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GOP Vote Suppression: Crime Against the Constitution
How LaRouche Defined the 'Scramjet' Program
Globalized Soy Monoculture Ruins Food Economy

**LaRouche Presents Policy
Alternative to Bush Disaster**



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Fall 2004

Those Populist Fools Who Would Seek A Contract Even With God

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

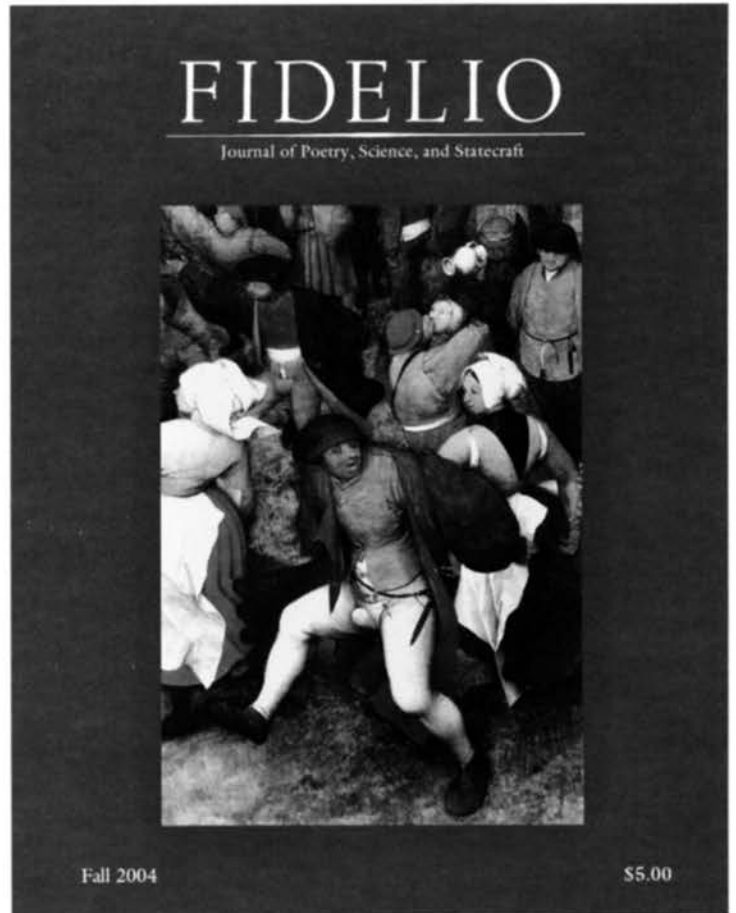
In the works of Erasmus, More, Rabelais, Cervantes, and Shakespeare, the word 'folly' has a profoundly ironical, ambiguous meaning. In their usage, it refers to a time when madness had overtaken a nation and its people, a time of foolishness, like that of the recent decades of our own U.S.A., which prompts the foolish popular opinion of that time to regard as fools their contemporary wise men and women, rather than their own misguided, foolish selves.

A Shakespeare Dialogue: Acting On the Stage of History

Stanley Ezrol, Terry Jones, Gerald Rose

The One and the Many, and the Dialogue Among Cultures

Helga Zepp LaRouche, Ken Kronberg, Richard Welsh



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From the Associate Editor

There were many people who came to Lyndon LaRouche's first post-election webcast event in Washington on Nov. 9, still in a state of shock, rage, or denial at the apparent outcome of the Presidential election. "Are our people really crazy enough to have re-elected a man who is regarded worldwide as an imbecile and a bully; who lied to the country to start a war that was unnecessary and that we are now losing; whose top advisors write memos to justify torture, and are not only not fired, but even promoted?"

LaRouche's answer to those questions was not what most people would expect. He did not deliver an "objective analysis" of what happened in the election. Instead, he began with the performance of Bach's motet *Jesus, meine Freude*, by the LaRouche Youth Movement chorus, pictured on our cover. The whole first part of his speech was about music, and how the youth have developed their ability to convey the deepest meaning of Bach's work. Why? As the speech went on, it became clear that LaRouche sees the only hope for solving the political and economic crisis of this country, in transforming its citizens—starting with those of the 18-25 age group. "I've stated the tragedy," he told them. "I've indicated some of the beauties. Now, let's talk about the remedy, which is where we go from here. See, *you* are the remedy. You, out there, are the remedy. Your development is the remedy. Your freeing yourselves of the shackles of illusion, is the remedy."

To reverse the 40-year collapse of our civilization, he said, "we must educate the U.S. population in the ABCs of *physical* economy." This, we will do by aid of animations. "We are going to produce and flood the market, so to speak, with an educational program, in the ABCs of real economy, based on animations."

At the same time, we will expose the vote fraud and *vote suppression* that contributed to the Nov. 2 election outcome. Our *National* section presents a preliminary picture of the crimes that underlay what LaRouche called this "not-so-cold coup d'état against the United States Constitution."

Our *Editorial* is a comment by LaRouche on the passing of Yasser Arafat, a turning-point in history. We'll have more to say on that subject next week.

Susan Welsh

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LAROCHE WEBCAST

It's Still the Physical Economy, Stupid!

Lyndon LaRouche's address to the Nov. 9 2004 LaRouche PAC webcast was opened by the LaRouche Youth Movement chorus singing Bach's motet Jesu, meine Freude. The Washington, D.C. event was attended by 225 people, among whom were more than 80 LYM members and 20 youth contacts, fresh from election organizing in Cleveland and Columbus, Ohio; Boston; Louisville, Kentucky; Detroit; Philadelphia; and Washington, D.C. In addition to youth from all over the United States, there were young people from Africa, Canada, Sweden, Denmark, Mexico, and Italy. They planned a Week of Action/Agapē in Washington, following the webcast. Elected officials from around the country, plus other political leaders and diplomats, also attended. The webcast was moderated by Debra Freeman.

Thank you all. And, as they say in German, "Fängt an." ["Let's begin."]

Now, what we're going to do, to begin with, which is not a prelude to the political presentation I shall make, but an opening, integral part of that, as I shall explain. But, without much further ado, I shall say, the chorus which was from Boston, where it has been working up there, under the rehearsal direction, and direction immediately of John Sigerson, is going to present an enhanced performance, for them, of Bach's *Jesu, meine Freude*. As I said, this is not a musical prelude to a political event: This, as I shall demonstrate, is an *integral, first-step lesson in real politics*.

Proceed, young men and women! . . .

[The chorus's performance of *Jesu, meine Freude* can be heard at www.larouhepac.com and www.larouhepub.com, where this speech is posted.]

Now, as those of you who know me, or are at least familiar with my tricks, there is a *very definite purpose* in all of that. As a matter of fact, there are *many* purposes, and they pertain to saving this nation, and civilization, from the threatened

catastrophe which has just occurred: the announcement of the re-election of the world's worst idiot, George W. Bush.

Now, what happened here are several things: First of all, the chorus that you heard perform, was brought into being some time ago, by John and I—John Sigerson who directed this, and I, and some other people. It occurred on the occasion of defining the spread of a youth movement, which had been founded on the West Coast, particularly in Southern California, and to bring it into the East Coast, and to expand it further around the world.

Now, the program which I had begun, had started with a two-part program: First of all, we had people who were largely in the 18 to 25 age-bracket, which is a bracket defined as young adults, as distinct from adolescents and old you-know-what. These people are normally of university age in modern society, though they don't all go to universities—and some wish they hadn't, and sometimes I wish they hadn't either!

But, in any case, the point is, this is the future of humanity. The young adults of 18 to 25 are the foundation of the future of any nation. And any population which does not understand that, is a pack of idiots, like much of the present population between age-intervals of 30 to 50 years of age. They don't understand the importance of this generation.

Because it is the development of the young adult generation, of the college-age interval, which defines what will run the nation and the world, a quarter-century or more ahead. And that's the way you have to look at it. And we had a high degree of disregard for that in the United States, in two ways: First of all, that university education was becoming more a poison than a benefit, in the way it was being done. And secondly, there was a general disregard for the actual development of the minds of our young people generally, even at younger ages.

And so therefore, to save this nation, we had to give it



Lyndon LaRouche addresses the Washington audience on Nov. 9. “The young adults of 18 to 25 are the foundation of the future of any nation. And any population which does not understand that, is a pack of idiots, like much of the present population between age-intervals of 30 to 50 years of age.”

an objective, a broad objective, which is not uncommon in civilization: of where children of parents, are viewed by the parents *as their personal future*—as grandparents look at their grandchildren as their future, and the future of their society. And we have not been developing our young people, nor giving them a perspective of employment and careers, which are fit to guide a great nation, let alone a nation which is supposed to dominate the world, at least by its weight.

And therefore, finding a social phenomenon in the United States, that about five years ago, young people of that age-group no longer paid any attention to their parents—and for damned good reason! Because the parents no longer paid attention to the future. Parents, in their Baby-Boomer age and younger, were living out their lives, trying to sustain a prolonged process of pleasure-seeking, so they wouldn’t notice it, when death overtook. They’re withdrawn from reality; they don’t care where society goes as long as they enjoy the trip. This has become the characteristic of our population, increasingly, since 1964, with a certain amount of the rot starting earlier, on the day that Franklin Roosevelt died and Truman became President.

But, to this point, about five years ago, as a survey of secretaries of state of the United States showed, the younger generation, in the 18 to 25 group, no longer had any respect for the minds or the morals of their parents. And that with good reason. And therefore, they didn’t fight with their parents. They either became simply demoralized by the kind of society to which they’d been dumped like a garbage pail. Or, they just didn’t quarrel. They just went their own way, knowing that they had been dropped by their parents, into a no-future society, and knowing you couldn’t talk to your parents’ generation, in general. You couldn’t talk to them; they wouldn’t listen. They had their own stubborn ideas: stubborn ideas that were carrying this civilization, and this nation in particular, to Hell.

Beginning of the LaRouche Youth Movement

So, we found the beginnings of such a group in California. And I said, “Keep the old goats away from it! They’ll destroy it.” So, I had a few trusted people in California, such as Phil Rubinstein, and Harley Schlanger, and Leni Rubinstein, and they concentrated on doing what I wanted. We had retreats where these young people could meet, run the things pretty much themselves, and try to wear me down with questions. And we had a discussion process, a sorting-out process, from which there emerged a group of youth which had a certain degree of cohesion.

And this was the group of people, youth in California, which demonstrated the cowardice of the Democratic Party leadership, against Schwarzenegger. When Schwarzenegger the fascist—and he does carry out his father’s Austrian tradition; a similar Austrian tradition to another famous Austrian, and we’re seeing that in California now. Clinton went out there and did make an effort to defeat the Recall effort, on behalf of Schwarzenegger. But, he walked out of California because the rest of the Democratic Party was paying no attention. Didn’t care. So, he washed his hands of it.

I said, “No. We don’t wash our hands of it.” So, we took two areas of California, in which the youth movement was concentrated out there, in the Los Angeles area and in the Bay Area. And we, contrary to the rest of the party, played a key part in bringing about a victory—a defeat of the Schwarzenegger candidacy—in those two areas. Where, in the rest of California, where the Democratic Party’s then-current policy predominated, *we lost*.

And this loss in California, engineered by the Democratic national leadership, which said, “Let Schwarzenegger win,” in effect—this carried all the way through the primary campaigns, up to the point of the Convention. And that’s why we had a relevant catastrophe in the past period. The Democratic Party brought it upon itself, because it forgot a few things.



LaRouche Youth Movement organizers in Los Angeles work on Gauss' Fundamental Theorem of Algebra, at the Schiller Institute's Labor Day conference, 2004.

Now, in the meantime, some years before, in developing the youth movement, they'd come to me, and they had yelled at me, as they would wish to yell at their parents: "Where are we going to get our education?!" I said, "You're going to give it to yourselves. And you're going to start with Gauss," and I was referring to the 1799 paper of Gauss, attacking and denouncing Euler, Lagrange and so forth. "And you're going to understand from Gauss, what an idea is. Then, you're going to study history, from the standpoint of ideas, as this wrestling with Gauss's challenge gave you a sense of what an idea is."

See, most people are running around, they don't know what an idea is. You talk about a physical principle, and the typical idiot—with a PhD, or DDS, or whatever—will tell you, "Look up this formula in this textbook." They think a mathematical formula is a principle! And if you learn enough mathematical formulas, you know the principles of the universe. And we know, they don't know anything. They just know how to look up a formula in a textbook, or the equivalent. They never actually *discovered*, or made acquaintance with the principle which they are trying to describe by a mathematical formula.

Then, the second question, particularly as we're bringing the youth movement concept back to the East Coast: What do we do with it? "Well," I said, "the one thing that's missing—we need a music program, a Classical music program." So, we had the meeting at the house, which John was at, and we spent the evening there. And we discussed this. And I said, "I recommend that we choose Bach's *Jesu, meine Freude* motet, and together, in the set of the other motets, as a basis for developing a sense of Classical artistic composition among young people, so, we have an integrated personality. On the one hand, a personality which is educated and largely *self*-educated, to understand physical science: how the universe is run from the standpoint of the individual human mind. But we also have to have something else: We have to have an

insight into those social processes by which those individual minds cooperate, and develop, to take care of the needs of humanity, and to come to agreement on the programmatic results for humanity."

And so, we started with this focus on *Jesu, meine Freude*. And it continued. And it continued through a process, which led into the Boston Convention, where the Democratic Party was headed toward mass suicide at that point. And that Convention was largely a ritual act of mass political suicide, if any of you closely watched it. It had a few points in it, which were salvaged, where former President Clinton addressed the thing, to a sort of disinterested audience. And where Kerry made a speech, which in the first parts was not bad at all, but which dwelt too much on this military swift-boat issue—and then went off into a string of this and that and this, like a garbage display in a delicatessen. And that sort of bored the people. So, he came out of there, at that point.

But, as a result of what the youth did, and what I did, in introducing a platform, which the Democratic Party then didn't have! They had no intention of making a platform! They threw something together with some old rotten boards, and called it a "platform." Nobody wanted to stand on it, hmm? So, I gave an actual platform.

But, that wouldn't have worked, except for one thing: A little over 100 young people, in Boston, singing on subways and elsewhere, and occasions, and around the site of the Convention. And the role of these young people singing, at that Convention, created a catalytic effect on the mood of the Convention, so they came out of the Convention with an agreement by most people, or by most leading circles, to work together, around Kerry.

U.S. Needs a Commander-in-Chief

Now, Kerry was not a perfect candidate. As a matter of fact, he was my third choice. Number one was me; number two was Clinton, who wasn't eligible to run; and number three was Kerry! In that order. Not that Clinton is perfect—but, you know, Kerry is not a bad guy. He is qualified for the rank of major or colonel in any military force in the world. But he's not qualified for commander-in-chief. And there's a difference.

And, I've said it before, and I'll say it again, because the illustration is relevant to what we're dealing with here. We don't have a commander-in-chief now, in the United States. We have . . . a monkey on a string, who doesn't know the difference between man and beast. But, we don't have a commander-in-chief.

I'll give you an example of a commander-in-chief and give you an example of an alien commander-in-chief: Take the case of Frederick the Great, of Prussia, who was foolishly caught in a war, which was a trap, which was organized by the British. It was a British effort to take over Europe and create an empire. It was called the Seven Years' War.

But, he's out there fighting, and he's up against all of the armed forces—France, Russia, Austro-Hungary, so forth—



The LYM organizing at the Democratic National Convention in Boston, July 26, 2004.

all of them against him. He's up there, with a territory, which has no natural boundaries for defense. A sort of plantation, stuck there around Berlin. And with an army, a capable army. And, on one occasion, at a battle in a place called Leuthen, he was faced with an Austrian force, under Francis, which was about double his own military force; a well-qualified military force, with a very good plan of action, a classical, Cannae-style, double-flanking operation. And Frederick, who had the capacity of being both the head of the military forces in the field, but also the head of state of Prussia, made a decision at great risk, which everyone would have advised him not to do. But, he did it. And he beat the Austrians twice on the battlefield, by an outflanking operation, on the same day.

You had a similar thing by a man who was qualified to be President, Douglas MacArthur, in Korea, at Inchon: Inchon was a high-risk flanking operation, which would go into the same category as Frederick the Great's operation at Leuthen. But, he acted like a commander-in-chief, who took personal responsibility for the outcome of the war, on his own shoulders. He saw the destiny of his nation in his hands, and he did not shrink from assuming the responsibility of leadership that that required on that occasion. Whereas Truman was a mess—the President—who made a mess of everything.

So therefore, the quality of leadership, which poor Kerry did not have, and does not have, the quality of a true commander-in-chief of a great nation, in a time of great peril, to realize that he can not do anything he chooses. He must choose something, even at great risk, to save the nation. And he couldn't do that.

But, I supported him, nonetheless, on the view that, if he

were elected, to get the monkey out of the White House—getting the monkey off our backs, so to speak—that we could build something, a team, around Kerry, and create the equivalent of a commander-in-chief, by the kind of organization we would build around a new Presidency.

That is still the principle which we must think of, in dealing with this crisis now: Because, on the books, the way things are right now, the United States will not continue to exist for four years, under George Bush. It may not even exist for *one year*, under George Bush. That is reality.

So, the George Bush election, if you say it's a final, settled question, you're saying, "Let's go commit suicide. Let's be the lemmings we're behaving like, and jump off the cliff." Because, if this nation continues under

George Bush's Presidency, *this nation will not continue to exist for the full four years of the term to come.*

And people *who can not face and accept that reality*, are not in political reality. People say, "No! There's got to be a different way! Isn't there some gimmick? Don't tell us this! This is too ultimastic!"

But that is *precisely* the Hamlet problem! That's where Kerry goofed. He didn't have in himself, the necessary quality of leadership, that I have: to take a situation like that, and say, "We're going to win this damned thing—at all risk." He didn't do it. Kennedy was not helpful; Kennedy flopped all over the place on this election campaign. Tried to distract from the economy, when the issue *was* the economy. This entire world economic system *is now finished*. It's dead! It's in its death agony. And nothing can save this system in its present form. Only measures which are modelled upon those of Franklin Roosevelt, in March of 1933, *can save this nation!* And can save humanity, from a New Dark Age.

People who can't see that, who shrink from that, are Hamlets, who, by their own inability to face reality, say, "I can't believe that." Wishful belief—"I can't believe that." Like the foolish people in Ohio, who, for religious reasons voted for Bush: They were idiots! They were fools! Their behavior was inexcusable! Nobody can make an excuse for them: Because they were Hamlets! Little people, who couldn't face reality. Who, when the nation itself is in danger, when a whole civilization is faced with destruction, say, "We gotta stop same-sex marriage." The most infernal danger I ever heard of! I mean, that's a short-term menace—less than one generation! What're you worried about that for?



A Washington for Jesus rally on the Capitol Mall in Washington, April 29, 1988. The religious fundamentalists “don’t believe in immortality. They don’t believe in a Creator. They believe in a magician—outside reality, who’s going to perform magical benefits for them, if they do the right tricks.”

So, what happens? You’re in a period, now, where we have a bunch of cowards, called “American citizens.” They are the overwhelming, great majority. And they will say, “Well, there’s nothing I can do about it. Give me money. My problem is money.” Well, that’s a tough proposition, you know. The U.S. dollar is about to go to about \$2 to the euro—and down. The dollar isn’t worth a dollar any more. About today, a euro is worth \$1.30.

And, when the full impact of the current account deficit, the mortgage-based-securities bubble, the rising, zooming price of raw materials, including petroleum, which is now headed toward \$100 a barrel—that’s the vicinity it can be safely estimated it’s moving toward; when the world is dominated by a rising price of all kinds of raw materials, zooming price, in a great inflationary bubble in raw materials, based on speculation by people bidding to grab control of raw materials, the United States *is finished*, as an economy, in its present form.

The dollar in your pocket, is imminently worth *nothing!* You want to get paid dollars? You need money? Ha-ha!! What a fool you are! What you need is a house, and food, and clothing, and education, and medical care! You don’t need money!

So, *fools* will run into these substitute, these surrogates, “what I need is—.” You know, it’s like the mathematician who married a plastic dummy, because her measurements were nice. Your typical American, today!

Christians Who Aren’t Christians

And the root of all this, is that the people who go to church are the least Christian of them all: Because the characteristic of them, is, *none of them believe in immortality*. They’re concerned about the pleasures and security they get out of mortal

life! And hope, that by praying in some direction to someone they don’t know—who may be Satan, for all they know—that somehow a miracle is going to descend upon them. And they’re going to get these good pleasures, and material satisfactions.

They don’t think about immortality, because they don’t believe in it. Why don’t they believe in immortality? Because they don’t know the difference between man and a beast. And they don’t know what it is, to be human. Because, we all die, don’t we? The first, basic fact, which anyone should know, from experience, from early childhood: We all die. What’s your goal in life? Mortal pleasure? You’re going to die! That ends! All these religious characters who’re concerned about praying for this, and praying for that—praying for the Battle of Armageddon, so they won’t have to pay the rent next month! These so-called Israeli fundamentalist anti-Semites.

No, these so-called Christians, the new Israelis, they believe that “th’ battle of Ahmageddon’s gonna come. Gonna come soon. We fixed it. Geoahge, who talks directly to Gawd ’bout these matters.” Of course, God’s not quite sure who’s on the other end of the telephone—or if anybody’s there at all, or not!

And they assume, that everything will be taken care of for them. But where?! In this life! Or, mebbe they gonna get re-incarnated—without any sensation of pain in between, and live forever. And what they believe is, that the day they conquer the Middle East, and “git ridda those Jews, who don’t convert—we’ll get ridda them, jest like Hitler did!” And this is called the Christian fundamentalist type: They believe in killing Jews, who don’t convert to Christianity! That’s their belief; it’s been the belief with this crowd ever since the 17th Century in Britain, when this particular crowd of Bible-thumpers was brought into being. (Or, misconceived.)

They are racists; mostly racists. Anti-Semite. And they don't wash those sheets they wear at night!

And most Protestant fundamentalists are that. The right-wing Catholics are worse—they simply go directly to mass-killing. Hmm? These are the fundamentalists; these are our crazy fellow citizens, the worst of them.

They don't believe in immortality. They don't believe in a Creator. They believe in a magician, outside reality, who's going to perform magical benefits for them, if they do the right tricks. And they're also Hamlets, who flee from the reality of life, into secondary pursuits, as into pure pleasure, pleasure-seeking.

The person who understands what a human being is, knows we're immortal, because he knows we're not an animal: Knows that we have the power of creativity, to discover and employ the laws of the universe, to mankind's advantage—and to God's advantage—to make the universe a better place, by means of our work, than it was without us.

This transmission of immortality takes the form of ideas: Such as, ideas of principle, which are transmitted from generation to generation, so that people who do good, real good, can die with a smile on their face, not because of pleasure, but simply because of confidence that their life has meant something. It has brought honor to their ancestors and brought benefits to their posterity. And this benefit is chiefly, the transmission of ideas which have been discovered, or products of ideas which have been discovered, to coming generations. As we benefit, today, from the discoveries we re-enact, of the greatest discoverers in physical science, over thousands of years before us. When you sense that your life is brief, as between the bookends of birth and death, but the book goes on, the book you represent goes on, is a benefit and honor to your ancestors and your descendants, you can be happy in being a human being. And you can be a Christian—a real one! Not one of these fake ones, these fundamentalists.

Because you see yourself as caring for your fellow human being. You are here, to do for the dead what they can't do for themselves; they wish they could have. You are here to make your grandchildren possible. You are here to make the planet better—maybe to make the Solar System better! And things beyond that.

When you have that, you have the strength to say, as Jeanne d'Arc did, for example, to accept a mission, even if it means death, because the mission is your identity, not your possession of that fragile thing called "mortal life." And your development as that kind of person, is what's precious to you.

The Principle of Classical Music

Now, that's what we're talking about, for example, in two things—and let's go to music at this point. As has been explained by the youth and others, many times, the *Jesu, meine Freude* [*Jesus, My Joy*] came into existence as a Lutheran hymn, in Germany, under conditions following the great, terrible, Thirty Years' War, the genocidal Thirty Years' War, of that [17th] century.

It was a simple hymn, which Bach used, as he did many other things, as part of the process of creating music, a principle of music. A work in this direction, we can trace back from the ancient Greeks; we can see relics of it, for example, in Vedic poetry, which takes us back about 8,000 or 9,000 years—these principles of musicality. But, the idea of modern polyphony, modern, Classical polyphony, which was sought by people like Leonardo da Vinci, in his largely lost work *De Musica*, which was practiced in the Renaissance—15th-Century Renaissance—in Florence. As in the sculptures on the wall of the Cathedral of Florence, which show Florentine *bel canto* voice training, in practice there. And from looking at the stones themselves, the carvings themselves, you can know what they're singing.

So, this became, a part of what? It's an outgrowth of the greatest characteristic of language, which is called poetry, Classical poetry. It is through Classical poetry, before the extent of writing, that the communication of ideas by peoples over thousands of years was made possible. The natural part of the language—which is taught *against*, in schools today; taught against, by television announcers today—is the art of *irony*. The art of being able to create with a poem, a clear communication of an idea, which did not exist in the vocabulary of the language before then.

Now, this is done by certain rules, which are natural rules of the human mind and body, which we can call "musicality." The accomplishment of Bach, as expressed in the *Jesu, meine Freude*, and other works, was to develop a sense of what's called well-tempered composition, well-tempered polyphony, which brought to the fore a possible perfection of that art of communication. And that is what you see reflected in the transformation of a simple Lutheran hymn, *Jesu, meine Freude*, into a motet, which expresses, in fact, what you heard—expresses all of the potentialities of Classical musical composition and performance—all of it.

There's another aspect to that, which is expressed by the fact that these young people did the presentation under John's direction, here today. From the start, the performance was not perfect, by any means. They started singing, and singing competently, according to rule. But, you know, the idiot thinks that a chorus is a bunch of people, each singing their own part. Now, if you've ever heard that process, it's pretty bad: Because choral music, which is the essence of all competent music, is the singer of one part, hearing his or her voice within the performance of all of the parts. Which means, that there has to be a moderation in pitch, a tuning process, of tuning the individual voices to perform within *hearing the total effect* of the chorus as a whole, as they sing their part; and to adjust their singing of their part in that place, according to the effect of that upon the whole.

Jean-Sebastien [Tremblay], who led a pedagogical at the recent conference [the Labor Day conference of the Schiller Institute], showed, in the case of this "Trotz" section of *Jesu, meine Freude*, that you have a dissonance buried in there: The dissonance is there, but resolved by Bach in the performance.



Sculpture by Luca Della Robbia in the Cathedral of Florence.

And the most powerful aspect, the pivotal aspect of the entire motet, is that pivot, where Bach introduces a dissonance, but resolves it at the same time, so that when you hear the performance, you don't hear the dissonance. But, if you don't know the dissonance is there, you don't understand the performance.

So, John has done what I asked him to do—and he was willing to do it and happy to do it—was to go a deeper level. And what we did, is we concentrated on a group of people who had been a core of the singers in the Boston Convention operations. And thus, to try to perfect the process of doing the motet by going into these kinds of problems, these kinds of deeper problems; and getting a consciousness, through a kind of program which does require about two hours a day of daily training, of daily reliving of the process, to come to a perfection of the composition.

The Negro Spiritual

Let's take another example of this: You have the case of the Negro Spiritual, which is an integral part of American

culture. Without the Negro Spiritual, and understanding it, you don't know anything about the United States. Now, what came along, was, Antonin Dvořák, a great composer, came to the United States, after having worked on folk music in the footsteps of Johannes Brahms in Europe. And he came into the United States. And he was looking for what he would call a basis for study of possible American folk music *in situ*. And he picked two areas to look at: some of the music of the American Indian, the folk music of the American Indian; and the folk songs of the descendants of American slaves. And out of this, together with an expert in the subject, Harry Burleigh, Dvořák and Burleigh, crafted the American Negro Spiritual.

Now, this is not simply an arbitrary art form. This is a form of song, which was condemned by the Grand Inquisitor of Spain, to become property. And slavery in the Western Hemisphere came from Spain and Portugal, under the influence of this fascist gang, headed by the Grand Inquisitor of Spain, of that century. So, we brought into the Americas, people who were hunted down and herded, like wild animals, in Africa. The strong adult men were slaughtered; the old women were slaughtered; the young women and children were put on boats and hauled into the Americas, principally, into the new colonies—where they became *property*. Just like wild animals, who've been rounded up, herded, selected, and so forth, and turned into property.

But, they weren't property. They were treated as property, but they were human beings. And human beings have within them the quality of a human being. By calling them "property," you can not make them un-human beings! So, the human beings developed a means of culture, including that of slaves in the field, out of which came a distillation of exposure to the Bible, largely by oral tradition, and ideas which existed among the slaves, who came out of slavery, remember—only something like 140-odd years ago!—that, in my time, we knew people who had been slaves, who were still living. Many people are descendants of slaves, two or three generations, today, in the United States.

You have a similar thing, as I've emphasized, from Mexico: The same Spaniards, who classified the African as "animals," classified the native, indigenous population of Mexico as "animals," or "semi-animals," with touches of humanity, and said, therefore, they had wild passions and they had to be treated as if they were animals and herded as peons. We have, in the Americas today, in Mexico and in the United States, the right-wing tradition of the Spanish, who classified the Mexican indigenous population as semi-animals.

So, we have, in the United States today, a legacy of a disregard for the equality of man which distinguishes man from the beast. We have a revolt against that in the United States, which was passed down to people like Burleigh, and into the work and studies of Dvořák, called the Negro Spiritual. And it works!

It works, because, just as Bach took *Jesu, meine Freude*, a hymn reflecting what had happened to Europe, under the

Habsburg influence, of the *slaughter* of the Thirty Years' War, and the freedom from that slaughter, expressed in joy, as this simple Lutheran hymn, is now transformed by Bach, in the same way, that Burleigh and Dvořák looked at the Negro Spiritual and some of the Native Indian music: Is to realize, that buried within this music is an expression of the aspiration of humanity, which is a part of our culture. And thus, all over the world, wherever the Classical form of Negro Spiritual—that of Burleigh, or typified by Roland Hayes and Marian Anderson and so forth—wherever that is performed, and performed competently, it reaches people! Because something from inside the slave, which is human, asserts itself in its aspiration, in a way which is resonant with us today.

And that's the significance of this Bach. The taking, through music, through the weapon of music, through the art of music, and taking that which is a most intimate expression of ideas, which is the musical expression of ideas, the musical choral expression of ideas, and bringing that into modern society, to establish our viable links to the generations that have gone before us, *and to give us a sense of immortality!* To give us a sense of the immortality of the slave! The immortality of the peon, subjected to fascist conditions by the Spanish monarchy, and that sort of thing to this day.

Now, this involves a process. Great artists, who had the collaboration of Burleigh and Dvořák, on the question of the Negro Spiritual, the systematizing of Burleigh's work by the singer Roland Hayes, as by Marian Anderson and others, is a treasure which is transmitted from the past to the present. Just as Bach picks up from the miseries of Europe, as expressed by the Thirty Years' War, and takes something from that, and uses that to present a better way of transmitting these ideas than before.

Now, this also happened here: It happened, because the young people, who were in Boston, who remained in this part of the program, particularly the *Jesu, meine Freude* featured program, also have undergone steps of improvement, in going more deeply, into the deeper implications of this particular motet and how it has to be performed, what you have to take into account, what Bach took into account.

You have the same thing in great music, generally. You have the case of a great conductor, Wilhelm Furtwängler. Wilhelm Furtwängler was the one who really taught me the inner principles of music—just by hearing his recorded performance, of all things, a Tchaikovsky symphony, sitting overseas in India in January of 1946, after the end of the war—and I *heard* something coming out of that recording, which was amazing. And then, I understood it. It was what he referred to, as “performing between the notes.”

And that's the secret here, already. The secret of the Bach motet is, “performing between the notes.” And, John had, I think, some great fun in helping people see more clearly what it means, “singing between the notes,” in order to get the connection of the whole composition to each part within it, and how the parts relate to this whole idea.

This is the social process. This is what society really should be like: Is, *to look at ourselves, in this way;* to look at ourselves, as an immortal kind of creature, which is born in the flesh, and dies in the flesh, but participates in immortality, between those bookends and beyond. To reach out to generations like those of slaves and others, before us, and to hear their voices singing to us; when we sense that they are immortal, because they left us something, which lives in us, today. And that we do not fully understand these gifts, when they are first presented to us. And part of our development, is to relive those gifts. And, as these young people did with the chorus, is to work deeper and deeper, into an understanding of nuances, which are not something that we added to it, precisely. In the case of this work, Bach already intended it. When people are learning to perform the thing better and better, today, they are realizing what Bach already intended. When Furtwängler made great conducting of Beethoven of exceptional quality, he was doing what Beethoven intended.

So, this relationship of development in the individual, development in the composer, development in the audience, development in those who come after us, is an expression of that immortality.

The same thing is true in physical science: We discover things which we can not see with the senses, but which are the most powerful forces in the universe. No one has ever tasted gravity, or chewed it. I've never seen it—but it's a very powerful principle. We can describe it. We can master its functions. We can apply it. But, you can't see it with the senses. True ideas can not be seen with the senses: They lie between the cracks. They lie in those discoveries of principle which no animal can make. They lie in the transmission of the experience of discovering principles, from one generation to another. *And that is precisely what this society lacks.*

Man Is Not a Beast

What's the problem? The historic problem of mankind, is typified by that ultimate bastard: Zeus, of Olympus—merely typified, because there were bastards like him before then. And on top of that, he never existed, though a Zeus did exist. But, the Zeus that we know, as the Greek gods—they were whores! They were degenerates! They were evil! There were no good Greek gods. The only Greek god that was any good, was one that was imported from Egypt: Athena. And she was an Egyptian goddess, not a Greek one. And she came to try to civilize those bums.

But, the condition of mankind, as you find with the Zeus cult, is that people must not be allowed to discover the principle of fire. Prometheus must be tortured, because he gave the people the principle of fire.

The basis of modern society, to this day, has been to keep people largely as animals: That is, to deny them that which distinguishes the human being from the beast. The ability to discover those universal principles such as gravitation, and other universal principles, on which man's mastery of the

universe depends. The slave-masters, the oligarchs, like the oligarchy of Olympus, in the case of ancient Greece—which was the tragedy of Greece; there were no good gods in Greece!—was to keep people as cattle. That’s the issue of the great drama, by Aeschylus, the Prometheus trilogy: to keep people as animals. How do you keep people as animals? By denying the fact that they have creative powers; that they have creative minds; they can discover universal principles. So today, they teach you mathematics, how? To make sure you never discover a principle. You’re given, for example in geometry, certain principles called “definitions, axioms, and postulates.” You’re supposed to interpret the universe and experience in science by that. It’s a fraud! Euclidean geometry is a fraud! It’s a shackle on the mind of slaves, who are not permitted to think.

And the power of the human mind to make original discoveries; the right of the individual mind to be developed, with the power to make discoveries; from it, through the processes like a Socratic dialogue to make discoveries, *is* the nature of man. Scientific progress, and cultural progress, are the nature of man. The nature of man is to reflect upon mankind, to reflect upon our past; to reflect upon our origins, from generation to generation; and to take responsibility for the direction we give, for the development of man for time to come.

What do we have now? We have the “free trade” system. Free trade in slaves. We have predators, called bankers, or financiers who own bankers; who own political parties, who control them; and you are told, to behave yourself, and you might get a cookie passed out to you. You’re told there are too many of you, as Henry Kissinger did, in 1975, in National Security Study Memorandum 200: “There are too many people on this planet! They’re eating up our raw materials. They belong to us; the raw materials of Africa *belong to us!* The Africans are eating them—we must stop that! We must reduce the African population. We must prevent them from developing technology, because they’ll use the raw materials more freely!”

The world today is run by a physiocratic tyranny, of gambling and control of raw materials. The United States, the British, the western and central Europeans, Russia, control raw materials of the world, or most of them. China is the biggest bidder for raw materials in the world. We have a big “who’s gonna eat whom?” system on this planet, now ongoing.

The idea that human beings have an intrinsic right, that human beings are sacred; that the quality of development of ideas is sacred; the power of communication across generations though aid of art and science is sacred: *They don’t think that way!*

And when you put a certified mental case, an idiot in the White House—and you try to do it a second time!—you’re not human. You can’t be human and vote for George Bush. It’s sort of like tearing up your citizenship in the human race.

How We Get Out of This Crisis

All right, now, the problem is this. Therefore, the remedy: I’ve stated the tragedy. I’ve indicated some of the beauties. Now, let’s talk about the remedy, which is where we go from here. You are going to be exposed—see, you are the remedy. You, out there, are the remedy. Your development is the remedy. Your freeing yourselves of the shackles of illusion, is the remedy. Your giving up belief in money, is the remedy. You don’t have to believe in money: We make it. It’s our slave. We should not be the slaves of money! Our sovereign government should make the money, organize it, teach it to behave properly. The money system itself is a fraud.

All right, what do we have to do? Over the past period, we’ve gone through Hell, and I’ve documented a good deal of this. We went to Hell—I knew it. I knew it, the day Roosevelt died. I was then in India, in a military camp in India, on my way to Burma. And some GIs came to me, stealthily, and said they wanted to talk to me, that night. So, we designated a place to meet, and went off to talk. I said, “What do you want?” They asked me, “What do you think the death of Franklin Roosevelt means to us?” And, I was taken, in a sense, by surprise, because I’d had the question in my own mind, in a sense. So I just gave a quick answer: I said, “I’m afraid, that a great man is being replaced by a very little one. And I’m afraid for the world.”

And by the time I got back from service abroad, in the spring of 1946, I found that the country I had left, to go abroad under Roosevelt, had been changed into a nightmare under Truman, *this fascist pig*. And I say it advisedly, without exaggeration.

What happened was, that Truman was forced as a vice Presidential choice, upon Franklin Roosevelt, with the knowledge that Franklin Roosevelt was very ill. That’s the summer of 1944. It was forced by the financial interests, the banking interests, the international banking interests of London and New York. And then Roosevelt died. And Truman became a stooge for the Averell Harriman, whose bank had written the order refunding Hitler’s party to make Hitler the dictator of Germany; and Harriman was a Nazi. And he was a controller of the President of the United States, who was a cheap, stupid fool. Just a thug; a Ku Klux Klan type.

And what happened is, this crowd, under people like Allen Dulles, brought the hard core of the Nazi SS system into the institutions of Western Europe and the Americas, to the degree, that the SS General Wolf, the German commander of the SS in Italy, was personally conducted by Allen Dulles, into becoming a key part of the Gladio secret organization in Italy, which later assassinated, in the 1970s, [former Italian Prime Minister] Aldo Moro, who had been fingered for assassination by Henry Kissinger, right here, in Washington, D.C.—to his face. And I have an eyewitness to that.

This became the birth of what was called the right wing in the United States, or the utopian wing. The nuclear warriors. This is what’s running the United States today: Is a

group of financiers, who are the same network of financiers, from Europe and the United States, who were behind Hitler's rise to power in the 1920s and early 1930s; who later turned against him, only because he was German—if he'd been British, they'd have been all for him. And we got Britain to fight a war against Hitler, for that reason. But, once Roosevelt was dead, the right wing began a struggle to take over this country and the world: The British and American right wing; the Anglo-Dutch liberals, who are liberal on Sunday, and fascist on Monday.

The problem we have with Bush today, is not Bush as such. Bush is a tool. He's a little animal. He's not really fully human—I mean, he's got mental problems which disqualify him, I mean, for voting rights even. He's controlled by Cheney, who is a sociopath—who is not really the controller—who is controlled by people like George Shultz, who works for a syndicate of bankers. And the whole crowd is this same bunch of financial institutions which were behind the whole Nazi operation in Europe, back in the 1920s and 1930s, into the 1940s.

That is what we're faced with today! People believe in free trade, which is these people's idea.

Bring Back the Approach of Lincoln and FDR

And, the problem is, therefore, not so much with the Democratic Party leadership, except the Democratic Party leadership *has capitulated*, with its upper 20% idea, of sticking with the upper 20% of income brackets in the United States; that's what the problem was. And that's been particularly the case since Brzezinski took over the Carter Administration. Since that time.

So, what we were doing, this past year, in the course of this year, we were fighting to try to get the Democratic Party to become, again, the party of Franklin Roosevelt, *rescuing it from what Truman had done to it* as the beginning! It took about two decades to do that, because, we who had returned from war, even though many of us capitulated to Truman and what he represented, we voted for Eisenhower instead; we got that fascist Truman out of there. But then, Eisenhower went out of office; Kennedy was killed, and the right wing took over.

So, the problem we have, is to go back, go back in our history: To go back to Presidents like Roosevelt—and Lincoln before him, in particular, who is the great, heroic revolutionary, who saved the United States, enabling it to become a great power, among nations. We have to go back to that.

But, the way we go back to that, is by understanding what it is to be a citizen. Now, the way I'm going to approach that, the way I am approaching that, is a change in the way in which economic facts are reported. We're now in the greatest depression in modern civilization's history. This is much worse, now, already—you're just waiting for the other shoe to drop—but it's worse now than it was in the 1930s, already. The full effects have not yet hit you. People are living on

borrowed money; and when somebody tries to collect on the borrowed money, you're going to find out you're hopelessly bankrupt—you have nothing, that money is worthless.

So therefore, we're at a point, where the state has to come back in, as it did under Roosevelt, only more, as I've laid it out. We have to force the government of the United States to act as Roosevelt would have done: That is, to declare bankruptcy of the international monetary-financial system. And to put the banking system, including the Federal Reserve System, into government receivership, to force the doors of the banks, where necessary, to keep open; to force the continuation of essential features of life; to prevent people from being thrown out of the homes that they're going to be thrown out of *en masse*, on the day that the real-estate bubble pops! And real-estate values drop to one-half, or less, of their present value.

Anybody who's living in a house mortgaged for \$400 to \$500,000 is bankrupt. They have a hopeless case. That thing is going down much lower—it's highly inflated! It's over! The game is over! The party is finished!

Banks are about to close up! Savings are about to go! The money you think you have has vanished tomorrow! It's on the road, it's on the way, right now! Not next year, not four years from now, but right now! And anybody on the inside in Europe and the United States knows that. Only people who are not on the inside, don't know it.

So therefore, you need a government which says, "This is a government based on the General Welfare principle." The Federal government steps in, and with the power of government, with the constitutional power of government, puts things right, by saying: We put everything financial into bankruptcy reorganization; we use the power of credit, which is unique to our Constitution, to generate large masses of credit, for large-scale infrastructure; to generate the employment of 10 million more people, in useful ways, as in infrastructure, and promote other things. We bring the states back into balance, so that the income earned within the state, is enough to maintain the balance of accounts within the state. We do these kinds of things.

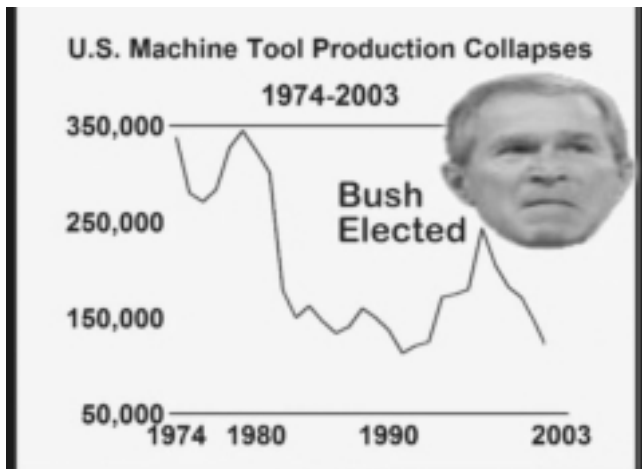
Animations To Understand Economics

Now, what I have to do, in this process, is to get Americans to understand what economics *is*. And, I don't propose to go out and burn the economics professors alive. Something more moderate would be sufficient. I do propose to replace them. And what I'm going to do, is, I'm doing it already: As you've seen in some cases with examples, and we'll get a few in here.

Let's just take some examples of this (**Figure 1**). Some of you've seen this before, but I'll go through this again, because it makes the point. It's just a simple illustration up to the year 2003. . . . [LaRouche shows a series of animations on water infrastructure, and the collapse of industry. See **Figures 2-6** for "snapshot" views of the animations.]

You would think they were brainwashed and duped. Of

FIGURE 1



course they were! The Democrats were also duped, but that's a different story.

All right. But look at the other side, just to get the picture of it (Figure 7). Remember, manufacturing has collapsed; agriculture has collapsed in the state of Ohio. Obviously, the Bush voters are overpaid hotel maids and restaurant workers. This is the thing to focus on, this particular curve, for reasons I shall indicate.

Now, what we're going to do is this—what I'm doing now. We have a program of education in economics, which will be largely on the Internet, for an obvious reason, but there will be other media used as well. Be it the Internet, or reproductions of things that can be projected on projectors in rooms, for example: To demonstrate the nature of a principle in economics.

Now, most people who teach economics don't know any thing about principle. They think it's a complement of interest. But, they don't know about principle, as a physical principle, something that makes something happen. And, what we're going to do is the following: Let's just take an example of this, let's take Mars in 2000 and 2003, and we'll follow that with the retrograde observed movement of Mars (Figure 8). What you're seeing here, is what you actually will see in the sky, as lapsed-time photography of the observation of the planet Mars. This is now the year 2000; this is from 2003, June-July. What you're seeing now, is the so-called retrograde motion: that, at a certain point in observing things in the sky, it appears that Mars turns and loops on itself backward, at a certain point in the cycle.

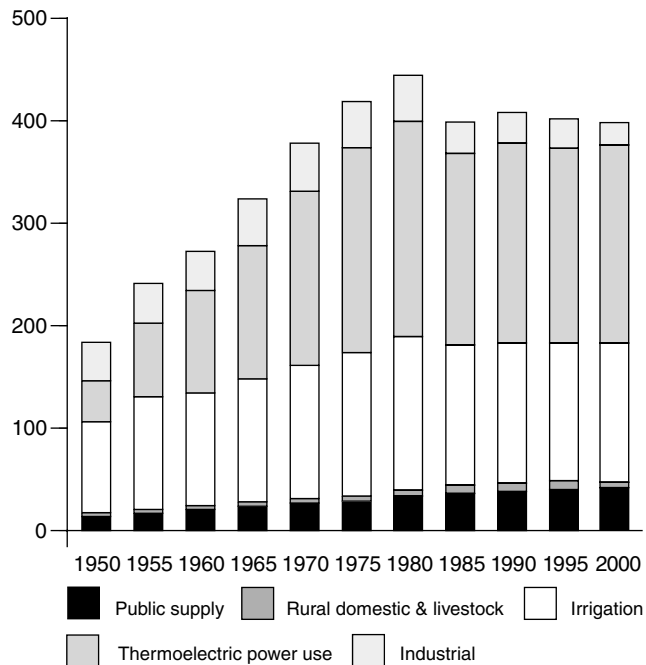
Let's take another one. What this is, is just a diagrammatic picture (Figure 9), and it's actually to scale, of actual motion scale, of the relationship between the asteroid Ceres, whose orbit was discovered by Gauss, with respect to the Earth orbit. You see the red one is the Ceres, and the blue one is the Earth.

Now, this is an example of an animation. It's an actual animation; it shows in a short period of time—as in lapsed-

FIGURE 2

U.S. Water Usage, Total and by Sector, 1950-2000

(Billions of Gallons Per Day)



Source: U.S. Geologic Survey.

time biological photography. Many of you have seen that. One takes a series of shots of a plant growing, such as a weed, or another plant; and then reduces the time-scale of that to a short period of time, so that the development of several weeks or months, may be collapsed into a few minutes of viewing it. And suddenly, you see the plant which you thought was loosely waving around, is actually going through definite motions in a very deliberate way. You can see very simply what the difference is between a weed, and another kind of plant, in this way.

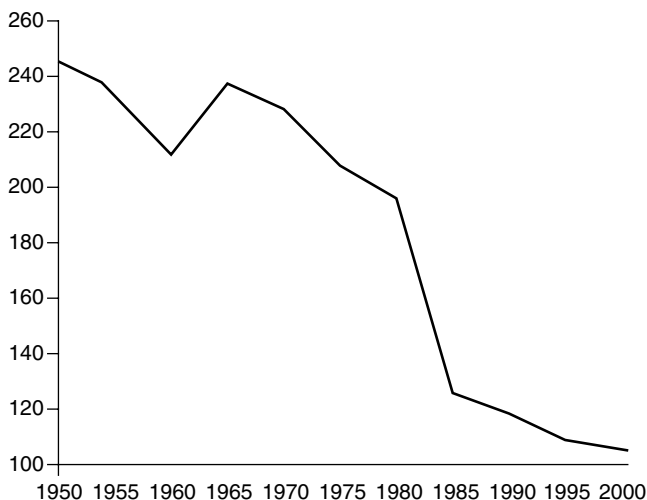
So, this is the principle of animations: Is to take what is happening, or will happen, in an economy, over a period of years, or months at least, and to accelerate that into a lapsed-time picture of the actual changes occurring over that larger period of time, in order to get the human mind to understand what a principle is, in economics. And we will be doing that, as the basic educational program.

Now, we tried that in Cleveland, Ohio, for example, with an audience there, just with some of the Ohio figures, and it *clicked* for them, immediately—exactly what's wrong. They saw their state, going down in a lawful process! They saw the state being transformed from one of the richest industrial states in the United States, over a period of about 10-15 years, into a rust-bucket, based on cheap hotel maids' jobs and res-

FIGURE 3

U.S. Per-Capita Industrial Water Use, 1950-2000

(Gallons Per Day)

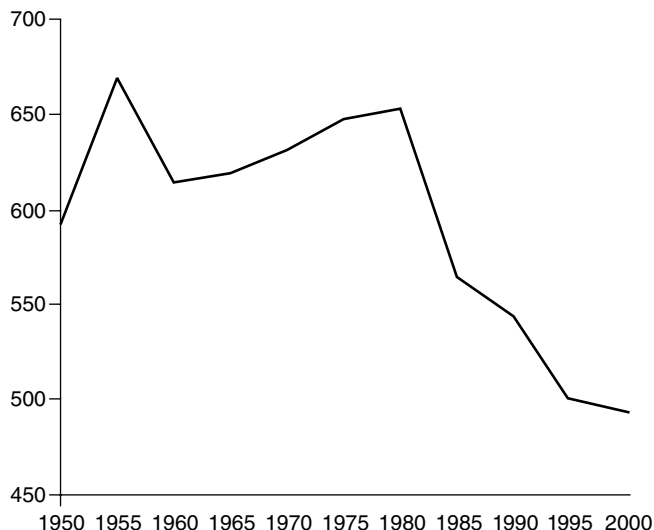


Source: U.S. Geologic Survey.

FIGURE 4

U.S. Per-Capita Irrigation Water Use, 1950-2000

(Gallons Per Day)



Source: U.S. Geologic Survey.

restaurant jobs. And they saw it! And they were shocked by it.

So, to convey the idea, we have to get away from so-called statistical charts, which really are just confusing, and often are wrong. That is, they may be accurate as to data, but they're wrong in the impression they leave, as to what they're depicting. We have to show change. We have to show complexes of change: for example, capital factors. The typical idiot today, in economy, the economist, the management of a plant, they don't *know* anything about capital factors. They don't know how an economy actually works! They know how to steal—Enron methods. They do not know how an economy works.

For example: To build, as Perry [Kentucky State Rep. Perry Clark] will remember, to rebuild, to maintain, a lock system on the Ohio River, involves an approximately 40-year life-cycle of that lock. That means, that what we have not maintained, around the country, in systems like that, locks and dams, power systems, and things like that—what we have not repaired, or replaced, during the past 40 years, is now collapsing. The power industry, the water production, all of the essential infrastructure of the nation, which has not been renewed by capital formation, in the past 30 to 40 years, is now becoming a junk pile. Transportation systems, all kinds of municipal systems. We have water systems 100 years old, are now rotting away—municipal water systems. Similar kinds of things.

Rebuilding the Economy

So therefore, for the past period, the past 40 years, when we were transformed from a producer society into an import-

ing society, a bread-and-circuses society at home, importing our labor from cheap labor around the world, and shutting down employment and production here, we have destroyed the infrastructure on which a successful economy has depended.

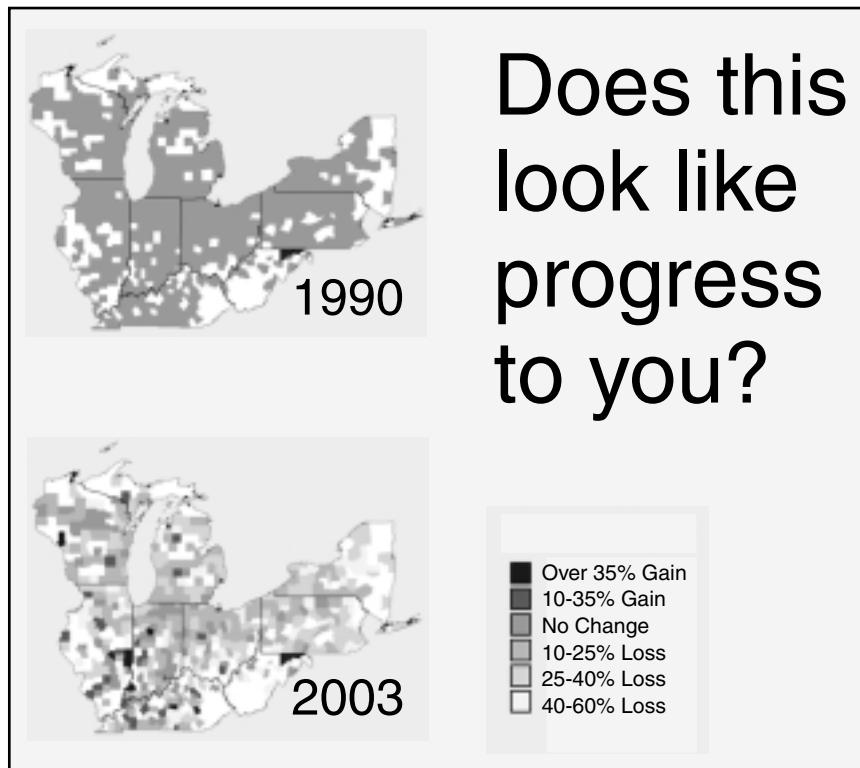
We are now at the point, that the world, as a result of the past 40 years doctrine in economics, especially since 1971-72, since the change in the monetary system, *the world is now worse off*, physically, especially the Americas and Europe, is worse off, than it was in the 1920s or under Hoover. It's worse. We have a bigger job to do today, to organize a recovery in the United States and Europe, than we had, actually, in the United States in 1933, or in Europe in the post-war period.

The most conspicuous part of this is the loss of basic economic infrastructure: mass transportation; municipal systems, that is the welfare systems of cities; the organization and structure of cities; we have allowed the cities to be destroyed. We've turned cities from engines of production and progress, into high-priced residences for people who really can't afford

THE ANIMATIONS in this section can be viewed at **www.larouchepac.com** where Mr. LaRouche's speech is posted.

FIGURE 5

Midwest Counties: Rate of Gain or Loss of Industrial Jobs, 1990-2003



Source: EIRNS.

to live there. And we've driven the people out of the cities—we drive them out, as we're doing in Washington, D.C., to build a stadium here, after shutting down D.C. General Hospital. We're doing that! We're destroying the cities.

We destroyed New York City! To the degree that New York City is gentrified, which is a process which has been going on since 1945, the post-war period, instead of rebuilding the city as a functioning city, they went to outsourcing; they went to suburban development.

So, now we have, where you used to walk to work, or take a short trip to work, and you had several places of employment available to you, you now commute; and you commute an hour or an hour and a half, or longer. We've turned superhighways around cities into parking lots at rush hour—and sometimes it's even worse.

So, we have destroyed the city: It is not a machinery for life. It is not a place where you walk to your school. It is not a place where you go to the stores, where you select what you want. It is now a nightmare! A nightmare of boutiques which are really pretty worthless, and vast shopping malls, from which we buy junk, imported from virtual slave labor overseas, while we shut down employment in our own country.

We have to reverse that process.

That means, we must educate the U.S. population, in the ABCs of *physical* economy. Forget monetary economy. What counts is the physical effect: Do you have a job? What conditions of life do you have, as payment for that job? What are the conditions of life for your family? What're the conditions in the community? What is the rate of progress in conditions of life?

And how do we organize the money system, under a system of regulation of the type we had under Roosevelt, and in the immediate post-war period; how do we organize the monetary system and financial system, through regulation, to make sure that the money system functions in a way that corresponds to the *physical intention* of the nation? And of its laws?

We don't have it any more. You see, we're being destroyed.

Now therefore, by aid of this method of animations, which is largely computerized animations, we are going to produce and flood the market, so to speak, with an educational program, in the ABCs of real economy, based on animations. To re-educate the population, rapidly, by these kinds of visual aids, in what the principles of economics are,

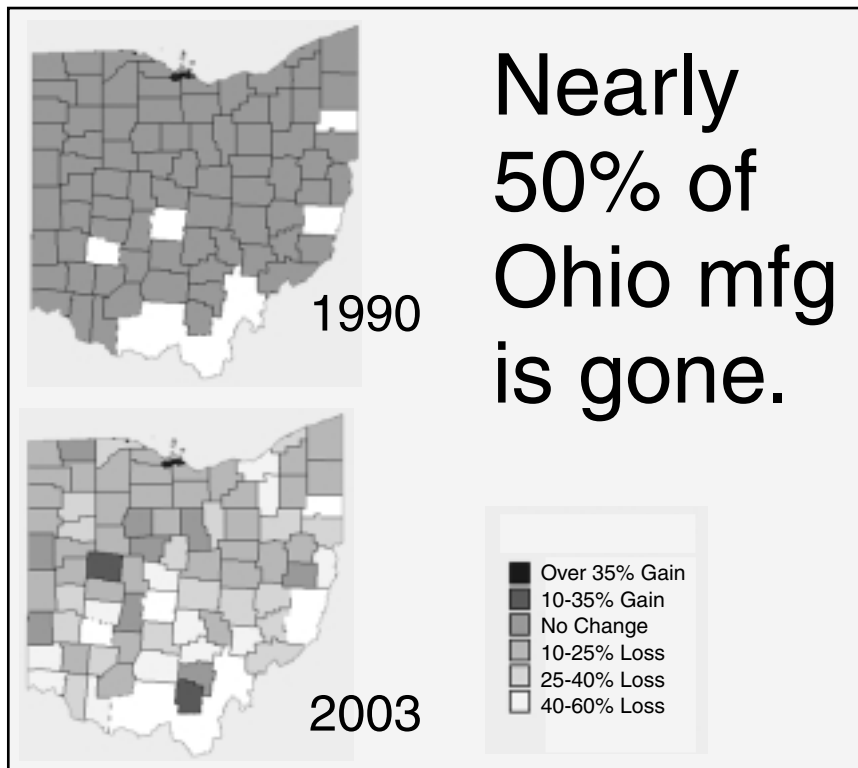
what the significance of various kinds of legislation would be, and that sort of thing. We are going to—particularly from my standpoint—we are going to take the PAC that we now have, which will be a key element in the Democratic Party as a whole, by fact—by merely fact—and the fact of our connections and so forth, involved in the effort to elect Kerry: We'll be part of the Democratic Party process.

We will be a catalyst in reorganizing the Democratic Party, for the fact that Bush is going to fail. The war in Iraq is lost. It's finished. The financial system, of the world, is collapsing. It's finished. There'll be a general financial collapse, worldwide, beyond anything that most of you in this room could even begin to imagine—and *it will come on fast*. That, everything you think is fixed, that is in the works, that is pre-programmed, is going to go.

And at that point, the only chance we have, if Bush is confirmed by the Electoral College—and there are some reasons to suspect that he should *not* be confirmed: The kinds of fraud which were perpetrated by the Republicans alone in this election, were sufficient to send these guys to jail, if not to unelect them. For example: voter suppression—voter suppression! That's tyranny! That's dictatorship. And there was

FIGURE 6

Ohio Counties: Rate of Gain or Loss of Industrial Jobs, 1990-2003



Source: EIRNS.

a lot of it. There was fraud of every kind, turning up daily. We have some people in the Democratic Party we work with closely, who are looking at particularly that thing. And what is pouring in, in terms of evidence, day by day, *is the evidence of a massive fraud by the Republican Party*, which amounts to the thing—the thing is practically a criminal conspiracy, not a party!

And, not all Republicans are Bush-leaguers. Many Republicans are actually human. We will probably trade some of them, for the non-human Democrats. To simplify people's understanding of who's who!

So therefore, what we have to count on, in this situation: We have to count on the United States as an institution. Because I can tell you, from no other part of the world, is this change that has to be made going to be made! Other parts of the world will assist it, will be happy to see it happen, but they won't make it happen. We have to make it happen here.

The way we can make it, within our institutions, is the way we got rid of Nixon: in the Congress. And this means, Republicans and others of conscience, in the Congress, who have two things made clear to them: I find in history, scandal is not the way to orchestrate politics. Sometimes you have to

report things that are scandalous. But, that does not solve your problem. What solves your problem, is presenting solutions. And the obvious solution, under our system today, lies with the members of the Federal Congress.

Now, we had an effort to prevent Ashcroft from being confirmed, in January of 2001. Many Democrats, including from the Congressional Black Caucus, made the effort to have a Senator endorse the challenging of the appointment of Ashcroft. *Not a single Democratic Senator would stand up and support those members of the House of Representatives*, who, one after the other, submitted this motion. That's our starting point: We want Democrats, to be willing to stand up, in such a way, that their potential Republican partners, who, out of patriotism and disgust, will act jointly with Democrats to bring this tyranny to an end, to save this nation.

We must *educate* people now. We must move, and organize, now, between now and the inauguration proceedings, to ensure that we have a bipartisan assembly of men and women of conscience who are prepared to move in the Congress on the day that happens, to make sure that the worst does not happen. *It, at this point, is the only visible*

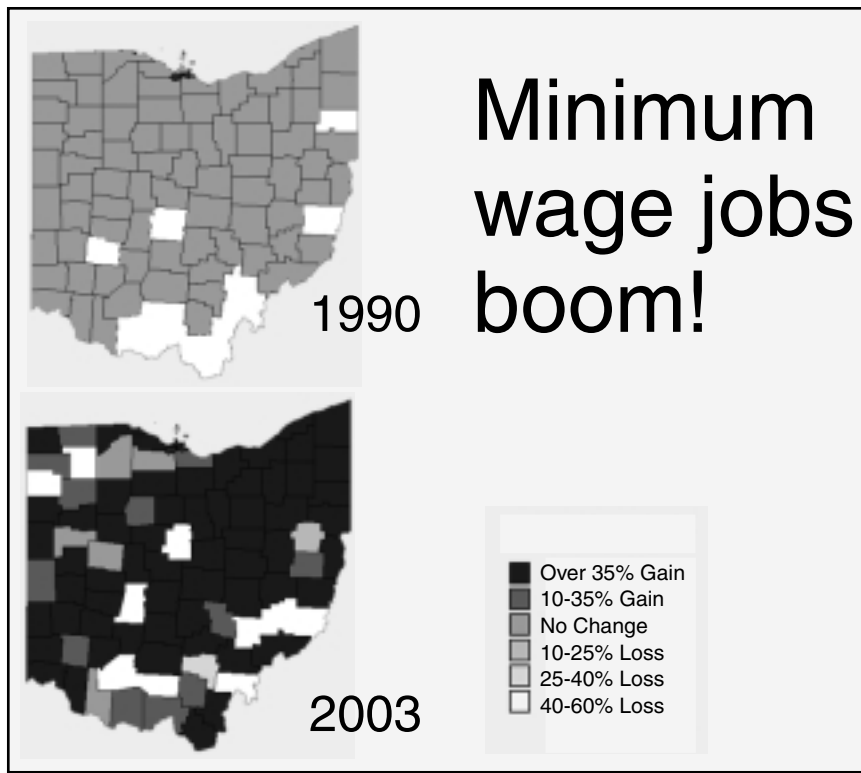
chance for the survival of the United States.

An essential part of our job, and of my job in particular, is to make clear to people that we *do* have policy alternatives to an onrushing, great world depression. *There are things we can do.* Because, people will be discouraged; if they do not believe there are alternatives to a depression, they'll try to adapt to it, rather than change it, or prevent it. We have to convince people, who are intelligent, who are influential in their communities, that *there are positive economic policy solutions for our problems.*

We also have to do something else, morally, which goes back to where I began here this afternoon: to Bach. We have to get at the spiritual side of the people. The spiritual side as typified by this work of Bach, and what it involves; the spiritual side as typified by the history of the Negro Spiritual, in the 20th Century, under the impact of Burleigh and Dvořák and so forth. We have to go back to these roots, which emphasize that *people are human*; that people have an essential immortality; that immortality lies in those ideas, which respond to the aspirations of those who went before us; the ideas which we give for the security of those who come after us. That we are not people of physical pleasure. We are people

FIGURE 7

Ohio Counties: Hotel and Restaurant Jobs, 1990-2003



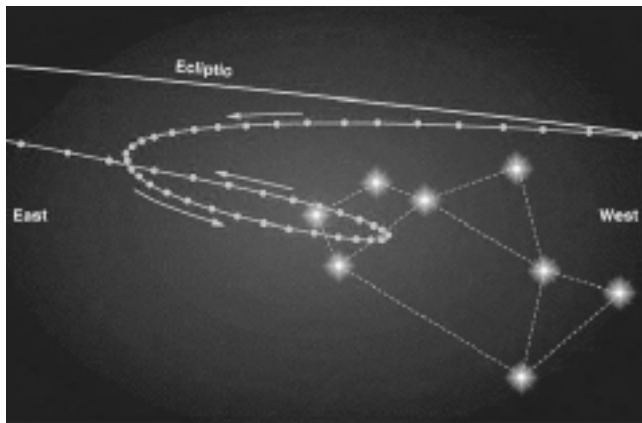
Source: EIRNS.

of more pain than pleasure—at least as you go through the course of life, or the full span. We are people, whose pleasure lies largely in our sense of identity: the sense of identity, which causes a man who’s dying to smile from his death-bed, knowing that his run has been a good one.

We have to give people the sense, that their run in life can be a good one. That’s the great moral power! Not the power of the disoriented evangelicals; above all, not the power of these nutty, Satanic ultras.

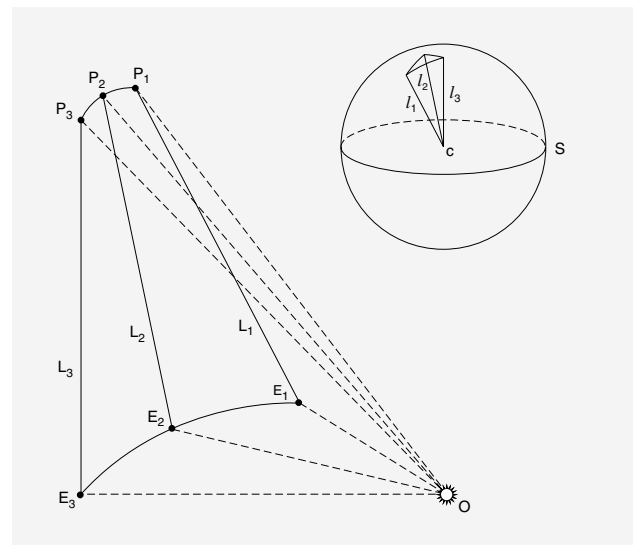
We have to put the positive side, we have to bring the spiritual side forward, in the *real* sense, not this fake, tent show, snake-oil sense that we get from these fundamentalists. But, the real sense: That man is a creature made in the image of the Creator! And that man must be *respected* as that; man must be developed as that. Man must have regard for other human beings based on that. Nations must cooperate on that ba-

FIGURE 8



The puzzle of the “retrograde,” or looping, orbit of Mars puzzled astronomers for centuries, and was finally solved by Johannes Kepler. “That is one of the great phenomena that you delight in showing students,” said LaRouche, “when you take them out to introduce them to astronomy.”

FIGURE 9



Gauss' spherical mapping of the problem of finding the orbit of the new object (the asteroid Ceres) from several closely-spaced observations of the object (P), positions of the Earth at those times (E) on its orbit around the Sun (O). Gauss transferred the directions of the lines L to an imaginary sphere S, and transferred all other directions in the problem to the reference sphere. For an animation of this problem, see this article's posting on www.larouchepub.com.

sis. Cultures must be developed on that basis.

It's the spiritual pleasure, as of the child, who makes an original discovery for the first time in his own life—that kind of pleasure. To discover, “Hey Mommy! I'm human! I know what it is to be human!” No, that is one of the greatest experiences—it happened to me; it happened to others. The greatest experiences of life: to re-enact an original discovery you know is valid, and realize no monkey could do it. And you say, “Hey, Mommy, I'm human!”

Thank you.

Dialogue With LaRouche

Following are two excerpts from the discussion following Mr. LaRouche's speech.

Dealing With Bankrupt Utilities

State Rep. Perry Clark, Democrat of Kentucky: Lyn, good to be with you. Always a pleasure and a thrill to listen to you tell the truth to the American people, I so enjoy that. It's something you don't get much. Let me say one thing about a positive message. These are wonderful, these animations that you have, and the tracking of it was absolutely fabulous. But I think at some point, for the selling point, it would be good to drop back to some of the principles of Franklin Roosevelt and Henry Clay from Kentucky, and show what happened when they put these monetary and fiscal policies into place. And then you would have a graph of the opposite animations. You will have an increase, and you will see what the infrastructure development in the Franklin Roosevelt projects did to the country, did to the nation, did to the working-class people in the nation. So I think maybe we need to do our animations on the positive side also, and not just on the negative side, because you really do—not just you, we collectively, really have the answers and they have been done before.

Another thing, too: With the deregulation, the maniacal deregulation that is going on for the past several years, especially in the utility industries, and the massive rape of profits that was going on through that, and taking all the people's money and so on, what is the state of the utilities in the nation currently? Was it last year, or the year before, that you had the big blackout on the Northeast quadrant, basically because of deferred maintenance where the bottom line was? So, I just would like to know where we are on our electrical grid, where we are on our utilities, and what kind of maintenance we need to catch up on those, to get us where we need to be.

LaRouche: What we have programmed, we have purchased packages which will enable us to put together, as rapidly as we can do it, the economic history of the United States along these lines, from about 1926 to the present. It's a matter of assembling the data which exists and putting it in this format, as a baseline. And the Roosevelt period, of course, is

part of that. But the reason we picked 1926: It was the high point of the expansion of the railroad development in the United States, which began the process of takedown—that is, the 1925 farm crisis, the end of the railroad building in 1926, was the beginning of the takedown of the U.S. economy, leading into what Roosevelt faced. So we picked '26 to the present, in order to get a fair starting point, a running start, on the economic history, of the ups and downs of U.S. economy over the past period. And the Roosevelt period is a key part of this.

The problem is that we have a massive job to do, and the point is to, at all these stages, build the ground base for the animations, and then do the animations, the lapsed-time pedagogies on these kinds of aspects.

On the question of utilities, the basic problem is, you have two things. First of all, the 1971-72 change in U.S. international monetary policy. We were operating under Roosevelt, with a development of regulation which continued into the end of the war. Then, we continued many of the features of that regulation in the post-war period. But since 1964, we've been tearing it down, and it was done largely from, oh, '66-67, with the shutting down of the first phase of aerospace. We made the Moon shot, but we shut down many of the industries which had been indispensable for making the Moon shot. Then, with '71-72, we destroyed the stability of the international monetary system, and by destroying that stability, we undermined the possibility of maintaining utilities. Then, with 1975 on, especially in 1977-81, with the introduction of the Volcker measures in 1979, we destroyed, under Brzezinski, we destroyed the life structure of the U.S. economy, as a Trilateral Commission program which is called “Project 1980s,” the key feature of which was called the destruction of the U.S. economy. The destruction of the economy. And the leader in this was Paul Volcker, who was one of the key figures there, who on being appointed as Federal Reserve chairman, unleashed a wave of inflation going up to 21, 22, 23%, which wiped out the savings and loan industry, and set the structure of destroying everything.

Look, how many airlines that we had, which were major airlines in 1975, that exist today. What happened to Pan Am? What happened to TWA? What happened to Eastern Airlines? And so forth and so on. What happened to all our airlines? They're all going bankrupt! Why? Because of deregulation. How did we destroy our electrical power system? Deregulation! The Enron phenomenon is the end result. So, what we've changed. The international monetary policy to a floating-exchange-rate system, combined with globalization, combined with deregulation, combined with Bush madness, has destroyed the United States economy.

So, in dealing with utilities, you first of all have to have two things. Federal enabling legislation to restore the constitutional policy of regulation, and which is in effect to empower the states under Federal cooperation, to establish state systems of regulation. This means that the states should, in

general, be the creators and regulators of state public utilities of all kinds. This should be in coordination with and backed by the Federal government. We should have interstate commerce, trade agreements, interstate agreements which reinforce this utility structure. So what we need is actually Roosevelt-style immediate general legislation, both Federal legislation and enabling legislation matching that on the state side, which you can easily fix up in the Congress. So simply restore the kind of system that we had, which worked.

And my approach is, at the first stage, as much as possible, we should, as anti-depression measures, restore things that should not have been taken down, because we have a clear precedent, a clear record; we have structures, we have laws on the books, we have experience on the books, with these kinds of problems. So simply cancel the HMO legislation. Why not? Restore Hill-Burton. Support Hill-Burton restoration, with a national legislation on capital formation in rebuilding our medical system, to what it was supposed to be under Hill-Burton. That means restoring hospitals, restoring the whole support system. It means taking the question of immunization out of the private sector, and putting it with the Federal government, where it belongs. You don't give the U.S. Army to the private sector! You don't give the defense apparatus to the private sector. You don't give the medical defense apparatus to the private sector. The public sector is responsible. The government is responsible,

primarily the Federal government, and the Federal government must then take enabling action to assist the states and localities in private facilities, in setting up the systems to do the job. And make sure that the banking system has the credit facilities available to local institutions, private ones, to do it.

So, that's the way we have to approach it. It's simply, go back to the precedents we had, from the successes of the past. Restore things that shouldn't have been broken. Use that as the stepping stone, with Federal enabling legislation—which makes it Federal. You bring the states in, largely with the help of members of Congress, especially the Senate. It's the most efficient way to do it. So you are able to coordinate national legislation, which enables the states to go back in the utilities business, and which take over bankrupt non-functional remnants of utilities and put them back in the form of utilities, which people can safely put savings into, without fear.

Rebuilding the Democratic Party

Q: (a Democratic consultant who was involved in the strategy of the last phase of the Kerry campaign). Mr. LaRouche, there's no question that this last week has surely been a frustrating one, and it's understandable that a certain amount of reflection is going to occur among we Democrats. As I think you know, two distinct views have emerged. Some people say that the mistake that was made in this Presidential campaign is that it was *not* the economy, stupid, and that we didn't sufficiently address the moral issues. I actually happen to agree that we didn't sufficiently address the moral issues, but I think that the moral issues don't lie in same-sex marriage and abortion, but rather in the larger assertion that it is indeed immoral to allow a child to be hungry, without health care or without an education. I think it's immoral when a working man or woman isn't afforded a salary sufficient to support their family. So I think we should pose *that* moral question, and that moral issue. But many of my colleagues today are arguing that we have to give people what they want, if Democrats wish to be elected to office.

My view is that we're right and they're wrong. I really don't see any reason to cooperate with wrong policies or delusions. I don't think we have sufficient votes in the House or in the Senate, to win on many issues, but we sure as hell can gum up the works. Do you think that this is an irresponsible approach?

LaRouche: I think it is an exquisitely warm sentiment. What we have to do is this. Let me talk about what I'm going to do. I'm going to talk to every circle in the Democratic Party which is worth talking to, whether they agree with me or not. Because the first thing we have to have in this process is dialogue. Now, you know, being a scientist in one respect myself, I know the way you make progress is you start by dealing with people who are all wrong. The secret of success is to recognize that everybody else is wrong. And that's what



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The audience spontaneously rose to sing the Negro Spiritual “Oh, Freedom,” in a tribute to Lyndon LaRouche at the end of his presentation.

all the great scientists have done.

Now, obviously, the Democratic Party is a mess because the Democratic Party has not been thinking clearly or sanely for a long time, and we got into this because people bought into things they had fought for, that weren't worth fighting for. It's like the man who was competing for marriage to a plastic dummy. It's not worth the effort! The satisfaction you think you're going to get is not there, unless you have unusual tastes. What you have to do is, you start with dialogue. A dialogue always starts with disagreement.

The essence of science is disagreement, but you have people who simply yell and scream, “We disagree!” and you have people who have the brains to discuss what the issues are, who say, “Okay, what are your assumptions? What are your assumptions?” “The assumption that you have to be democratic.” “Well, what do you mean by that?” “We have to listen to what the majority say, and do it.” “But what if they're crazy?” Like the captain of the ship, who ran the ship on the reefs. “Why'd you do it?” “Well, it was the wrong thing to do, I knew that, but I had to be democratic.” And that's what the nature of the Democratic Party is. It's a ship which is run on the reefs, because it tried to be democratic in the wrong way.

Now, I don't like the word democracy. Never did, because the Democratic party of Greece was among the first fascist governments in known European history. And democracy is often fascism, because it means mobocracy. Just think of what the vote was for Adolf Hitler's confirmation as dictator in 1934! That's democracy in action for you! Eh? You have to

have a commitment to principle. A commitment to principles which are finally asserted in the U.S. Federal Constitution, in the Preamble. The government is bound, implicitly, to make no law which destroys the sovereignty, or impairs the sovereignty of this nation, which does not defend the general welfare of all the people of this nation, which does not defend the sovereignty and welfare of the nation for posterity. Any law, I don't care how democratically urged, is a travesty in morality, which I will never support.

Therefore, we have to talk about principle, we have to talk about respect for the individual human being as a human being. We have to talk about spirituality. We have to talk about rights to education. We have to talk about fair treatment, that sort of thing. So therefore, what we want to do is to have a government by consent of the people, not democracy.

Consent of the people means not taking a poll, not an opinion poll. Consent of the people means going out and arguing with the people, fighting with them over ideas, questioning their morals, questioning everything, in order to come at an understanding of what the truth is.

See, the problem is, in modern times, especially since that fascist association called the Congress of Cultural Freedom, which I've better named the Sexual Congress of Cultural Fascism—the idea of truth has been ripped out of United States institutions, in favor of popular opinion, in favor of what is called democracy. This idea of freedom. This is the idea of the German existentialists, who came to the United States and were Jewish fascists, because their birth certificates did not qualify them to join the Nazi party, such as Hannah Arendt and her friends. They were Jewish and they were Nazis. They wanted to join the Nazi party, but somebody warned them that their birth certificates were against their successful application. They brought these ideas here from Europe, and they called it freedom and democracy. And they said there is no truth. And they said, in their books, that a person who insists on truth is an “authoritarian personality.” And therefore, they took truth out of the system.

Now, this is the same thing that destroyed the great civilization of ancient Greece. It's called sophistry. And to anyone who wants sophistry and says we're going to have that kind of democracy, I say, “You're a fascist.” “What do you mean I'm a fascist?” “Well, you maybe think you're a democrat today, but you'll be a fascist tomorrow morning.” Those who voted for Bush were fascists. They don't know

it, but they were. That's what they voted for. I don't care what they thought they were voting for. I don't care what that plastic dummy was, that's not a woman! Your intentions were misguided. You were probably corrupted by the plastics industry.

Go Back to the Principle of Truth

The point here is, to deal with this problem, we have to go back to the question of truth. Now, the problem of truth is complicated today because—and I think Bob Rubin would agree with me—anybody under the age of 63 doesn't know what the truth is, at least in economics. That's the problem. Because we no longer believe in long-term capital formation. We no longer understand that the improvement of life today depends upon a utility which may have a 40-50-year capital life cycle, and if you don't have that utility and you don't have regulation around that utility, you're not going to get power. We are about to face a world in which power costs \$100 a barrel for oil. When that price comes, how are you going to live? How are you going to heat your home? Where are you going to get many of the things that come from manufacturing those by-products of petroleum? With our electrical industry collapsing, where are you going to drive the car? Where's the car? Where'd you park it when it ran out of gas?

So the question of truth, which in economics involves long-term capital formation. If you want a child of a certain skill, a scientist 25 years from now, you've got to train that child now, not 25 years later! Therefore, you have to have a commitment, what kind of an educational system will produce the child who is the scientist you need 25 years from now? Where's the educational system?

So, these kinds of criteria in government are crucial. That's what we depend upon. Truth! Truth.

People will say, "Well, my opinion is—." Your opinion is crap! I say it often to people. They don't like it, but it's true! They've got to stop talking about the authority of their opinion, and start talking about truth. And truth means measuring what you're proposing by its determinable, rationally determinable consequences. And therefore, this involves truth and education are one and the same thing.

So, the great thing we require in the Democratic Party is to go back to a mass-based Democratic Party, not a middle party. (You know what I mean by a middle party.) To a mass-based party, a clubhouse party in which all of the constituencies of the people, as with Roosevelt's reform, are able to express their voice in dialogue, within a structure of discussion, of ongoing discussion, where expertise is brought into play for the purposes of determining the truth. Not what your prejudices like or don't like, but what is the truth? And a strong leader is one who tells people, "Now come on, tell the truth." "Well, I don't like that. You're talking down to me." "I'm asking you to tell the truth." "Well, I have my opinion." "I'm not asking what your opinion is, I'm asking you to consider what the truth is."

Because, you know, a general in warfare (and you guys are all for warfare these days. You voted for Bush, didn't you? And you're going to get all the wars you wanted. We're going to lose them all, but that's all right, you're going to get the warfare you wanted anyway!) The question of a general, or anybody else going to war, as our professional generals did, retired generals in particular, said that Bush is crazy. He's insane with his war, they said. On what grounds? What grounds did they say it on? They don't like war? No, they didn't say that! They said, "You're going to lose it! You're going to make a mess of it! You have no exit strategy. You have no reason to go to war. You said, 'I want to kill Saddam Hussein.' Well, that is not a reason to take the United States to war." "But you've got to get rid of Saddam Hussein!" Our business is not to go running around the world, setting up governments as puppets that we like and killing the ones we don't like.

The question is, when you get into this business of being chief executive, from a policymaking position of power, your responsibility is your accountability for the consequences of what you knowingly go along with. And these poor fools in Ohio, who allowed themselves to be hog-tied—

Now, what was the Democratic Party's fault in this case? What was Kerry's fault?

The Result of My Exclusion

Well, first of all, the Democratic Party excluded me from the primary debate process. That's the time the Democratic Party lost the election. They really started to lose the election in California when they wouldn't fight Schwarzenegger. That was the beginning. Then, when it came to the primaries in New Hampshire, they excluded me all the way through. And what did the candidates say? Well, Kerry said some nice things, but not one of those people in the campaign that I heard, said anything of any relevance to the American people's future! None of them! So, what did the Democratic Party do, because some people like Lieberman and so forth didn't like me, and some bankers didn't like me for fear I was going to defend the people against them, didn't want my voice to appear on the debates? As the result of the lack of my voice, the American people heard nothing intelligent about the economy from any of the candidates!

Now you've got the Ohio voters, who are not simply nuts out there. These were people who were swindled by Issue Number 1 [a ban on gay marriage], and other things. Because the Democratic Party has gotten itself in a minestrone of phony issues, which are not Federal issues, and we're fighting about all kinds of this and that, single issues, instead of sticking to business. Nobody was discussing the economy. Kerry was talking about the economy eventually, and he came around under the influence of Clinton to talking about FDR, which is good. Edwards ran a good campaign as a vice presidential candidate, no doubt about that. But, the economy was never presented to the American people as an issue. And

it's the economy that's going to kill us now. And Senator Kennedy was flat wrong, and played a very destructive role, in saying it's not the economy. It is *precisely* the economy, and it was over the issue of not addressing the economy that we lost in Ohio.

If I had been in the campaign at the beginning of the primary campaign, if I had been in the debates from the beginning, from which I was excluded, the economic issue which would have won the Democratic Party, would have been on the table. And whether I won the nomination or not would have been irrelevant, because I had put the thing on the table. And none of the other candidates I was running against as rivals, were *competent* to put the economic issues on the table, as I would have done, and I did. That's why we lost.

So therefore what we need is a dialogue process, which means cut that kind of crap out! Excluding me means you want to lose. And I guarantee you will lose much more than merely an election. You'll lose your life, you'll lose everything. You'll lose your future. You've got to stop this nonsense. So, we're right, and those of us who are right, that the issues of principle, the issues of consequence, on which the future of this nation and its people depend, the future of the peace of the world depend, those are the issues. And anybody who wants to discuss anything else, should go someplace else. Those of us who want to discuss seriously, will discuss those issues, and my contribution is crucial.

You can not have a viable Democratic Party now without me as a key figure. You can't do it. There's nothing in it to put it together. It doesn't exist. Either we're going to have a discussion in the Democratic Party on that basis, on consequences, on the future, on dealing with real problems, which most people in the United States have no comprehension of whatsoever. Reading the press won't help them much. Going to university won't help them much. They don't understand what an economy is! I think almost nobody under 63 knows what an economy is, as the result of a change that was made to a post-industrial utopia, when people took their clothes off on entering universities in 1964. When they took off their clothes, raped a tree, drank who knows what, and since that time, long-term thinking has not been a characteristic of people in top layers of government or business.

So the key thing: He's right. He's absolutely correct. We stick to it stubbornly, because if we lose to them, we'll lose; if we try to win, for us, we might win, if they'll go along. If they won't be educated, the situation is hopeless. Then, they'll write that on their tombstone: "They may have killed themselves off, but at least, they were democratic."

Debra Freeman, Moderator: You know, if anybody has any doubt about what Lyn is saying, let me just give you an example of something that occurred in Ohio. Sixty percent of the people in Ohio who voted, believe that the economy was in good shape. Now a very significant number of those people voted for John Kerry! They voted for Kerry, because they

were against the war, or they liked him better, or they resented the fact that the President of the United States was an imbecile. But they still thought that the economy of the United States was okay. And just to underline the point: If Lyn had been a participant in the debates; if Lyn's voice had not been—if they had not attempted to silence Lyn's voice, 60% of the people would not have thought that. There were other Democrats, including at a certain point Kerry and certainly John Edwards and President Clinton, who did talk about the state of the economy. They talked about the collapse of the physical economy at various points, they talked about the unavailability of health care, but none of them told the truth. None of them talked about the fact that we were facing a global financial crisis, and that this was the end of an epoch. Nobody talked about that. Nobody talked about the need to reorganize the global financial system. Now, some of them didn't talk about it because they didn't think that it was a good thing to discuss, and some of them didn't talk about it because they don't believe it.

And it is perhaps the case that a lot of people out there among our fellow citizens would not have wanted to hear that. But the fact is, they need to hear it, and if Lyn had been a participant in the dialogue, I guarantee you that when people went to the polls in Ohio, 60% of them would not have thought that the economy was good.

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GOP Vote Suppression: A Crime Against the U.S. Constitution

by Edward Spannaus

“The kinds of fraud which were perpetrated by the Republicans alone in this election, were sufficient to send these guys to jail, if not to un-elect them,” declared former Democratic President candidate Lyndon LaRouche during his Nov. 9 webcast. “Voter suppression! . . . That’s tyranny! That’s dictatorship! And there was a lot of it,” LaRouche emphasized.

LaRouche charged that those Republicans who engaged in the crime of vote suppression around the Nov. 2 Presidential elections are guilty of violating the Federal Voting Rights Act and the U.S. Constitution, and he pointed out that, “from a Constitutional law standpoint, what was made was a not-so-cold coup d’état against the United States Constitution.”

In response to a number of questions about the fraud and irregularities in the elections, LaRouche said that the Republicans had taken advantage of the fact that the Democratic Party had not mobilized among the lower 80% of the population, and instead was still orienting toward the suburban “swing” voters, as it has in recent elections. To defeat the fraud being planned by the Republicans, required that the Democrats organize a landslide, but only the forces around LaRouche and those working with us, mobilized in this manner.

Otherwise, the Democratic Party was the “sitting duck party,” LaRouche said, and was totally unprepared for the criminal operations that the Republican Party was planning.

Mobilization by Democrats Begins

Since the election, after an initial period of shock and demoralization on the part of many Democrats, voting-rights activists and some political leaders have begun to take stock of the situation and mobilize.

Notable is the initiative taken by Rep. John Conyers (D-Mich.), the senior Democrat on the House Judiciary Commit-

tee, and other members of Congress, in requesting a Government Accountability Office (GAO) investigation of the conduct of the elections, with particular emphasis on computer voting discrepancies, and how election officials responded to problems that emerged around the elections (see *Documentation*).

The second letter, sent by Representative Conyers and five other Congressmen on Nov. 8, pointed to the fact that there have been more than 30,000 complaints posted on one website alone, and that these members of Congress “continue to receive additional reports every minute.” They asked the GAO to take steps to preserve the evidence, noting: “There is substantial concern that much of the primary evidence needed to evaluate these allegations will not be preserved without immediate action.”

A coalition of voting rights and civil rights groups, including some elected officials, is holding public hearings on “voting irregularities and voter suppression” in Columbus, Ohio, on Nov. 13 and 15. The legal counsel for the Ohio Kerry-Edwards campaign has told supporters that the campaign and the state Democratic Party are proceeding with several lawsuits that were filed prior to the elections, and he has tacitly encouraged others to take actions and file lawsuits to see that all votes are counted. Most of the pending lawsuits deal with Republican vote-suppression efforts, as described below.

Ashcroft’s Treacherous Role

Vote-suppression operations are nothing new, as was documented in a report published by the NAACP and People for the American Way a few months before the election. But what dramatically altered the situation this year, was the fact that John Ashcroft’s Justice Department had switched sides.

By law, the Department of Justice is charged with enforcing the 1965 Voting Rights Act and other civil rights laws, through both civil actions and criminal prosecutions. But Ashcroft turned this on its head. As we reported in the Oct. 8 *EIR*, “Ashcroft and GOP Gearing Up Voter Suppression for November Election,” Ashcroft has packed the Department’s Civil Rights Division and its Voting Section with right-wingers, and has virtually stopped enforcement of the Voting Rights Act. Instead, he has shifted the focus from voting access, to “voting integrity”—a Republican code word for challenging Democratic registrations and voters, under the guise of ferreting out “vote fraud.”

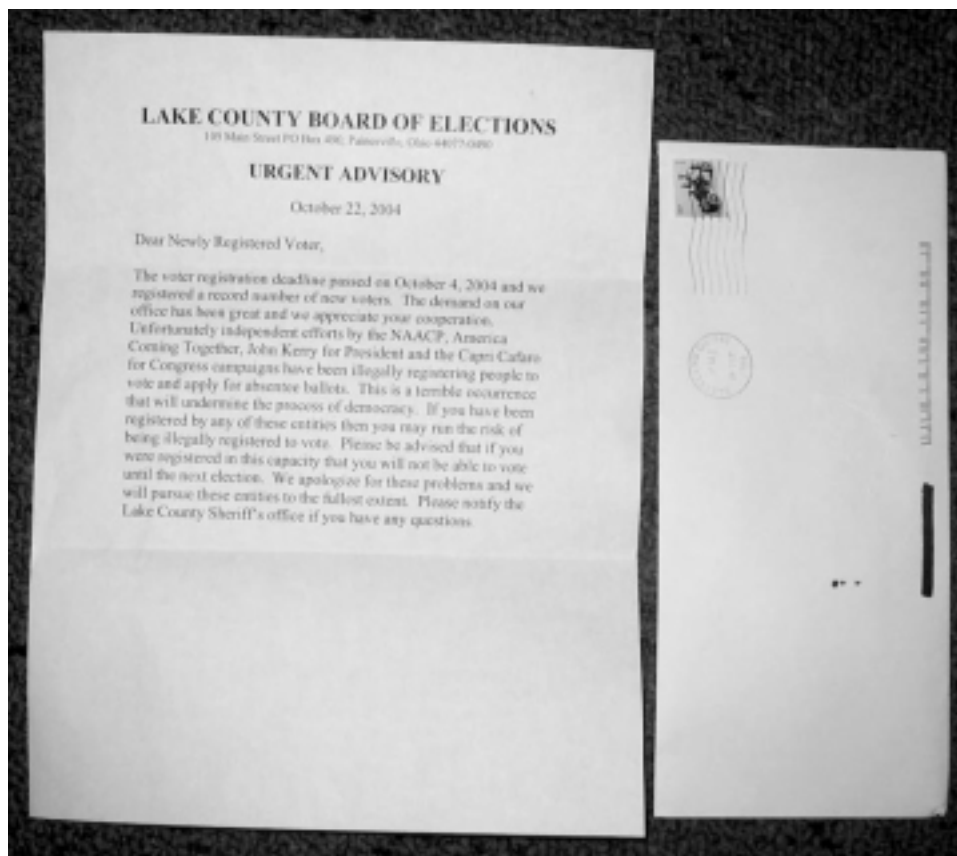
(This, by the way, points to the very first question that should be asked in the Senate confirmation hearing for Alberto Gonzales, President Bush’s nominee to replace Attorney General Ashcroft. Will Gonzales enforce the Voting Rights Act, and vigorously prosecute those who are trying to disenfranchise minority voters, rather than aiding and abetting them, as Ashcroft has done?)

Disenfranchising Voters

Criminal vote-suppression operations were run by the Republicans and their allies in many states, ranging from illegal purging of voter rolls, to dirty tricks to keep minority voters from going to the polls, to preventing them from casting a ballot if they did make it to the polling place. But the state of Ohio has become Exhibit A in the expanding indictment against the Republican Party for efforts to suppress the vote before and during the November elections.

While there are still 250,000 to 300,000 votes to be counted in Ohio, this is only part of the picture. More significant, in terms of outright criminality, is the systemic effort to prevent or discourage Democratic and especially minority voters, from even going to the polls, or otherwise to make things so difficult, that many voters got discouraged and left the polling places without voting.

As Rep. Dennis Kucinich (D-Ohio) stated recently: “Dirty



This fake letter, allegedly from the Lake County, Ohio Board of Elections, falsely advised voters that they had been illegally registered by the Kerry campaign, NAACP, and other organizations. The origin of the letter is under investigation by the sheriff’s department.

tricks occurred across the state, including phony letters from Boards of Elections telling people that their registrations through some Democratic activist groups were invalid, and that Kerry votes were to report on Wednesday because of massive voter turnout.”

For example, in Lake County, official-looking letters, on Board of Election letterhead, were sent to newly registered voters, telling them that if they had been registered by the NAACP, the Kerry campaign, or other groups, that they may have been illegally registered, and could not vote. The local sheriff is reported to be investigating the fraudulent letters.

In September, Ohio Secretary of State J. Kenneth Blackwell issued an order changing the normal practice regarding provisional ballots, so that such ballots could only be given to voters if they lived within the precinct of the polling place. The effect of the Blackwell order was to disenfranchise many tens of thousands of voters who may have moved, or who may have been confused about their precinct boundaries. When lawsuits were filed against Blackwell, Ashcroft’s Justice Department intervened on Blackwell’s side—not on the side of the voters. Two Federal judges in Ohio issued injunctions

against Blackwell, saying that his order violated the 2002 Help America Vote Act (HAVA), which intended that a provisional ballot could be used so long as the voter was within the correct county. On the eve of the election, the Federal appeals court in Cincinnati overturned the lower-court injunctions, thereby leaving Blackwell's order standing.

Blackwell also tried another stunt to obstruct new voter registrations, issuing orders to local election officials that they should only accept registrations printed on 80-pound paper stock; he was forced to rescind this after a public outcry.

And in tactics reminiscent of the old "Jim Crow" practices in the Deep South, Republicans then announced plans to challenge 35,000 new Democratic voter registrations before the elections. When blocked by the courts from carrying out this blatantly racist scheme, the GOP laid out plans to put 3,500 challengers in heavily Democratic and minority polling places on Election Day, in order to challenge and intimidate Democratic voters. This scheme was also blocked by the Federal courts, but, then again, the lower-court rulings were vacated by the Federal appeals court.

GOP Goes to 'Plan B'

But with the GOP challenge scheme under such scrutiny in the courts and the news media, Republican voting officials went to "Plan B," according to Bob Fittrakis, a professor at Columbus State Community College, who served as a legal advisor for the Election Protection Coalition in Columbus. This plan was to depress the Democratic vote, by *not providing enough voting machines in Democratic and especially African-American areas*. This meant that voters in these polling places frequently had to stand in line for three to four hours, and in some cases up to seven hours, often in the rain, before they could vote. In contrast, in white and suburban areas around Columbus, for example, the average waiting time was only 20 minutes. There are reports, now being investigated, that a large number of voting machines were held back at the Board of Elections warehouse, instead of being delivered to polling places where they were desperately needed.

Predictably, many minority voters simply got discouraged and left without voting, or, in other cases, had to leave because they could not afford to take the time off from their jobs. Many such cases have been documented in Cleveland, Columbus, and Youngstown, in particular.

Under these conditions, simply pressing for a full counting of the vote, is clearly not adequate, because votes can only be counted if voters got to the polls in the first place, and then were able to cast a vote, rather than leaving because of harassment or intolerably long waiting times. As LaRouche said, the people responsible for this, from Secretary of State Blackwell on down, should be prosecuted for criminal conduct in suppressing of one of our most sacred Constitutional rights: the right to vote.

Documentation

Voter Suppression Is A Crime, Says LaRouche

The following statement concerning vote fraud in the recent Presidential election, is excerpted from the discussion following Lyndon LaRouche's Nov. 9 speech to an international webcast. See page 4 for the opening speech.

Moderator, Debra Freeman: Many questions are coming in directly from Ohio—some from the press in Ohio, some from activists in Ohio—all concerning the question of the viability of the vote. Carl Gordon, who is the editor of *The Reporter* in Akron, Ohio, says, "after listening to hundreds of voters, I just don't believe the closeness of the results. After looking at the actual numbers, they seem to have been predetermined. I expected some counties to be 80%-20%, but across the board, all the results are the same. They're all 49% to 51%."

Henry Raines from American AM radio says, Mr. LaRouche, will your organization take a leadership role in challenging the alleged fraud in the Nov. 2 election? Will you join the call for full multi-state investigations into the irregularities and exit poll discrepancies? Many so-called public interest groups seem content to just roll over. Jerry Nadler, John Conyers, and some of the other ranking Democrats, and also Rep. Wexler from Florida, have submitted a letter to the Judiciary Committee saying that review of the vote is necessary. Finally, Michael Cox from Votescam asks simply, did the Republicans steal the vote? Lyn, everybody wants to know what you have to say about this, and want some direction as to how to proceed?

LaRouche: Well, there's no question that there was a combination of operations, which were implicitly totally unconstitutional—that is, the intent of the Constitution—which did determine a favorable tilt in the vote for Bush, and which was nourished by the fact that the Democratic Party has for a number of years behaved like a bunch of bums on the technicalities of conducting national and state elections. They paid no attention, like this thing in Florida in 2000. The reason that the Bush crowd was able to get "finality" as James Baker III demanded it then, was because the Democrats had done a sloppy job in preparing for the contingencies of the 2000 vote, and therefore left openings which the Republican machine had carefully crafted itself to go through, to manipulate that vote.

The Democratic Party has behaved like a bunch of slobs,

and part of this is the fact that the Democratic Party has turned away from being a mass-based constituency party, into being an upper-20% party, based on the British Liberal Imperialist doctrine of Blair, of the so-called “middle.” Of going for the suburban vote, and therefore counting that the usual—the Democrats were actually preaching, going for, they set themselves up for the Republicans. They were actually going for a fall, by advertising a commitment to their usual voters, of the three out of the past four federal elections, from suburbia primarily. And they were looking for a 50% plus one vote, as a policy of the Democratic Party from early in the year, and even earlier, going into the entire election.

Get Out the Vote to Beat the Fraud

And it was only in the late stage that somebody got the idea, and I said, you’re up against a major fraud, and the only way to overwhelm it is by creating a landslide turnout, from among youth and from among the lower 80% of family income brackets. It’s the only chance we have, and by getting the turnout, it doesn’t merely mean telling them to turn out, it means organizing them! You don’t get the voters to the polls by telling them to go. You get the voters to the polls by organizing them! Every Democrat knows that! So you have an organizing machine to get them to the polls on Election Day! That’s how you get the vote.

But you have to have the organization to do it, you have to have the willingness and the program to do it, and the Democratic party had gone with this crazy “middle” thing, which is imported from the British, and from this fascist Samuel P. Huntington, with his famous paper—this sidekick of Brzezinski—the Crisis in Democracy, which became “Project Democracy.” We have a dictatorship in the United States called “Project Democracy,” which is run by the leaders of the Republican and Democratic Party. They sit there in Washington, adjacent to the Congress, and they run the party system. And the party people let it run that way.

I’ve run into a lot of trouble with that. But we’ve been going for the upper 20% of the vote as the core vote, and trying to run elections on that basis, and policies addressed to that. That’s our mistake. Now, what this did is two things. First of all, we did succeed, particularly once Kerry agreed with Clinton to change the mode of the election. We did get a better election process, but we had a poor base to start with. We did not have an organized electoral program base, consistent with what Kerry and Clinton agreed upon in terms of reforming the campaign. And it was much too late, though we tried to do the best we could.

What we did succeed in doing, with the youth and with other constituencies, not only my associates but others we were working and cooperating with, was an excellent job in turning out an increase in the vote. We did not have the machine we needed, to ensure that the vote was delivered to the polls, but we did stimulate a lot of vote, in the right direction.

But meanwhile, the Republican machine, sitting there, knowing that the Democratic Party is called the sitting duck party. It is totally unprepared to deal with the kinds of things which transparently the Republican Party machine was planning. Now, from a constitutional law standpoint, what was made was a not-so-cold coup d’état against the United States Constitution.

One fact alone is outstanding. Voter suppression action, as cited by the NAACP, and as the Republicans went after the NAACP on that issue, typifies the issue. The very fact of voter suppression action is a violation of the Voting Rights Act. Therefore, my view is, let’s start from the criminality of the criminal, and find out secondary crimes he committed. The criminality of the Republican Party—they had this guy, this so-called African-American, standing out with his big fat face hanging out, saying he’s in charge of the vote suppression program! I mean, this is an admission of a crime! It’s a violation of federal law, and I would go after that because a coup was run against the American people and the Constitution, by violation of that law.

Start from there. Okay, you guys are crooks. Now, what other little crimes did you commit? You want to confess, you want to cut a deal, a plea-bargain? The point is, the moral authority that we have is what we have to begin with. We have great moral authority in saying this election was a fraud. The moral authority for saying that statement, there’s sufficient evidence for that statement, is the evidence of the voter suppression campaign, as we know it from Louisiana, as we know it from Florida, as we know it from elsewhere. As we know it also in the state of Ohio.

Voter suppression is subversion, and a party that engages in voter suppression, the officials of that party who engage in that and those who knowingly cooperate in that program, are guilty of a crime, of violation of the Voters Rights Act, and they should be imprisoned for the relevant period of time, and they should be squeezed for all its worth. What we have to do is take the high position, the high position of moral authority. Not kiss the butt of Bush, which many Democrats are prepared to do. I don’t know what their tastes are, but that’s what they propose to do. And what we have to do is take the moral high ground of authority, and say, well, you guys committed a crime. You allowed a crime to go on, called vote suppression. You were trying every pretext in the world to suppress the votes of people, known groups of people, and you were targeting on a racist and similar basis. It’s a crime. And I would say to these, let’s start from the strong point that we have. We have a lot of evidence of irregularities, a lot of evidence of corruption. Things that could not have happened by accident. And therefore, let’s start with what we’ve got the goods on these guys for. They engaged in a systemic voter suppression action. *That* had an effect on the vote. Therefore, you guys are guilty of a crime! Say, good morning, judge.

High-Tech Jim Crow: Stealing Ohio's Vote

by Michele Steinberg and Judy DeMarco

One day after Democratic Presidential candidate John Kerry announced that he conceded the election to George W. Bush, there were *at least* 300,000 missing votes in Ohio, many of them in the heavily Democratic counties of Cuyahoga and Franklin, which had not been counted. George W. Bush was reportedly leading by only 136,483 votes at the time, and one day later, that lead was cut by about 3,800 votes—falsely recorded on a single machine in Franklin County, Ohio.

The report of this figure on missing votes was compiled by *EIR* from discussions with elected officials who had been at the polling sites on Nov. 2, from media reports, from discussions with voters and Ohio Board of Elections Offices, and, most important, from discussions with the youth organizers of Lyndon LaRouche's political action committee, LaRouche PAC. The LaRouche PAC organizers spent about six weeks in Ohio, campaigning for a Democratic victory by mobilizing young people, students, and the "forgotten men and women"—the unemployed and lower 80% of the income brackets in the United States.

What emerges is a shameful picture of voter discrimination, using telephone dirty tricks, forged leaflets and e-mails, and postal irregularities such as the non-receipt of absentee ballots requested by voters; and a voter suppression operation that suggests that voter registrations—a record number in Ohio—could have been lost or not processed as they were in other states. And, of course, there were the untraceable electronic voting machines.

It is a high-technology "Jim Crow" that puts the 2004 election on a par with the abuses of the pre-1965 Voting Rights Act discrimination against black voters. In Ohio, the major offenses have been documented against black voters, the poor, and first-time voters, including young people.

The Missing 300,000

There were more than 155,000 "provisional ballots," statewide; that is, ballots which were not counted after voters (sometimes after waiting 3-5 hours on election lines), found that their names were not on registration rolls. There were between 50,000 and 80,000 unaccounted-for absentee ballots; that is, ballots which were requested by voters, but which had not been returned to the election boards on Election Day. *EIR* had received reports from voters that the absentee ballots had never been received, or were received *after* the election. The Election Protection Coalition has made public its log of com-

plaints from voters in Ohio (see *Documentation*).

But on Nov. 3, the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, based in Cuyahoga County, a county that saw a landslide for John Kerry, revealed that statewide, there were also 92,672 "discarded" votes. Journalist Greg Palast wrote in a Nov. 4 article, "Kerry Won. . ." that:

"Once again, at the heart of the Ohio uncounted vote game, are, I'm sorry to report, hanging chads and pregnant chads. . . . The election in Ohio was not decided by the voters but by something called 'spoilage.'

"Ohio is one of the last states in America to still use the vote-spoiling punch-card machines. And the Secretary of State of Ohio, J. Kenneth Blackwell, wrote before the election, 'the possibility of close election with punch cards as the state's primary voting device invites a Florida-like calamity.' "

Palast emphasized, however, that "unlike last time [the Florida 2000 election], Democrats aren't even asking Ohio to count these cards with the not-quite-punched holes. . . ."

Palast's observation, however, may change, now that organizations in Ohio are compiling the results centrally, and beginning to hold hearings and town meetings to both gather more information, and publicize the fraud.

Trashing Registrations

On Oct. 26, *Cleveland Plain Dealer* reporter John Caniglia wrote that the Citizens Alliance for Secure Elections and the Alliance of Cleveland HUD Tenants, along with seven residents of Cuyahoga County, had sued the Cuyahoga County Board of Elections in Federal court and claimed that the Election Board employees failed to enter new registrations onto the voter rolls, or to update changes sent in by voters, or to enter addresses correctly. The Board also failed to notify the applicants of any potential problems. The suit asked the Board to place the voters correctly on the rolls before the election. However, this was not resolved before Nov. 2.

It was well known that there was a massive voter registration drive going on, but apparently Blackwell's strategy was to drag his heels in processing these, adding to the confusion. On Oct. 5, the *New York Times* reported that the Cuyahoga County Board of Elections had already spent \$200,000 on temporary workers to handle the new voter registrations, which the *Times* put at 230,000. But, ultimately, the Cuyahoga Board received 344,000 new voter registration forms this year, more than three times the number it had received for the 2000 election. Were these forms processed in time, or properly?

Some of Blackwell's dirty tricks, such as requiring 80-pound paper (see article, p. 24) were overruled by the courts, but others were fully in play.

In Cincinnati, some 150,000 voters were moved from active to inactive status within the last four years for not voting in the last two Federal elections. This is not required under Ohio law, but is an option allowed and exercised by the

Hamilton County Board of Elections. These “unlikely” voters were the ones that were being targeted by the Democrats to “get out and vote.”

Cutting Out the Absentee Ballots

On Nov. 5, around 2 p.m., a Federal judge granted a temporary restraining order in the case, *White v. Blackwell*, over the denial of provisional ballots to voters who had mistakenly not received absentee ballots, reports the Moritz College of Law at Ohio State University. Prior to 2 p.m., anyone who had not received their absentee ballot was simply not allowed to vote. The TRO ordered Blackwell to inform all election workers that voters who allege they have mistakenly not received an absentee ballot *may vote* by provisional ballot. However, earlier in the day, all such voters had been turned away, and there is no record of how many thousands that may have been.

Voting rights groups are investigating whether there was apparent tampering with absentee ballots in Ohio, as has been document in Florida. For example, a lawsuit in Florida, brought by the American Civil Liberties Union, cited examples in Broward County, where the Board of Elections dropped off 2,500 absentee ballots to the Post Office on Saturday, Oct. 30; and Palm Beach County where 5,500 absentee ballots were dropped off the same day. The ACLU suit requested that all absentee ballots returned by Nov. 12 be counted.

However, in Ohio, ballots that were received after Nov. 2 are not being counted. A Board of Elections official in one county told *EIR* on Nov. 4, “Oh, yes, we received several absentee ballots in the mail today. They will not be counted.” There are no exceptions, even if the postmark was long before Election Day. On Nov. 10, an Ohio voter reported to *EIR* that she had just received her absentee ballot the day before—that is, a week *after* the election.

Insufficient Election Machines

Another major question is whether there was deliberate withholding of election machines from areas of high turnout. In Cuyahoga County, LaRouche PAC activists reported on Election Day that by about 1 p.m., voters were beginning to turn away from crowded polls, where the wait was becoming hours long because of an insufficient number of machines.



Ohio Secretary of State J. Kenneth Blackwell (right) dragged his heels on processing new voter registrations, in an apparent effort to suppress the vote for Kerry.

Democratic Party officials told LaRouche PAC that there were fewer voting machines in some precincts for the general election than there had been for the Democratic primary. They also reported that in more affluent areas of Cleveland and Cuyahoga, there were more machines than ever before.

On Nov. 5, the *Columbus Dispatch* and *Cleveland Plain Dealer* focussed in on Franklin County, which includes Columbus, the state capital. John Kerry won the County, not just the city of Columbus, by a wide margin.

But, polling places throughout the county (not only in the city, but also its suburbs) lacked enough machines, and the average machine logged nearly 200 votes (times 5 minutes per voter = 16-17 hours, but the polls were open only 13 hours, and long lines sent some people away). A Republican Party official was quoted saying that up to 2,000 voting machines were held back by the Republican-dominated Board of Elections, some of which were then distributed to affluent suburban areas; this report is still being investigated.

Dirty Tricks

Prior to the election, both the *Columbus Dispatch* and WVKO radio documented that phone calls from people impersonating Board of Elections workers were made to registered voters in Ohio, directing them to different and incorrect polling sites. According to Bob Fittrakis, who worked on vote protection in Ohio, one individual was falsely told not to vote at the polling station across the street from his house, but at a “new” site, four miles away. Under Blackwell’s new rules

concerning provisional ballots, such a vote would not be counted.

But the biggest single case of such dirty tricks in Ohio was cited by Terry McAuliffe, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, on national television, Oct. 30. Pairing off with Republican National Committee head Ed Gillespie, on ABC's "This Week" talk show, McAuliffe said that 250,000 flyers falsely telling Ohio voters that their registrations were not valid had been distributed, especially to minority group voters. McAuliffe handed a copy to Gillespie on the air, but viewers were not given a chance to see it.

By McAuliffe's description, the leaflet was similar to the forged Board of Elections letter of Oct. 22, sent out on Lake County Board of Elections letterhead, that told voters that they were ineligible to vote on Election Day.

Documentation

Election Protection Telephone Log

The following are excerpts of notes from just one volunteer for the Election Protection Coalition, "Lane," a retired lawyer from Maryland who was logging complaints from voters in Youngstown, Ohio, on Election Day. Many similar calls were received by others on the same Election Protection team.

1. Too few polling machines, particularly for rush-hour voting, poorer areas/large numbers of people. (3 to 4 hours by time that Lane got there!) Even given that, they were breaking down. One polling location that Lane visited, by the time that Lane got there, had only two machines for very large group. (9 calls)

2. No provisional ballot was offered to man who filled in/ requested absentee ballot. When he arrived, he could not get a provisional ballot. (1 call)

3. Two machines at the same polling location were not functioning. . . . (6 calls in the early morning)

7. Voter (female) was turned away, because voter was not on list at polling location. Election office said person was registered voter in proper precinct. GOP challenger said that the voter must go to Election office. Lane made telephone call and finally got voter able to vote. (1 call)

8. Voter (female) called to say the last words on the machine were "Thank You!" Voter inquired: "Does that mean my ballot is complete and will be counted?" Lane found out it did not mean that the ballot would be counted. Voter must see "Your vote has been counted" to be assured. (1 call)

10. Frantic people. People were leaving. Machines are broken. This could escalate. "We want paper ballots sent to us." (4 calls—in consecutive order)

14. Every time voter selected "Kerry," voter got "Bush" selection. . . . (4 calls—very quickly.)

16. Lane et al. made effort to call ES&S to tell them that machines were malfunctioning. Phones were so busy, because they could not get them answered fast enough. Board of Elections said the machines . . . had calibration problems and someone would come out. The Board of Elections was undated.

17. Two different precincts at same polling location. Too many votes at each precinct. Traffic was too heavy. Cheer them up! Then Lane et al. went out again and sent out food. After Lane told them about Lane's South Africa experience (Voters would have to stand in line from when the polls closed at 7:30 p.m., until 1:30 a.m. (at least), in order to cast their ballot.) Lane and her colleagues went out to the lines and told the voters they were heroes. (7 calls)

18. Machines at some polls had to be re-set after every voter. This took so long that people started to leave. Lane and her colleagues sent food out to the voters. (1 call)

19. Voter (male) was taken to hospital. Voter had not expected this problem. Voter had no absentee ballot. Lane got voter absentee ballot. (1 call)

20. Issue 1 "Defense of Marriage" was holding up line. Voters did not understand what the issue, "Defense of Marriage," meant. (1 call)

21. One poll was so dark inside and outside the voters could not see in order to vote. One Election Protection staff bought six lamps and extension cords with own money so that voters could see. (1 call)

22. People in area of Hillman Elementary School . . . had water turned off, if their bill was un-paid, coincidentally, on the morning of the election. This precinct was in a black neighborhood. Water Department/utility told voters to stay home to wait until the matter was resolved, because the voters needed to let someone in their unit. (It was later discovered/ rumored the Democratic mayor of Youngstown endorsed George W. Bush, and this was a ploy to keep black voters away from the polls.) The Water Department/utility company did not come. Lane's colleagues went to the people's homes so some of the voters could vote. (1 call—a number of people)

24. Hillman School. Two machines were down. [Name deleted] was incensed. He did not wait for Election Protection people to fix the problem. He went to the Board of Elections to take matters in his own hands. The print-out said "No Selection." When he complained, he found out people at Elizabeth Baptist Church/Tabernacle Church/Canton, Ohio, experienced the same situation. (5 calls)

25. International Towers. Voters cars were being ticketed. Voters felt their cars were properly parked. (1 call)

26. Similar harassment from instance in Mahoning

County to Trumbull County. (1 call)

27. Hysterical caller from Hillman School. "There are not enough machines. We need more people." . . . (4 calls)

29. Wick Park polling location. Breakdown of machines again. Voter would press Kerry, and they got Cheney. (1 call)

31. Price Memorial Zion/Two polling locations. Five women (Mother, Girl, and three others). Finished voting for all choices. Went to review: "Presidential choice not selected." Ballot would not register "Kerry." (1 call)

32. Price Memorial Zion/Two polling locations. Three additional women (Mother, Girl, and three others) had same problem: [Finished voting for all choices. Went to review: "Presidential choice not selected." Ballot would not register "Kerry."] (1 call)

Congressmen Demand Urgent Probe of Vote Suppression

On Nov. 5, prominent members of Congress sent an "urgent request" to the Government Accountability Office to investigate the massive technical failures in voting machines during the 2004 Presidential elections. They also requested a full investigation of the elections officials' "responses" to the difficulties. On Nov. 8, a second letter reiterated the importance of this investigation. Both appear below.

The Honorable David M. Walker
Comptroller of the United States
U.S. General Accountability Office
441 G. Street Washington, D.C. 20548

Dear Mr. Walker:

We write with an urgent request that the Government Accountability Office immediately undertake an investigation of the efficacy of voting machines and new technologies used in the 2004 election, how election officials responded to difficulties they encountered and what we can do in the future to improve our election systems and administration.

In particular we are extremely troubled by the following reports, which we would also request that you review and evaluate for us:

- In Columbus, Ohio, an electronic voting system gave President Bush nearly 4,000 extra votes. "Machine Error Gives Bush Extra Ohio Votes," Associated Press, November 5.

- An electronic tally of a South Florida gambling ballot failed to record thousands of votes. "South Florida OKs Slot Machines Proposal," Id.

- In one North Carolina county, more than 4,500 votes were lost because officials mistakenly believed a computer

that stored ballots could hold more data than it did. "Machine Error Gives Bush Extra Ohio Votes," Id.

- In San Francisco, a glitch occurred with voting machines software that resulted in some votes being left uncounted. Id.

- In Florida, there was a substantial drop off in Democratic votes in proportion to voter registration in counties utilizing optical scan machines that was apparently not present in counties using other mechanisms. http://ustogether.org/election04/florida_vote_patt.htm

The House Judiciary Committee Democratic staff has received numerous reports from Youngstown, Ohio that voters who attempted to cast a vote for John Kerry on electronic voting machines saw that their votes were instead recorded as votes for George W. Bush. In South Florida, Congressman Wexler's staff received numerous reports from voters in Palm Beach, Broward and Dade Counties that they attempted to select John Kerry but George Bush appeared on the screen. CNN has reported that a dozen voters in six states, particularly Democrats in Florida, reported similar problems. This was among over one thousand such problems reported. "Touchscreen Voting Problems Reported," Associated Press, November 5.

- Excessively long lines were a frequent problem throughout the nation in Democratic precincts, particularly in

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Florida and Ohio. In one Ohio voting precinct serving students from Kenyon College, some voters were required to wait more than eight hours to vote. "All Eyes on Ohio," Dan Lothian, CNN, November 3.

We are literally receiving additional reports every minute and will transmit additional information as it comes available. The essence of democracy is the confidence of the electorate in the accuracy of voting methods and the fairness of voting procedures. In 2000, that confidence suffered terribly, and we fear that such a blow to our democracy may have occurred in 2004.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this inquiry.

Sincerely,
John Conyers, Jr.
Ranking Member
House Judiciary Committee

Jerrold Nadler
Ranking Member
Subcommittee on the Constitution

Robert Wexler
Member of Congress

* * *

Dear Mr. Walker:

We write to follow-up on our urgent November 5 request that the Government Accountability Office immediately undertake an investigation of the efficacy of voting machines and new technologies used in the 2004 election, how election officials responded to difficulties they encountered and what we can do in the future to improve our election systems and administration.

In that letter, we indicated we would follow up with additional information as it becomes available. To that end, we would also request that you review and evaluate the following:

- More than 30,000 complaints have been noted on one website: <http://voteprotect.org/index.php?display=EIR> MapNation. We request that you evaluate a sampling of these incidents.

- Enclosed are more than 265 specific complaints. These can also be found at: <http://www.votersunite.org/electionproblems.asp?offset=240&catid=&showall=&sort=date>. These include the following:

- In Sarper County, Nebraska, a computer problem doubled the votes in half the county's precincts, adding 3000 phantom votes to the totals.

- In Guilford County, North Carolina vote totals were so large that the tabulation computer threw numbers away. Retallying changed two outcomes and awarded an additional 22,000 to John Kerry.

- In Broward County, Florida at least 21 voting machines

malfunctioned and were replaced. Most of them had already been used by voters.

- Citing concerns about potential terrorism, Warren County, Ohio officials locked down the county administration building on election night and blocked anyone from observing the vote count. Warren County was apparently the only one of 88 counties to opt for such measures. This move may also violate Ohio law. "Warren's Vote Tally Walled Off," Erica Solvig, *Cincinnati Enquirer*, November 5, 2004.

- Our offices continue to receive additional reports of election irregularities, including the following:

- In Palm Beach County, Florida results for a County Commissioner race was plagued by malfunctioning voting machine cassettes in several precincts, including 03112 and 03116. While this race remained too close to call, elections officials announced the race for the incumbent with a margin of 580 votes.

- Poll workers in Broward County, Florida expressed concern that boxes of absentee ballots remained uncounted in the central storage facilities and were promptly escorted out of the Supervisor's office by security after raising that concern.

In addition, the additional Members listed below, Congressman Scott, Congressman Watt and Congressman Holt, request to sign on to our November 5 request.

We continue to receive additional reports every minute and will transmit additional information as it comes available. There is substantial concern that much of the primary evidence needed to evaluate these allegations will not be preserved without immediate action. We would greatly appreciate any steps you could take to ensure the preservation of this important information.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this inquiry.

Sincerely,
John Conyers, Jr.
Ranking Member
House Judiciary Committee

Jerrold Nadler
Ranking Member
Subcommittee on the Constitution

Robert Wexler
Member of Congress

Robert C. Scott
Ranking Member
Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism and Homeland Security

Melvin Watt
Ranking Member
Subcommittee on Commercial and Administrative Law

Rush Holt
Member of Congress

How Do These Buttons Get Hot?

by Stanley Ezrol

Lyndon LaRouche called the Nov. 2 Presidential election a second loss of the Scopes Monkey Trial of July 1925.

That trial in Dayton, Tennessee, marked the crest of the already breaking, 1920s Fundamentalist wave, in which “evolutionism” became the hot button trigger to wildly irrational fear and rage against a scientific approach to understanding progress. This functioned much as “pro-life” and “gay marriage” became the leading hot-buttons by means of which tens of millions were impelled to march, zombie-like, to the polls in support of the supposed moral values of crazy, homicidal George W. Bush against the supposed immorality of abortion and same-sex marriage.

As with our recent election campaign disaster, the super-heated Creationism controversy of the 1920s was carefully shaped by key figures promoting the stupidity on both sides of the issue. As in our situation today, the partisans of this inane conflagration focussed on it, rather than on the still unresolved economic crisis which had precipitated the Great War of 1914-1918, and which continues to threaten the very existence of the modern, American System of sovereign nation states dedicated, each to their own welfare, and to that of the others, both for now and for posterity.

Although in the United States, the effects of the failure of the 1920s to reverse the debt-spiralling system of the 1919 Versailles Treaty were blocked by Franklin Roosevelt’s election and subsequent Presidency, we are now still confronted by the same synarchist movement whose Fascist regimes we defeated in World War II. Now, however, they have the toe-hold in our Presidency, which Roosevelt’s movement had denied them in the 1930s.

‘Hell and the High-Schools’

The stage for the Scopes trial was set by the post-World War I activity of The World’s Christian Fundamentals Association and the Anti-Evolution League, whose leading spokesman was William Jennings Bryan, three-time Presidential candidate and Woodrow Wilson’s pre-War Secretary of State. Bryan, as typified by his famous “Cross of Gold” speech at the 1896 Democratic Party convention, had built his earlier career and popularity, as a champion of the common man against the rapacious financial aristocracy. But, in the face of the post-war collapse of U.S. agriculture, and the

build-up of the speculative securities bubble, which was to pop in 1929, Bryan focussed his efforts not on the public welfare, but on the lunatic insistence on the “literal truth” of the *Genesis* account of Creation.

The creationists’ chief text was a Jonathan Edwards-style screed, *Hell and the High-Schools*, by the Mississippi evangelist, T.T. Martin. The fundamentalists successfully organized a number of southern states to outlaw the teaching of “evolution” or, as the Tennessee statute put it, “any theory that denies the story of the Divine Creation of man as taught in the Bible,” and to put this question to all candidates for public office as a test of “Christian” support. In *Hell and the High-Schools*, Martin demanded the pulling down of the “two pillars” of the evolutionists, namely, school board trustees and the state legislatures which vote funding for the teaching of evolution, as Samson pulled down the temple of the Philistines.

Just as our pro-lifers today insist that abortion is worse than the mass slaughter of innocent men, women (pregnant or not), and children, through unprovoked war, preventable famine, plague, or floods and other natural disasters which modern infrastructure could render relatively harmless, Martin wrote: “We will slay these Philistines, the greatest curse that has come upon man since God created him in His own image. What is a war, what is an epidemic that sweeps people away by the hundred thousand, compared to this scourge that under the guise of ‘science’ . . . is sweeping our sons and daughters away from God, away from God’s word, taking from them their Redeemer and Saviour, to spend eternity in hell?”

Drawing on the propaganda of the Great War, Martin explained: “The Germans who poisoned the wells and springs of northern France and Belgium that the little children might drink and die, were angels compared to the text-book writers and publishers who are poisoning the books used in our schools that our children . . . may have their souls poisoned and sent down to eternal death; that the Germans who poisoned candy and poured it out from aeroplanes that the starving Belgian and French children might eat it and die, were angels compared to the teachers, paid by our taxes, who feed our children’s minds with the deadly, soul-destroying poison of Evolution.”

But, the putatively “pro-science” opposition championed Darwinist race theories, not the Platonic scientific tradition of Nicholas of Cusa, Johannes Kepler, Gottfried Leibniz, Benjamin Franklin, Abraham Kästner, Carl Gauss, and Bernhard Riemann. Britain’s Thomas Henry Huxley, the leading figure of the British “Liberal Imperialist” opposition to the American System, which was to center in the kooky Fabian Society, was the key 19th Century promoter of Darwinism. The Fabians’ claim was that Darwin’s theory of evolution, through random mutation and survival of the fittest, eliminated any necessity to believe either in a Creator of the Universe, or in the creative capabilities of man.

At the time of the creationism controversy, “Darwinism”

was openly associated with the Nazi race-cleansing policies which, we now politely forget, were widely held by figures in Europe and the Americas, who are now commonly held to be respectable, rational, and humane. Hunter's *Civic Biology*, the book which Scopes was brought to trial for using in his teaching, ends its section on evolution with this:

"The Races of Man. At the present time there exist upon the earth five races or varieties of man, each very different from the other in instincts, social customs, and, to an extent, in structure. These are the Ethiopian or Negro type . . . the Malay or brown race . . . the American Indian; the Mongolian or yellow race . . . and finally, the highest type of all, the Caucasians, represented by the civilized white inhabitants of Europe and America."

In *The Descent of Man*, Charles Darwin had written, "The civilized races of man will almost certainly exterminate and replace the savage races."

The Dayton Affair

The Scopes Trial, or at least its escalation to become a great circus, watched from all corners of the globe, was planned in Richmond, Virginia, in the home of the occultist, pornographic novelist James Branch Cabell, at a meeting between his friend, the Baltimore curmudgeon journalist H. L. Mencken (known as the leading popularizer in the United States of the Nazi precursor, Friedrich Nietzsche), and the Nietzschean atheist attorney, Clarence Darrow. A fourth, unseen, presence in the room would have been the mutual friend and collaborator of Cabell and Mencken, the Fabian Satanist who called himself "The Great Beast," Aleister Crowley.

Crowley and Mencken had collaborated in spreading ostensibly "pro-German" propaganda in the United States prior to World War I, whose rabid character seemed calculated to provoke antipathy, not sympathy, for their cause. H.G. Wells, and others of Crowley's colleagues at the Fabian *New Age* journal, had joined Britain's Wellington House war propaganda agency, at the same time that Crowley travelled to the United States to work with Mencken. Mencken introduced Crowley to Cabell, who, in his medieval "Sorcerers and Dragons" type of sex fantasy novels, expressed ideas he shared with Crowley through the mouth of his fictional hero, Juergen, who often repeated the following: "Do that which pleases you. For all men that live have but a little while to live and none knows his fate thereafter. So that a man possesses nothing certainly save a brief loan of his body: and yet the body of man is capable of much curious pleasure," and "I'll drink anything once."

In that Richmond lair of Satan, Mencken secured Darrow's agreement to defend the cause of "science," in the person of the teacher, John Scopes, whom the Dayton town fathers had arrested to test Tennessee's new anti-Evolution statute, after ensuring American Civil Liberties Union backing for their defendant. Bryan agreed to head the prosecu-

tion team.

Thus, the Dayton Affair became an international media event. It was reported throughout the United States, in London, and worldwide. It was the first trial from which live radio broadcasts were made. The atmosphere in Dayton that hot mid-July week was that of a mass revival meeting. Faith healers, snake charmers, holy rollers, and others crowded the small village. The Anti-Evolution League set up outdoor book-tables where *Hell and the High-Schools* and other material was sold. After the first day's trial, for which 1,000 spectators crowded the village courtroom, the proceedings were moved outdoors to the courthouse lawn, and conducted in this part-carnival, part-revival-meeting atmosphere. Mencken contributed to the heat by calling the locals "morons," "ignoramuses," and "yokels."

Although Scopes was convicted by the Dayton jury, the Tennessee Supreme Court reversed the decision on a technicality, without overturning the statute, or provoking the Federal appeal which Darrow and Mencken had sought. Tennessee, however, never again attempted to enforce the statute, and the whole anti-Evolution craze fizzled out. Bryan died of a heart-attack six days after the end of the trial.

Postscript

The Fundamentalist anti-Evolution craze died out, but Mencken and Darrow's efforts were not entirely without issue. Mencken, through his reporting on the trial, continued a provocation he had begun in 1917, with his essay attacking the cultural wasteland of the South, "The Sahara of the Bozart." There, he claimed that the South failed to achieve because the "Whites" were genetically inferior to the "Mulattoes," because, he argued, the Whites were largely Celtic, whereas the "Mulattoes," were enriched with the Norman genes of the plantation owners. Thus, he claimed, the slaves and their progeny were superior because they were more closely related than were the poor whites, to the English Plantagenet dynasty. This essay, along with "The Dayton Affair," is what Nashville's *Fugitive* poet group claimed as their motivation for launching the "Nashville Agrarian" movement. That movement promoted the culture of the slave-holding Confederacy, as part of the American Fascism of the 1930s. Mencken and Cabell participated in the great public debates which built the influence of the Agrarians in the thirties.

Together with its allies among pro-Spanish Inquisition renegades from the Catholic Church, the Agrarian tradition is embraced as the founding doctrine of today's so-called "Religious Right," as well as of the synarchist's Congress for Cultural Freedom (CCF) movement against classical culture. It is that effort which laid the basis for the post-1964 counter-culture, including a revival of hot-button Fundamentalism, which plagues us today. It is also true that, to this day, the dispute between "Darwinian Evolution" and "Biblical Creationism," has overshadowed any real scientific understanding of natural development in American culture.

Lautenberg Upholds Right to Health Care

U.S. Sen. Frank Lautenberg, a New Jersey Democrat, told a 10,000-person rally of public health workers on Nov. 7 in Washington that he would not “rest on my laurels” in the fight for every American’s right to health care.

In his 20 years in the U.S. Senate, he said, the battle to “improve public health” has been “harder than it should be” because of “special interests that put *private profits* ahead of the *public good*.” It is “shameful that 45 million Americans don’t have health insurance and it is doubly shameful that over 8 million of those Americans are children,” he told the crowd. Access to health care for “young people” will be a fight. The greatest challenges ahead, he insisted, “will be to protect programs . . . such as Medicare, Medicaid, and S-CHIP” and to make drugs affordable to the people who need them.

“I supported Senator Kerry’s clarion call during the campaign to guarantee health insurance for every child. Is that expensive? Absolutely! But not as expensive in the long run as not providing that coverage!”

Lautenberg, who is himself an octogenarian, concluded, “I’m not going to rest on my laurels. I’ll continue to stand . . . in the battles we wage” for a healthier America.

Tennessee Governor To Cut Health Care

Tennessee Governor Phil Bredesen, a former health-care executive, announced that the state’s enhanced Medicaid program, TennCare, was too expensive and that he would terminate it as of the third week in November. Since 1994, Tennessee’s disabled and low-income citizens, about 430,000 persons, have been covered under TennCare, which is designed to provide nearly universal coverage for all the state’s

citizens. As of January 2005, disabled and low income citizens will begin to lose their TennCare health care coverage.

One columnist wrote in *The Chattanooga*:

“To torpedo TennCare is to sign their death warrants,” referring to four specific people he knows, who will die without TennCare coverage. Weighed against these lives, and the potential loss of life of tens of thousands of others, life is the Governor’s plan to save \$5.1 billion dollars—the difference between cutting the \$7.8-billion TennCare program and replacing it with a basic Medicaid program, which will cost \$2.7 billion.

Many of the 430,000 TennCare recipients will not qualify to receive Medicaid; thus, more people will join the ranks of the uninsured in Tennessee. Already, even with TennCare in place, hospitals in the state provided more than \$1 billion of uncompensated care last year. “If 430,000 people lose TennCare benefits,” hospitals will lose much more, said the president of the Tennessee Hospital Association. Reimbursement rates to hospitals have already been lowered to cut costs.

All 50 states and the District of Columbia imposed “cost control” measures on state health programs in the fiscal year 2004 budget. In fiscal year 2005, a Kaiser Commission report found that planned changes to health care programs include—in 22 states—a co-payment requirement, for non-preventative-health-care physician visits, emergency room visits, and prescription drugs for children. In fiscal year 2004, 38 states cut eligibility, and 34 limited benefits; those reductions occurred even though the U.S. Congress provided a one-time \$10 billion “relief” to the states. That money ran out as of June 30.

This means that Federal matching funds are now less, yet Medicaid programs are growing as more people lose their employer-based health benefits—or lose their jobs.

More battles as in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Mississippi, reported in *EIR* (see Oct. 8, 2004 issue) can be expected as the Bush Administration agenda of austerity sets in during the months to come.

Portable Nuclear Reactor Is Under Development

A portable nuclear reactor that generates its own fuel is under development by U.S. national laboratories and the Department of Energy. Called SSTAR, for small, sealed, transportable, autonomous reactor, the 3-meter by 15-meter fast reactor would generate 10 to 100 megawatts of electricity and could be delivered to its site by ship or truck.

The lead-cooled fast reactor would breed its own fuel at the same time that it generates energy, so it would not need to be refueled in its 30-year lifetime. The spent reactor would be picked up by the supplier country and replaced with a new one. The reactor is described in the July/August 2004 issue of the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory newsletter. Livermore, Los Alamos and Argonne national laboratories are participating in the reactor design.

The concept is promoted as having a significantly reduced “proliferation concern,” and also as suitable for countries that lack sophisticated energy infrastructure and trained manpower. The reactor, which weighs about 500 tons, would be delivered sealed, and ready to be plugged into the power grid. The SSTAR is also suitable for production of hydrogen, because of its high operational temperature (800°C).

The SSTAR features the same kind of meltdown-proof passive safety systems as the General Atomics GT-MHR and the South African PBMR modular reactors, although there was no mention of mass-production. A prototype is scheduled to be built by 2015.

One of the technical challenges for the project is to perfect building materials that can withstand 30 years of neutron bombardment inside the reactor vessel. However, at the same time that the Department of Energy is funding the development of this new, portable reactor, it has closed down the only nuclear facility designed for testing such new materials—the Fast Flux Test Facility (FFTF) in Washington state!

WE MUST SAVE THE X-43A

How I Defined the Scramjet

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

Nov. 11, 2004

The rebirth of the Sänger Scramjet project, as now represented by the X-43A pilot phase, was a choice made by me as part of my continuing work on the design of what President Ronald Reagan adopted as his Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). As part of my work on developing a feasible package-design for an actual Phase I form of the proposed SDI, I became engaged in relevant technical discussions with the now-defunct German firm, MBB, which represented one of the world's most effective works on designs for interceptor strategies against incoming flights of thermonuclear-armed missiles.

Among the technical challenges involved, was the need to cheapen the physical cost of deploying intended, orbiting interceptor capabilities into position. This required eliminating the vastly excessive cost of carrying the bottled oxygen required for such efforts as a Shuttle launch. The Scramjet design, as first elaborated by German scientist Eugen Sänger, provided the proven technological principles for meeting that challenge.

Through our continued work with those and other relevant scientific-technical resources, we adopted a model for a scramjet operation which would use specially designed jet aircraft, which could take off and land from typical major airports or like installations. The factor of advantage gained over the present Shuttle system would be something approaching a factor of ten-fold. The ability to explore nearby space would be pushed ahead by a margin of no less than decades. The conclusions which I adopted for this purpose were featured in a special U.S. network television broadcast, entitled "The Woman on Mars," broadcast as part of my 1988 candidacy for the U.S. Democratic Party's Presidential nomination. (*See this broadcast archived on the homepage of*

www.larouchepub.com and www.larouchepac.com.)

The pilot test of NASA's X-43 Hyper-X project is an outgrowth of the work done by NASA and others, as an outgrowth of the SDI project. It was also a reflection of my design for a forty-year development program for placing a permanent, manned scientific exploration station on Mars—a program which I outlined during the mid-1980s, and presented in my quasi-fictional "Woman on Mars" broadcast of 1988. The use of Scramjet technology for the initial phase of lift-off, from ground to low-Earth orbiting position (and, then, to geo-stationary position) was a featured part of that broadcast, including specific general design features of the scramjet aircraft itself.

Four Obstacles to Space

There have been four leading obstacles to progress in space exploration and related fields since the middle of the 1960s.

First, there were the beginnings of the shut-down of a leading scientific-technological edge of the program, which began during Fiscal Year 1966-67. Second, has been the cultural down-shift of European culture during the recent forty years, since the beginning of the "rock-drug-sex youth-counterculture" of the late 1960s and 1970s. Third, there has been the drive toward "globalization" which began with the 1971-72 shift, under U.S. President Nixon, as the emergence of the world's presently hopelessly bankrupt floating-exchange-rate monetary-financial system. Fourth, throughout, has been a frictional resistance to scientific and related progress even within centers of advanced scientific education.

This conflict was a central problem with which I had to deal even within the ranks of that elite body which formed the

Making LaRouche 1980s SDI Proposal a Reality

The U.S. space agency, NASA, announced on Nov. 5, 2004, the imminent launching of the final test flight of the X-43A Hyper-X scramjet. This research vehicle will fly at an airspeed of almost Mach 10, or 6,800 miles per hour. The final flight was scheduled for Wednesday, Nov. 10, from Edwards Air Base in California, but delayed until no earlier than Nov. 15 because of bad weather.

In Lyndon LaRouche's 1988 broadcast "The Woman on Mars," he called for the urgent development of such an aircraft as part of a program for expanded economic development, space colonization, and defense, which LaRouche had proposed in the early 1980s, and which was partially adopted by President Reagan as the Strategic Defensive Initiative program. The excerpt from that 1988 broadcast dealing with the scramjet concept, has been posted on the larouchepac web site (www.larouchepac.com).

LaRouche explained in the broadcast that the hypersonic scramjet is the necessary next step in space exploration beyond the Shuttle. He mentioned there that he had recently visited the MBB aerospace firm in Germany, which was then working on a prototype of a hypersonic craft based on the design of German rocket scientist Eugen Sänger. LaRouche also showed mock-ups of an Italian scramjet design, employing the advanced aerodynamic principle known as the "Büsemann biplane."

NASA is now testing a vehicle like the one LaRouche described in 1988. NASA's Hyper-X test vehicle is launched from a B-52B aircraft and accelerated by an attached rocket. Once at hypersonic velocity, the craft flies on its own, burning hydrogen fuel mixed with atmospheric



Launch aircraft takes off in March, carrying the hypersonic X-43A research plane on its wing for high-altitude launch.

air, which enters the large intake manifold of the scramjet engine at Mach 10 velocity. One of the technological problems in scramjet design is to find a way to burn the fuel which is mixing with air at this high velocity, a feat designers have compared to lighting a match in a hurricane.

White House Wants to Terminate X43A

In the wake of NASA's successful test flight last March, however, the Bush Administration announced that it was cancelling the follow-on effort to fly a larger test plane and move toward an operational vehicle. Thus, the next scheduled flight is set to be the *final* one in the program, unless appropriate political action is taken.

A definitive article by Marsha Freeman on the Hyper-X aircraft, including the history and development of the hypersonic concept, was the cover story of the Fall 2001 edition of *21st Century Science & Technology*, and is reprinted here.

—Laurence Hecht

core of the once-powerful Fusion Energy Foundation (FEF); a problem also encountered at such relevant science centers as Lawrence Livermore Laboratories. That is to say, with the exception of such outstanding figures as the late Professor Robert J. Moon, the typical front-line scientists associated with my work on SDI and related projects, were typically accomplished original discoverers among professionals in experimental physics, who were often intimidated and confused by the mystical incantations of that modern Babylonian priesthood of review committees—a priesthood whose radically reductionist, mystical, "ivory tower" views and matching, inquisitorial-like influence on the subject of abstract mathematics, have dominated the work of the peer-review committees. That priesthood represents the same type of in-

competence which underlies and permeates that herd of wild-eyed quackademics responsible for the spread of that disease known as present-day ruling opinion in the field of economic doctrine in general, and government policy-shaping in particular.

It was that type of scientist, as associated with FEF, which had made possible the relative successes of that work of mine leading into the design conception of the SDI, and related other projects now spilled over in the space programs. The sheer idiocy shown by the current Bush Administration's effort to cut back on the X-43A program, a real scientific breakthrough in space and related fields, is typical of a government which is not content with shooting itself in the foot, but insists on also shooting itself in the head.

The Space Plane: Hypersonic Flight Is Ready for Take-Off

by Marsha Freeman

NASA's Hyper-X program combines aircraft and rocket technology in a system that will carry more weight into space at less cost. This report is reprinted from Fall 2001 21st Century Science & Technology.

As early as the 1920s and the first rocket experiments, space pioneers were designing aircraft that would be equipped with rockets to fly through the atmosphere into space, and return to the Earth like an airplane. In this way, the airplane frame would use its wings for aerodynamic lift, and the rocket engine would allow it to travel fast enough to go into orbit.

Today's Space Shuttle is an approximation of this concept, using rockets to orbit the Earth, and using its wings to aerodynamically glide back. But, because its rockets launch it vertically, the Space Shuttle plows through the atmosphere on its way up, fighting against it, rather than flying through it.

What if technology could be developed to derive the oxygen needed for propulsion from the atmosphere, rather than carrying it along in weighty tanks, the way a rocket does? If engines could be developed that could extract oxygen from the atmosphere and attain hypersonic speeds, only a minimal amount of rocket power would be needed to take the last step into space.

Such a hybrid system would substantially reduce the weight of a space vehicle, making it more efficient and economical. Today, for rocket-propelled vehicles, 88 percent of the take-off weight is propellant. To feed its main engines, the Space Shuttle carries 1.3 million pounds of liquid oxygen in its 15-story-tall external tank, along with 223,000 pounds of liquid hydrogen fuel. Rocket-powered vehicles have to be designed in stages to go into orbit, discarding excess weight when the fuel is exhausted, which is why the Shuttle drops its external tank.

If the Shuttle could use the air in the atmosphere on its way to space, instead of carrying its oxygen and tank along with it, the vehicle could carry more than a million more pounds of payload. Or, the vehicle could be much smaller, but able to haul the same amount of cargo.

If the space vehicle also took off horizontally, like an airplane, rather than vertically, like a rocket, it could potentially be "launched" from a runway at an airport, rather than from a special space center, further cutting cost. Safety would be greatly increased in this case, because the launch stage

would be based on aviation, not rocket technology. If there were a problem with an engine, the plane could fly back to the runway, rather than "drop out of the sky."

Every space agency in the world has been interested in lowering the cost of its access to space, because that cost determines which activities can be carried out. If the cost of orbiting a pound of payload could be one, or, better, two orders of magnitude less than what it is today (about \$5,000 per pound on the Shuttle), this would open space to scientific institutions, industry, and even tourists. The cost reduction would ripple through every space activity, from launching satellites, to establishing manned settlements on the Moon, enabling whole new missions.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) is embarked on the Hyper-X program to develop and test the revolutionary technologies that can make the dream of "flying" into space a reality. Under development is a scramjet engine that can take a vehicle to hypersonic speeds, that is, higher than Mach 5, using the oxygen in the atmosphere. (Mach 1 equals the speed of sound, about 760 miles per hour at sea level). If the scramjet engine could bring the vehicle to a speed of Mach 18, only a modest amount of rocket power would be needed to get it to the orbital speed of Mach 25. Hyper-X will be the first flight test of a supersonic ramjet, or *scramjet* engine, and will lay the basis for designing tomorrow's vehicles, that can fly into space.

There have been numerous starts to this space plane project, over the past 50 years. What is needed now, is a crash program commitment to overcoming the very real obstacles in fundamental physical principles—such as hypersonic fluid flow and aerodynamics—and the associated engineering challenges in materials, structures, combustion, and the like. This will require the mobilization of a near-moribund aerospace and aeronautics industry, to rebuild basic research and development resources, enabling the breakthroughs for hypersonic flight.

Rockets on Airplanes

The first proposal for a spaceplane consisted of merely physically joining the two technologies of rocket propulsion and winged flight. In 1923, at the dawn of serious rocket engine experiments, Latvian engineer Fridrikh Tsander described an airplane with a "high-pressure" aviation engine,



An artist's concept of the Hyper-X during its hypersonic cruise.

attached to a rocket. At an altitude of 28 kilometers, he proposed, the aviation engine would be cut off and a rocket engine would take over.

Inside the aircraft would be a smaller, winged spaceship that would be launched into space, later to glide back to land. With aviation still in its infancy, and airplanes that were made out of wood, it would be decades before technology could catch up to this innovative design. Tsander died in 1933, a decade before even the first rocket took flight.

In 1914, a young man born in Bohemia built his first model rocket plane, powered with a fireworks rocket. Eugen Sänger, who was nine years old at the time, went on to read the works of Hermann Oberth and other rocket scientists, and submitted a doctoral thesis at the Technical High School in Vienna in 1928, on high-altitude rocket plane flights. The thesis was rejected by his teacher, who advised that he would be an “old man with a long beard before you succeed in obtaining your doctorate.” But this did not discourage the young enthusiast.

The space plane designs of the 1920s followed an approach of starting with a rocket engine and building an airplane around it. Sänger realized that this idea was obvious, but unworkable; that the airplane and propulsion design had to be integrated, to optimize the performance of each.

During the 1930s, Sänger carried out rocket motor experiments at Vienna University, but, according to German-American science writer Willy Ley, he “felt certain then—and future development, has, of course, borne him out—that the practical problems of larger motors would certainly be solvable.” Sänger, therefore, left rocket experiments to others, and concentrated on the next step—of marrying the new rocket technology to the airplane.

To Sänger, the logical progression from air to space was through a series of ever-more-capable rocket-powered planes, each of which could fly faster and higher than its predecessor. Through successive approximations, the technologies would be developed and the design matured, leading to airplanes in space.

In 1933, when serious rocket engine development work was under way in Germany, Sänger published his book, *Rocket Flight Technique*, in which he presented the design of a rocket plane that could travel for more than an hour at an average speed of 1,600 miles per hour, with an engine burn time of 20 minutes. He called the vehicle the Silver Bird.

In the introduction, Sänger wrote: “In particular, that type of rocket flight shall be treated which takes place in the upper layers of the stratosphere with

such velocity that the inertial forces due to the curvature of the flight path contribute essentially to the lift. This type of rocket flight is the next basic development step beyond the tropospheric flight, accomplished during the last 30 years, and it is the prelude to space flight, the greatest technical problem of our time.”

Sänger submitted the proposal for development of his Silver Bird to the Austrian Ministry of Defense in 1933. As Robert Goddard was told by the military establishment in the United States, and Hermann Oberth was told in Germany, so Sänger was told by the Austrian Ministry that rockets would not work.

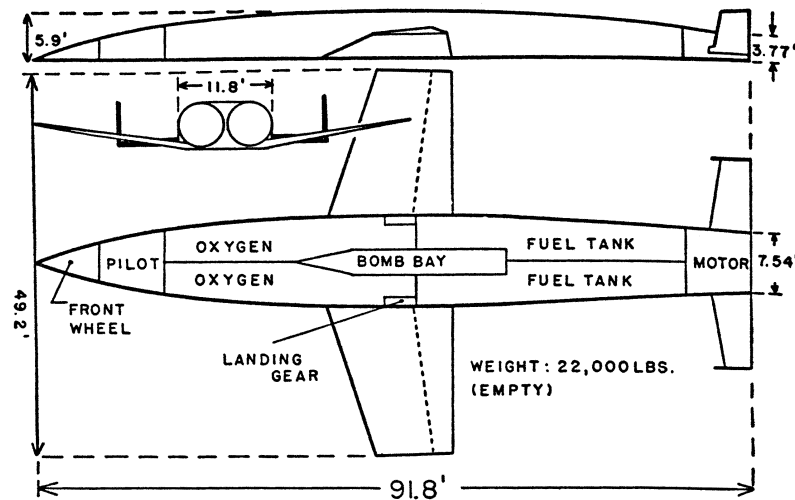
Two years later, the German Air Force, the Luftwaffe, established a rocket research center in Trauen, Germany, in competition with the German Army rocket research program, later at Peenemünde, to investigate rocket motors. Sänger was invited to join. In 1938, Sänger and mathematician Irene Bredt (later to become his wife) created a steel model of Sänger’s Silver Bird, and applied for a patent.

During World War II, Sänger and Bredt worked on a 400-page report titled, “A Rocket Drive for Long-Range Bombers.” This concept, based on the earlier Silver Bird, would orbit the Earth using a single-stage vehicle, at a maximum altitude of 186 miles, carrying four tons of payload. A ground-based, liquid-fuelled rocket sled would be used to accelerate the space plane to a speed of 1,640 feet per second, to provide the lift for take-off.

Sänger knew that if the rocket plane were launched vertically, like a rocket, or steeply into the dense layers of the atmosphere too quickly, it would ricochet when its engine were stopped, dropping back to a denser layer, bouncing off

FIGURE 1

Schematic Drawing of Sänger's Antipodal Bomber



Source: Willy Ley, 1953

Eugen Sänger's antipodal bomber was designed to travel halfway around the world and land at an airport.

it to an upper thinner layer, and repeating this roller-coaster trajectory as it lost altitude. He realized that such a sinusoidal, or "skip" path, would increase the range of the plane, and this led to his concept of the antipodal bomber—Figure 1. (This concept is being used today for flights to Mars, where the drag in the atmosphere "aerobrakes" the spacecraft over a series of orbits, until it lands.)

The single-stage plane Sänger designed is 92 feet long, with a wing span of 50 feet. It would weigh 20 metric tons empty, and carry 80 metric tons, including fuel, a pilot, and 660 pounds of bombs. A two-mile-long straight take-off track on the ground would be used, with the plane seated on a rocket sled. The rocket would operate for 11 seconds to accelerate the plane to a speed of 1,640 feet per second, producing enough lift for take-off. The plane's rocket stage would then be ignited, and accelerate it to a speed of 3.73 miles per second.

Sänger calculated that this vehicle would be able to travel more than 14,000 miles before it landed, going halfway around the world (or to its antipode), and could set down at an airport. The propulsion period would be about five minutes, and the total trip duration, two and a half hours.

The war ended before such a design could even be considered.

Rocket Planes Begin to Fly

After the end of World War II, and the demonstration of the reality of rocket technology by the team under the leadership of Wernher von Braun at Peenemünde, America's National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics and the U.S.

Air Force embarked on a program to test a rocket-propelled hypersonic space plane. This was a path parallel to the pure rocket development program, proceeding under the U.S. Army and von Braun, which was also designed to put man into space.

The purpose of the X-plane program was to develop the technologies and test the flight regimes in the atmosphere, that would be required for manned, orbital rocket plane vehicles.

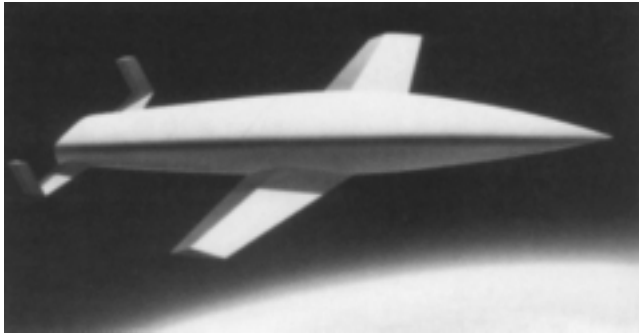
On Oct. 14, 1947, Air Force pilot Chuck Yeager, sitting in his X-1 rocket plane, was taken aloft by a B-29 airplane to an altitude of 37,000 feet. The X-1 was released from the plane, and ignited its rockets. It was the first aircraft to exceed Mach 1, the speed of sound. That, and the subsequent flights of the X vehicles, provided scientists and engineers with their first test data on the aerodynamics of supersonic flight, the stability of a vehicle in that flight regime, and other information that would be crucial 25 years later in the design of the Space Shuttle. The speed record for

manned rocket plane vehicles was set by the X-15 at Mach 6.7, during its 199th flight in 1968.

While the initial testing of supersonic vehicles was under way, ideas abounded on how to apply what was sure to be the next revolution in flight. In 1949, working at the California Institute of Technology, Dr. Tsien Hsue-shen, who would later lead the Chinese space program, designed a suborbital rocket plane to travel from Los Angeles to New York. Rocket burnout would take place after 150 seconds, at an altitude of 100 miles, and the plane would glide for 10,000 miles in about one hour.

Similarly, while working for Bell Aircraft, which built the X-1, former Peenemünde rocketeers Walter Dornberger and Krafft Ehricke designed an intercontinental passenger transport consisting of two winged airplanes, both stages boosted by rocket engines. One hundred thirty seconds after launch, the stages would separate. The manned booster would be flown back to a landing site, and the smaller second stage, with its passengers, would continue on its journey. The plane could be able to cross the Atlantic in 75 minutes, reaching a maximum velocity of 8,560 miles per hour.

With the Dyna Soar (Dynamic Ascent and Soaring Flight), or X-20 program, which began in 1958, the Air Force planned to continue development of hypersonic planes faster than the X-15. But the technical challenges were severe, requiring the development of higher-temperature materials, the mastery of fluid and aerodynamic properties of the upper layers of the atmosphere, and new propulsion systems. Politically, Dyna Soar was seen as unnecessary, because NASA was already developing a manned space program, to lead up



A model of the Sänger-Bredt rocket spaceplane, the Silver Bird.

to the lunar landing. President John Kennedy had given NASA less than nine years to land a man on the Moon. Ballistic rocket flight was seen as the solution with the lowest risk, and the only way such a timetable could be met. The Dyna Soar program was cancelled in 1963.

As the United States decided to develop ballistic rocket vehicles for manned space flight, Sänger saw a window of opportunity for Europe to exert technological leadership in the space field, by development of the advanced and efficient space plane he had been designing for 30 years. In 1962, Sänger pointed out that the United States and the Soviet Union were concentrating on their race to the Moon. “There is, therefore, at the moment, a unique, but short-lived opportunity for Europe, with its great intellectual and material resources, to become active in a sector of spaceflight in which the major space powers have not yet achieved an insuperable lead,” he said. But, in postwar Germany, rocket, space, and military technologies could not be pursued, and, at the time, there was no European-wide space organization to carry through on such a proposal.

In 1961, working at the German aircraft giant Junkers, and then at Dornier, Sänger began a study of space transportation systems, which was completed in 1964. Similar to the Dornberger-Ehrlicke design, he proposed a two-stage design for a one-man spacecraft for either antipodal flights, or a transport plane, to a 186-mile orbit. Both the booster vehicle and the space vehicle, which would ride piggyback, would be manned and recoverable. The initial lift would be provided by a horizontal catapult, or track, with a pair of rockets. Sänger thought that such a vehicle could be realized within 15 years.

It would be another 20 years before Europe, or at least Germany, would take up Sänger’s challenge, but Sänger did not live to guide that effort. He died on Jan. 23, 1964, of a heart attack, while lecturing at the Technical University in Berlin.

On the Other Side of the Curtain

The United States and Europe were not the only places where hypersonic rocket planes were being designed. In an article in *Executive Intelligence Review* magazine in May

1996, Russian space engineer Oleg Sokolov reported on previously secret Soviet aerospace plane projects, dating back to the 1960s. Similar to the situation in the United States, the Soviet space program was focussed on using rocket technology, such as the Soyuz, borrowed from intercontinental ballistic missiles. This was the quickest—and at the time the cheapest—way to achieve Earth orbit.

But the Soviet aviation industry was pursuing the “Spiral” project, initiated in 1965, building on 1950s design experience that had been carried out as the counterpart to the U.S. Dyna Soar program. Spiral was to include a hypersonic airplane-booster, an orbital plane, and an additional booster to take the plane into orbit.

Spiral would have a total mass of 140 tons, and inject the orbiter, with a three-man crew aboard, into low-Earth orbit. The orbiter could carry out two or three revolutions of the Earth, and land at an airfield. The entire system would be reusable. Although the Spiral program was shelved in 1969, and abandoned in 1978, the Russians carried out flight tests of a scale model of the orbital plane in order to study aerodynamic braking, thermal properties, and landing. Tests continued into the 1970s with a variety of analogue vehicles, until the work was shifted to support the development of the Soviet space shuttle, the Buran.

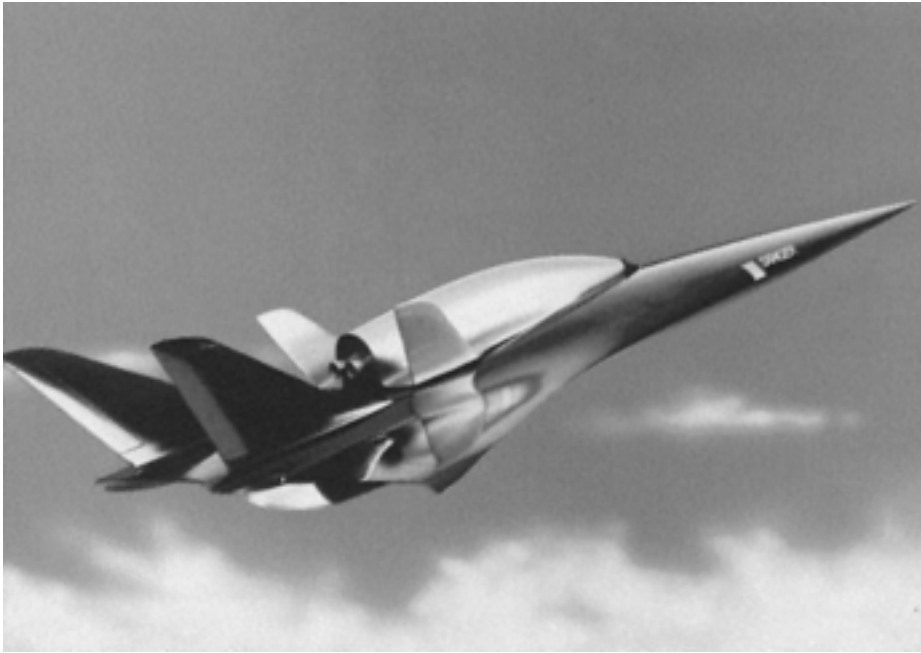
Interest in hypersonic flight reawakened in the mid-1980s, with the focus on using already existing hardware and existing knowledge. The new design, designated the Multi-Purpose Aviation Space System (MAKS), used the Ukrainian conventional super-heavy cargo aircraft Mria as an air carrier. The orbiter would be dropped from the airplane at a designated altitude and then use its rocket engines to enter orbit. As political and economic chaos engulfed the former Soviet Union, and the Buran shuttle was mothballed because of lack of funds, the MAKS concept went through various iterations, but never came to fruition.

However, Russia and the former Soviet republics today have some of the world’s finest expertise, not only in rocket plane design, but also in hands-on experience in designing and testing some of the most advanced engines for the future. That expertise is ready to be re-engaged in an aerospace plane project.

The 1980s Sänger II

In 1984, President Ronald Reagan committed the United States to help develop a space station in low-Earth orbit, and he invited international partners to join the project. This initiative opened up the possibility of new missions for relatively small manned spacecraft that could be used to deliver crew members, and service the permanent space facility. In addition, the 1986 Challenger explosion prompted nations involved in the station to have second thoughts about the policy of relying solely on the Space Shuttle to take astronauts into space. (Russia did not join the project until early 1990s.)

German aeronautics and space engineers resurrected the



An artist's drawing of the two-stage Sänger II, with its hypersonic ramjet first stage and space plane.

project for an aerospace plane, and honored the originator of the concept by naming it the Sänger II. The Sänger program, begun in 1986, had the goal of developing hypersonic engine technology (above Mach 5), including a vehicle that would take off from an airport, release a second, orbital vehicle to visit the space station—or provide a ride to a transfer orbit for payloads, such as a communications satellite, headed for geosynchronous orbit, 24,000 miles above the Earth—and then fly back to land.

The German program was designed to make use of available, or near-term technology, by employing a two-stage configuration. The first stage, a large booster plane, used a conventional jet turbine engine, and then switched to a ramjet, fuelled by liquid hydrogen, which would obtain speeds up to Mach 7. At that point, the second, smaller space plane would separate, and ignite its rocket engine to obtain orbit.

Today's jet aircraft, commercial and military, use turbojet engines that compress the air in the atmosphere, combine it with fuel, burn the mixture, and expand the combustion products to produce forward thrust. But these engines are limited to speeds of about Mach 3. Above that speed, the turbine blades used to compress the air, overheat. Unlike turbojets, ramjets have no moving parts.

In ramjets, the air is channelled into the engine through an intake duct pointing in the direction of flight. It requires no moving parts, because the air is compressed by the forward speed of the aircraft itself. The air enters a combustion chamber where it is slowed down as it is rammed into the chamber. As it slows, the pressure increases and the gas expands. Even without combustion, the air is heated to 1,100°C for flights at a speed of Mach 5.

Ramjets had been under development for nearly 40 years.

In 1946, Sänger went to France, to advise the government on rocket technology. While there, he carried out research and tests on ramjet engines towed by an airplane.

The ramjet concept had been originally explained by René Lorin in 1913, and was patented in 1941 in Germany. Preliminary tests were conducted in Germany between 1942 and 1944. In his 1965 book, *Space Flight*, Sänger pointed out that rocket vehicles consume 60 percent of their propellants in altitudes less than 30 kilometers, in the densest part of the atmosphere, on their way to space. Tremendous savings could be won by replacing rockets that carry along their oxygen, with turbojet and ramjet engines that use air from the atmosphere, up to that altitude.

Sänger explained that three different propulsion systems would be needed in his spaceplane design. Because ramjets are efficient only at about Mach 2 and above, conventional turbojet engines are needed for the first leg of the flight. And, because ramjets have been shown to operate effectively up to a speed of about Mach 6, rockets would be needed for the last leg into space, reaching Mach 25.

Sänger stated that the goal was to increase the payload weight of a space vehicle to 15 to 20 percent of the total weight, similar to that of a commercial airliner. Ballistic space vehicles represent "a primitive, uneconomical, and unreliable initial stage of the development program," he wrote.

The Sänger II design included an air-breathing hypersonic ramjet for the first stage, which could, by itself, be an intercontinental transport plane. Carrying 130 passengers, it would have a range of 13,000 km, a 33-foot wingspan, and six ramjet engines, and it would reach a maximum speed of Mach 6.8 and a cruising speed of Mach 4.5.

The smaller, second-stage rocket-powered plane could be

designed for either a crew of two, or for cargo. The Horizontal Upper Stage (Horus) was the manned version, while the Cargus would carry up to 15,400 pounds of freight. Preliminary models of the ramjet engine were tested in wind tunnels at a speed of Mach 4.7.

As a result of both technical and financial difficulties, the Sanger II project, entirely funded by the German government and industry, was stretched out; the first, technology-development phase extended from 1992 to 1995. This challenging phase required the development of air-breathing propulsion, advances in aerothermodynamics, propulsion integration with an airframe, and new materials and structures. It was estimated that the last phase, a flight-ready vehicle, would cost \$20 billion.

From the beginning of the program, Germany made it clear that international collaboration would be required to advance to the second stage of building scale models for testing and, eventually, a full-scale test vehicle. While partners for the program were being sought, the German space budget was reduced 20 percent in 1993, other necessary parts of the program were dropped, and only research on air-breathing engines continued. The European Space Agency, contending with competing concepts from France and England, and in the end unwilling to fund any one of them, did not approve the program. Foolishly, Sanger II was cancelled in 1994.

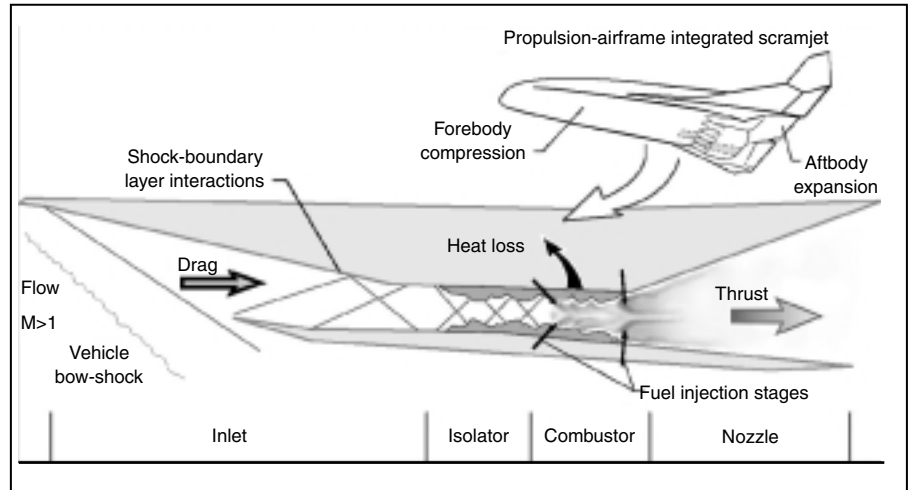
From Ramjets to Scramjets

In the mid-1980s, the United States began the National Aerospace Plane program, dubbed the “Orient Express.” It had been announced as a national initiative by President Reagan in his 1986 State of the Union address. The goal of NASP, or the X-30, was to demonstrate the feasibility of “sustained hypersonic cruise,” in a most difficult single-stage-to-orbit configuration. This would mean that subsonic aircraft propulsion, and air-breathing hypersonic ramjet and scramjet propulsion, would all be integrated into one vehicle. This had never been attempted before. The program was to culminate in a full-scale flight-ready vehicle. The estimated cost was \$10 to \$15 billion.

It was known from previous tests that at six times the speed of sound, the combustion chamber in a ramjet engine becomes so hot that the combustion products needed for thrust, decompose. At that point, a more advanced propulsion system is needed to take over.

FIGURE 2

Hypersonic Scramjet Engine Integrated Into an Airframe

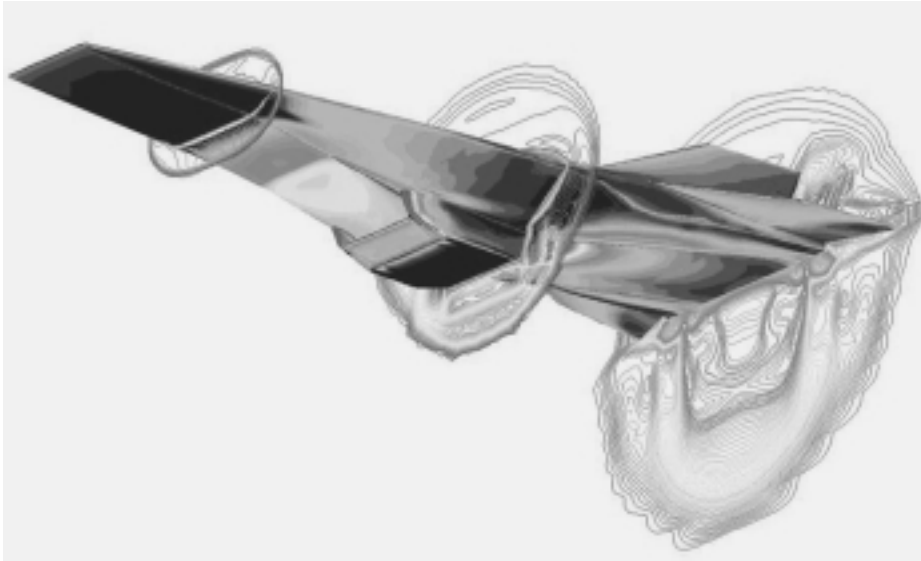


As the hypersonic scramjet travels at Mach 7, the hypersonic flow of air encounters the forebody of the plane, creating shock waves. The shock waves compress the air flow, slowing the air down to about Mach 3, before it enters the engine. Fuel is injected into the air flow in the combustor, and thrust is produced as the combustion products expand and exit the rear of the aircraft.

Scramjets, or supersonic ramjets, were the invention of Antonio Ferri, working at New York University in the late 1950s. In the United States, his work led to the 1960s Hypersonic Research Engine program at NASA’s Langley Research Center in Virginia. Unlike the ramjet, the air coming into the engine is not “rammed,” to slow down, but stays at supersonic speeds throughout the engine. This prevents the air flow from heating up, keeping it relatively cool. But, it reduces the time the air spends in the chamber to one-thousandth of a second, or less. A very quick chemical reaction is required in the chamber, with hydrogen the most effective candidate. It was well known that this would be a challenging technology to understand and engineer.

As the National Aerospace Plane program proceeded, it became clear that the technical challenges in developing a hypersonic scramjet engine—which had to be flight tested, because no wind tunnel exists that can test anything higher than Mach 8—were greater, and much more expensive, than originally calculated. The program also ran into political problems in Washington. With Defense Department budget cuts in 1989, Defense Secretary Dick Cheney tried to cancel the X-30 program during his first week in office. The program limped along from year to year, tossed back and forth between the Air Force and NASA, never receiving enough political support, or funding.

By 1993, it was clear that only (expensive) test flights could accurately characterize the shock wave transition point for the X-30; provide test data on scramjet performance at high Mach numbers, prior to manned X-30 flights; and over-



Beyond a speed of Mach 8, where the ability to test in wind tunnels is lost, scientists use computational fluid dynamics to analyze air flow and shock fronts around hypersonic aircraft. These are diagrammed here with the Hyper-X.

come the lack of data to support the claims that hypersonic vehicle stability and control were manageable. The program was behind schedule and over budget. Members of the technical community felt that NASA and the Air Force had bitten off more than they could chew, and that substantially more research and development was necessary before development of test flight vehicles could be entertained.

While progress was made in a number of areas, and scramjet wind tunnel tests were successfully conducted, the program was essentially ended in 1994. Although it was intriguing to propose flying from New York to Tokyo in one hour, a well-funded, longer-term R&D effort, with the stable political backing of Washington policymakers, was lacking.

A similar situation existed in the Soviet Union, where work on hypersonic engines had been under way. There, on Nov. 28, 1991, for the first time in history, an air-breathing ramjet/scramjet engine was tested in flight. The engine, launched on a missile, operated for 20 seconds, and attained a speed of Mach 8. A second test took place the next year, prepared by the Central Institute of Aviation Motors, the Tupolev aircraft design bureau, and the famed Central Aero-Hydrodynamics Institute (TsAGI). At a speed of Mach 6.6, the ramjet engine converted to a scramjet. Scale models of potential airframe designs were tested in the wind tunnel at TsAGI, up to speeds of Mach 20, for two minutes.

The resources have not existed in Russia to complete the development that is possible on the ground, and then to move to test-flight articles to verify the revolutionary new propulsion technology. As early as 1993, Russian scientists proposed that their extensive, ground-based hypersonic test facilities be combined with the American capabilities in fields such as computational fluid dynamics, in a joint program to develop hypersonic flight. Now that NASA has initiated such a program here, this proposal should be implemented.

When the National Aerospace Plane program was ended in 1994, it did not diminish NASA's interest in completing development of the technology. Within the next 10-20 years, the Space Shuttle fleet will reach the end of its productive lifetime. The challenge is not only to replace the Shuttle, but also to radically reduce the cost of manned access to space. In 1995, NASA began Hyper-X, a more modest, \$185 million five-year technology development effort, starting from the progress made in the NASP (National Aerospace Plane) program.

Hyper-X: From Earth to Space

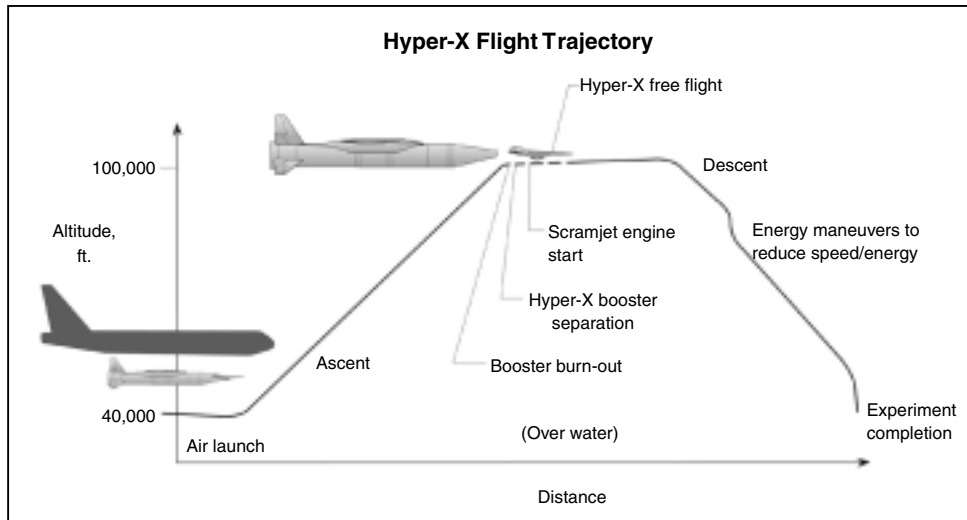
The goal of the Hyper-X program is to design and test scramjet propulsion systems in wind tunnels and integrated with a small-scale vehicle. If these are successful, a decision will be made to proceed with a full-scale flight vehicle. Conceptual design work began in 1995, and wind tunnel tests of engine models followed early in 1996. Fifteen experimental aerodynamic test programs, on 11 different models, were tested during more than 1,000 runs, to validate a scramjet design. In 1977, NASA chose MicroCraft, Inc. of Tullahoma, Tennessee, to develop the X-43 test vehicle, in order to integrate the scramjet engine with an airframe. Three vehicles have been built, each approximately 12 feet long, with a wing span of about 5 feet.

In order to test the scramjet engine, the X-43 is carried aloft attached to a Pegasus rocket booster, under the wing of a B-52. At a speed of Mach 7, when the B-52 reaches a height of about 40,000 feet, the Pegasus, carrying the X-43, is released from the plane. At an altitude of 100,000 feet, the X-43 is then released from the Pegasus, and turns on its engine for 10-plus seconds. In its unpowered, six-minute glide phase, it is to perform a number of "S" curves to slow itself down aerodynamically, and finally ditch in the Pacific Ocean.

The three X-43 aircraft, although appearing identical, will

FIGURE 3

Schematic of Hyper-X Flight Trajectory



During a flight test of the Hyper-X, or X-43, a B-52 flies to 40,000 feet, where it releases the X-43, which is attached to a Pegasus rocket. The rocket ascends to 100,000 feet, and the X-43 flies using its scramjet engine after release from the Pegasus.

be engineered with slight differences to simulate variable air inlet scramjet geometry, which changes with Mach number. Two vehicles were designed to fly at Mach 7, and the last at Mach 10, or 7,200 miles per hour.

The first such flight test took place on June 2, 2001. But after separation from the B-52, the Pegasus rocket booster went out of control 5 to 8 seconds after igniting, and range safety officers ordered the rocket, with the attached X-43, to self-destruct. While NASA is investigating the cause of the test failure, the schedule for the next two test flights, which were supposed to proceed at six-month intervals, has been put on hold.

The second phase of the Hyper-X program will use a slightly larger X-43 vehicle, for follow-on tests in the Mach 5 through Mach 7 regime. These tests will actually be more difficult than tests at Mach 7 or 10, because they will take place in the transition region between supersonic and hypersonic speeds, during which the engine will have to make the transition from a ramjet to the scramjet. That program will be centered around a hydrocarbon-fueled scramjet, which is being developed by the Air Force Research Laboratory. The project, led by NASA's Marshall Space Flight Center, is planned to start in October 2001.

Each mode of air transportation has a regime in which it operates most efficiently. Today's turbojet engines are designed to operate at relatively slow speeds, in the densest part of the atmosphere, using mechanical means to provide air compression for forward thrust and lift. At the temperature and speed limit beyond which rotating turbines become operable, ramjets, with no moving parts, can accelerate a plane to up to six times the speed of sound.

Beyond the reach of the ramjet, where air and combustion temperatures extend beyond the limits of today's heat-resis-

tant materials, and combustion becomes inefficient, supersonic ramjets, operating at cooler temperatures, can bring a plane to the edge of space.

Up to now, scramjet engines have been tested in the United States only in wind tunnels. Because of the complexity and nonlinear character of hypersonic aerodynamics, only *in situ* tests will prove any particular design. The Hyper-X program will be the first to take the step to integrate advanced air-breathing engines with an airframe.

Considering all of the theoretical and experimental work that has been done, particularly in the former Soviet Union and in Europe, NASA's Hyper-X program would certainly benefit from an international effort.

Nearly 80 years after the first rocket plane concept, and more than 50 years since research began on revolutionary air-breathing engines, it is time to open the age of hypersonic flight!

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Soy Monoculture in the Americas: Globalization Ruins Food Economy

by Marcia Merry Baker

Concentrated areas of soybean cultivation in only three countries of the Americas—the United States, Brazil, and Argentina—together account for 188 million metric tons, which is over 80% of all world annual soy production (229 million metric tons), and account for over 90% of all soybean exports. Far from being an agronomic success story, this soy monoculture—typical of other world food monocultures equally extreme—reflects the degree of commodities control exerted throughout globalized agriculture, by financial interests operating through chemical, seed-stock, food processing, and trading companies, over and above national governments.

The cartel control process mirrors what's happening in petroleum, diamonds, steel, and many other commodities. It reflects the breakdown of the world economic system, and a rush into speculation and securing positions along the sole supply lines of essential goods.

The soy monoculture is a menace. In Argentina, the forced shift into soy farming has been part of a mass displacement of farmers, and a drop in production of needed foodstuffs, with the result of hunger and starvation in a nation once known for its food production and diet (see article following). Moreover, monoculture practices—reliance on single crops and livestock, and on fewer and fewer varieties—make the food chain very susceptible to being wiped out from pathogens.

One new event underlines the point.

FIGURE 1

Western Hemisphere Soybean Crop Area: 80% World Production, 90% World Exports



Source: EIRNS/2004

On Nov. 10, the U.S. Department of Agriculture confirmed that soybean rust has been found in the United States for the first time ever. The rust, a fungus of the species *Phakopsora pachyrhizi*, was identified in Louisiana. It can cut yields significantly. Since the 2004 U.S. crop is mostly harvested by now, the questions become: Will there be fungicide available next year? Can farmers afford it? The same fungus—entrenched in Asia—arrived in South America in 2001, and has spread since, reaching Argentina in 2003. Its recent arrival in North America is attributed to the winds of this year’s exceptionally long hurricane season.



A research plot of rows of soybeans. The plant’s origins go back over 3,000 years, to China; now it is a mainstay for oils, plant protein, and livestock feed, for the various diets of billions of people. November is the end of soybean harvest in North America.

Monoculture of livestock presents other dangers, of potentially facilitating microbial “mixing bowls” for influenza, and other threats.

Soy Hyper-Regions

Figure 1 shows the major soy cropland regions in North and South America today, which evolved over decades in the United States; then more rapidly, over the past 25 years, in Brazil; and now most dramatically, in Argentina (**Figure 2**), under globalized food trade.

In the United States, it wasn’t until the 1930s, that commercial soybean operations came into being, for food and livestock feed. The bean, considered to have originated over 3,000 years ago in Manchuria, was not part of European farm and food culture. As of 1900, barely a few thousand acres were cultivated in the United States. But by 1960, some 10.1 million hectares (25 million acres) were planted to soy; by 1970, it was 17.5 million hectares (43 million acres). This year’s U.S. planting was a record 30.4 million hectares (75 million acres), the highest in history. The harvest is expected to be 84 million metric tons, the largest ever, with a record high yield. Over 30% of production is concentrated in Iowa, Illinois, and southern Minnesota (**Figure 3**).

Domestically, by the 1990s, 83% of U.S. margarine came from soy, and 80% of salad and cooking oils. This October, Monsanto and Cargill announced a partnership to get farmers to switch to their new patented “low-fat” soybean strain (requiring less hydrogenation in the final product); they intend to make a killing on the miracle bean in the near future.

In Brazil, the 1970 soy crop, from which exports were going to Japan, was only 1.509 million metric tons; but by 1980, it had grown to 15.156 million metric tons; 19.898 million in 1990; and today, 52.6 million. The area cultivated

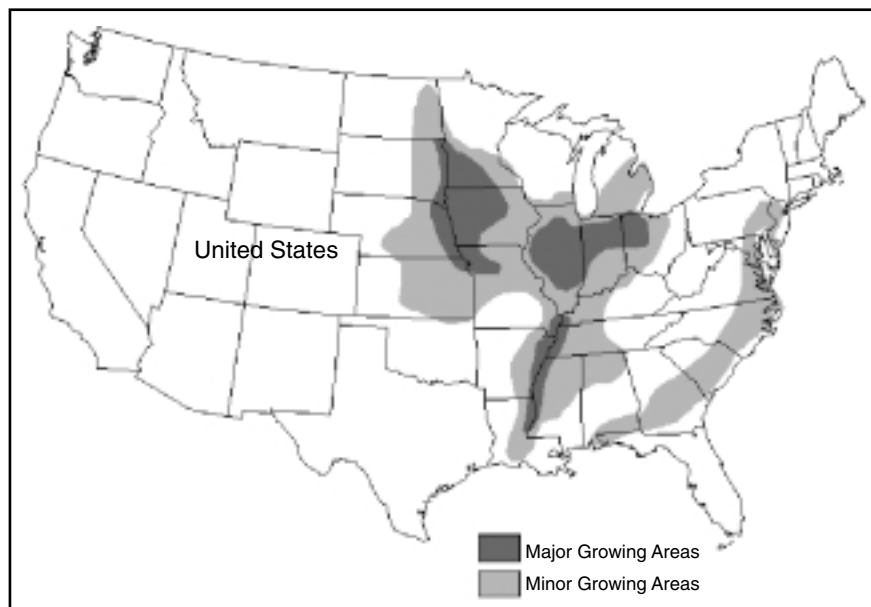
FIGURE 2
Argentina: Major Soybean Crop Area



Source: EIRNS/2004.

FIGURE 3

United States: Major Soybean Crop Area



Source: NOAA/USDA.

grew accordingly, including vast fields carved out of the Amazon ecosystem. In Argentina, the 1970 soy crop was 27,000 metric tons, reaching 3.5 million in 1980; 10.667 million in 1990; and today, in the range of 34 million. As shown in Figure 2, soy has “invaded” the famed Pampas and other regions.

ADM, Cargill Cartel

A few names dominate the rise of the soybean in the Americas—Archer Daniels Midland (ADM), Cargill, CentralSoya, Bunge, Mitsubishi, and others. ADM, based in Illinois, and headed for 70 years by the Andreas family, is the world’s largest soy processor, calling itself “Supermarket to the World.” Its history is notorious for government swindling and thuggery. Michael Andreas, son of founder Dwayne Andreas, did jail time in the 1990s for price-fixing.

These companies, not nations, currently run the world soybean trade. The largest importing nations are China and the 25-member European Union, which together take over 60% of the world’s soy exports, 90% of which comes from Brazil, Argentina, and the United States.

Over 30 years ago, ADM, Cargill, Bunge et al. began to reposition much of their soy exports base to Brazil and Argentina. As this came about, the cartels demanded transportation improvements to serve their private interests. For example, at present, Cargill is part of a consortium demanding that a 1,071 kilometer Federal road be paved, from the

soy hinterland of Argentina’s Mato Grosso state, to Cargill’s deep-water port at Santarem, on the Amazon River.

The same point applies to the merits of the soybean itself. Other than for dietary preference, it is a diversion to debate the “pros” and “cons” of soy vs. meat protein. The fundamental point is that the commodities cartel is exerting dictatorial rights over national food supplies, and even over seedstocks—the means to life. During the 1990s, Monsanto won a patent, not merely for a new soybean strain, but for the procedure itself of genetic modification of soy! Its principal strain is “Roundup Ready,” referring to a bean that is impervious to the Roundup herbicide patented by Monsanto.

The scientific debate is not on the pros and cons of genetic modification. The evil lies in the actions of the cartel grouping—called synarchist as of 50 years ago—to arrogate decisions over seeds, plantings, and ultimately, over who eats, and who doesn’t.

Most of the U.S. soybean crop is now Roundup Ready. In Brazil, despite the fact that no Federal approval has been given, an estimated 30% of the crop in Rio Grande do Sul is Roundup Ready. Right next door, in Paraguay, on Oct. 20, the Agriculture Ministry approved four soybean varieties containing Monsanto’s Roundup Ready trait.

It is deceptive to infer from the big U.S. soybean harvest this year, that Cargill, ADM, et al. remain committed to their North American source of supply. Not so. In fact, Cargill and U.S.-based Smithfield, both giant meat processors, are setting up operations in Brazil for hog production and packing houses, utilizing soybean feed for *meat export*. On Oct. 29, European Union approval was given to Cargill to acquire Brazil’s Seara Alimentos SA. This furthers Cargill’s using Brazil as an export source for pork and chicken. Brazil’s exports of poultry and pork soared by 53% this year, reaching \$1.92 billion.

At present, U.S. soybean prices to the farmer are barely \$5 a bushel, less than 10 years ago. Cargill is posting record profits, attributing this to *lower soy costs*. For the quarter ending Sept. 30, Cargill’s profits were up by 77% from the same time a year earlier (\$266 million, or 41¢ per share, up from \$150 million).

And the U.S. Department of Agriculture reported on Nov. 11 that by 2005, the United States is expected to become a net food-importing nation for the first time.

Cartels' Soy Revolution Kills Argentine Farming

by Cynthia R. Rush

In Argentina, the country known historically as the “granary of the world,” people generally didn’t die of hunger—at least up through the 1980s. While pockets of hunger and poverty could certainly be found in the country, people generally had access to a nutritious and varied diet, and food production was directed to the domestic market as well as for export. The fertile “pampas” were world famous, as was Argentina’s excellent quality beef.

Yet between 1990 and 2003, as agronomist Alberto Lapolla reports, *450,000 Argentine citizens did die of hunger*. In a June 2004 paper sent to *EIR*, Lapolla elaborated: Every day, 55 children, 35 adults and 15 elderly die from illnesses related to hunger.

‘Let 200,000 Agro Producers Disappear’

How did such a tragedy occur?

The blame lies with the criminal financial predators behind the international food cartels—Cargill, Archer Daniels Midland, Bunge, etc.—that have systematically destroyed Argentina’s food-producing capabilities over recent decades, replacing them with large-scale production of genetically-modified soy for export to a globalized market. The imposition of unbridled free trade, exemplified by Carlos Menem’s embrace of the International Monetary Fund’s policies during his 1989-1999 Presidency, has returned Argentina to “the colonial model of commodity export,” Lapolla writes. “We have ceased to be a nation.”

Although the attempt to transform Argentina’s agricultural model began as early as the 1960s, it intensified dramatically after José Martínez de Hoz took over as Finance Minister of the 1976-83 military junta. A longtime servant of the City of London’s financial elites, Eton graduate “Joe” was known to complain that Argentina’s “huge internal consumption of food” was an obstacle to larger agricultural exports. Let the “market” decide everything, he argued—even if people starve.

While quintupling the foreign debt, De Hoz spent his time in office dismantling state-run regulatory agencies that protected the nation’s productive apparatus. His legacy was then carried on by Menem’s Finance Minister, Wall Street errand boy Domingo Cavallo. Lapolla reports that one of Cavallo’s staff members demanded in 1990 that “at least 200,000 agro producers should disappear in Argentina because they are inefficient.” Cavallo did his job. Of the 260,000 family farmers

who went out of business between 1967 and 2001, 160,000 of them did so after 1990.

A Soy Republic?

In an October 2004 document also made available to *EIR*, Argentina’s Rural Reflection Group (GRR) charges that this attempt to impose monoculture on the once-agriculturally diverse country has produced “an agriculture without farmers.” Government ministries and scientific agencies once assigned to deal with problems related to real production have been roped into this offensive, prodded by such well-financed Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) as the British Crown’s Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF) and Greenpeace.

Under the guise of protecting the environment, the WWF has supported the food cartels’ “Sustainable Soy” model, advocating expanded soy production only, while simultaneously demanding that large swaths of land be set aside as pristine ecology parks, protected from “contamination”—and agricultural production.

Soy is now the country’s most important crop: it represented 50% of the country’s 2003 grain harvest of 70 million tons. Small family farmers can’t compete with larger producers who get credit and advanced technology to cultivate Monsanto’s “Roundup-Ready” strain of genetically-modified soy.

In an article published in 2003, agronomist Walter Pengue reported that not only are the historically fertile “pampas” now dedicated in large part to genetically-modified soy production, but soy production has also expanded into the northwest, northeast and western parts of the country.

While rice, corn, wheat, and sunflower production declined in significant percentages between the 1996-1997 and 2001-2002 harvests, soy production increased by 75%. Deforestation of regions cleared for soy cultivation has had disastrous ecological and economic results, including flooding and desertification.

In a nation where 50% of the population still lives in poverty, the soy offensive has had a criminal impact on diet and health. At the beginning of 2003, per-capita beef consumption had fallen to 51 kilograms annually (about 110 pounds) compared to 61.4 kilograms in March of 2002—a decline of 10 kilograms per person, or 16%, in one year! Lands traditionally used for cattle grazing have declined, to give way to soy production for export.

The IMF policy imposed on the country since the mid-1970s had already forced changes in food consumption patterns, especially among the poor, by the mid-1980s. High-quality animal protein, fruits, vegetables, and dairy were increasingly replaced by pasta and bread, although the former were nonetheless still present in the diet.

But today’s soy “revolution” has brought intense efforts—such as the “Soy Solidarity” campaign financed by such foreign multinationals as Monsanto—to *replace animal protein with a diet based almost exclusively on soy*. Despite unknown health consequences of such a diet, especially for very young children, soy products are increasingly the staples offered at soup kitchens for the poor around the country.

Epidemic Preparedness 'Worst It's Ever Been'

State Rep. Peter T. Ginaitt (D-District 22) is a 15-year member of the House of Representatives of Rhode Island, representing Warwick, and serving on the Health, Education and Welfare Committee. Rep. Ginaitt is a firefighter, rescue captain, and registered nurse.



He was interviewed on Nov. 8, 2004, by Marcia Merry Baker.

EIR: Local and state officials are scrambling to try to deal with the flu vaccine shortage.

Ginaitt: I think that this is another example of where the leadership that most of this nation—the very slim majority of this nation—feel that this President and this Administration have taken us. This is, in the world of emergency preparedness, putting all of your eggs in two baskets. We just found out, it demonstrates the fact that instead of 30,000, potentially *multiples of 30,000 shall perish due to the flu*. This is wrong. This is poor planning. And anybody in the CDC under the leadership of this President, should have known that you need contingencies and constant monitoring to make sure that this doesn't happen.

This is an abomination, is the best word that I can use, for the planning of an annual event—this isn't a single event where we were caught off guard—this is an annual event, that our citizens look forward to having the protections availed by government on them, and being prepared. Just a very, very, very poor plan. And no back-up, obviously, no back-up at all.

I'm a firefighter by trade. I'm being told that I'm not even a priority patient, as an EMT para-med. I am not a priority patient to be immunized. So the threat—while I feel confident that I'll take all the measures not to become ill—the threat is extended back to my family. Back to my elderly mother, who lives with me in my home. And so I'm not just risking myself, I am risking everybody I come in contact with.

EIR: Right. And the people you don't get to take care of—you being an emergency person—if they are in trouble.

Ginaitt: Absolutely. If I pick up an elderly woman with a fractured ankle, or a broken hip, she now could potentially be faced with me actually transferring something to her. So I just think: All in all, a very poor plan, and just another example

of where this Administration has gone.

EIR: It's from your state that Senator Reed, along with Senator Kennedy, had a Federal bill this year to head off the situation we're in now. Sen. Reed also had proposals a few years earlier for making sure of flu vaccine supplies. This represents the kind of thinking that you are talking about on contingencies?

Ginaitt: Well, absolutely. And I am not trying to cast stones on the other states in the country, but there are other states that generally carry a red color, that have a tendency to stick their heads in the sand. And I am not casting any aspersions on a constituency of another state that may have thought that this President was the best choice amongst the two. But when it comes to health; and unfortunately, I don't believe that these other states—and I also can fault Presidential candidate Senator Kerry, because I think that people really needed to sit back and truly think about their own well-being.

We can talk about what is happening overseas, but we will face—I mean, pandemic flu. It happens on the average of every 30 years. In the case of Rhode Island, we are at 37 years since we've had a major outbreak. We are just absolutely sitting here—not only are we ripe statistically, but we have now insulted that by having people who are not properly protected.

EIR: You have been, for some time, active on your state legislature's committee for health?

Ginaitt: Yes, I've been, for the vast majority of my 14, or 15 years in the legislature, on the Committee of Health, Education and Welfare.

EIR: So even if the vaccine were available, and all the eggs in just the two baskets worked for this flu year, you have been around to see first-hand that in general, both cross-country and in New England, we don't have reserve capacity for surges in medical care, and certainly not for a pandemic.

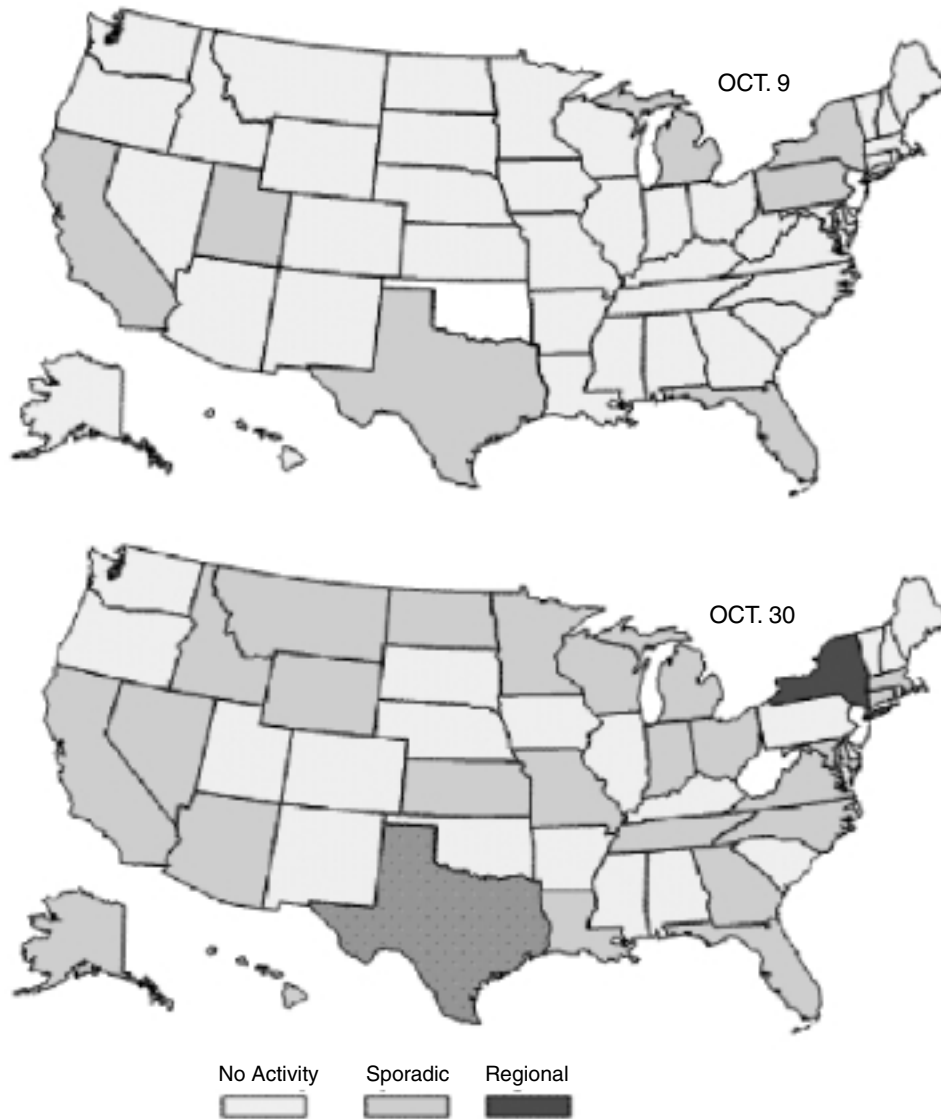
Ginaitt: We are so—this nation is trying to prepare for surge capacity. We have an unbelievable problem nationally with a shortage of nursing. We could have the best surge capacity plan known to man; *if we don't have the personnel in all of our institutions of health care, to follow up with the care of these patients, it doesn't matter.*

EIR: The hospital beds, the emergency facilities—diagnostics, logistics, etc. are short?

Ginaitt: The beds are falling apart around us. The infrastructure of hospitals are at the weakest point they've ever been. Reimbursements from insurance companies have been the lowest in history. In-patient days have dropped. And people are getting sicker.

For some reason, there is no formula here. It has not followed anything. And we are creeping—probably just like the economy is—we are creeping and lurching right towards a disastrous situation, that we, I think, "get through." I think

Influenza Activity, Weeks Ending Oct. 9 and Oct. 30, 2004



Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

The Oct. 9 map was the first weekly picture issued by the Centers for Disease Control, based on reports by state and territorial epidemiologists. By Oct. 30, sporadic flu incidence was seen in 28 states, and New York showed regional incidence. Though, compared to other years, this may be considered slow, the danger lies in acute lack of vaccines, and inability of hospitals to cope with any surge in sick people. On Nov. 7, Dr. Julie Gerberding, head of the CDC, played down the flu situation to the American Public Health Association, saying, "We're not getting off to a fast start."

every year, everybody holds their breath, and we "get through" another year. It is a matter—just statistically—it is a matter of time before some major event, whether it be just a pandemic flu, whether it be avian flu—which is 70% mortality. It's a huge killer. And, you know, people say, "It can't hit us. It can't come to the United States."

I only have to refer back to Sept. 11, to show that we are vulnerable, whether it be from attack, or from unintentional

outbreak; which could have the same devastating effects, if not worse, than a terrorist attack. . . .

EIR: So we see a public denial here?

Ginaitt: Well, there's an artificial sense of safety. We have a good safety net. We have good health care. We do. We do. And we manage to get by. And the hospitals do—we probably have the best health care in the world. But that doesn't mean that if we have an influx of 200,000 avian flu patients, or pandemic flu, or influenza among the elderly, and the sick, and the infants and the young, who are just so at high risk of mortality, what would we be able to do?

So, it's not doom and gloom—I will tell you that—at least from my perspective. But there has been a tremendous, I think, almost a malfeasance on the President's behalf, and on the entire operation—whether it be the Centers for Disease Control, or any other group for that matter.

I would like to think that these good people have made recommendations to the Administration. And my gut feeling is that they probably have fallen on deaf ears.

EIR: You identified the phase of today's problem in terms of knowingly having the risk of vaccine supplies dependent on only two sources; and secondly, once it did become known in October—whatever

the circumstances leading up to it—that supplies would be cut in half, the record of the Federal government shows inaction to re-acquire and re-allocate vaccine, and take other contingency arrangements, in an orderly way. Working with state and local officials, and so on. What do you think?

Ginaitt: I hear stories, and I am not sure how true they are, but I hear stories of doctors in my own state who have eight and nine hundred doses under lock and key.

HHS 'Pulls an Enron'

The same Health and Human Services Dept. (HHS) which would not interfere with the "private vaccine market" in the flu vaccine crisis, on Nov. 4 threw nearly \$1 billion at Vax-Gen Corp., a financially troubled, and accounting-challenged California-based company, in a straight Federal government purchase of 75 million doses of a completely untested experimental anthrax vaccine. The FDA has not even reviewed the vaccine for safety or effectiveness, let alone licensed it; yet HHS is paying Vax-Gen \$877 million for it, for a "strategic stockpile" against anthrax (the product has a shelf life of only two years, according to Vax-Gen CEO Lance Gordon).

Earlier, the Pentagon had bought another experimental

anthrax vaccine, Lansing, Michigan-based BioPort Corp.'s BioThrax. That vaccine also wasn't tested by FDA, but was forced upon U.S. Army soldiers until lawsuits got a Federal judge to order the Army to stop anthrax shots, at the end of October.

This, while world health experts warn of an global mutant flu pandemic requiring *billions* of flu vaccine doses, and while the Bush Administration and Congressional Republican leadership continue to reject the Bayh-Emanuel Flu Response Act of 2004. That would authorize about \$400 million—less than half of the Vax-Gen bailout—to bring new manufacturers into flu vaccine production and to make the government purchaser of last resort of a reserve of unsold flu vaccine each year. The HHS/Vax-Gen deal was taken under the BioShield Act of 2002, which the Bush Administration has refused calls to use in the flu vaccine crisis.

It's hearsay, but there has been no official recall [of vaccine from] any of the people who are on record as having it. Because I think all the distributors know who has what.

Is this the time? *This is the time right now. In fact, I think we're beyond the time.* The time really was October, the beginning of October. We will start to see the fallout of flu happening as early, I believe, as the end of November, early December.

And it doesn't matter: if you have the flu, and then somebody comes to you with the vaccine, that's water over the dam. Don't waste that injection. Give it to somebody who is still healthy.

EIR: Well, the best opinion of the epidemiologists right now says exactly what you are saying. There was a couple-weeks window of opportunity to take tight, coordinated centralized action, and do all possible to mitigate what will ensue, but it was not done. The word given out by Tommy Thompson and the CDC was that, "it's proprietary. We can't ask for where the vaccine is, and intervene."

Ginaitt: I just think that if you did say to a physician—you know, no physician out there wants to give up medication willy-nilly, because there is really no guidance. If you said to them, "We're going to increase the guidance, and we're going to improve it, and we're going to urge you to get rid of your 900 doses. We don't want them back, but make sure the right people get them."

I mean, I get phone calls all the time from people who say to me, "Peter, you know the inroads; you work at a hospital, can you get me a vaccine?" And some of these people are 35 years old and healthy, so I say, No. Number one, I can't do that. But number two, just use good practice. And wash your hands repeatedly.

But your mother, who's 75, or your baby, who's two, are at much higher risk, and those are the ones you should be looking out for.

What's going to happen is hysteria. We've reached a point of hysteria now, where people who are very vulnerable will stand in line for five hours at a clinic, six hours outside. So if they didn't have the flu when they started the six-hour wait in 30° or 40° weather, they're certainly—

EIR: They're going to have something!

Ginaitt: They're going to have something.

EIR: Just what you say is happening everywhere. In Olympia, Washington last Saturday, hundreds were in line in the wee hours, for 2800 shots; the medics rushed to the clinic to open early, and give shots out fast, in order to try to get the sick and old people off the lines and out of the elements. The national papers are not covering the scope of this desperation. But locally, it's everywhere.

Ginaitt: It's unfortunate that, I am certain that the Administration has witnessed this, and they're watching it. And our Centers for Disease Control is second to none. We have got a phenomenal CDC, the Health Research Services Administration, HRSA, we've got some very good people doing what needs to be done. And I am certain, as God is my judge, that these people have made recommendations that have fallen on deaf ears.

Certainly I am not casting a stone on any one of the agencies, because I think their—like I said, their epidemiologists are not disputing any of this. They are in total agreement, and probably in total disgust. And probably when they walked in and voted, they were almost unanimously in favor of the gentleman who lost.

Germany Urgently Needs A New Fiscal Policy

by Rainer Apel

If panic and despair were commodities traded on the market, Germany would be a flourishing economy under Minister of Finance Hans Eichel. For weeks, hardly any day has gone by without another attempt to promote deeper cuts in yet another budget item. But things have now taken an absurd course. Eichel's problem is that he cannot think of a reasonable alternative to the European Union's Maastricht system of strict budget rules, and because he sees no alternative, he keeps trying to do the impossible: staying loyal to the Maastricht rules while at the same time violating them, continuously.

Eichel is violating the rules now for the fourth time with his budget proposal for FY 2005, as tax revenues shrink because of the deepening economic depression, state expenses increase for unemployment support payments, and the burden of payments on old debt continues. Eichel is massively borrowing new money—an increase of 14.4 billion euros over FY 2004, to 43.7 billion in 2005.

In November 2003, Eichel escaped his third violation of European Commission sanctions because the finance ministers of France, Italy, and some other EU member governments were in a comparable precarious situation and voted with him to freeze the sanctions mechanism. But now, the fourth violation, which will be very difficult to avoid, would penalize Germany approximately 10 billion euros in 2005.

Issue 'Too Important' for the Finance Minister

That is why Chancellor Gerhard Schröder, who enlisted the support of the French President at their meeting in Berlin on Oct. 26, decided to make the Maastricht question an issue for himself. "The matter is too important to be left in the hands of the finance minister," Schröder said.

Chancellor Schröder wants a "reform" of the Maastricht rules—not one that would change the fundamentals of the system, but certain modifications that would give Germany more fiscal breathing room and get the sanctions threat off its back. Whereas France is thinking of exempting military expenditures from the Maastricht rules, Germany wants to exempt expenditures in science and education, and its annual payment of 9 billion euros to the common EU budget.

But this push for change, which does not seriously challenge the Maastricht structure, has no parallel in Germany's national fiscal approach. Quite the contrary, more austerity is being pursued to balance the budget. Finance Minister Eichel

on Nov. 5 announced that he plans a budget freeze for all public sector workers for FY 2005, and he wants to avoid paying 5.5 billion euros in state support for the pension funds of the postal and telecom services, through an obnoxious scheme.

Eichel's scheme is a market sale of part of the annual income or of shares of the postal service and the telecom agency into the pension fund. The pension fund has legal claims on annual support from these two services in the range of 6 billion euros, and these claims are going to be sold to whatever institutional or private investor is interested. With a "price cut" incentive to the investor of about 500 million euros, Eichel expects to be paid by that investor 5.5 billion euros in advance, with which he can then cut the FY 2005 budget deficit. If the investor does not get his claim on 6 billion euros reimbursed, Eichel will have to compensate them in FY 2006.

Banking experts warn that the scheme will be more expensive in the long run than normal borrowing. But Eichel does not want to borrow, in order to avoid another violation of the Maastricht rules.

Indicative of Despair

Another scheme, to abandon German Unity Day (October 3) to create an additional working day, was dropped only two days after the German cabinet announced it on Nov. 3, because of stiff opposition among the governing Social Democrats of Chancellor Schröder. The affair is indicative of the despair that dominates the fiscal planning of the government these days.

Other Eichel atrocities include the announcement, on Oct. 1, of yet another freeze on pensions, for 2005. A freeze on pension increases for 2004 was sold to the 20 million retired citizens of Germany as a one-time cut that would "most likely" not be repeated in 2005 because the economic situation would improve. The situation has not improved, and the freeze for 2005 (which gives Eichel several billion euros) will likely not be the last either.

Fiscal mathematics is not something Eichel and his staff have mastered. This was revealed, once again, on Nov. 8, when his ministry said that it urgently needs an "unexpected" extra 1.4 billion euros, for payments to the long-term unemployed. This extra money is required, because Eichel's staff a year ago had forecast 1.87 million long-term unemployed, but in reality, it is already 2.3 million. This also implies that the 300,000 long-term unemployed will not receive any payment from 2005 on, and will be forced to cash in whatever property they have (cars, insurance, shares) to meet living expenses. And another 200,000 Germans, according to estimates, will have to be added, who were not accounted for in Eichel's statistics.

What Germany urgently needs is a new finance minister. But it also needs a totally new fiscal policy. The present policy is a disaster.

Fallujah: A Turning-Point In the Iraq War?

by Muriel Mirak-Weissbach

Just prior to the U.S. elections, a bombshell report was released, showing that 100,000 Iraqi civilians had died in the U.S.-led war and continuing occupation. The study, conducted by Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, was released in the British journal *Lancet*. It was based on interviews with over 1,000 families in 33 districts across Iraq, which compared deaths before and after the invasion, and the causes of the deaths.

The devastating conclusions show that 100,000 more deaths since the official end of the war, were almost all due to violence by the occupation forces, mostly from aerial bombing, with most of the deaths women and children. The study excluded the figures from Fallujah, one of the main centers of Sunni anti-occupation resistance; in this city, another 200,000 violent deaths were recorded in the post-war period. These figures were excluded from the totals.

In an op-ed published in the German newspaper *Junge Welt* on Nov. 11, former UN arms inspector Scott Ritter compared the tally with the figure usually given for the victims of Saddam Hussein's regime over decades: 300,000. Ritter remarked that the United States and Great Britain appear to have killed one-third as many Iraqis, in only 18 months.

Just how such a catastrophe could occur, can be readily grasped by an examination of what has been happening around the assault against Fallujah, by U.S. and Iraqi government forces. Because it is happening again.

During the last siege of Fallujah, in April of this year, by official counts, 700 civilians died, mostly women and children. Due to massive public exposure of the atrocities, the United States had to back off. This time around, on Nov. 8, the assault on the city began with brutal aerial bombardments, lasting through many nights, followed by American ground forces, numbering up to 15,000. Moving with tanks and armored vehicles, they blasted their way into the city, from

different positions, with artillery fire. Houses and other civilian buildings were targeted; walls were blasted open to allow troops to enter and search the homes. Often the storming troops found unarmed families, dressed in nightclothes.

Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld proclaimed on Nov. 8, that "there aren't going to be large numbers" of civilians killed in the operation against Fallujah. "Innocent civilians in that city have all the guidance they need as to how they can avoid getting into trouble," he told a Pentagon press conference. The remark was curious, considering that the U.S. military had sealed off all roads in and out of the city, so civilians who may have wanted to flee, could not do so, once the assault had begun. Furthermore, of the estimated 50-100,000 civilians remaining in the city, many are old, and incapable of travelling.

As for those who managed to flee before the bombs began to fall, they are estimated to be up to 90% of the population of 300,000. This means that as many as 275,000 people have been on the move, in autos, carts, and on foot. Many with relatives in Baghdad, have made it to the capital. Others have sought refuge in nearby towns, like Aanah, where extended families of up to 30 persons have camped out in the homes of host families, who, due to the war and rationing, are without the means to provide them with adequate food. The least fortunate refugees have set up tents outside Fallujah, or have gone into small outlying towns, and camped out in schools, mosques, libraries, other public buildings or construction sites.

Both the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Committee of the Red Cross have sounded the alarm, that a humanitarian catastrophe is looming for these refugees. "We are extremely concerned at the fate of tens of thousands of people who have fled the city of Fallujah to escape the heavy fighting there," said Jennifer

Clark, UNHCR spokeswoman. “The most immediate need of the displaced,” she said, “are food, shelter, water, sanitation and health care.” Neither of the two agencies can do anything about it directly, given that the war has hindered their presence in Iraq. They can only “monitor” the crisis from Jordan.

Allawi’s Political Suicide

Another casualty in the ongoing Fallujah offensive will be interim Prime Minister Iyad Allawi, who, as a dutiful puppet, “authorized” the U.S. military to launch the assault, right after George Bush was reportedly re-elected. Speaking to press, Allawi announced, “I gave my authority to the multinational forces, Iraqi forces. We are determined to clean Fallujah from the terrorists.”

Just prior to this, on Nov. 7, he had declared a state of emergency in the country (with the exception of the Kurdish region in the north), which accorded him and his government broad new powers. A curfew was imposed in Fallujah; the Baghdad international airport was closed; and the borders with Syria and Jordan were closed.

According to Al-Jazeera, the emergency powers will allow Allawi to do the following: “Restrict the freedom of movement, assembly, and use of weapons by Iraqis or foreigners suspected of crimes. Suspects can be detained and searched. Their homes and workplaces are also subject to searches.” Furthermore he can: “Impose a curfew for a short and defined period in areas facing serious security threats such as explosions, unrest, and large-scale armed attacks. Cordon off and search an area if its inhabitants are suspected of possessing medium or heavy arms or explosives or harboring outlaws. Freeze the assets of those accused of conspiracy, fighting foreign forces, armed unrest, killings and bombings, and anyone who cooperates with them, commissions or incites their actions or offers them places to stay or gather. Intercept, monitor and seize mail, packages, telegrams and wired and wireless communications if there is evidence they could uncover or prevent crimes. Restrict transport by land, air and sea in specific areas and for defined periods. Limit the activities, monitor, suspend or disband any clubs, associations, unions, companies and offices, connected to crimes. This requires a court order. Take security and military measures in areas where a state of emergency is declared. Seek the help of U.S.-led troops in Iraq during large-scale operations. In the northern Kurdish region, these measures must be implemented in coordination with the Kurdish government.”

The last provision, regarding seeking the “help” of U.S. military, is what he invoked in “ordering” the assault on Fallujah. Allawi, who has a pedigree as a turncoat—having worked for Saddam Hussein’s intelligence services abroad, before joining British and then U.S. intelligence—has gone to great pains to present the attack against Fallujah as an “Iraqi” operation, merely “supported” by the United States. His envoy, State Minister Abdullatif, had the nerve to tell Syrian government officials, that the Fallujah operation had come only in



U.S. soldiers move into Fallujah on Nov. 9. As a result of the attack against the city, many political forces in Iraq, particularly Sunni organizations, say they will boycott elections, rendering them meaningless.

response to the request of 200,000 Fallujans!

But the facts on the ground tell a different story. There are anywhere from 6,000 to 15,000 U.S. troops, and a reported 2,000 Iraqi troops and security units deployed in the Fallujah operation. Of the 2,000, at least 200 have deserted, that is, 10%! Among them, according to U.S. and Iraqi sources cited by CNN, is a senior officer who had been fully briefed on the battle plan for Fallujah. He had been in command of 160 Iraqi soldiers. In addition, 20 Iraqi security forces either capitulated or were taken hostage by resistance forces in the city.

One reason for such desertions is that political pressures have been brought to bear on the Iraqi “collaborators” by a vast array of Iraqi political forces, who denounce any Iraqis fighting alongside the U.S. occupying powers. The Association of Muslim Scholars, the most powerful and prestigious Sunni organization in the country, issued a statement demanding that Iraqi forces “beware of making the grave mistake of invading Iraqi cities under the banner of forces who respect no religion of human rights.” The group associated with radical Shi’ite leader Moqtadar al-Sadr also condemned the invasion, and called on “our sons in the national guard and police force not to become instruments of the occupation forces.”

Parallel to such political interventions, forces associated with the resistance have moved to outflank the U.S.-led aggression on Fallujah, withdrawing from the city, and regroup-

ing in other cities, where they can target precisely those Iraqi police and security forces considered collaborators. Thus, in Baquba reportedly 45 were killed when three police stations were attacked, and resistance forces retook total control of Ramadi, another Sunni stronghold near Fallujah. On Nov. 11, the northern city of Mosul became the scene of fierce attacks by resistance forces against the 8,500 U.S. soldiers deployed there. The governor immediately imposed a curfew, and closed all bridges. It is feared, especially by the Kurdish political parties in the north, that Mosul could become "another Fallujah." In addition, car bomb attacks occurred in Baghdad, including against churches, and U.S. convoys.

The most spectacular flanking maneuver was organized on Nov. 10, when assailants kidnapped three relatives of Allawi from their home in Baghdad, and threatened them with death, unless the attack on Fallujah be ended.

Allawi is damned if he does and damned if he doesn't: the more he cooperates with the occupying forces, the more he alienates whatever following he has left. His government coalition is on the line: On Nov. 10, the Iraqi Islamic Party, a Sunni party, announced that it would withdraw its representative, Industry Minister Hajim al-Hassani, from the Cabinet, because "We cannot be part of this attack." On the other hand, were Allawi to buck U.S. orders, he would be quickly replaced.

The cruel irony of the Fallujah operation lies in the fact that both the Bush-Cheney Administration and their puppet Allawi, have insisted that such a bloody massacre were required in order to make the country safe for elections, scheduled for Jan. 31, 2005. Yet, as a result of the onslaught, many political forces in Iraq, particularly the Sunni organizations and parties, now say they will boycott any such elections, rendering them meaningless.

It is likely that such elections will never be held. Even European Union foreign policy chief Javier Solana voiced his doubts that the security situation could make elections possible. UN Secretary General Kofi Annan had warned the U.S. against such a Fallujah campaign, also on the grounds that it would jeopardize any hopes of elections.

Political Solution Nixed

The point is, the United States and its Iraqi puppets do not want a political solution to the crisis. This became crystal clear from a report appearing in the *Washington Post* on Nov. 6, about a serious and viable proposal that had been made to the U.S., by a group of Sunni leaders, whereby elections could be organized, and those threatening to boycott them, would be brought on board. The Nov. 3 proposal, presented by the Iraqi National Founding Conference, which includes all religious and ethnic groups, including the Association of Muslim Scholars, called for the following: that a panel of Iraqi judges be established to preside over elections, to be supervised by monitors from Arab and Islamic countries; that members of the former Ba'ath Party be allowed to run for office, if not

guilty of crimes; and, that U.S. and other foreign military units withdraw to outside the cities and remain in their barracks through January. Once these conditions were met, the groups would withdraw their support for armed resistance.

Met with approval by a number of former U.S. officials in Iraq, as a potential "breakthrough," which could lead to a transformation of the armed resistance into a political phenomenon, the proposal was ignored by the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad.

This clearly indicates that the option in Washington has been and remains military. Cheerfully ignoring the lessons of military history, especially those from Vietnam, the Bush-Cheney Administration is committed to trying to eliminate a national, popular armed resistance through military means. Anyone who knows the Iraqi mentality and history knows that, for every resistance fighter killed, another ten become voluntary recruits, beginning with members of the victim's immediate family.

One former U.S. official who worked in Iraq, and who supported the Sunni political proposal, summed it up this way: "Most of what we've learned about insurgencies is that you don't defeat one through purely military means. When you try to do that, you may win the battle but lose the war. The insurgency in the Sunni heartland is now quite broad-based, and I don't think we're going to defeat the insurgency in this part of the country through purely military means. I think we're looking at a protracted insurgency which will get worse if we go through with the elections" which are boycotted by many Sunnis. "These groups," he added, "have to be given evidence that it's in their interests to participate in the electoral process."

Instead, the Rambo policy deployed in Fallujah, and targeting Ramadi, Samarra, and other cities, will only spread the resistance and lend it strength, nationally and internationally. Fallujah is becoming a symbol for the anti-occupation struggle, throughout the Arab world.

On Nov. 6, a group of Saudi religious leaders and scholars issued a *fatwa*, or religious decree, in support of the Iraqi resistance. The open letter, posted on the Internet, and signed by 26 Saudi scholars, said the armed attacks on the U.S. forces were legitimate. The *fatwa* prohibited Iraqis from supporting U.S. military operations against other Iraqis. "Fighting the occupiers is a duty for all those who are able. It is a *jihad* to push back the assailants," it said. "Resistance is a legitimate right. A Muslim must not inflict harm on any resistance man or inform about them. Instead, they should be supported and protected."

Arab sources have confirmed to *EIR*, that massive numbers of fighters are going to Iraq from the Emirates, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia, well equipped with arms and money.

If the United States persists in seeking a military solution, ultimately it will be defeated, as it was in Vietnam. Elections will then be able to take place, only under the direction of a reconstituted sovereign, independent Iraq.

Tony Blair, Bush's 'Busted Flush'¹

by Alan Clayton

The re-election of George W. Bush is having a highly destabilizing effect on the political position of British Prime Minister Tony Blair. A member of Blair's own Cabinet, Culture Secretary Tessa Jowell, appeared on television to say that "the Labour Party is very disappointed that George Bush was re-elected as U.S. President this week." Until now, no member of the government has acknowledged the Labour Party's deep hostility to Mr. Bush and his Republican Administration, or the hopes that John Kerry, the Democratic candidate, would oust him.

"There's obviously great disappointment among Labour Party members that John Kerry didn't make it, and I think there were great hopes at the end that the Republican President would be replaced by a Democratic President," Jowell said.

During the American campaign, Blair came close to undermining his own claims to be neutral in the election, first by stopping Labour from sending its traditional delegation to the Democratic convention in August, and then, on the morning of Nov. 3, European time, by telephoning Mr. Bush before all the results were declared, and before Mr. Kerry had conceded. With a general election due in May or June of next year, a lot of Labour parliamentarians are getting increasingly concerned that Blair's continuing closeness to Bush could cost them their seats.

The Black Watch

A huge political storm has erupted about the deployment of a famous Scottish regiment, the Black Watch, to relieve U.S. Marines south of Baghdad, right before the U.S. elections. The army chiefs of both the U.S. and British armies claimed this was a strategic necessity to release the U.S. Marines for an assault on Fallujah. However, there is widespread belief that the deployment was not strategic at all, but political. As John Kerry's accusations that Bush has acted alone in the invasion of Iraq began to bite, it was felt by many in the U.K. press that the President was desperate to counter this by having British soldiers in the very thick of the conflict, and not simply in the more peaceful areas around Basra.

The price in life was paid very quickly. The Black Watch were deployed in handing out leaflets that had the Scottish

Saltire flag (which bears the cross of St. Andrew), and not the British Union flag. This, it was felt, would have a greater impact on the Iraqis. However such a deployment made the troops highly vulnerable to suicide-type attacks, and this is exactly what happened when three young soldiers were killed on Nov. 4. A few days later, another soldier was killed in a similar attack, and several were badly injured.

The Black Watch were named the "ladies from hell" by German troops in the trenches in World War I, who had to watch the screaming masses of enemy soldiers charging towards them wearing what appeared to be skirts. Scottish soldiers have never worn kilts in combat situations since then, but the name of 'ladies from hell' has stayed with them.

Scotland has always taken pride in the international status of its soldiers, but recently public perceptions have shifted, and the number of economic conscripts to its regiments has dried up, because Britain's endless wars, and, in particular, the present war against Iraq, have frightened many young people away. Now, the Blair government plans to reduce the number of Scottish regiments to one, and the result is that the Black Watch had its tour of duty in Iraq extended to another full term. When Defense Secretary Geoff Hoon told the Parliament Oct. 21 that Britain would have "failed in our duty as an ally" if it turned down the U.S. request for help, the reaction was strong, even among pro-war MPs. Labour MP Andrew MacKinlay, an outspoken supporter of the war, said that the proposed redeployment was a bridge too far even for him, and begged Mr. Hoon to reconsider.

"There has not been a single member of the parliamentary Labour Party supporting this deployment," he told the Commons. Almost every newspaper predicts that if any Black Watch soldiers are killed, they will have "died for Bush."

The Tabloid Press

The tabloid press has gone after Blair with venom on this issue. The main Scottish tabloid, the *Daily Record*, has gone in with both boots. On Nov. 6, the paper carried a full front-page story of the event, giving Black Watch troops space to vent their anger.

"The grieving brother of Black Watch soldier Paul Lowe last night laid the blame for his death in Iraq at the feet of Prime Minister Tony Blair," said the front page splash. "Craig Lowe, who also serves with the regiment, said: 'Blair sent us in to do the Americans' dirty work in a war we shouldn't be fighting.'" The *Record* reported the 18-year-old fighting back tears as he spoke of the loss of his older brother and two comrades in the suicide bomb attack.

Craig, one of the youngest members of the Black Watch to serve in the Iraq war zone, was back in Scotland on a training course when he learned of his brother's death. At the family home in Kelty, Fife, said the newspaper, he revealed that his dead brother thought little of U.S. President George Bush and his reasons for going to war. The dead soldier, his brother said: "just thought Bush was an arsehole for starting

1. The term "busted flush" is an often-used expression, referring to a poker hand which failed to make the grade as a flush, a high-value hand.

a war over nothing, trying to get money and oil. We all thought that. Although I'm a professional soldier and enjoy what I do, I don't agree with what's going on in the Middle East."

The *Record* used another quote from Craig as its headline: "If Tony Blair had the balls to walk down my street I'd run out with my little brother, Stuart, and we'd knock him out. We wouldn't hesitate."

The mother of another soldier of a Scottish regiment, Rose Gentle, whose 19-year-old son Gordon of the Royal Highland Fusiliers was killed in a roadside explosion in Basra in June, told the press: "It just brings everything back to you. It just shouldn't have been allowed to happen—it's a disgrace that they were there in the first place.

"My heart goes out to the families of those three boys, I know what they'll be going through. I just pray that no one else gets that knock on the door. And I hope Tony Blair keeps his promise to bring the boys back by Christmas." Mrs. Gentle launched legal action against the British government over Gordon's death after the *Daily Record* revealed he was not issued with vital equipment.

Body Bags

On Nov. 10, relatives of British soldiers killed in Iraq delivered a wreath to No. 10 Downing Street. The families used the occasion to demand that British troops be withdrawn from the "lunacy" of the conflict. Poignantly, the father of one Black Watch soldier who has been killed, said Prime Minister Tony Blair had kept his promise about the Black Watch being home for Christmas—but they were being brought back in body bags.

Reg Keys, whose son, Lance Corporal Thomas Keys, a member of the Royal Military Police, was murdered by a mob last year, said that the families were not radical left-wingers or anti-Army. Some of them had other sons in the services, but they were making their stand because they did not want them to be killed.

Feelings were running so high that James Buchanan, father of two serving Black Watch soldiers, threatened to "slit the throat" of Defense Secretary Geoff Hoon if he saw him in the street.

He said two of his son's friends were among the four who have died in recent days, including Craig's best man, Marc Ferns, 21. As the London protest gathered momentum, it was revealed that another Black Watch soldier was injured in a mortar attack on the regiment's base.

Yet, Tony Blair is flying to the United States to meet President Bush on Armistice Day, of all days; Armistice Day, which marks the end of the dreadful slaughter of World War I, is still solemnly celebrated in the United Kingdom. Blair is hoping that some of the kudos of the Bush victory will rub off on him. However, the consensus of opinion on both sides of the Atlantic is that Bush now views Blair as a "busted flush" that he would rather not have anywhere near his geopolitical card game.

Bush Re-Election Dismays Japan, Korea

by Kathy Wolfe

The Japanese and Korean governments, with large numbers of troops in Iraq, have reacted with caution to the re-election of George Bush. But two former heads of state and the press have been openly critical, accusing Bush of destroying the American union and the peace of the world. Japan's top daily *Asahi News*, Nov. 9, virtually accused Bush of vote fraud, comparing him to Josef Stalin.

Former Japanese Prime Minister and elder statesman (age 85) Kiichi Miyazawa said Nov. 1 that "tricky neo-conservatives" have made it so that "I am now critical of the United States. Average Americans are honest men of integrity and of humility," he said. "But U.S. diplomacy no longer embodies such traditional virtues because of the neo-conservatives. The United States used to be modest and introspective. It didn't shoot enemies first. But the neo-conservatives believe they should make pre-emptive strikes whenever they feel the need."

Criticizing Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi for sending troops to Iraq, Miyazawa said: "Mr. Koizumi gives the impression that his view is shared by the majority in ruling parties. But I don't think so. Japan had an option of turning down the U.S. request. . . . Belief in the existence of weapons of mass destruction turned out to be unfounded. The Prime Minister should honestly explain to the people that he received incorrect information."

Former South Korean President Kim Dae-Jung in a Nov. 8 speech in Stockholm, called on Bush to make "a reliable offer of compensation to North Korea, in return for nuclear disarmament," referencing the fact that it was Bush who unilaterally broke President Clinton's peace treaty with Pyongyang.

Kim said that Washington could resolve the issue by offering the North a guarantee of non-aggression, and by lifting economic sanctions, the premises upon which the Six Power Talks were originally organized—premises now unilaterally rejected by Dick Cheney.

"It's time for Bush to display more mature diplomatic capability," commented a Korean state radio editorial Nov. 4. "President Bush had spawned severe criticism in the international community for a controversial war against Iraq. We now hope that the re-elected Bush will listen carefully to international opinion and stabilize the war-devastated coun-

try. . . . South Korea should re-arrange Seoul-Washington relations. . . . The U.S. will have to be more proactive toward a peaceful resolution” with North Korea.

‘Armageddon Election’

“‘Un-Civil War’ Against U.S. Democracy: ‘Armageddon Election’ In U.S.” was the title of an *Asahi News* report in Tokyo Nov. 9. Author Yoichi Funabashi warned that neo-con fundamentalists are tearing the Union apart. “The entire United States is divided into Republican and Democratic camps,” he wrote. “A wide gap between the two over values such as abortion, gay rights, and gun control” has made this a “‘cultural war’ which *Time Magazine* described as an ‘uncivil war.’ And the victor tends to believe and act as if might makes right. . . .

“George W. Bush wooed right-wing religious organizations on these issues. This election resembled a ghastly war of terrorism with both sides aggressively casting aspersions on each other. John Zogby, CEO of Zogby Polls, called it the ‘Armageddon election,’ the biblical battle to end the world.

“I heard from an influential Republican who belongs to a prestigious club in the Midwest, that at lunch recently, two gentlemen started shouting at the top of their voices. They were evaluating Vice President Dick Cheney—but they became so emotional that they couldn’t stop yelling, he said, calling it ‘the worst scandal in the club’s history.’

“. . . Moreover, courts, not voters, decide disputed election results,” Funabashi abruptly concluded. “What happened to the democracy in which the United States takes pride? It’s a serious issue when Americans and the international community start to doubt the legitimacy of U.S. governance. Four years ago, the Bush Administration came into being with a single vote—in the Supreme Court. The fact that it went to war with Iraq without just cause gave rise to distrust and antipathy. If legitimacy of the election is questioned again, it will damage U.S. prestige further. Soviet leader Josef Stalin once said: ‘Those who cast votes decide nothing. Those who count the votes decide everything.’ Who would have thought the United States would be reduced to the same level? Stalin may be laughing at America from his grave.”

There were no less than four such editorials in *Asahi News* on Nov. 4, 5, 8, and 9, which were also published in Europe in *Asahi’s* sister paper, the *International Herald Tribune*. “Bush has pressed ahead with the doctrine of the conservative Christian church,” *Asahi* wrote Nov. 4. But “if Bush pushes a particular religion or its values, it will further divide the people.” Abraham Lincoln “did not regard the Civil War as a ‘holy war’ and tried to reunify the divided country,” the paper noted.

‘America Has Chosen War’

“Japan should speak out” against the Bush war deficit and trade deficit, which threaten the world monetary system,

Asahi also wrote on Nov. 4. “The value of the dollar declined when the Vietnam War turned into a quagmire, leading to the ‘Nixon shock’ in the early 1970s, which in turn led to the oil shock” of 1974-5. [“Nixon Shock” is Japanese for “August 15, 1971,” when everyone in Japan with dollars found their holdings cut in half.] “And if Bush implements tax cuts that are too large, it will not only increase budget deficit. If it is only the rich who benefit, his government can expect to face the wrath of the poor.”

Asahi editorialized on Nov. 5: “If the Bush Administration imposes its own ideology on other countries in disregard of their cultures and histories, it will naturally arouse resentment. Indeed, the attitude of the Bush Administration is a key reason for the mess in Iraq.” The policy of “pre-emptive strikes is responsible for further fanning anti-Americanism in the Islamic world,” the newspaper commented on Nov. 8. Iraq “continues to spiral out of control,” and across the Islamic world, “etched into the hearts and minds of viewers, is the utter despair of the civilian population.”

The editorial continued: Washington has “turned its back on the Palestinians, while in Iran thousands chanted ‘death to America’ recently, celebrating the 25th anniversary of the U.S. Embassy occupation. Lebanon’s *Daily Star* greeted last week’s re-election of Bush with its own stark scrutiny: ‘Having consigned their country to the Bush Administration for another four years, the American people have chosen war.’ This is an ominous prophecy.”

Interestingly, *Asahi* said that sharing peaceful nuclear power development, and solving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, are the keys to Middle East peace. (Japan depends on nuclear power for 45% of its energy.) The paper called for “finding an acceptable balance with the peaceful use of atomic energy worldwide. . . . If the Bush Administration continues its pre-emptive strike doctrine,” while allowing Israel to be “de facto a nuclear power,” then a solution “is doomed” because every nation in the region will want nuclear weapons.

Asahi wrote: “The U.S. should change its stance leaning toward Ariel Sharon, and have Israel sit at the table making serious efforts for peace. To come to grips with the anti-American sentiment of the Arab world, the United States must exhibit leadership that is fair. . . . Otherwise, the world’s only superpower will find itself bogged down in a desperate Middle East quagmire.”

Warning of Economic Crisis

“Bush Victory to Usher in High Oil Prices, Weak Dollar,” was the *Korea Times* headline Nov. 5, summing up Seoul’s response to the economic disaster Bush is creating. “High crude oil prices and the weak dollar, the two major variables in global economic growth, will persist for quite some time with the re-election of Bush,” the paper wrote.

The Federation of Korean Industries warned that Bush’s re-election may discourage both domestic and foreign invest-

ment in Korean businesses by raising the level of dangerous confrontation with North Korea.

Samsung Economic Research Institute (SERI) forecast Nov. 5 “negative prospects for the Korean economy with a clash in opinions between the Bush Administration and the South Korean government” because “Bush prefers a long-term blockade policy (against North Korea) over early resolution” of the North’s nuclear crisis.

SERI sees “increased pressure to open the Korean markets” by Bush crony firms seeking takeovers, raising hackles because U.S. and British banks already own 68% of the Korean banking system. SERI says, that high oil prices and a weak dollar will raise Korea’s import bill and weaken its exports. “Oil prices are forecast to remain high due to Bush’s aggressive policy of filling the U.S. Strategic Petroleum Reserve and the effects of his re-election in the Middle East,” SERI writes.

Japanese and Korean sources have even warned that the “monetary neo-cons” in the Bush “economic team” are demanding a “New Plaza Accord,” in which Asian nations would be asked to raise their currencies sharply against the U.S. dollar. This refers to the 1986 “Plaza Accord” with Japan, demanded by then U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan (head of Wall Street’s Merrill, Lynch). “U.S. pressure on Korea and other Asian nations to raise the value of Asian currencies is expected to increase, as South Korea, China, and Japan account for up to 38% of the U.S. \$422.7 billion cumulative trade deficit January-August this year,” SERI said Nov. 5.

“If Mr. Bush gains a second term, he need only recall what his role model, Ronald Reagan, did,” an Oct. 22 *New York Times* editorial noted. “After cutting taxes in the first term and seeing the trade deficit rise to previously unimaginable levels, aides engineered the Plaza Accord in the first year of his second term. The dollar fell and the trade deficit narrowed. It is time to consider such a policy again.”

U.S. consumers are spending Bush’s massive tax cuts on imports from Asia, “sending all our demand overseas,” the *Times* said.

“At end of August, the combined dollar U.S. T-bill holdings of Japan, China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea, and Singapore were \$1.1 trillion, up 22% from the end of 2003. Since Bush took office, they have added to holdings at nearly half a billion dollars a day,” the editorial noted.

The 1986 Plaza Accord was a classic and effective Venetian “boom-bust” attack on Japan. By driving up the yen by more than 30%, the Accord drove up real estate and stock prices in Japan, creating a giant “bubble economy” which forced chunks of industry to move overseas. Japanese banks and real estate companies became the world’s largest, and were sold massive bankrupt Western companies such as Rockefeller Center, which bankrupted the Japanese financial system and caused the “Tokyo Crash” of 1991. Japanese industry has never recovered.

France: A Timid Boost For Nuclear Energy

by Emmanuel Grenier

France has finally decided to stay on the nuclear track. It would be exaggerated, however, to speak of a “fresh start,” as many commentators have done. We do, of course, welcome the decision to build the first EPR (European Pressurized Reactor), the “third generation” French-German reactor, because it shows that France is not about to follow the German lead, by giving up nuclear energy. But this is a far cry from the Messmer Plan of 1973 (named after the then-Prime Minister), with its plans for building up to four plants per year. The EPR features significant advances over current reactors, in terms of safety, competitiveness, waste reduction, and optimal radiation protection for the staff. But this is more of an evolution than a revolution.

Meanwhile, Nicolas Sarkozy, the French minister for the Economy, Finance, and Industry, announced on Nov. 10 the decision to increase the floating bond capital of the AREVA group, in which the state is now, directly or indirectly, the majority shareholder with an 87% stake. AREVA is the builder of the EPR, having bought the nuclear entities of Siemens and Framatome, which were involved in the cooperative design of the reactor. The AREVA group’s listed share, currently at 4%, will eventually be between 35 and 40%, and the state will hold, directly or indirectly, more than 50% of the group’s capital. Trade unions and left parties have voiced their opposition to Sarkozy’s privatizing measure, which is considered purely ideological.

Pierre Gadonneix, the new chairman of the former national electricity company, EDF, stated that launching the EPR will “help guarantee energy independence for Europe over the coming decades,” and that it should allow EDF, over the long run, to renew its means of production in a competitive way: “EDF’s technological lead will be consolidated and this will be a technological showcase for export markets.” His company intends to “remain the leading producer of nuclear energy worldwide.” French Prime Minister Jean-Pierre Raffarin stressed how serious the issue is, by stating it had been “one of the most important decisions I have had to make, since I became Prime Minister.”

Even the major newspaper from the west of France, *Ouest-France*, which had previously led the battle against a nuclear plant in Plogoff, in Brittany, had to admit that the nuclear option has won out: “In a word, nuclear energy is no longer the spook box it was in the 70s and 80s. A large majority of Frenchmen are for it. Because it works, because it sup-

plies 80% of our electricity. The fact that the nuclear [plant] has been working with no major problem for 20 years now speaks volumes more than any speeches. That is the best argument for warding off insinuations, dissipating fears and reassuring people.” Although the Greens protested this decision, their protest was really only formal. The stop-nuclear energy network (Sortir du Nucleaire) has become quite marginal, and no more than a few hundred people came to the demonstrations they organized against the EPR.

The anti-nuclear ideology will probably be remembered as the ideology of the generation of baby boomers and 68ers who never experienced a shortage of power. And it will probably enter into the garbage cans of history when that generation reaches retirement.

Rethinking the Nuclear Strategy

France, of course, is not the only country which is faced with such decisions. Sweden, which became the very symbol of the no-to-nuclear trend after a referendum in 1980, is slowly reversing that trend. Now, 64% of the Swedish population is against the take-down of the 12 nuclear reactors implemented by the Social-Democratic government and their Green allies, as opposed to 55% last year! And among Social-Democratic voters, this percentage soars to 71%. Eight years after deregulating the electricity market in Sweden, consumers have been hit with a 50% average increase in the kilowatt-hour price and are worried about the impact of plant closures on their bills.

Brazil and Iran are tenaciously defending their right to develop peaceful nuclear energy, in spite of international pressure. At the Tenth Brazilian Energy Congress, held on Oct. 28 in Rio de Janeiro, several speakers confirmed this position. “I defend nuclear power because we need it for our development,” stated the head of the National Nuclear Energy Commission (CNEN), Alfredo Tranjan Filho. He explained that the Lula government is renewing the nuclear program developed in the 1970s, which includes a third nuclear plant, ANGRA III.

Nuclear plants now provide 4.5% of the total electricity produced in Brazil, with about 90% coming from hydroelectric plants. The 2001 drought caused a severe energy crisis, giving new arguments to supporters of the nuclear option. As Brazil plans to double its production in the next 16 years, nuclear power could play a major role, accounting for up to 25% of total power production. The Brazilians also hope to be self-sufficient in enriched uranium by 2010, thanks to an original centrifuge technology developed by Brazilian scientists, which consumes much less energy than conventional enrichment technologies.

Finally, there is also a comeback for nuclear power in the United States. Last year, the U.S. Senate voted up measures to allow construction of new plants. And in late September, several consortia (Exelon, Entergy, and Dominion Resources) initiated a procedure with the Nuclear Regulatory

Commission to obtain authorization for the construction of new units. The 103 existing U.S. plants, spread out over 65 sites, are not sufficient to cover a constantly increasing demand for electricity. Moreover, nuclear power is a choice solution for reducing energy dependency on oil.

This argument is used all over the world. Indeed, most developing countries dream of being able to follow the example of Iran or Brazil, but they don't all have the same courage; many fear the “Iraq treatment,” should they dare go against the veto on development of nuclear energy begun by the United States under Jimmy Carter. Thus, nuclear power is being held back, just as the world needs it more than ever.

The World Should Go Nuclear!

The demand for energy worldwide is expected to increase by 60% by 2030, according to the International Energy Agency (IEA), which published its annual report on Oct. 27.

Nuclear energy is the best way to meet this increase. Although natural gas will probably continue to do extremely well (consumption is expected to double by 2030), it can no longer be touted as the miracle remedy the ecologists used to claim. Given recent price increases, the price of a kWh of electricity produced by gas is almost as high as that of a kWh of wind power (which is both expensive and unreliable).

In these conditions, the tremendous energy density flow of nuclear power and the economic efficiency it allows, are strong incentives for going nuclear. Nevertheless, the IEA forecasts that, from 2010 on, it will provide less and less of the total electricity produced worldwide, accounting for only about 5% in the year 2030. This forecast, of course, is based on political decisions to phase out nuclear, such as in Germany and Sweden, which can easily be overturned, as we have seen.

The Chinese factor could also upset the applecart: If China opts for an energy infrastructure policy similar to that of the French, as is being proposed, and if it begins mass-production of modular nuclear plants, nuclear energy will grow by leaps and bounds.

In addition, worldwide needs are nowhere near being met. According to IEA estimates, even if the demand for electricity doubles by 2030, 1.4 billion people will still be left without electricity, as compared to 1.6 billion in 2002. Moreover, nuclear power produces hydrogen, which seems to be the only fuel capable of replacing oil on a large scale, in hydrogen-powered vehicles that are non-polluting. The IEA has not taken this factor into account at all, although the world will probably need, at some point, hundreds, if not thousands, of new power plants to produce the fuel of the future and free the world from the “oil only” dictatorship.

Given this background, the timid comeback of nuclear power in France, with the EPR reactor, is in no way sufficient to meet such needs.

The author is editor-in-chief of the French magazine Fusion.

India-EU Forge 'Strategic Partnership'

by Ramtanu Maitra

On board the Prime Minister's Special Aircraft, India's premier Manmohan Singh, returning from The Hague on Nov. 10 after finalizing a 'strategic partnership' between India and the European Union (EU), told reporters that the outcome of the summit "far exceeded" the earlier meetings between the two, and it is now up to India to take decisions to move ahead.

Following a rather surprising electoral result in India's general elections last May, which brought Manmohan Singh to the prime ministerial position, and the Congress Party-led coalition government to the seat of power, New Delhi's policymaking apparatus has remained virtually stagnant, trying desperately to make a breakthrough. This became particularly significant since the previous regime under Prime Minister Vajpayee had made India highly visible on the world scene. There were great expectations that India, like China, would be ready soon to exert its influence, proportionate to its size and ability, on the world political, economic, and security scene. However, that failed to materialize for a number of reasons, not the least of which is the inability of the United States to pacify Iraq and make the region stable.

Overcoming Weak Performance

The Manmohan Singh-led government, which came to power assuring the Indian population equitable economic growth to benefit the underprivileged, has made virtually no dent in India's economic weaknesses. The economic growth, although not insignificant at 6.5% or so, is nowhere near what it needs to be. In dealing with insurgency forces operating in northeast India, New Delhi has again showed its feet of clay. It also made no headway on the Kashmir issue, which has stultified India's foreign policymaking ability over the decades. It seems now, more than ever, Pakistan is calling the shots on the Kashmir issue, and New Delhi is reacting to Pakistan's "initiatives."

At this difficult juncture, the signing of the India-EU 'strategic partnership' may provide the necessary fillip to New Delhi. Only the future will tell whether this Delhi-EU initiative will give India the necessary leverage to help emerge as a major player on the world scene.

The India-EU strategic partnership, if nurtured adroitly, has the potential to bear a number of potent fruits. To begin with, the immediate concern of India is to become a permanent member of the UN Security Council (UNSC). A nation of one billion people with a broad agro-industrial base, a

highly-regarded military and a strong science and technological base, should be a permanent member. But, it is not.

Although India is in the process of mobilizing the Islamic countries who support India's bid, and Turkey, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Tunisia, Nigeria, Tanzania, Algeria, Oman, Qatar, Iran, and Indonesia have agreed to help India to overcome the Pakistani opposition, Islamabad continues to oppose India's permanent membership in the UN Security Council. It is no secret that Pakistan is very close to China and the United States—two of the five permanent members in the UNSC. However, if the EU decides to support India's demand for a permanent UNSC seat, New Delhi's chances would no doubt brighten.

Eurasian Land-Bridge

More importantly, the India-EU initiative to strengthen strategic ties opens up the potential for developing the physical economy of the Eurasian corridors, and restructuring the international economic and financial institutions. Like China, India has a long way to go before it eliminates poverty, creates enough jobs for a growing labor force, reconstructs cities, and emerges as a global economic and political force. But there is a difference: China had moved in this direction at least two decades before India began its re-think on a faster rate of economic growth. Nonetheless, what is certain is that the world's growth in the coming decades will depend on the rapid modernization and expansion of the Indian and Chinese economies.

It is also evident that neither India nor China, despite their overall manpower, and scientific and technological manpower capabilities, can achieve these objectives independently. In January 1997, *EIR* had issued a 300-page report under the title of *The Eurasian Land-Bridge: The "New Silk Road"—Locomotive for Worldwide Economic Development*. This comprehensive report was the brainchild of well-known American economist and statesman, Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr.

The basic idea behind this new Eurasian Land-Bridge project is to make use of the advantages of communications across continents, with the aim of achieving integration among various economic regions and countries throughout Eurasia. In addition, the corridors would be the conduit for transmission of science and technology, and prosperity to the somewhat inaccessible inland areas, mainly the northwestern part of China, the landlocked Central Asian Republics, and the Caucasus region. These areas are economically less developed, despite their richness in natural resources and cultural heritage.

According to Indian scholar and economist, Sujit Dutta, if India is to attain its economic and political goals, it needs to develop three key strategies. One, an internal strategy that will create large agro-industrial bases throughout the country, interlinked through a network of modern highways, railways and airways, and telecommunications, including making massive investments in power, ports, and education.

Technology From the EU

Two, India is in dire need of an international strategy of technological, trade, and investment ties with the advanced techno-industrial states—Europe, the United States, Japan, and Russia—to accomplish modernization and importation of highly-productive technologies to rejuvenate its stagnant industrial facilities.

Finally, India will be heavily energy-import dependent, especially on the Gulf and Central Asia. It has developed the full-cycle capability in the area of generating commercial nuclear power, as well as developing thermal, hydro, and other less efficient power generation methods. India may, or may not, have large reserves of natural gas, but there is no dearth of natural gas in near-by countries—a major source for fertilizers, domestic consumption, power generation and fertilizers. Pipelines from Iran, Central Asia, Bangladesh, Myanmar, and perhaps Indonesia can provide an ample supply to India. To interlink energy routes and energy supplies, with modern transportation corridors, this overall developmental approach is a very important one.

The rapid development of India is increasingly tied to a stable, secure, and increasingly cooperative global and regional order. Creation of strategic transportation and energy corridors in Eurasia and Southern Asia are of immense significance to India. In terms of ideas, these at once address the issues of peace, stability, economic, and security cooperation across Eurasia. Needless to say, that includes Europe, as a whole, as well.

A joint statement at the end of the Nov. 8 Hague summit noted that the India-EU partnership had “evolved from economic and developmental cooperation to acquire higher political and strategic dimensions,” which would be strengthened by “intensive dialogue.”

One of the most significant aspects of the India-EU strategic partnership is the decision taken at The Hague to speed up the conclusion of an agreement for India joining the European Union’s Galileo global positioning system and to establish an Energy Panel.

The Galileo Program and ITER

Galileo—with its network of 30 satellites becoming operational in 2008—will provide the first real alternative to the U.S. military-run Navstar/Global Positioning System (GPS), which Washington has the power to turn off on a selective basis. Indian participation in Galileo will be the first concrete expression of Europe’s and India’s desire to work for a multipolar world order. Collaboration on the International Thermo-nuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER) will help New Delhi establish a new benchmark for its participation in international civilian nuclear initiatives—something Washington has not been too keen to encourage. This discussion “will ensure India’s equitable participation in Galileo space, ground and user segments” and “will guarantee the availability of highest quality signals over the Indian territory.”

On the other hand, the Energy Panel will work on the modalities of Indian participation in the ambitious ITER project on fusion energy. In discussing the importance of the development of fusion energy, the European Commission President, Romano Prodi, said the EU was keen on including India. Describing the long-term energy supply situation as “dramatic,” keeping in mind growth in India and China, he said he did not want India’s development to halt because of the country’s energy shortage. Apart from the EU, Japan and the U.S., the others involved in ITER are China, Russia, Canada, and South Korea.

The Indian news daily, *The Hindu*, on Nov. 9, cited highly-placed Indian officials saying the participation of India in the Galileo project would bring closer the national security establishments of India, France, and Germany. India is also looking closely at the European Union’s arrangement with China on Galileo, where the modalities for high-end access are still being worked on, despite Beijing already being on board.

A Key for India

The India-EU strategic partnership dovetails into India’s growing efforts to consolidate the China-India-Russia collaboration in the economy and trade, and in scientific and technological cooperation. This process of consolidating the efforts of three large and developing nations is in progress. It has come to the rest of the world’s attention that these three countries are willing to set aside their differences, or resolve those differences, in order to optimize benefit from each other’s cooperation.

New Delhi is keen to convey to all major powers in the world, and the smaller nations as well, that the consolidation of this relationship is for deriving mutual benefits, and not to form any axis against another. A serious Indo-U.S. strategic partnership is springing up, indicating that India and the United States have already mapped out an ambitious agenda of bilateral military and strategic contacts over the next two years, Ilan Berman, President for Policy at the American Foreign Policy Council, said recently. The Bush Administration has officially rolled back its four-year-old sanctions against India, and New Delhi now joins the ranks of U.S. allies like Japan and Singapore, gaining eligibility for significant discretionary military assistance, reports indicate.

New Delhi sees the summit as a landmark, since it marks the first time in several decades, that there has been a keen desire by India and the EU to forge a comprehensive relationship. One Indian observer noted that “India is now being viewed as a potential global power,” adding that the strategic partnership would work to New Delhi’s advantage. Former Indian Foreign Secretary B. Shashank told newsmen that the agreement on a strategic partnership between the EU and India has brought India into an elite group of countries—the United States, Canada, Russia, Japan, and China—which have such ties with the EU.

Southern Thailand Crisis Shakes Region

by Mike Billington

The violence which has plagued the southern provinces of Thailand since January of this year escalated into a national and regional crisis on Oct. 25, when 78 detained protesters suffocated to death while being transported in Army trucks. The gruesome story of more than 1,000 protesters at the town of Tak Bai—mostly young Muslim men—being placed under arrest, bound, and literally piled up in the back of trucks, face down, some of them five-deep, for a five-hour drive to a military barracks, has caused shock and anger around the world, especially in neighboring Malaysia and Indonesia. Another six demonstrators had been killed when Thai Army troops opened fire on the crowd, reportedly in response to escalating violence by certain elements among the demonstrators. Some reports claim that more demonstrators are missing and unaccounted for.

The eruption of violence in the south, after relative calm for several years, has yet to be explained in any comprehensive way. Most Thai Muslims, who make up less than 10% of the mostly Buddhist Thai population, are concentrated in the three southern provinces of Pattani, Narathiwat, and Yala, near the Malaysian border. The Patani United Liberation Organization (PULO), composed of several militant Islamic organizations which have long demanded independence for the southern provinces, is accused of involvement in the past year's violence, but others believe that forces from outside the country are responsible.

Since a January raid on an Army Depot made off with a supply of weapons, there have been about 1,000 attacks on government officials, civilians, and Buddhist monks—some by organized groups, but others individual random acts—leaving about 340 dead, including three beheaded, and hundreds wounded. From the Government's side, in addition to the Tak Bai disaster, another bloodbath took place last April, after an organized attack on a police station by a mob consisting mostly of youth armed with machetes or small arms was repulsed by the police. When 108 of the assailants took refuge in the historic Krue Se mosque, the Army opened fire, killing them all. Investigations into this atrocity were not yet settled, when the Tak Bai incident added to the environment of rage and retaliation.

Kra Canal

EIR has repeatedly argued (most recently in the July 16, 2004 article "Against Malacca Piracy and South Thailand Violence: It's Time for the Kra Canal") that the failure to

bring real physical development into the relatively poorer regions in the south has fed the resentment among the minority Islamic population, and left the region ripe for the instigation of rebellion. In particular, *EIR* has argued since 1982 that the proposal for a sea-level canal across the Kra Isthmus, an idea which was close to implementation in 1984, was necessary to facilitate global trade and to transform southern Thailand into a major hub for regional development, but also to prevent precisely the kind of social crisis which has now emerged.

Political and economic upheavals in Thailand have interrupted the impetus for building the Kra Canal over the past 20 years, but the idea has been raised again recently, as China has expressed support for the project. One concern for China is that the overcrowded Malacca Strait, which have become a lifeline for China's increasing dependence on oil from the Mideast, is vulnerable to accidental or intentional disruption. The Kra Canal would provide an alternative route, by-passing the Strait. There has even been discussion of the possibility that China would use the equipment, and the experience from the construction of the Three Gorges Dam to build the Kra Canal.

Terrorists From Abroad

There are many pieces to examine in the puzzle of southern Thailand. Some of the Thai Moslems are reported to have travelled to Afghanistan in the 1980s, at the behest of the American intelligence officials who organized the "Afghansi" resistance to the Soviet occupation, by recruiting radical Islamicists from around the world. When the U.S. deserted the region after the Soviets pulled out, many of these Afghansi returned to practice their newly acquired skills in their home countries. It is also known that several leading figures from the so-called Al-Qaeda circles travelled to the region in the 1990s, although none of the violence in the region has been aimed at symbols of Western presence in the region.

The Tamil Tigers from Sri Lanka have also operated out of southern Thailand, using their high-speed boats to trade drugs for weapons left over from the Indochina wars.

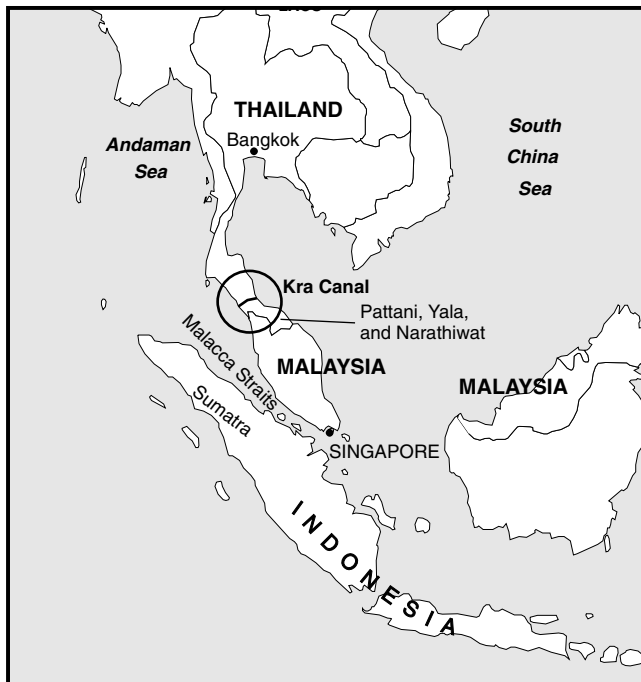
Indian intelligence circles have reported that elements of the Hizb-UI Jihadi Islam (HUJI), a terrorist organization originating in Pakistan, with ties to hard-core terrorist networks in Central Asia, have been training Thai (and Myanmar) Muslims in covert camps set up in Bangladesh, transporting them across Myanmar back into southern Thailand. They warn that radical elements from within Malaysia may be drawn into the conflict, with one included intention being to disrupt the growing alliance between India and its Southeast Asian neighbors.

Thai Malaysia Tensions

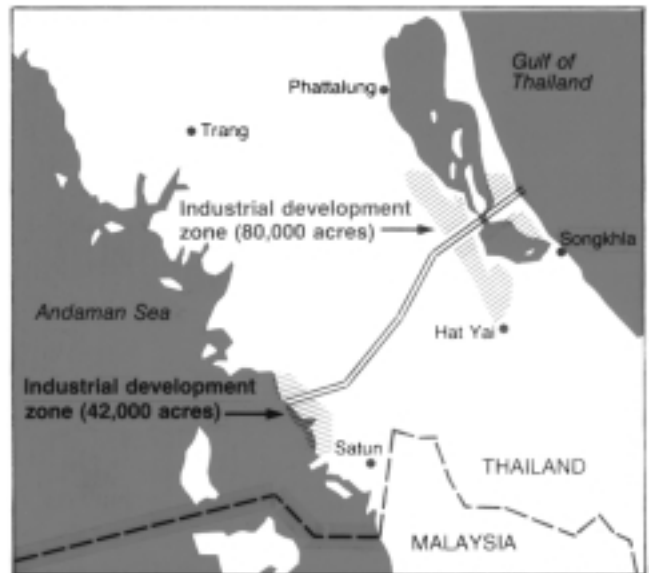
The Muslims of southern Thailand are of Malay descent. They have largely assimilated the Thai language and culture, while maintaining their religion and some cultural ties with their Malaysian neighbors. On Oct. 14, just weeks before the

FIGURE 1

The Central Location and Purpose of the Kra Canal



Source: EIRNS.



The Kra Canal, urgently needed for a generation, can be the nation-building project to integrate the three Muslim-majority provinces in the south of Thailand with the nation; and is critically needed to relieve the great congestion in the Malacca Straits, where piracy is leading to international strategic tensions. Above: the Kra Canal route chosen by the TAMS engineering study of 1973, still a viable framework plan.

Tak Bai killings, Thai Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra and his Malaysian counterpart, Prime Minister Abdullah Ahmad Badawi, met in the border province of Narathiwat to discuss and implement policies for joint cooperation and development in the region, aimed at solving the mounting violence. They laid the corner stone for a new bridge across the Kolok river which divides the countries, as part of the Indonesia-Malaysia-Thailand Growth Triangle Cooperation Scheme, which was launched in 2001. Thaksin even announced that a third bridge across the Kolok was being planned at Tak Bai—the very site of the disaster on Oct. 25.

The Malaysian government has subsequently expressed its grave concern about the deaths at Tak Bai, and requested that a full investigation be carried out, but continues to offer full cooperation with the Thai government in solving the problem. The opposition Islamic Party of Malaysia (PAS), however, was overtly hostile towards the Thai government, with a PAS leader calling for Thaksin to be tried for murder by an international tribunal.

There have been reports that the Bush Administration has offered U.S. special forces units to train and support the Thai Army in the south—and there are some reports that they are already there, covertly. With the re-elected Bush/Cheney regime already planning further pre-emptive wars around the world, such U.S. “help” would simply fan the flames of resentment in the region.

National elections are due to be held in Thailand on or before Feb. 13, 2005. Prime Minister Thaksin’s Thai Rak Thai Party is expected to win an overwhelming majority of the vote—by some estimates, he may take close to 400 of the 500 seats in the parliament. Although the crisis in the south does not appear to have threatened Thaksin’s popularity in the rest of the country, it is clear to all that its resolution is required soon, or the south will explode.

The much revered King and Queen of Thailand have directly intervened. King Bumipol Adulyadej, the world’s longest reigning monarch, called Thaksin to the Palace on Nov. 3. According to Thaksin’s own report, the King “asked the government to consider being more lenient in dealing with problems, and to allow the locals to participate in problem-solving.”

Queen Sirikit, meanwhile, has spent the entire past three months in the south, attempting to use her good will and deep respect among all Thais to ease the tensions and find solutions.

The government has created an independent commission of inquiry, and has put forth economic proposals to create 100,000 jobs in the three southern provinces, through agricultural development and infrastructure programs. While these are useful and necessary, the crisis is regional, even international, in nature, and will not be solved by a vision which is less than global. The transformation of Asia through the development of the Kra Canal is precisely the scale of vision required to inspire cooperation and forgiveness, and the time is running out.

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Europe's National Economies Wrecked by Liberal 'Reforms'

We present here excerpts from three speeches at the Sept. 24-26 Schiller Institute conference in Germany, delivered as part of the Sept. 25 panel on "The State of the Physical Economies." Two of the individuals who spoke are from the former Communist bloc country of Czechoslovakia—now two countries, the Czech Republic and Slovakia; and the third is from Italy, a "Western" country. And yet, the three tell something of a similar story: That the "red thread" showing up in the destruction of each of their nations' economies is the liberalization, the "free market" poison of deregulation, privatization, and shock therapy austerity measures.

A fourth speaker, Silvia Szegeoe of Hungary, will submit her contribution in writing. She, too, demonstrated that "liberalism" means handing over national sovereignty to specu-

tors to liberally do as they please, and national interest be hanged.

What stands out in all these remarks, is the sensitivity of the speakers to the conjuncture in which the conference was taking place: Social upheaval against the take-down of the physical economy was evident, much of it given impetus by the LaRouche Youth Movement in renewed and growing Monday demonstrations in Germany and growing voter optimism around the Presidential campaign of John Kerry in the United States.

The speeches here were preceded by more extensive discussions of the world economy, by *EIR* Ibero-America Editor Dennis Small and Economics Co-Editor Lothar Komp, whose presentation appeared in *EIR*, Nov. 5.

Nino Galloni

Misguided Ideas Behind Italy's Pension Reform

Dr. Galloni is an economist and former Director General of the Italian Labor Ministry. He addressed the Schiller Institute conference on Sept. 25, as part of the panel on the "State of the Economy." Subheads have been added.

In Italy, political and labor forces have not paid enough attention to the movement and mobilization in Germany in the last few months, despite the fact that the situation is not much different than in Germany. Many large and important companies are shutting down or reducing their activity. Official statistics indicate that industrial production decreased at an annualized rate of 3.7% in July—part of a trend which has been

going on for years. Real price inflation has been hitting working families extremely hard since the euro was introduced under the budget regulations and austerity policy of Maastricht. Both left-wing and right-wing governments have accepted theories which consider industrial and development policies unimportant, and say that the economy can only be revived by reducing salaries, pensions, and public spending in the hopes of appeasing the so-called "market forces."

However, not everyone in Italy agrees with this absurd approach, and it has often been possible to unmask such mistaken policies. When this has happened, the name of Lyndon LaRouche and his movement has circulated widely, and garnered significant support. However, due to forces opposed to this critical approach in Italy, there has also been fear and embarrassment in reaction to LaRouche's proposals.

The Role of Youth Employment

Before dealing with the question of pensions, let me say a few words about the economic conditions of youth in Italy.

Until about 20 years ago, youth unemployment in Italy reached levels of 65% for females and 56% for males in the

poorest areas. Many of these young people actually had unofficial work in manual labor or simple jobs, even if they had a good education or training in a specific field; only a minority of these had “part-time” jobs, since most of these youth, despite being unemployed according to the statistics, had full-time jobs in the informal economy.

Nevertheless, until about 20 years ago, a miracle tended to happen: When these youth reached the age of 30 or 35, they began to find stable, regular jobs with normal contracts. Naturally, this didn’t happen to everyone, but it worked for the majority of them. After 20 years of making the labor market more flexible—which means precarious—the informal economy has not been reduced, but youth today easily find normal, registered jobs. These jobs, though, are underpaid, and tend to push workers out of the labor force at about the age of 30, when the companies find it cheaper to hire even younger people, at lower salaries, and possibly with a better level of education. The companies’ goal is to make immediate profits, which they can proudly announce in order to see the value of their stock rise. What happens though, is the quality of their products decreases, the companies do not invest in technological research, and thus they fail to satisfy their clients, who would prefer higher-quality goods and services.

It is in this context that ten years ago pension reform was introduced; the promise was, at most, a few hundred euros a month, and thus impoverishment. On the other hand, in terms of public spending, there is a lack of investment in infrastructure projects, which could pull the country out of its increasing backwardness. Spending is cut for public education, public transportation, basic health care, and services to the elderly.

Pension contributions though—be they voluntary or mandatory—are an integral part of payments to workers, meaning costs for companies. For this reason, the idea of dealing with pensions without considering the general economic situation and the changes in the labor market, is irrational and has strongly negative social consequences.

In Italy in particular, the institutions—and the experts paid by those institutions—have considered the financial aspects of pensions as an independent variable, as if it were possible to use this variable to keep the system stable over time. In reality, the money paid out by the public pension system influences the taxes paid into the system, because spending by retirees is a larger and larger part of the demand for goods and services in our economy.

The institutions and experts have underestimated the dynamic aspects of the question: There is not simply a “static” equilibrium between money received and money paid out. Pensions are a very important part of consumption, and thus indirectly of investments themselves, especially in a society with an increasing percentage of elderly. If pension reform reduces the purchasing power of the elderly, there will be fewer opportunities for productive work for the youth, and contributions to the pension system will therefore be insufficient. If, on the other hand, the money paid by the elderly is



Dr. Nino Galloni, a former official in the Italian Labor Ministry, shown here at a Rome press conference.

given back to them, then both the quantity and quality of good and services will increase.

Three Obstacles to ‘Pay as You Go’

The debate about mandatory pay-as-you-go pension systems (meaning that current workers pay for current retirees) started in Italy and Europe at the beginning of the 1980s, when three intersecting phenomena were present:

1. The aging of the population, due to two factors: first, the decrease in birth rates after the Baby Boom, which means that there will be fewer workers in the future compared to the number of retirees; second, the increase in life expectancy, which makes it harder to manage a pay-as-you-go system.
2. The increase in industrial and intellectual unemployment, a rigid labor market which seems to favor the informal economy (in which taxes are not paid), and the decrease of production and employment compared to finance and speculation.
3. The tremendous increase in real interest rates, which pushed capital out of the productive areas of the economy. This increases the problem of employment, or we could say, of insufficient employment growth.

The gloomy predictions made in the 1980s regarding the necessity to reduce spending on pensions (increase taxes, raise the retirement age, make it harder to retire) were aimed at pumping up the speculative financial markets: The idea was to force the productive working class to invest in financial activity and reduce the amount that the state pension system has to pay.

The numbers used for these predictions though, were based on bond rates as high as 16%, with a spread of 7-8 points compared to inflation.

When the European Monetary System fell apart at the beginning of the following decade (in September 1992), bond rates fell significantly. (This event was inevitable, because the system penalized production and employment in weaker

countries, such as Italy.)

Institutional investors and pension funds bought up controlling shares in major industrial groups and forced management to bring in profits of 7-8% per year, in order to meet the bond obligations they had contracted in the 1980s, when real interest rates were far above all historical averages. In the 1990s, these results were easy to obtain in the most innovative sectors of the economy, but they also required cuts in production and employment (as well as in research and development) in 60-70% of the economy.

Therefore, employment was reduced in the sectors with the most value added (mostly in the industrial sectors), which meant less income for the most stable workers. There was less money for pensions, and workers had less money to spend on services in areas such as personal needs and the environment, which had seen an increase in employment, but at lower salary levels.

The results of this situation were:

1. At the end of Spring 2000, the productive impulse from the innovative sectors ended, causing a blowout of the speculative stock market bubble and launching a major financial crisis which is still not under control.

2. Despite the fact that employment increased, official levels of income—which are used to determine pensions—decreased. (The increase in employment was due to more women and youth working, and the fact that most of the working age population which is considered unemployed actually produces something, for example in agriculture or services.)

3. The effect of the reduction in pensions was very negative for consumption, that is, for the quantity and quality of goods and services under demand by the elderly.

The elderly, in fact, tend to want high-quality goods and services—when they can afford them. Thus, the higher their income is, the better the prospects are for youth employment and income.

The so-called generational conflict is merely the product of the sick imagination of those who make economic policy based only on finance. In Italy, groups of youth, elderly, and certain political and cultural movements, are contributing to a discussion of the necessity to restore currency and finance to their proper functions, that of productive investment and its role for progress in civilization.

A Pension Reform for Human Beings

A pension reform which is coherent with economic growth should thus be based on the following key points: 1) All of the elderly should have a minimum income sufficient to guarantee a decent standard of living. For Italy, this means not less than 800 euros a month, along with services and care. 2) Public pensions should have a maximum level of about 1,500-2,000 euros, above which those who pay more because they have higher incomes, will see a progressive reduction of their pensions—in order to contribute to guaranteeing the minimum pensions mentioned above—along with incentives for voluntary retirement funds. 3) Tax evasion must be fought,

as it subtracts money from the pension system, in particular among those with high incomes. This strategy would allow for progressive rates of pension taxation, which would decrease as incomes grow (but which should be mainly destined to help others in the labor market).

In this way, a minimum “social” income can be guaranteed for the elderly (part of which would come from their work, and part from the policy of solidarity described above), along with a pension system which would encourage higher incomes to be registered and taxes to be paid.

To defend the real interests of working people, pensioners, and the entire population, we must fight to reverse the ongoing global financial collapse and change the anti-economic dogmas of financial globalization and Maastricht. We need what LaRouche calls a New Bretton Woods. We have launched a number of initiatives in the Italian Parliament aimed at implementing this proposal.

In Italy and elsewhere, we need to create international cooperation and solidarity for the fight against austerity initiated with the Monday demonstrations in Saxony and other places.

Jan Carnogursky

Paradox and ‘Dialectics’ Of Life in East Europe

Dr. Carnogursky held various government posts in the post-Communist government of Czechoslovakia, and after Slovakia and the Czech Republic separated in 1993, he served in the Slovakian government, including as Prime Minister. His remarks are translated from the German, and subheads added.

You are the dissidents of the West.

During Communist times, throughout the entire East bloc there were jokes about the answers given by Radio Yerevan to questions from its listeners. They were good jokes, but now one doesn't hear them any more. The last joke from Radio Yerevan, which occurred already after the change, went as follows: Someone asked the editor of Radio Yerevan, who had been responsible for the stream of jokes, why the radio station wasn't giving out answers to questions from its listeners any more, as it did in Communist times. The editor answered: “In Communist times I could easily think up answers to listeners, because I lived in prison, but today I live in my own house.”

This resonates with another memory from Communist times. This time, it is not a joke. High school students everywhere between East Berlin and Beijing might well have gaps

in their study curriculum, but study of the “dialectic” had to be perfectly mastered. This study of Hegel through Marx was undertaken in order to explain things which were unclear.

For better or worse, I am also turning back to the dialectic today, because I don’t know any other way out. I have heard about Osama bin Laden, that the American CIA protected him and helped him create his organization as a fighting force against the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, and I recall that I myself stood on the side of the Afghan resistance. I rejoiced over each victory of the Afghan mujahideen over the Soviet Army. Therefore, I also stood on the side of bin Laden, as I hear today. During the Vietnam War I stood on the side of the Americans and denounced the American students who demonstrated at the universities against the policy of Richard Nixon. Therefore I was against John Kerry, who turned into an opponent of American involvement in Vietnam, as I read today.

My attitude against the student movement in West Germany in the 1960s and the German extraparliamentary opposition also requires some dialectics. In the Winter of 1968-69, Rudi Dutschke and his left-wing friends visited Prague. I was then a student in Prague. The leftist enthusiasm and the oath of the essay by Herbert Marcuse about repression, at the time drew from us—a couple of months after the occupation of Czechoslovakia by the Warsaw Pact military—a laugh of incomprehension.

Since then communism has fallen and all of us in the former Eastern Europe have begun to build up capitalism. At first our people learned how to recognize the traps of the new social system, and to many it was just like Radio Yerevan. Again I—on their side, but in the face of questions about why it has gone so badly for them—must turn back to the fight against communism. I remind myself of the theoretical and practical daily appearance of communism, and I must confirm with a certain satisfaction that communism, in spite of the current problems of the former East bloc, was a bad system and it was necessary to supplant it. There were many theoretical ideas about defeating communism, but for us behind the Iron Curtain, there was only one practical model, and that was that of Western Europe and the United States. We were not capable of working out any other integrated idea. The people of the former East bloc have assumed the very social order which existed practically in Western Europe.

Communism collapsed under the pressure of a demonstrating population and also under its own weight. I can today only throw away all dialectics, and repeat that it was necessary to replace communism and sing, with Edith Piaf, “I Have No Regrets.”

Invasion of IMF/World Bank Advisors

Also in economic policy, we were not capable of devising something original. Under the slogan of privatization, the state industries which existed in the former Czechoslovakia were murdered, with the help of the “coupon method.” It must be said, that the former state industries were not capable of



Dr. Jan Carnogursky, a former Prime Minister of Slovakia, addressed the difficulties in rebuilding after the fall of communism.

surviving under the new economic conditions, and after the restrictions on their rigid management were liberalized, either slowly or rapidly, they all collapsed.

Soon after the change of the social system, we found out that the institution of the foreign advisor is everlasting. Under communism, Soviet advisors came to us. In the first years after the change, I was a member of the government of Czechoslovakia and Slovakia. Already in 1990, the missions of the International Monetary Fund began. They had access to all the data on the economy. As a reward, we began to get memoranda from the International Monetary Fund with recommendations for further economic policies. I recall one of the first memoranda from 1990, in which the IMF recommended decreasing payments to households with children, to save money. The various missions from the World Bank proposed shock therapy measures for improving our economy, and demanded at the same time that we issue lucrative credits for the imposition of these shock measures.

Aside from the economic measures, they also inflicted upon us a new dialectic. We learned for ourselves that we are nationalists and that all Eastern people are corrupt. The reproach of corruption is at times almost fundamentally profound. For example, I read from a Western reporter that the first stage of corruption in Slovakia was already evident on the ski slopes. When people were waiting for the ski lift, it frequently happened that the operators let in people they knew, rather than sending them to the end of the line. Still worse, the people at the end of the line wouldn’t protest against this (because there weren’t really very many who were let in). I must betray the fact that the first and second forms of corruption also have happened to me. The foreign reporter wrote that the Slovaks would be sending a signal about cleaning up their corruption, if there were an end to ski lift operators letting people they know go to the head of the line, and should they fail to do this, then the people standing in line should let loose a scream, so that he is considered a sinner.

I learned to recognize a new dialectic on this basis. Some-

time in 1994, Holland became the first country to permit euthanasia. At that point I wrote to my colleagues in the Christian Democratic Party in Holland, asking why Christian Democrats could consent to such a law. I received the answer that euthanasia is committed in the hospitals and that it is a 100-year-old tradition in Holland: that the laws reflect the actual reality.

The ‘Dialectic’ of Globalization

The awakening of the economy in the former East bloc happened fully in the framework of the Western concept. The ruin of the East bloc made globalization possible. Globalization in turn proceeded in Eastern Europe according to the models of the West, which the West itself did not accept, such as that of Jeffrey Sachs. Just as earlier Boris Pasternak had written about Russia, the people of Eastern Europe are distinguished by a strengthened capacity to suffer the hardships of life, with this method, Eastern Europe overtook its new partners in the European Union and in NATO. In the military this is called asymmetrical warfare. This went so far, that the German Chancellor and the French Finance Minister demanded a uniform tax assessment within the European Union, because the new member countries were attracting firms from the older member countries, through tax reductions.

In the 1990s, more banks and various financial institutions were established in the former Eastern Europe than initiatives for the development of infrastructure. Society was not prepared for the new economic regime that various speculators took advantage of. Eastern Europe all over was overwhelmed by a wave of pyramid schemes, which took hundreds of thousands of people for their life’s savings. The difference lay only in whether they would go bankrupt with a smaller number of investors, or later with a larger number of bankrupts.

In 1999, Slovakia’s government carried out a so-called banking recovery. It transferred from the former state banks, the unhealthy loans which could not be paid, to a specially created state institution. The value of the transferred unhealthy loans was more than 100 billion kroner, which was worth approximately a half-year’s budget. The state budget was committed to pay off the banks for the transferred loans within ten years. We carried out the transfer of the unhealthy loans to a state financial institution at the recommendation of the World Bank. Afterwards the healthy banks were privatized, then sold to foreign interests.

Two Major Transformations

The majority of the Eastern Europe states underwent two major transformations after the collapse of communism. The first was the changing of the Communist order into a democratic and market-based one.

The second great transformation was connected to the entrance of these states into the European Union. Once again, we adapted our legal system to another legal order, and again we assimilated new legal and economic regulations. After decades of long isolation in the Communist bloc, the grandeur

and openness of the European Union was still a new experience for us. Now we look at ourselves as EU members on the inside, and have made decisions on many proposals regarding changes in the EU. The Slovakian interior and justice ministers, this Summer blocked the recognition of homosexual marriages from Holland in all the EU states. Both at café tables and specialized conferences, a better project for European integration can undoubtedly be worked out.

But the reality is, that the visionaries of a half-century have provided the starting shot which today has the form of the EU. In the face of all the criticism of the current situation of the EU, I think that the Union has played a positive role and always will. The positive duty lies in eliminating the enmity between the people and state which has burdened the past, in the development of cooperation between the peoples and states, and in the reconstruction of Europe, which would be able to play a role of its own on the international stage. No single European country would be capable of this. One can hope, that at least the pressure for reforming the Union from the inside would be stronger after the entrance of the new states. But, I see no basis for a negative view of the Union.

This doesn’t apply to the policy of NATO expansion. The Alliance has obviously fulfilled its function of defending the West against communism, but with the new situation after the collapse of the East bloc, it is not satisfied. NATO has become a tool of U.S. policy, which does not serve the interests of Europe. NATO expansion eastward deepens the division of the continent and pushes Russia toward Asia. Europe will be weakened in this way. With the help of NATO, the United States is pulling the Alliance member states into its wars. The last decade has shown, that the European member states are not able to enforce their will in NATO, and they can only not participate in NATO actions, which is a shame, so that NATO’s disintegration should be wished for as soon as possible.

‘You Are Dissidents of the West’

The overthrow of communism meant the freeing of the former Eastern Europe. At last, it seems that the legacy of communism will end up covered with dust in museums. But this year, the Monday demonstrations in Germany brought our attention to this uniquely East German symbol. Another important symbol of the struggle against communism, is the legacy that one can not live in the midst of lies. The responsibility to tell the truth and to protect the freedom to tell the truth, remains a broader standing challenge. This challenge also continues in the present, although it was manifested differently under communism.

By reading the publications of the [political party headed by Helga Zepp-LaRouche] Bürgerrechtsbewegung Solidarität [BüSo] and Lyndon LaRouche, you can confirm that many problems in the world are understood and have been identified there, many years ahead of the so-called trend-setting press. They wrote about the negative effect of financial derivatives on the financial system decades ago, while in the program of

the G-7 meeting, this problem was first identified at the end of 1990. Lyndon LaRouche proposed the project for the construction of infrastructure in Central Europe in 1990, which to some extent was proposed by the European Union in the form of the Tremonti Plan only two years ago. LaRouche identified the bankruptcy of the LTCM hedge fund in 1998, as a threat to the international financial system, which the mainstream press in the United States did at the earliest in 2000. The *BüSo's* newspaper wrote three or four years ago, about the repeat of the 10th-Century "Great Game" in Central Asia and the Caucasus. After the tragedy in Beslan, the American press said that the situation in the Caucasus could be calmed down if Russia united with the United States. Finally, developments in Iraq, so far, tragically confirm all the warnings of the *BüSo* press before the attack on Iraq. Nonetheless, Lyndon LaRouche and his collaborators are anathema for the Western establishment. Simply said, you are the dissidents of the West.

The final lesson from the battle with communism speaks to our times. All opponents of communism counted on a very long struggle. It actually was long. No one promised that change would happen in a few weeks or months. For whoever grasped the unnatural nature of communism, the battle would be a life-long mission. Liberation ultimately did come, earlier than anyone would have prophesied.

Stanislav Fischer

Cross-Party Cooperation Can Achieve Good Results

Dr. Fischer is a member of Parliament in the Czech Republic, who represents the communist party of Bohemia and Moravia, as well as a retired physicist, who worked for 30 years in the area of space research. Subheads have been added.

... All my scientific life, about 30 years, I spent studying cosmic rays, preparing space experiments and so on. I went into the Czech Parliament at the age of 62 in 1998, when I was ripe to retire. So I am also in some sense a fresh politician. . . .

What I would like to say is a few words about why I am here, and about the importance of these meetings, of this conference. About four years ago I got an e-mail from the Schiller Institute to our Parliament, a resolution explaining the ideas of the LaRouche movement. [The proposed resolution was modelled on the Italian parliamentary initiative for a New Bretton Woods.] I translated it into Czech and presented it in our meeting of the communist faction in Parliament. We were then 24, out of 200 parliamentarians, and we adopted it. And as a group, the communist faction of the



Dr. Stanislav Fischer, a member of the Parliament of the Czech Republic.

Czech Parliament at that time expressed open support to these ideas. Maybe it looks strange: When I saw the names on the signed resolution, I found that most, or many of them, are Italians. And I made an investigation, to find from which parties these members of the [Italian] Senate and the Chamber of Deputies came. And I was very surprised, because most of them—if not all—were rightist politicians. And they were supported by communists in our country. Strange, isn't it?

Later I attended also the [Schiller Institute] conference in Bad Schwalbach three years ago. And I started to be a little bit active in this field, organizing two meetings of representatives of the Schiller Institute in Prague in the previous years. And also this is the reason why I am here now, because I think, that we must try to unite.

We should try. And I would like to give you an example: To overcome these difficulties in our economy—European and worldwide—we should try to make an agreement between all political factions in our parliaments, in civic society, in our states, to try to find some agreement and to perform some common activities. It is not easy. I can present an example. For example just now, you heard a speech of Dr. Carnogursky. He is a rightist politician from former Czechoslovakia, I am a leftist politician. He is from Slovakia and I am from the Czech Republic. And we should hardly meet in Prague and Bratislava and talk to one another. But even if I cannot agree with many of his statements, I can support some of them, and I would like to talk with him here, if he agrees. And I hope it can happen, if I confidentially tell him, that during the three years of so-called "normalization" after the occupation of Czechoslovakia, I was excluded from the Communist Party of Slovakia, where I was employed for ten years. So I could even try to speak Slovakian.

So I think this is one example how politicians of different parties can meet together, and try to create or agree on some laws, that would enable us to improve our economies and our common doings, and bring things to something better in the future. And I wish to express my thinking, my opinion, that it would be possible in the future, because the era of revolutions in modern-day Europe and worldwide is behind us. . . .

Editorial

On the Death of Arafat: A Turning-Point in History

The death of Chairman Arafat defines a crucial turning-point in current world history. The world at large is challenged, at this ominous moment, to face the implications for the planet as a whole, of failing to take the occasion of his passing as the moment at which the world at large must act, even for the most selfish motives of many among nations, to set into motion, at last, a peace of the kind which would set the departed Chairman's soul at rest. It must be an action for peace which begins where the unpunished murder of Israel's Prime Minister Rabin unleashed a new wave of horrors, the wrath of the fabled Erinyes, throughout the region, and beyond.

Now, the so-called Middle East as a whole, which were more wisely named Southwest Asia, is at the verge of a great horror now spreading from the sheer, brutish insanity of sending U.S. Marines and others, to waste their lives for no just reason in the inexcusable conflagration in Iraq's Fallujah. Matters in a region of currently escalating asymmetric warfare, which includes both Egypt and Sudan, immediately, and reaches beyond Syria into Turkey and the Caucasus and adjoining places as a whole, have reached the critical moment at which any present escalation of the conflict within any part of that region unleashes an incalculable escalation of murderous chaos throughout all parts of that region, and also far beyond.

All of the tension and related dangers throughout the region center upon the long-tortured nerve-endings of the long Arab-Israeli conflict. Now, since President George W. Bush, Jr.'s launching of the fraudulently motivated recent and continuing warfare in Iraq, the present, added threat against Iran, and the level of tension throughout the entirety of Southwest Asia and beyond, no nation of that region, including the state of Israel, could outlive the growing, spreading holocaust which failure to bring about

Israeli-Palestine peace would now promptly unleash. It is past time that the great precedent of the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia be now, promptly invoked by all relevant nations, including those of Europe and the U.S.A., to nail a killer like Sharon to the table of constructive movement for peace with the Palestinians. It could occur, if the combined nations of the U.S.A. and Europe would take any necessary action to bring about both those negotiations, and their assured prospects of early success.

Let it be recognized, as even many right-wing Jews do know this, that the hard core of the right-wing Protestant Zionists of the U.S.A. are the worst sort of anti-Semites. These include anti-Semites who intend, without blushing, to bring about the foreseeable slaughter of Jews who do not convert to their peculiar Gnostic variety of "Christianity." No longer must that lunatic fringe of the U.S. right wing be permitted to impose its perverts' intention as reflected policies of the U.S. government.

At this moment of Chairman Arafat's passing, the hope for peace, and guilt for failure to bring about peace, rests entirely upon the shoulders of the incumbent U.S. President George W. Bush, Jr. The credit, or blame now lies with him, above all other persons. For once, at last, he must face up to the true responsibilities of his office.

Nothing—absolutely nothing!—must stand in the way of bringing the process of peace to a kind of agreement modelled upon the Peace of Westphalia.

Let it be written on a monument to Chairman Arafat: "Brave heart, now rest in peace." Let it be remembered from the signing of the Westphalia treaty, that there is no cure for deep hatred, but a brave act of love.

—Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.
Contributing Editor
Nov. 12, 2004

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Saturdays—1 pm
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- JEFFERSON/LEWIS
Time Warner Ch.2
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- MANHATTAN—MNN
T/W Ch.34; RCN Ch.109
Alt. Sundays—9 am

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Sun—11 am & 4 pm
Saturdays—9 pm
- TRI-LAKES
Adelphia Ch.2
Sun: 7 am, 1 pm, 8 pm
- WEBSTER—Ch.12
Wednesdays—9 pm

NORTH CAROLINA

- HICKORY—Ch.3
Tuesdays—10 pm

OHIO

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

OREGON

- LINN/BENTON
AT&T Ch.99
Tuesdays—1 pm
- PORTLAND
Tue—6 pm (Ch.22)
Thu—3 pm (Ch.23)
- SALEM—Ch.23
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
Thursdays—6:30 pm
- STATEWIDE
RI Interconnect
Cox Ch.13
Full Ch.49
Tuesdays—10 am

TEXAS

- EL PASO COUNTY
Adelphia Ch.4
Tuesdays—8 pm
Thursdays—11 am

- HOUSTON
Time Warner Ch.17
Saturdays—9 am
- KINGWOOD Ch.98
Kingwood Cablevision
Saturdays—9 am

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
- MONTPELIER
Ch.15
Thursdays 10 pm
Fridays 4 pm

VIRGINIA

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

WASHINGTON

- KING COUNTY
AT&T Ch.29/77
Mondays—8 pm
- SPOKANE—Ch.14
Wednesdays—6 pm
- TRI CITIES
Charter Ch.12
Mondays—12 Noon
Thursdays—8:30 pm
- WENATCHEE
Charter Ch.98
Thu: 10 am, 12 Noon

WISCONSIN

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

WYOMING

- GILLETTE—Ch.36
Thursdays—5 pm
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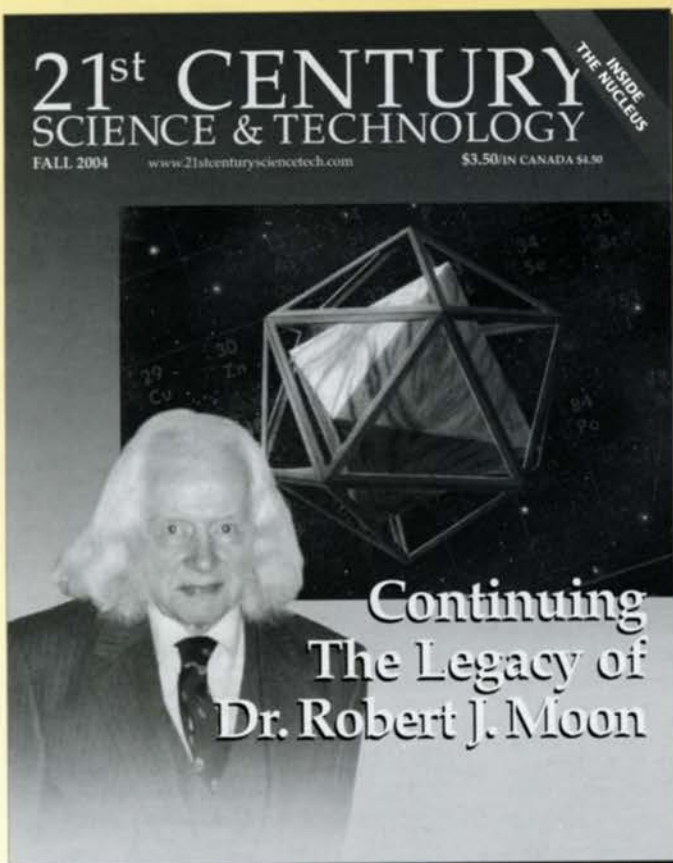
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