLYN
T/W Ch.34
Cablevision Ch.67
Tue: 12 Noon & 8 pm
Fridays—8 am
• BUFFALO
Adelphia Ch.20
Thursdays—4 pm
Saturdays—1 pm
• WASHINGTON
Time Warner Ch.1
Mon & Fri: 4:30 pm
• ERIE COUNTY
Adelphia Intl. Ch.20
Thursdays—10:35 pm
• LLION—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 QPTV Ch.34
Fridays—5 pm
Tuesdays—9 pm
• QUEENSBURY Ch.71
Thursdays—7 pm
• RIVERHEAD Ch.70
Thu—12 Midnight
• ROCHESTER—Ch.15
Sundays—3 pm
Mondays—10 pm
• ROCKLAND—Ch.71
Mondays—6 pm
• STATEN ISL.
Time Warner Cable
Thu—11 pm (Ch.35)
Sat—8 am (Ch.34)
• TOMPKINS COUNTY
Time Warner Ch.13
Sun—1 pm & 9 pm
Saturdays—9 pm

TRI-LAKES

Adelphia Ch.2
Sun: 7 am, 1 pm, 8 pm
• WEBSTER—Ch.12
Wednesdays—9 pm
OHIO
• CUYAHOGA COUNTY
Ch.21: Wed—3:30 pm
• FRANKLIN COUNTY
Ch.21: Sun—6 pm
• LORAIN COUNTY
Adelphia Ch.30
Daily: 10 am; or
12 Noon; or 2 pm;
or 12 Midnight
• OBERLIN—Ch.9
Mondays—10 pm
• REYNOLDSBURG
Ch.6: Sun—6 pm

OREGON

• LINN/BENTON
AT&T Ch.99
Tuesdays—1 pm
• PORTLAND
Tue—6 pm (Ch.22)
Thu—3 pm (Ch.23)
• SALEM—Ch.23
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
Tuesdays—10 am

TEXAS

• AUSTIN Ch.10
T/W & Grande
Wednesdays—7 pm
• DALLAS Ch.13-B
Tuesdays—10:30 pm
• EL PASO COUNTY
Adelphia Ch.4
Thursdays—8 pm
Thursdays—11 am
• HOUSTON
Time Warner Ch.17
Tuesdays—5:30 pm
Saturdays—9 am
Wed, 12/17: 4 pm
Wed, 12/24: 7 pm
Fri, 12/26: 4 pm
• KINGWOOD Ch.98
Kingwood Cablevision
Tuesdays—5:30 pm
Saturdays—9 am
Wed, 12/17: 4 pm
Wed, 12/24: 7 pm
Fri, 12/26: 4 pm
• RICHARDSON
AT&T Ch.10-A
Thursdays—6 pm

UTAH

• E.MILLARD
Precis Ch.10
Tuesdays—5 pm

SEVERE/SAN PETE

Precis Ch.10
Sundays & Mondays
6 pm & 9 pm
VERMONT
• GREATER FALLS
Adelphia Ch.8
Tuesdays—1 pm
VIRGINIA
• ALBERMARLE
Adelphia Ch.13
Fridays—3 pm
• ARLINGTON
ACT Ch.33
Mondays—4 pm
Tuesdays—9 am
• BLACKSBURG
WTOB Ch.2
Mondays—6 pm
• CHESTERFIELD
Comcast Ch.6
Tuesdays—5 pm
• FAIRFAX—Ch.10
Tuesdays—12 Noon
Thursdays—7 pm
• LOUDOUN
Adelphia Ch. 23/24
Thursdays—7 pm
• ROANOKE—Ch.9
Thursdays—2 pm

WASHINGTON

• KING COUNTY
AT&T Ch.29/77
Mondays—7 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

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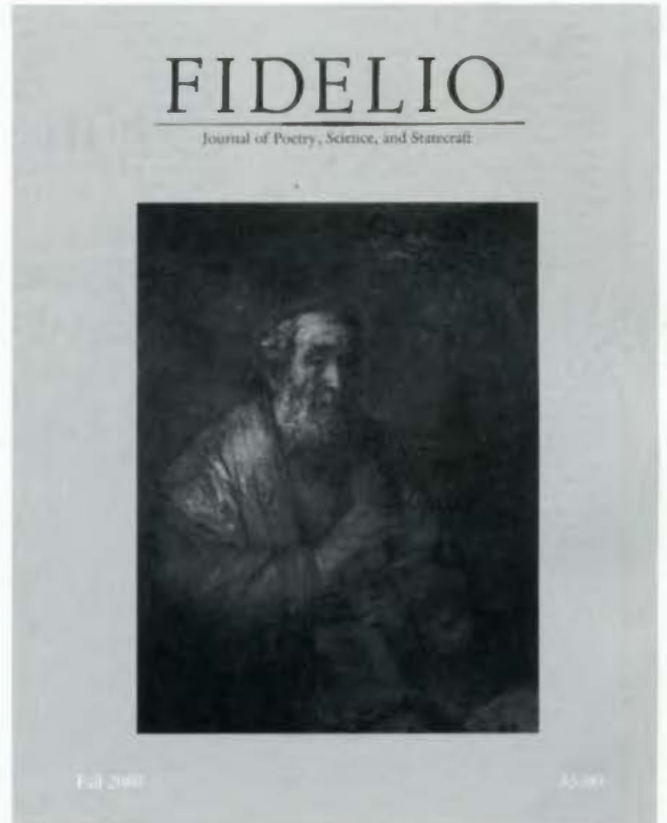
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