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Russians Look at History of Alliance with U.S.A.

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You Need To Save the World**



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- EGAN
Comcast Ch.14
S.T.T.S: 4:30 pm
M.W.F: 4:30 am
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US Cable Ch.10
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- Cablevision Ch.76

MON: 5 pm

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- Cablevision Ch.22

THU: 11:30 pm

UNION

- Comcast Ch.26

UNSCH. FILLERS

NEW MEXICO

ALBUQUERQUE

- Comcast Ch.27

THU: 4 pm

ANTHONY/SUNLAND

- TimeWarner Ch.15

WED: 5:05 pm

LOS ALAMOS

- Comcast Ch.8

WED: 10 pm

SANTA FE

- Comcast—Ch.8

THU: 9 pm

SAT: 6:30 pm

SILVER CITY

- Conley Productions*

DAILY: 8-10 pm

TAOS Ch.2

- Thu: 7 pm

NEW YORK

ALBANY

- T/W Ch.18

WED: 5 pm

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- Cablevision Ch.70

WED: 7:30 pm

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- Cablevision Ch.76

MON: 5 pm

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12 Noon & 10 pm

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THU: 3 pm (Ch.23)

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- RI Interconnect

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- Tue: 10-10:30 am

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TUE: 10:30 pm

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WED: 5:05 pm

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- T/W Ch.17

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- Wed: 5:30 pm

SAT: 9 am

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WED: 5:30 pm

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WED: 3 pm

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ON THE WEB

e-mail: eirms@larouchepub.com

www.larouchepub.com

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Webmaster: *John Sigerson*

Assistant Webmaster: *George Hollis*

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European Headquarters: E.I.R. GmbH, Postfach 2308, D-65013 Wiesbaden, Bahnstrasse 9-A, D-65205, Wiesbaden, Federal Republic of Germany
Tel: 49-611-73650

Homepage: <http://www.eirma.com>

e-mail: eirma@eirma.com

Director: Georg Neudekker

Montreal, Canada: 514-855-1699

Denmark: EIR I/S, Sankt Knuds Vej 11, basement left, DK-1903 Frederiksberg, Denmark. Tel.: +45 35 43 60 40, Fax: +45 35 43 87 57. e-mail: eirdk@hotmail.com.

Mexico: EIR, Manual Ma. Contreras #100, Despacho 8, Col. San Rafael, CP 06470, Mexico, DF. Tel.: 2453-2852, 2453-2853.

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EIR

From the Managing Editor

We highlight on our cover Lyndon LaRouche's call for a four-power alliance of the United States, Russia, China, and India, to pursue a global war-avoidance policy, based on cooperation for economic development. That was the theme of his recent trip to Moscow, and he took it up again in his interview with "The LaRouche Show," published in this issue. I am quite certain you will hear more about it on June 21, when he delivers a webcast address from Washington. The webcast is titled "The World's Biggest Loose End" (your guess is as good as mine!), and it will air at 1:00 p.m. EDT on www.larouchepac.com.

Several articles in this issue bear upon such a four-power alliance—and what is standing in its way. In *International*, Helga Zepp-LaRouche analyzes the idiotic Western smear campaign against Russian President Putin, and calls for reinvigorated efforts to build the Eurasian Land-Bridge. Konstantin Cherenmykh and Rachel Douglas contribute an exclusive report on the enthusiastic commemoration in Russia of the 200th anniversary of the establishment of U.S.-Russian diplomatic relations. Clearly, as LaRouche insists, Russia today would welcome an alliance with the United States, of the type LaRouche has proposed. News articles report on China's refusal to bend to Bush Administration pressure to revalue its currency, and on India's political destabilization.

We focus otherwise on the essential move that would shift the U.S. situation in a positive direction: the impeachment of Dick Cheney. Jeffrey Steinberg draws out the shocking parallels between Cheney's war policy toward Iran, and Hitler's toward Czechoslovakia in 1938. Nancy Spannaus reports the demands upon Congressmen from their constituents to stop dithering and *impeach Cheney*. Edward Spannaus demonstrates, from prosecutor Patrick Fitzgerald's remarks at the sentencing of Lewis Libby, that his real target was Cheney.

On the economic front, our correspondents continue to demolish the "global warming" and "biofuels" insanity, including a report on the origins of the global warming campaign in 1975, and another calling upon Canada to back the proposal for a Bering Strait tunnel.

Next week, we'll have a major programmatic document by LaRouche, prepared in order to guide the deliberations of the Democratic Party, and titled "The Rules for Survival."



Cover This Week

A four-power alliance of nations can forge the policies urgently required today (clockwise from top): China, Russia, United States, India.



St. Basil's and Taj Mahal, EIRNS/Guggenbuhl Archive; Sun Yat-sen University, sysu.edu.cn/en.

4 LaRouche's Solution: What You Need To Save the World

Lyndon LaRouche was the featured guest on "The LaRouche Show" radio program on May 26. As the world hovers at the brink of collapse of the financial-monetary system, one nation after another faces a political crisis of ungovernability, and neither U.S. political party is prepared to do what is required to solve the crisis. The strategic key, LaRouche said, is to form an alliance among the United States, Russia, China, and India, to reorganize the bankrupt monetary system and launch infrastructure projects, such as the Bering Strait tunnel project and the Eurasian Land-Bridge, that can bring depressed and impoverished regions to life. If those nations back such a program, others will rapidly join in. LaRouche was questioned by a panel from the LaRouche Youth Movement.

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16 Hitler 1938, Cheney 2007?

Do the lessons of the Munich Pact have any bearing on today's showdown in the Persian Gulf? Is the "War Party" inside the Bush Administration, headed by Vice President Dick Cheney, borrowing a page from Hitler's 1936-39 playbook, carefully orchestrating war with Iran, just as Hitler did with Czechoslovakia?

17 Russians Look at Strategic Meaning of Historical Alliance With U.S.A.

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50 1975 'Endangered Atmosphere' Conference: Where the Global Warming Hoax Was Born

Margaret Mead organized a 1975 conference, along with other malthusian luminaries, to promote the absurd choice of either feeding people or "saving the environment." Several of those who made presentations there are now leading spokesmen for the global warming hoax.

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LaRouche's Solution: What You Need To Save the World

Lyndon LaRouche was host Harley Schlanger's guest on "The LaRouche Show," a weekly Internet radio program, on May 26 2007. The show airs every Saturday from 3-4:00 p.m. Eastern Time at www.larouchepub.com.

Schlanger: ... Our guest this afternoon is Lyndon LaRouche, a World War II veteran, the world's leading economist, a scientist, and a philosopher. This week, on his return from an extremely significant, historic trip to Russia, which we will discuss on the program today, he issued a much-needed kick in the pants to Democrats with the efficient title, "Democrats, Wake Up!" [*EIR*, June 1, 2007].

LaRouche is presently working on a new piece called "The Rules for Survival," which I presume is what he promised when he wrote in "Democrats, Wake Up!" that he would prepare a programmatic policy statement of the type urgently needed by leading political parties, which have shown themselves currently unable to grasp the actual situation which menaces our own and other nations today.

So, Lyn, welcome to "The LaRouche Show."

LaRouche: Well, good to be on this today.

Schlanger: And we'll be joined soon by our LaRouche Youth Movement panel, which today includes Hector Rivas in Houston; Shawna Rodarte, who is currently deployed on a team which is recapturing Chicago, something that I'm sure you're happy about; and Liona Fan Chiang, who is part of the ongoing Gauss series project.

So Lyn, let's begin with your analysis of the present strategic situation, which you recently described in an interview on Russian television as an existential crisis of the entire world system. What's the nature of this crisis?

LaRouche: Well, you have two aspects to this. One of the immediate drivers is the financial crisis; then you have a political crisis, especially in Western Europe and North America, and some other places, but there especially.

We are now at the point, that from the standpoint of forecasting, taking into account the objective financial situation, which is hopeless, at least for the present system, and taking the fact that you have political decisions being made which are the very worst decisions that you could make for this kind of financial situation—this is a crisis. You can never predict exactly when something is going to go bust; you can locate the timeframe and the situation in which something is

The proposal to build a tunnel across the Bering Strait, from Russia to Alaska, is now being revived, and would extend Lyndon LaRouche's concept of the Eurasian Land-Bridge into the Americas. This is a core project for the four-nation alliance that LaRouche is trying to bring into being. The map shows a design for the integrated world rail network. Inset is LaRouche addressing a May 1, 2007 webcast.



EIRNS/
Stuart Lewis



EIRNS/from a sketch by H.A. Cooper

going to happen, but you don't know exactly when or exactly how. It could happen a number of ways, because you have human beings, who are not animals, and they do make decisions, and their decisions will tend to steer, in the final analysis, when and how something happens. So, we're in that stage.

There's only one solution now, and this is the difficult part. We could solve the problem; I know how to solve it: It's putting the world system through bankruptcy reorganization. That is not an unknowable kind of challenge. The problem is getting it started. The only way we're going to do it, if it works at all, is, the United States, Russia, China, and India are going to take the *lead* in coming to an agreement on reorganizing the world monetary financial system; going back to something like Franklin Roosevelt's design of a Bretton Woods system. We could put the world through bankruptcy reorganization; get nations to agree on fixing this and fixing that; we can get stability going; we can create large masses of state credit, especially for infrastructure and other things; we can get the economy moving again; we can work our way out of this in a period of time. And 50 years from now, if we do that, we're going to say we got out of the thing safely and successfully. It's that kind of thing.

So, for those who are in their twenties today, they can look forward to potentially the day on which they celebrate, "Well, 50 years, it worked. We've done just fine. Now we go from here."

Ungovernability

But, you have also the problem in Western Europe, on the continent of Europe, and England, and so forth, in Central Europe, in the United States, you have ungovernable nations. Now, every country in the former Comecon sector of Eastern Europe, is in far worse condition physically—economically, physically—than it was at the time the Soviets were controlling that part of the world. Germany is presently going into a condition of ungovernability. Italy, in a sense, is ungovernable economically, but they're used to it, and they do adapt to this better than other countries do. France is going into a crisis under a new administration; the British just went through a series of elections in England, Scotland, and Wales, which are significant, which the Labour Party lost—that is, the Blair party lost—and they're all scrambled up.

The United States is essentially ungovernable. You have a President who's sitting in the White House, as a dictator,



EIRNS/Chris Jatz

“The guy in the White House is cracking up now.”

under the control, however, of the Vice President. You have a Democratic Party, and a Republican Party, to a large degree, which do not function. They're not able to face any serious issue at this point. You have an election campaign for President, going on as the primary campaigns, and none of the candidates, now, are really worth voting for. That doesn't mean as people, they're not important people, they're not capable people. But right now, the system is such that this section of our political class in the United States is now non-functional. And that's pretty much the case in Europe, especially.

So, you can say that you have failed states, in effect, in Western and Central Europe, and in the United States right now. You have some layers in the United States who might be able to understand this and do something about it, but they're not generally the members of the Senate or the House of Representatives.

Impeach Cheney

Schlanger: Given all the publicly available evidence that Cheney is guilty of crimes and misdemeanors, you called this week for—you demanded—an immediate impeachment of Cheney. And there are indications of growing anger among the electorate against this Administration. So, what's it going to take to impeach Cheney, and why are leading Democrats holding back?

LaRouche: I don't know what it's going to take. I am prepared to do it, but I don't know exactly how much it's going to take.

Cheney's got to go, because if he doesn't go, you're having a breakdown of the White House. The guy in the White

House is cracking up, now. The White House as an institution is cracking up. Cheney is exerting more power now, than the White House. He is involved in things, essentially controlling what the United States does. Now, how successful he's going to be, that's another question. But the problem is, we're facing not just wars in Southwest Asia, and that sort of thing. We're facing police-state threats here in the United States, but we're in a situation where the world is going into the greatest financial crisis in all modern history, probably as bad or worse than what Europe experienced during the 14th Century. And there's no one on the job! In Western Europe, no one's on the job. In the United States, no one's on the job.

Now, what you need is, you need a White House, or you need a Presidency, or something tantamount to a Presidency, which takes the lead from the United

States, since the dollar is the key to this whole world crisis, and which uses the fact that we are responsible for the dollar, to go to three or four other major nations, and get a pilot agreement on putting the whole system into reorganization to avoid a chain-reaction bankruptcy of the world system. That has to come out of the Presidency, somehow or other. As long as Cheney is Vice President, the Presidency of the United States can not work. We're on the verge of a crisis which can bring the whole system down into not just a depression, but a general breakdown crisis globally. Therefore, we need a Presidency, in some form, which can do this job. As long as Cheney is in there, *the United States and most of the world does not have a chance of surviving*, because there's nobody to change the system.

So, you've got to get him out now, not merely because he's bad, because of what he's doing, but as long as he's in there, the United States doesn't function. And as long as the U.S. dollar is still the reserve currency of the world, that's where most of the debts are—they're denominated in dollars. And unless we can do our job in controlling our own dollar, in cooperation with other leading countries, whom Cheney wants to make war with, then we can not make it as a nation. Therefore, he's got to get out, because if you don't get him out, you can't do any of the things, which could be done to save the world from Hell.

The Push for Globalization

Schlanger: You've been talking about the problem with failed states and ungovernability. I'd like you to discuss the relationship between ungovernability and globalization. How globalization is responsible for increasing the chaos. Is this

the intention of the leading promoters of globalization, or as some say, merely an unexpected side-effect?

LaRouche: No, not unexpected, but the motive is otherwise.

We're coming into, of course, anyway, one of the great depressions in modern history. It's on now. Now, what the reaction is of some people like Felix Rohatyn, for example, in the United States—Felix has attacked me, saying that I'm potentially something like Franklin Roosevelt. And his argument was—this was back in 2005—that we've come to a time where you have a failed Presidency, i.e., the Bush Presidency. And the danger is, according to Felix Rohatyn's statement on this particular occasion, that you've got people like LaRouche, a potential Franklin Roosevelt. We can not tolerate having a Franklin Roosevelt, or something like him in power. And therefore, we've got to get rid of LaRouche, we've got to stop this, we've got to stop that. And they certainly did. He pushed, among others, to prevent anything from being done to save the auto industry in 2005 and 2006. He did it. He did a lot of other things, and Democrats capitulated to him, as well as some Republicans.

But we've got to get this thing under control, and people here just don't understand this, or don't wish to understand it. That's where our problem is.

Schlanger: Well, you just came back from Russia, where it's clear from the various interviews on Russian television and on leading websites—and by the way, our listeners can get access to them by going to www.larouchepac.com, and you'll see a whole section on the recent visit of Lyn and Helga LaRouche to Russia to honor the 80th birthday of Stanislav Menshikov. But clearly, in Russia there is a discussion of FDR, which is related to your work, and it's also clear that Russia and China are resisting globalization. What's your sense, now that you've been back and had a chance to reflect on it?

LaRouche: Well, just to go back to what we were talking about on this other question.

Globalization is the attempt to set up a single world empire, which will eliminate the United States as a factor in world politics. It doesn't mean destroy the United States, it means eliminate it. It means eliminating the power of nation-states around the world, and putting them under world government, in effect. It's an empire. Globalization is an empire, in which you have a lot of people speaking different languages,



FDR Library

Franklin Roosevelt's legacy is highly esteemed in Russia, and has been evoked frequently there during the recent celebrations of the end of World War II in Europe. There is an open door for the United States from the Russian government, to cooperate as FDR would have wished.

es, who don't speak each other's languages, and they're under a common government: It's a world government, which they don't run, obviously. And what you're seeing now in Western Europe, and Central Europe, and seeing it in the United States, you're seeing that governments don't function. These governments have broken down; the U.S. government has broken down. The governments of Western and Central Europe have more or less broken down, and there's no sign they're going to come back in their present form. So therefore, what you're seeing is the effect of hedge funds and other devices, trying to create an empire, like the old Venetian Empire, the medieval one, in which governments have no power, or they don't exist. We're on that point.

Now, therefore, to break this power—remember, the major financial power of the world is concentrated in things like hedge funds, an international system of globalization, the Tower of Babel all over again.

Now, you have three nations which are very large, apart from the United States, which are powerful in their own way. They're different—that is, they don't have any common features, really; they're different nations—but they have one thing in common: They're major nations, they're people who believe in the nation-state, who believe in sovereignty: the United States, Russia, China, and India. And they're also large, and relatively powerful. Therefore, a bloc of these four nations, provided they come to an agreement on this point, can bring other nations in, and form a world

bloc of a majority of the human race, represented by their nations, who say, “We’re going to fix this, and we’re going back to a global system of sovereign nation-states, who are going to cooperate in the way that Franklin Roosevelt intended, had he lived, to organize the post-war world. That’s the one shot we have.”

Now, when I was in Russia, this was recognized in a peculiar way. The Putin Administration, of President Putin of Russia, has been saying, going into the celebration of the end of World War II and other occasions, has been emphasizing the importance of Franklin Roosevelt’s Administration as the partner of preference for Russia and other countries. So, you have an open door for the United States from the Russian government, for unusual degrees of cooperation on this plan to try to get the world back in shape. All we need, is to have people in the United States, who are official, who represent something, to say to Putin, “Let’s do it.” And to say to China, “Let’s do it.” And to say to India, “Let’s do it.” And say, “The four of us, we should invite some other countries, like Germany and Japan, and so forth, they should join this process.” We get a group of nations, which represents the majority of power of the world, saying, “We’re going to control this crisis, this financial and economic crisis. We’re going to stabilize the world together, by going back to the kind of Bretton Woods system that Franklin Roosevelt intended, as a system that is based on cooperation among nations. We’re going to stabilize the currencies. We’re going to create masses of credit for development. We’re going to look ahead two generations, that is, 25 and 50 years. We’re going to look at long-term investments and plans to rebuild the world economy, physically, and to fix these problems and stabilize the situation now.”

That we can do, that is exactly what we can do now. The thing is jamming up the works—otherwise we could do it. I know as of now, that if the relevant persons in the United States—with official backing—were to go to Moscow now, and make this proposal, and make the same thing to China and India, and a few other countries, *they would adopt it*. We could then proceed to fix the problem. If we *don’t* do that, there’s no chance for this planet.

Organizing in Germany

Schlanger: ...Lyn, before I bring the members of LaRouche Youth Movement from this side of the Atlantic, we do have a question from Germany from Natalia from the German LYM, about the kinds of problems they get in organizing there. She said that they bring up the question of FDR, and something like the TVA, and there are people who think that’s socialist planning. So she wants to know, how do you address this effectively, when you get this kind of confusion or disinformation, a lot of which comes from Rohatyn or his types?

LaRouche: Yes, you just say, well, what’s the alternative? What’s going to happen to Germany if we don’t do this kind

of thing? Don’t talk about socialism, talk about the policy! Look, you have the 1-euro-job situation.¹ Actually, all of Europe, Western Europe and Central Europe, is now ungovernable! The German coalition government is about to split up. I can’t see, from where I stand, how they’ve got a combination you can put together to have a stable government. You have a situation, which in German history, reminds you—a threatened coalition—reminds you of the fall of the Müller government in the 1920s. And after the fall of the Müller government, which was a coalition government, they were never able, until Hitler came to power, to get a unified government. They had emergency governments, which were generally managing the bankruptcy of the world at that time, and Germany in particular. And this condition of *ungovernability*, because there was no coalition of forces which could actually govern in a unified way, created the condition under which Hitler was possible.

We now have, in Eastern Europe, in Germany, in France and so forth, we *have* conditions like that. France still seems to be solid, but the conditions there are not stable, and this new government may not work out too well. So, you have a condition, like the condition under which Hitler came into power in Germany, that is now rampant throughout Western and Central Europe. And is also in the United States, because this Cheney-Bush arrangement is a case of a failed nation. The U.S. Congress, the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate *can not do anything about the major issues facing this nation!* The minute they get up to the gate of doing something important, *they fall apart*, they break down. “I can’t do it!” So, you have a failed state in the United States. You have failed states in Europe. These are the conditions under which horrible things happen, including dictatorships like Hitler’s.

We have to get this thing back together again. And the only way you’re going to do it, is with Franklin Roosevelt-type methods. And the one thing you’ve got to look at, is what Franklin Roosevelt did to save the world, including saving it from a permanent Hitler dictatorship. And these kinds of measures, these developmental programs, based on public infrastructure, and special financing arrangements for rebuilding industries, and protectionist programs, which enabled Germany to still have some industries, which they’re losing now. Do you realize we’ve lost our industry in the United States? *We’ve lost the automobile industry?* Oh yes, we have a Japanese auto industry here, which works our people at cheaper prices than they did when the U.S. companies were operating. But we have *lost* our auto industry. We’re losing essential parts of the things upon which our life *depends*. And if the government does not step in, to revive the initiative, to reverse that policy, you’re going to have Hell on Earth throughout this

1. In Germany, the unemployed are required to work for 1 euro per hour (a little more than a dollar) in order to receive benefits for themselves and their families.



German Press and Information Office/Sandra Steins



IMF



Guillaume Paumier

Left to right: German Chancellor Angela Merkel, incoming British Prime Minister Gordon Brown, and newly elected French President Nicolas Sarkozy. All three nations are presently ungovernable. They're failed states! That's the situation that Europe was in when Hitler came to power.

planet, including Germany and the United States.

Schlanger: If you have an e-mail question you want to send in, we can take it at radio@larouchepub.com, and we'll try to get to your e-mails as they come in.

Let me bring in the LaRouche Youth Movement panel now. We'll start with Hector Rivas, who is here with me in Houston. Hector, do you have something for Lyn?

Why China, India, and Russia?

Hector Rivas: This is basically something that I thought about previously, although currently, now, I can kind of see why you say this: But the first time you brought in the idea of the United States, Russia, India, and China cooperation as a necessary cooperation for the planet, previously looking at reports about what happened in places like Argentina, some nationalizing that occurred in Central America and so forth, it became a little bit confusing, at least on my part, in terms of why you specifically chose China, India, and Russia as the necessary partnership. Now it's a much clearer picture, but, I would still like you to expound on the reasons you would choose that. Exactly what is the difference, aside from really a matter of the type of resources they have, or the type of national sovereignty that they have in themselves as a nation?

And also, is the very reason why you're saying that Russia, India, China is a necessary partnership, the reason that you see so much potential and good that can come about from these four nations, is that the same reason the Synarchist International behind Cheney is strategically also trying to go after these particular nations, too?

LaRouche: Absolutely, it is. Remember, China is 1.4 billion people. At least, they admit that much; it may be 1.5, for all I know. India has over 1 billion people. Russia is a major nation which is sitting on top of the potential for developing the major part of the raw material reserves of Eurasia. And it has the capability, in terms of historically determined technological capability, to do that job. The United States is obvious: The United States, we have the dollar. We're bankrupt, but the dollar is what the debts of the world are denominated in, largely. That is, the debt, the obligations of the United States, in terms of the dollar, to other nations which use the dollar, is a major factor, which is the bust-or-build factor in world history right now.

So therefore, if you have these nations, and you bring in others around them, such as maybe Germany, or other countries, Japan and so forth, now you have the majority of the human race, and the majority of *nation-state power* of the human race, assembled in a relatively small package. Therefore, once you say, "We're going to change the world," what are they going to do? We represent collectively the majority of power in the world, and if we say something is going to be fixed, and someone says they don't like it, we'll say: "Well, you don't have to like it. We're going to do it ourselves—for ourselves." And at that point, everybody who is not an idiot on this planet, will come around rather quickly to join with us and cooperate with us.

So therefore, pulling this specific group of nations together, around this type of perspective, is the one thing that will save the world. No other group of nations pulled together could do it. But if we start it, we'll be joined, and all the objectors in London and so forth, will find themselves in great dif-

faculty of not being lynched by their own people if they refuse to join with us.

The Yen Carry Trade

Schlanger: Lyn, I noticed you've recently started to mention the signs of hope that Japan could join such a coalition, and there's discussion again of the yen carry trade. What's going on in Japan?

LaRouche: Well, the Japanese realize that this whole thing is crazy, and it's their currency that's going to go down.

Now, Japan has not yet been hit hard, in terms of its basic technological capability. It's been hit, but not that hard. You have a faction in Japan which still believes in industry. Now, they also believe in a long-term perspective, especially with respect to Eurasia, in particular. They want cooperation with China. Anyone in Japan, who does not want cooperation with China, is nuts. Anyone in Japan who doesn't want cooperation with Russia and Korea is nuts. And if they don't want cooperation with other parts of the Pacific and Indian Ocean, they would be nuts. They do.

So therefore, Japan, because of the yen carry trade—that is, the low-interest, overnight issue of yen, which is then picked up at wholesale and retailed in other parts of the world—is a key part of the world financial system. Therefore, Japan is crucial.

But, obviously, if the United States, China, Russia, India, were to say, we will sponsor an initiative for other nations to join, Japan would be one of the first to join, and there are other nations of the same type. Southeast Asia, for example, you have a lot of people there; Indonesia needs it; Malaysia needs that kind of cooperation, and so forth. And these nations would generally come to agreement on the kind of arrangement we would be proposing.

Schlanger: Okay, so let's go to Shawna Rodarte, in Chicago.

The Subjective Factor in History

Shawna Rodarte: Lyn, I realize, in order to not become the Andropov of the current crisis, [LaRouche laughs] we would have impeach Dick Cheney. And it was clear from the state [Democratic] convention in San Diego that you don't rely on the leadership of the Democratic Party to impeach him, but it's forced upon the leadership from the population.

But the population has to realize that they have that power. So, how do you communicate to a population, especially in the area of the Midwest that's been depressed by the economic situation? How do you communicate to them that type of power, that type of optimism?

LaRouche: We did it in California. we did it in Boston; we did it in Massachusetts. We could do it everywhere. If you get some states in the United States that you do it in, it will spread to other states.

We have a lot of projects like this Land-Bridge, Alaska Land-Bridge project, that has much pull in the Northwest. It has pull naturally in Alaska, and in the state of Washington, and potentially in California and elsewhere. So, you have centers of this. You have a need in Texas for this sort of thing. And we have support from people.

Now, you're not looking for majority support, in the sense that you have to line up 51% of the population in every state. You know you don't have to do that. If you have 5% of the population lined up with you for projects like this, you've got as good as 60% of the vote, if you really work it right. And that's what happened in California. A small group of us, acting in the proper way, with some help from Louisiana, of all places, moved the entire Democratic Party, which was not particularly willing to do this, into the "Impeach Cheney" operation, and some other things. You had a similar situation in Boston. You have that all over the country. [See *EIR*, May 11 and June 1, 2007.]

This is a question where the subjective factor in history is decisive. Leadership is decisive. And the *earning* of credibility—not necessarily getting it handed to you, but *earning* credibility—and being appropriate and to the point, you can win! Especially, when everybody smells that the Democratic Party leadership is screwed up. The Republican leadership is a shambles, they're trying to pretend they don't know who George Bush is, let alone Cheney. So, you have a vacuum in reality; a lack of leadership. There is no effective leadership coming out of the Democratic Party or the Republican Party, as parties, right now. You have people who are Democrats and Republicans, who are serious about politics, and are involved in it, but they have no sense of leadership! You come in with a program which makes sense, which appeals to the interests of the base of the population, or a large part of it, and they're going to listen, if you do your organizing properly.

The problem we have, is some of our people really don't have a sense of how you do that, whereas some of our people do. And where we have a sense of that, in these states, as in California and Massachusetts recently, for example: Where we proceed in that way, you don't need a big hoopla for your going in. You have to realize that these guys have a problem, they don't know what to do about it, the party leadership doesn't know what to do about it. Some of the party leadership doesn't even want to *try* to do anything about it. You walk in, with people who are anxious about the conditions of life for this country, and you walk in with a couple of proposals, which make sense, and should be voted up, and you've got a fair shot of getting it done. And that's the way we're going to do it. Not by having big majorities. You've got to come in with a small group of people who show they have leadership capability: They're going to demonstrate it, while the other guys look at themselves and say: "You're going to let these guys come in. You've got to let them provide leadership, because we're not able to do it without them." And that's the way it's done.

Schlanger: ... Now, Lyn, let me bring on Liona, who's hanging out in the basement of your house out near Leesburg.² So, Liona, do you have a question for Lyn?

What Role for Youth in Science Outreach?

Liona Fan Chiang: Hi, Lyn. In light of the collaboration you're calling for right now, with the Big Four—Russia, China, India, and the United States—what are you seeing is the youth role, in both outreach as well as the scientific collaboration internationally? Especially in the context of what we're producing out with the project that you've initiated with Kepler, Gauss, and Riemann?

LaRouche: Well, what happens, as you know from experience, that when you get into a project like this, which is generally not done in universities these days any more, and you develop competence, and when you have groups of people who go through these kinds of projects, which are the ABCs, essentially, of modern science, and touch upon the most crucial points of development of modern science, you develop competence. You develop not only competence, but by working through a problem, like this Ceres project which you're working on now, you come out of it with actually scientific capabilities, maybe not perfected scientific capabilities, but perfected in some respects. And as you saw with what we did with the Kepler II project, you saw that we came out of that with something which was more advanced in the sense of scientifically, in some respects, than is known among professional scientists in the field of astronomy today.

So, you're coming out with competence. You come out with competence into a crisis period, in which we're going to have to make a fundamental reversal of the past quarter-century, 30-year period in scientific and technology outlook in the United States. We're going back, if the United States is going to survive, and if the world is going to survive, we're going back from a post-industrial society, back to a science-driver industrial society, agro-industrial society.

Now, out there, there are a lot of people who know how to play with computers, but that's just numbers, that's not science. Science is actually dealing with the crucial elements of how you discover a universal physical principle; that's where competence lies. That, combined with engineering.

So therefore, the fact that we have people who are developing, who *are oriented* to scientific competence and technological competence, in a population where the entire past two generations in the United States have been *turned away* from it, in their entire childhood and adult experience, means that you are capable of providing leadership. And what this world requires now, as you see from the failure from the top of the

Democratic and Republican parties, for example, there is no competence in leadership in this kind of thing in terms of the party organization as it's structured now.

Yes, we do move in: When we move in with competence, we will find other people we can pull together who also represent competence. For example, on the Alaska project, on the Land-Bridge project, of the Bering Strait, we're pulling together real scientific capability on this project, on both sides. On the Russian side, and on the U.S. side, and also the Canadian side, we're pulling together competence. But we are the *catalyst*, who is pulling this competence together. And that's what this means.

To do what you're doing down there, down in the basement, and what was done before, with the Kepler projects, and will be done with the Riemann projects, these things represent the *essence* of scientific competence, at the high point of all modern science, actually from ancient Greece to the present time, the essence of the matter. This is the core of competence. And there are people around in their sixties and seventies, and so forth, who do represent competence from a time that competence was still valued. We tend to revive these people into action. We become the catalyst, which helps to pull them together around a task-oriented mission, and we can get the job done. And that's what's key.

Schlanger: To follow that up, we have an e-mail question from Scott from the LYM, who asks about the lack of training for young people in such techniques, or such skills as welding and machine-tool technology. And he's asking, how would you go about re-establishing these training programs that are needed for the skilled labor, for these kinds of projects?

LaRouche: Don't try to start from a job skill-level. The way to do the job—you want competence? Don't send a guy out to some place to learn how to weld. He's going to have to do that, perhaps. But the way you do it, you do it the other way: You start from the top. You take a project, of building something and making it work. When you start to do something, taking ideas, and trying to put them together, as some people did with the tetrahedral work in the project on the Kepler work—when you do that, and start to build a project, you require yourself to bring in some guy who can show you how to do it, on this or that technique, and you become familiar with it. And you begin to work with them, or people like them. So, now, because you are part of a project in which these particular skills are integral, you now build a taskforce in which people who have some of these skills will share them with other people, and people who want to come in and learn it, will come in, in the context of that taskforce, and they will also pick up these skills. And that's the way you do it. You take a project, a mission-oriented project.

Look, we did that in World War II. It was done by the [Harry] Hopkins operation, and by Franklin Roosevelt in the 1930s. And they were faced with a mission. The Hop-

2. For most of the past year, teams of LYM members have been working on a project to master and replicate the discoveries of Johannes Kepler, Carl Gauss, and Bernhard Riemann. The current team is studying Gauss, and his discovery of the orbit of the asteroid Ceres. See www.wlym.com/~animations.

kins group, which Roosevelt brought in, included some famous generals, guys who were leaders in World War II. It also involved Eisenhower, and MacArthur in the 1930s, in their own role in this thing, on the industrial development project.

So, what Roosevelt did, knowing the day that he was inaugurated as President, that Hitler had become a dictator—Roosevelt knew we were headed toward World War II, *then*. So, Roosevelt had two problems. The United States would have to prepare for the fact that war was being threatened down the line, probably within his time in office. And at the same time, the U.S. economy had fallen by over 30% between the time that Hoover was inaugurated, and the time that Roosevelt was inaugurated. You had to rebuild the shattered U.S. economy, rebuild shattered people, who had lost skills, had lost jobs, had lost perspective. And you had to, at the same time, build up the biggest military force, as an economic force, the world had ever seen, to deal with the threat of war, which was coming down the pike. We took people from the streets, we took people into the CCCs, who had no skills. We organized them around projects, in which they picked up these skills. And we showed that we could produce *like no one had ever dreamed you could produce before*.

So, don't try to take it from the bottom up, of learning a skill, and learning a skill, and learning a skill. Take it from the top down: Take the mission. Build a bridge; build a high-speed rail system; build things that are needed. You don't have the skills? Well, develop them, as part of the project, and that's how you do it.

Schlanger: I think we need people to build that Bering Strait tunnel, and I like the proposal that came out of the meeting in Moscow, that we name the Alaska point on it the LaRouche Station.

Principles of War-Avoidance

We have another question from the LYM in Germany, on Iran, going back to the strategic crisis. Sandra wants to know if there's any chance Russia would respond militarily to protect Iran, given the escalation by Cheney to provoke a war there.

LaRouche: Now, Russia doesn't want to do that. It doesn't want to get involved in that. There are many reasons why. It's not the right way to go. See, the point is, we don't want to fight a war, because fighting a war means fighting a thermonuclear war. That's what we're talking about, and you want thermonuclear war?

You're going to have to use power in a slightly different way, and the way to fight that war is: First of all, *get Cheney out of office in the United States*. Do it! Don't let the Democrats say we're not going to impeach Cheney. Impeach him! And you don't really have to impeach him. You have to make it very clear to everybody around, that this guy's going to be

impeached, unless he quits. And since he's committed some things that might be considered crimes, he doesn't *want* to be impeached, because after the impeachment, then somebody may say, "Well, what about the crimes he committed?" Impeachment doesn't cover the crimes. He commits crimes in office, he's responsible for being criminal, he's not protected from that. He deceived the government, he deceived the process. So, what you want to do is, you want to break his power! Whatever it takes, break that power. Make him quit! And do it fast.

Now then, what you do is, you get a cooperative project, among a group of nations, as the kind I've indicated, the four nations plus, and you say, "Hey, you're not going to do it." And he's going to say, "Who's going to stop me?" And we say, "We will." That's the way you deal with it.

If you can not find the way to use political power and economic power, instead of military war-fighting power, to deal with a problem like this, you're not thinking straight. We are now in the 21st Century. We have the technological capability of virtually wiping out the human race with a couple of wars, with the kind of weapons systems which now exist. The United States is now putting up a space-based system, to attack any part of the planet from space—on Cheney's whim, perhaps. You're in that kind of world. Do you want to fight wars? Or do you want to be smart, and learn how to use power, through diplomacy and related means, which obviate the *need* to go to war to deal with problems?

And therefore, before you get to that question, the answer to that question, say, "Okay, do you want to go to war?" No. "Does Russia want to go to war over Iran?" *NO. Definitely NOT*. There is no inclination to do so.

Ah! Will Russia be inclined to say, "Let's hope that somebody from the United States walks in to us, and says, 'Let's have a four-power agreement and bring some other nations in, too.'" *Then*, you're talking.

And we've got to be smart instead of stupid, for a change.

What's Going on With Schwarzenegger?

Liona Fan Chiang: At the very beginning of your paper, the "Skies Above" ["Man & the Skies Above," *EIR*, June 1, 2007], you started out with this concept of ungovernability. And you said a chain-reaction can occur, from things like, for example, what's going on with Arnold Schwarzenegger in California. Can you elaborate?

LaRouche: Yes. Schwarzenegger's breaking apart, you notice that? He started out with one image, and he's shifting his image. He's now gone from Ferdinand the Bull, who's pushing up pansies. He's all over the place. You say, "What's his party? What's his party politics?"

And what you're seeing with Schwarzenegger, who's making an ass of himself, which is a new role he didn't try before. He got pregnant in one role, but he hasn't gotten pregnant recently. And you find the situation is such, that politi-



California Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger (right) and Gordon Campbell, Premier of British Columbia, sign a memorandum to fight global warming on May 31, 2007. "Schwarzenegger's breaking apart"—another example of ungovernability in the United States.

cians, when they're trying to make themselves impressive, to get votes, or to get backing, they turn themselves into silly fools, because they don't have any coherence, they're just puppets on a string.

You have to have an understanding that the United States now, the political class in the United States, the elected political class, represents a nation, the United States, in a state of political ungovernability. There's nothing so far, in recent years, especially since the last Presidential election—there's nothing that has happened which shows that the United States political system is capable of governing itself, on any important issue. And what you're seeing with Schwarzenegger, for example, you're seeing a man who went in with a big bag of wind and bluster, and he is now down to whimpering, as a campaign strategy. And the problem is, the United States essentially is, internally, politically, the U.S. system is essentially *ungovernable*. The Houses of Congress are ungovernable. The White House apparatus is disintegrating—a very dangerous situation. And that's what our problem is, and that's what I'm trying to address.

Schlanger: I think also with Schwarzenegger, the more we go out after George Shultz, the more Schwarzenegger starts whimpering. So, I think that's a good way to approach it.

Think From the Top Down

Lyn, we have a question from Paris, from a French LYM member, Jenny, who said, in the organizing, the discussions get stuck when people ask us, "What should I do? What can I

do?" She said they're usually asking for something practical and concrete. And she said that she's often unsatisfied with the answers we provide, so she'd like to hear your thoughts on—particularly in France—when someone says, "What can we do?" What should we tell them?

LaRouche: Well, first of all, you have to understand the situation, that's the first thing to say. Politics, from the border of Russia and Belarus westward, all of western continental Europe, and Britain, and so forth, is a *failed state*. France is also a failed state. Germany's a failed state. Italy is used to being a failed state, and they don't mind it so much.

So therefore, if you're talking about doing something big, a single thing big to improve the situation, you're wasting your time. Something that can be done, but what? What you have to do, is realize that you're dealing with a failed state, and you have to organize. You have to organize around conceptions which are not little, itty-bitty things, little issues,

little, so-called practical issues. That's not going to do a thing.

You see what we do in the United States, with the intervention in the state convention in California and in Massachusetts, the state Democratic convention. We were able to demonstrate how to take a concrete issue, which is a typical issue of a special type, go with that, and you find you can move something in the political process. Now, that's what you have to do, but not little itty-bitty things, not "issues." You have to pick on programmatic approaches which go directly to the question of providing leadership, of mobilizing leadership in a situation where the government itself, or the political process, does not have any real leadership in it.

So therefore, going for the crucial turn is what's important, and your thinking has to start from the top down, not from bottom up. The typical thing in politics is, the little politician always tries to start with the local community issues and work his way up. And they accomplish *nothing*, in the long run. You start from the top—thinking from the top. Now you think like a military strategist. You're thinking from the top, you want to win the war. You try to think about what is the thing, that you can do that will lead, that's feasible, that will contribute to a process which will enable you to win the war.

So you don't take little issues by themselves, because they have some kind of appeal, to try to build on that, one after the other, and hope that it will lead you to power. You start from the *intention* to exert political power on the nation as a whole, or the world as a whole. Now, you define what you're going to

do in terms of organizing to win everything, from wherever you are. And when you operate in that way, you don't get into the usual demoralization, that so-called local politics gets you into in most countries.

Schlanger: When you talk about working from the bottom up, I get an obscene image of Al Gore, but I don't think we want to discuss that right now.

LaRouche: No, we don't: Al Gore's bottom is not something I want to discuss.

Schlanger: Hector had another question on this matter, on leadership. Hector, go ahead.

The Key to Real Leadership

Hector Rivas: At least for myself, and I know I probably speak for others, there's a very clear understanding that this role of leadership, the requirements that you're putting out that are necessary to transform the planet much beneficially for civilization, ultimately—aside from the work that you're doing, which is very unique, and very important—is that the leadership is going to have come, effectively, on our part, from ourselves. And so I just think from the standpoint that I don't necessarily know if you're going to be around in about 20 years or so, but definitely—

LaRouche: Let's frighten them. Let's frighten them, and tell them I am.

Rivas: [laughs] Okay, well that would be good for us. But, for the role of the youth, who are going to actually have to take up the fight that you instigated, and it's very necessary, and morally necessary that we continue it. Obviously, you laid out the curriculum about how to actually adopt your method of thinking, because it's very clear that it's the mental quality that you possess that is really the basis for how we're going to save the planet. And so, what I would ask is, you've had a lot of people, even youth, and a relatively small number of Boomers who actually decided to take an allegiance with you, based on this, and there will be more in the future, as we continue to recruit, by necessity.

And so, what I ask, on behalf of the future, and of youth now, is, in a moment like what we have today, looking at you representing the alternative, and looking how you have a situation that's clearly ungovernable, clearly catastrophic in Iran, and so on and so forth, what Cheney intends to do in general, how do we reach out to our comrades, who have actually—not because of negligence, but because of fear—become a little bit hesitant on taking up the challenge? And I ask this also on behalf of the leadership, because there's a stronghold that will stick with you to accomplish this, but as a leadership, how do we ensure that the fight continues on our own part?

LaRouche: It's a question of method. You know what I do with the people in the basement, in these projects, which is, I pulled the projects away from the larger centers, that is, the



EIRNS/Dan Sturman

Lyndon LaRouche and Brian McAndrews of the LaRouche Youth Movement. McAndrews was part of the Kepler I "basement team," working on re-creating the discoveries of Johannes Kepler's book The New Astronomy, in which the great scientist established the ellipticity of the planetary orbits, forever destroying the Aristotelean paradigm.

offices and so forth, and pulled them up into the basement, up there on the farm. Why? Well, there are two aspects to it. First of all, because I wanted to get the work away from over-supervision from prying eyes, who all were going to come in and put their finger into making and advising that this be done, and this be done, and this be done.

I wanted a task-oriented group which was going to be somewhat autonomous. And the one thing that I specified, which is not usually done these days, is that I was not going to sit on top of them, and blow their noses for them. And these groups have done very well, and I've seen this before, but it's not done so much in universities any more. What you have to do is, you have to have people develop their own creativity: not learn how to follow a recipe, but to develop the recipe themselves, not as a recipe, but as a discovery, in the process of a mission orientation. We've had success: We've had Kepler I, successful. Kepler II was more successful, because it was built on the foundations of Kepler I. We also had, of course, the work which was done earlier on, for ex-

ample, the doubling of the cube and things of that sort, and the Pythagoreans, and Plato, and also some focus on the problem of mathematics in terms of the work of Gauss, as against the work of his opponents in the 18th Century. So, we built on this.

Now, my emphasis is, you get people *to develop* by getting them a group of *peers* to work together to develop and solve the problem. And my role in what goes on in the basement is very limited. It may be crucial, because I say something, but I say as little as possible. Because I want *them* to solve the problem, I don't want to give them the answers.

Now, that's the key to leadership. The worst kind of leadership is one which is bossy, it's all over the place. Leadership, for example, in warfare, from the top of the command in warfare, if you study these things, it's the same thing. Effective leadership is not blowing everybody's nose for them, not telling them how to think. It's putting them in a situation with an orientation which people have to work together, to develop the internal, intellectual skills and knowledge which qualifies them to *be* leaders. And in most political organizations, for example, and also business organizations, the way that top people lead their people, their subordinates, *destroys* the capability for leadership.

Leadership is something that comes from *inside* the development of the individual. And it's best developed by interactive groups, where interactive groups are acting together to develop their own capabilities. So they don't study a subject to master it: When they finish the job, they *own* the knowledge, because they made it themselves. And that's the secret of leadership. And that's my policy. And I wish that more people would understand that. That's the way to do it. It's the best kind of way for developing military leadership, business leadership, intellectual leadership, and that's what I believe in: Is not to sit and tell people what to do.

Yes, I'll tell them what I think. I'll tell them what I think they should do. But when it comes to developing them, I do not assume that I'm going to develop them by telling how to blow their own nose, but by giving them the opportunity, by organizing it, so they work together in developing knowledge, especially knowledge which has a creative implication to it. And when they develop the knowledge themselves, rather than learn what they're told to believe, then they own that knowledge: It's theirs, it's inside them. And then they have the capabilities of leadership.

And the problem I had with our own organization, is that tendency to go to so-called conventional ways of leadership, and they don't work. It's when people work through a project themselves as a group, as these groups in the basement are doing, when they come out of that project having succeeded in the mission, and they've learned a lot of things, they've developed themselves in the process, they come out of there, and they *own* what they know.

In other kinds of education, as in classroom cases, they come out of it learning to "repeat after me." They really don't

know what they're talking about. But, once you know what you're talking about, and you develop a sense of what it is inside yourself, to operate with pungency and force—because you know what you're talking about—to have that kind of sense of yourself, inside yourself, is the nature of true leadership, and that's what we need to develop.

LaRouche's Role in the 2008 Election

Schlanger: Lyn, this hour has gone by so quickly. I have one final question for you from a friend of yours in the California Democratic Party. He said that he knows that you're not going to be a candidate for the Presidency, at least that you said that, in 2008. But he said also knows you're not going to be an interested spectator. So, he asks: What role do you expect to play in the 2008 election, and how can he help you?

LaRouche: I'm going to give the people who should be leading—and I will hope they will manifest themselves—the relevant uplifting kick, at all times. And what I need, is what I can give. And what I can give is exactly what I just described in answer to the question from Texas: Is to get people, who are potential leaders, and get them together, and give me a chance to do the same thing with them, that we're doing with the youth down in the basement. Is, take the assignment of working out the programmatic material, which is needed, for dealing with the crises we have in the United States today, and let them work it out for themselves, but in a task-oriented group.

We need to pull together the potential leaders, the political leaders, of all ages around the United States. It will mean some people who are almost as old as I am, some may be a mite older. And those people, with that kind of potential, when brought together, must work together in the way I just indicated now, in just answering this other question: To develop, so that they *own in themselves*, they *own* the kind of knowledge of what their leadership role must be. And that's the way we've got to run it.

We've got to run it in depth. And if you start to spread this kind thing around, in terms of organizing people, say, "Don't go through channels, alone. Also, go outside of channels, and start to develop leadership—group leadership, of people who know what they're talking about, because they *own* what they know."

Schlanger: Okay, Lyn, thank you very much. There's a whole board full of questions we didn't get to, so we're going to be forwarding them to you. If your questions were not taken up on the air, we'll be forwarding them to Lyndon LaRouche.

Lyn, thank you for joining us today, and to the listeners, thank you for joining us on the LaRouche Show. and we'll be back next Saturday, 3-4 p.m. Eastern time. And in the meantime, go out and do something to impeach Cheney!

LaRouche: [laughs] Yes, good!

Hitler 1938, Cheney 2007?

by Jeffrey Steinberg

On Sept. 12, 1938, Adolf Hitler delivered a speech before a Nazi Party gathering in Nuremberg, belittling news reports that he was preparing an invasion of Czechoslovakia. Hitler lied that he had nothing but the greatest respect for the Czechoslovak people. His problem was only with the regime of the President of Czechoslovakia, Eduard Benes. Hitler demanded that Czechoslovakia surrender control over the heavily German-populated Sudetenland region, but forswore military action. For a few days, the world naively breathed a sigh of relief that war had been averted; this, despite the fact that on Sept. 10, in reply to a speech by President Benes appealing for calm and peace, Nazi official Hermann Göring had railed against the Czechs, “This miserable pygmy race without culture, no one knows where it came from, is oppressing a cultured people [Sudeten Germans], and behind it is Moscow and the eternal mask of the Jew devil.”

On Sept. 15, British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain flew to Germany to meet with Hitler at Berchtesgaden, to signal that the British would support Hitler’s demand that the Sudetenland be turned over to Germany.

On Sept. 26, U.S. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt wrote to Hitler and Benes, urging them to reach a peaceful settlement of the Sudetenland conflict. Hitler refused to allow any American mediation, made other threatening gestures, but, again, asserted, in a speech in the Munich Sportpalast, that he had no interest in any further territorial gains (on March 12, German troops had crossed into Austria, and occupied the country, declaring that German-speaking Austria was now, under the *Anschluss* (annexation), a province of the Third Reich, to be called Ostmark).

Three days later, on Sept. 29, Chamberlain flew to Munich, this time accompanied by French Prime Minister Edouard Daladier. The next day, Hitler, Benito Mussolini, Chamberlain, and Daladier signed the Munich Pact, endorsing Hitler’s

annexation of the Sudetenland, without even consulting with the Czechoslovak government. When Chamberlain returned to London, with the friendship treaty in hand, he infamously announced from 10 Downing Street, “My good friends, this is the second time in our history that there has come back from Germany to Downing Street, peace with honour. I believe it is peace for our time.”

The very next day, on Oct. 1, Hitler’s army entered the Sudetenland, and was greeted by pro-Nazi Sudeten separatist leader Konrad Henlein, whose SS-trained militia had staged one provocation after another against the Benes government for the past year. President Benes resigned, and within days, Czechoslovakia no longer existed, having been divided up among Germany, Hungary, and Poland.

Between 1936 and 1939, Hitler had alternated between provocations and apparent concessions, exploiting the wishful thinking of many world leaders, who believed that they could halt the Führer’s march to war, even after the conquest of Austria and Czechoslovakia. It was only with the Sept. 1, 1939 invasion of Poland (Hitler concocted a pretext, claiming that German troops had been fired on by Polish units), that Great Britain and France finally declared war on Germany.

Do the lessons of World War II have any bearing on today’s ongoing showdown in the Persian Gulf? Is the “War Party” inside the Bush Administration, headed by Vice President Dick Cheney, borrowing a page from Hitler’s 1936-39 playbook, carefully orchestrating a near-term war with Iran? Recent events, when viewed through the lens of history, suggest that this may be precisely what is going on.

Cheney Aboard the USS Stennis

On May 11, 2007, Associated Press writer Tom Raum reported from the deck of the *USS John C. Stennis*, “From an aircraft carrier in the Persian Gulf, Vice President Dick Cheney

warned Iran today the United States and its allies will keep it from restricting sea traffic as well as from developing nuclear weapons.” Raum quoted the Vice President: “We’ll keep the sea lanes open. . . . We’ll stand with others to prevent Iran from gaining nuclear weapons and dominating this region. . . . It’s not easy to serve in this part of the world. It’s a place of tension and many conflicts. . . . We’ll stand with our friends in opposing extremism and strategic threats. We’ll disrupt attacks on our own forces.”

Twelve days later, on May 23, nine U.S. warships, carrying 17,000 sailors, Marines, and Navy pilots, sailed into the Persian Gulf. Two U.S. aircraft carriers, the *USS Nimitz* and the *USS Stennis*, crossed through the narrow Strait of Hormuz, off the coast of Iran. It was the largest daytime U.S. naval deployment in the Persian Gulf since the March 2003 invasion of Iraq. According to official U.S. Navy statements about the large maneuvers, the decision to send two carrier groups into the strait was made at the last moment, to send an unambiguous signal about U.S. intentions to secure the Persian Gulf. Rear Adm. Kevin Quinn, the group leader on board the *USS Stennis*, told reporters, “What is special about this is that you have two strike groups. Everybody will see us, because it is in daylight. There is always the threat of any state, or non-state actor, that might decide to close one of the international straits, and the biggest one is the Strait of Hormuz.”

The combination of Cheney’s bellicose public language (according to Israeli news accounts, Cheney informed Gulf Cooperation Council heads of state, including Saudi Arabia’s King Abdullah, that President Bush had determined that if Iran refuses to forgo a nuclear weapons capability, the United States will attack its nuclear, military, and economic infrastructure before he leaves the White House in January 2009), and the flagrant show of U.S. naval force in the Gulf, triggered widespread fears that the United States was committed to yet another misadventure in Southwest Asia, one that could trigger world war.

Stop the ‘New Crazy’s’

Yet, on May 28, less than a week after the Strait of Hormuz maneuvers, the United States and Iran had their first official, bilateral diplomatic talks in 27 years. The meeting, between U.S. Ambassador to Iraq Ryan Crocker and Iranian Ambassador to Baghdad Hassan Kazemi Qomi, had been arranged at the May 3-4, 2007 regional summit meeting at the Egyptian resort of Sharm el-Sheikh. The four-hour meeting between Crocker, Qomi, and Iraq’s National Security chief, Mowaffak al-Rubaie, focussed on the Iraq crisis, and possible areas of convergent interest between Washington and Tehran, which both support the Shi’ite majority government of Iraqi Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki.

Ambassador Qomi described the meeting in positive terms: “The two sides dealt with the issues in a very frank and transparent and clear way. The views of both sides were unified and identical on the question of the security issue.” Am-

bassador Crocker was only slightly less upbeat: “There was pretty good congruence right down the line—support for a secure, stable, democratic, federal Iraq, in control of its own security, at peace with its neighbors.”

Yet, no sooner had the talks been briefed back to senior officials in Tehran and Washington, but top aides to Vice President Cheney, led by his Deputy National Security Advisor, David Wurmser, put out the word to Washington think-tanks and neo-conservative pundits to report that Cheney considered the diplomatic approach to Iran to be a dead letter.

Wurmser’s actions drew immediate fire from Dr. Mohammed ElBaradei, the head of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), who, in an interview with BBC on June 1, said that he did not want to see a new regional war erupt in the Persian Gulf. “You do not want to give additional argument to new crazies who say, ‘let’s go and bomb Iran.’ I wake up every morning and see 100 Iraqis, innocent civilians, are dying.” Dr. ElBaradei insisted that it is impossible to “bomb knowledge,” arguing that Iran should be allowed to maintain a small-scale uranium enrichment program, under strict IAEA guidelines and inspections. Asked to further identify the “new crazies,” the UN official described them as “those who have extreme views and say the only solution is to impose our will by force.”

European diplomats interviewed by the *New York Times* on June 1 voiced worry about Cheney’s frequent references to “red lines,” meaning the point at which Iran has all the technical know-how to build a nuclear bomb. The unnamed European diplomats told the *Times* that they believed that Cheney, unlike the State Department, was pushing the idea that Iran was on the verge of having a bomb, and that only U.S. military strikes could stop them. “We fully believe that Foggy Bottom is committed to the diplomatic track, but there’s some concern about the Vice President’s office,” they said.

Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice, from Madrid, Spain, tried to damage-control the Wurmser/Cheney antics, by telling reporters that Cheney is on board with the diplomatic approach. “The President of the United States has made it clear that we are on a course that is a diplomatic course,” she claimed. “That policy is supported by all of the members of the Cabinet, and by the Vice President of the United States.”

Yet, the same *New York Times* account of Rice’s comments noted, “In interviews, people who have spoken with Cheney’s staff confirmed that some of the hawkish statements to outsiders had been made by David Wurmser, a former Pentagon official who is now the principal deputy assistant to Cheney for national security affairs.”

The same day that the Cheney-ElBaradei flap was occurring, the *Wall Street Journal* published a blunt opinion piece by Norman Podhoretz, the dean of the neo-conservative movement and the father-in-law of senior Bush National Security Council official Elliott Abrams. The Podhoretz article, “The Case for Bombing Iran—I Hope and Pray That President Bush Will Do It,” stated unequivocally: “Since a ground

invasion of Iran must be ruled out for many different reasons, the job would have to be done, if it is to be done at all, by a campaign of air strikes. Furthermore, because Iran's nuclear facilities are dispersed, and because some of them are underground, many sorties and bunker-busting munitions would be required. And because such a campaign is beyond the capabilities of Israel, and the will, let alone the courage, of any of our other allies, it could be carried out only by the United States. Even then, we would probably be unable to get at all the underground facilities, which means that, if Iran were still intent on going nuclear, it would not have to start over again from scratch. But a bombing campaign would without question set back its nuclear program for years to come, and might even lead to the overthrow of the mullahs."

Revolt of the U.S. Generals

To be certain, there is strong opposition to the Cheney position, that diplomacy with Iran has already run its course (just days after the first official diplomatic meeting between American and Iranian officials in 27-years!). Active duty U.S. military commanders, including Adm. William Fallon, the Com-

mander-in-Chief of the Central Command, are firmly on record as opposed to a confrontation with Iran. Recently, Admiral Fallon banned the use of the term "Islamofascism" within his command, and petitioned Washington to recall one of the U.S. Naval carrier groups from the Gulf before the arrival of the *USS Stennis*, so as to avoid an even greater and more provocative concentration of naval power in the Gulf.

Nevertheless, with the stability of President George W. Bush's state of mind a subject of great doubt; with Dick Cheney still commanding a powerful perch within the White House; with Cheney acolyte William Luti, former overlord of the Office of Special Plans Pentagon war propaganda shop, now the Executive Director of the National Security Council; and with Elliott Abrams openly defying Secretary of State Rice and pronouncing her "all process and no substance" in front of a collection of right-wing Jewish Republicans—with not so much as a slap on the wrist from the higher-ups—the historical parallels must be kept in mind. So long as Dick Cheney is in the Vice Presidency, the clock to Munich continues to tick, and those looking for signs of "peace for our time" will run the risk of history repeating itself—on their watch.

Russians Look at Strategic Meaning Of Historical Alliance With U.S.A.

by Konstantin Cherevnykh and Rachel Douglas

Accompanying the refrain of Russian President Vladimir Putin and members of his circle, over the past year, that the outlook of Franklin Delano Roosevelt bears revival in a range of policy areas, from economic reconstruction to anti-imperial cooperation in international affairs, there is growing attention in Russia to the historical, and current, role of British financial interests in targetting Russia for destabilization.

As we go to press, this pattern came out dramatically in the case of the poisoning death of Russian ex-spy Alexander Litvinenko, who died in London last year. Andrei Lugovoy, another ex-intelligence operative, who is being scapegoated by British authorities in the murky Litvinenko case, declared at a May 31 press conference, that he had proof of British Intelligence involvement in the murder. "I cannot get away from the thought that Litvinenko was an agent who had gone out of control, and they got rid of him," said Lugovoy, having made clear that by "they," he meant MI6, the British foreign intelligence service.

In a forthcoming article, *EIR* will report on the role of London-centered networks, and their stooges in the U.S. government, in what Moscow officials increasingly speak of as an attempt to encircle their country with wars and destabilization.

In the present article, we summarize another of the recent, promising attempts by Russian figures to take a fresh look at history, and see the potential for Russian-American collaboration—if the U.S.A. would revert to foreign policies that are in its genuine national tradition and interests—to lead the world against the British imperial policies of permanent war and financial looting of nations.

A 200th Anniversary

"Russia and the U.S.A.—A Forgotten Friendship," was the headline on an article published March 30 in the weekly *Moskovskiy Novosti*. It was the first installment of a three-part series by Alexander Fomenko, a member of the State Duma, who was originally elected on the Rodina (Mother-

'American System' Came To Russia 200 Years Ago

*During the celebration of the 80th birthday of Professor Stanislav Mikhailovich Menshikov, held May 15, 2007, at the Presidium of the Russian Academy of Sciences (see EIR of May 25 and June 1), three recent books by Menshikov were introduced to the audience. One of them was the English edition of his *The Anatomy of Russian Capitalism*, brought out by EIR News Service in March of this year. Translator Rachel Douglas of EIR reported to the gathering, on the politically targetted distribution of this book by the LaRouche movement in the U.S.A., in its historical context. Here are her remarks, translated from Russian.*

Over the past two years, I worked on translating *The Anatomy of Russian Capitalism*. It was, and is, a great pleasure and an honor for me to do this. I have known the works of Stanislav Mikhailovich since the 1970s, when I, too, first read his *Millionaires and Managers*.

I would like to report to you, that the English translation of *The Anatomy of Russian Capitalism* is already being delivered to the U.S. Congress, to the offices of those members, who should have a more fine-tuned and more ade-

quate understanding of the complex processes that have unfolded in Russia, in the Russian economy, in recent years. And we hope that the people there, our Congressmen and Senators, will read this book, and thereby improve their understanding of those events.

There is one other aspect to which I would like to draw your attention. I am very glad that we published this translation this year, because in 2007, we are marking not only Stanislav Mikhailovich's jubilee, but also the 200th anniversary of Russian-American diplomatic relations.

In that same year, 1807, a Russian translation of one of Alexander Hamilton's great reports was published in Russia—the *Report on Manufactures*. And V. Malinovksy, the same who was the headmaster of the Tsarskoye Selo Lyceum [where the poet Alexander Pushkin and future Foreign Minister Prince Alexander Gorchakov were educated], wrote in the foreword to that edition, that he considered all of Hamilton's ideas, i.e., the very fundamentals of what used to be called the American System, to be fully applicable to the development of Russian industry, infrastructure, and so forth.

So it is with happiness that I think about this mutual publishing activity—back then, and now, when we are distributing this book in America. Thank you for the opportunity of collaborating on this important undertaking. Congratulations!

land) slate in 2003. As a representative to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE), the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and various "Dialogue of Civilizations" conferences, Fomenko has had ample opportunity to interact with parliamentarians from other European countries, as well as visiting U.S. delegations.

Fomenko's article was occasioned by the 200th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Russian Empire and the United States of America, which falls in September of this year. He brought forward an array of high points in the rich history of diplomatic and strategic interaction between these two great powers, including events that were rarely recalled during the Cold War, or were interpreted in a distorted way.

The article began with a quotation from Thomas Jefferson, in the year 1807, when relations were opened: "Russia is the friendliest of the existing countries; we'll need its service in the future as well, and first of all, we need to win its sympathy."

Nearly 30 years earlier, during America's War of Independence from Britain, Russia, under Tsarina Catherine the Great, had taken leadership of the League of Armed Neutrality. The League's defense of neutral shipping, and the

refusal of its several European member-states to come to the defense of the British monarchy, contributed to the American victory.

Fomenko recalled that the first ambassador of the United States to Russia was John Quincy Adams, later the sixth President of the U.S.A. (As a teenager, Adams had accompanied an American delegation to Russia in 1781, quickly mastering the Russian language and serving as translator. The discussions he had with Russian Minister Count Rumyantsev as ambassador during the Napoleonic Wars, as recounted in Adams' diaries, are a record of the great potential that existed at the outset of the 19th Century for a world of sovereign nation-states, had the oligarchical system of the 1815 Congress of Vienna not prevailed.)

Fomenko wrote about friendly Russian-American relations during the 19th Century, going beyond just economic mutual benefit. During the Crimean War of 1853-1855, "when Russia found itself alone against the Ottoman Empire and all of Europe"—and under attack by England—the United States not only sold arms to Russia, but was "prepared to dispatch volunteers to help Russia to defend Sevastopol" against the British.

In its turn, Russia under Tsar Alexander II (r. 1855-1881)

and his Foreign Minister Prince Alexander Gorchakov “supported President Abraham Lincoln during the Civil War, and not only morally,” Fomenko continued. “In 1863-1864, the Russian Naval Ministry dispatched two squadrons to the Pacific and Atlantic coastlines of the U.S.A., under the command of Admiral A.A. Popov and Admiral S.S. Lesovsky, respectively.... In 1866, U.S. President Andrew Johnson conveyed congratulations to Emperor Alexander II over the happy outcome of a [failed] attempt on his life. In the same year of 1866, Alexander II received a delegation of public figures, which included the writer Mark Twain. Despite his democratic views, Mark Twain co-signed an address to the autocratic Emperor, saying, in particular: ‘America owes much to Russia, in many respects, especially for the firm friendly assistance at the moment when we required it most of all.’”

The North Pacific

Fomenko especially noted how Russian and American interests along the Pacific rim were worked out in mid-century. It was an area of potential conflict between them, but the arrangements that were reached were guided not only by each side’s desire for territory and resources, but also by mutual hostility to the British desire to keep this strategic area locked up.

“Already in the Spring of 1853, on the eve of the Crimean War,” wrote Fomenko, “the legendary Governor General of Eastern Siberia, Nikolai Muravyov-Amursky, prepared a report for the Emperor Nicholas I on strengthening Russia’s position along the Amur River and on Sakhalin Island,” insisting, in this context, on a stronger relationship between Russia and the U.S.A. “The U.S. dominance over North America is as natural as the Russian dominance ... along the Asian coastline of the Eastern Ocean,” wrote Muravyov-Amursky.

Fomenko reminded readers that the original project for a railway link, circumventing Lake Baikal on the northern side (it was built in the late 20th Century, and today is called the Baikal-Amur Mainline), was originally introduced in 1857 by P.M. Collins, a U.S. economist. According to Fomenko’s interpretation, the Russian side rejected the U.S. proposal of assistance in this effort “for strategic reasons, as at that time, the railway connection between Moscow and Irkutsk did not yet exist, and the Emperor feared too close an involvement of Russia in foreign markets.”

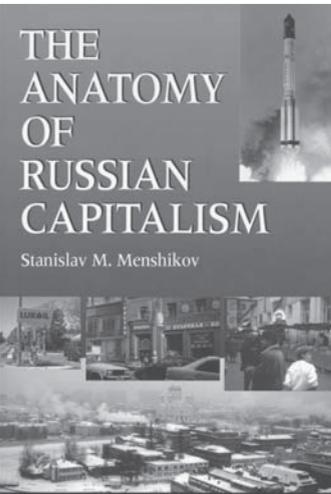
Nonetheless, those considerations were not an insurmountable obstacle to the 1867 agreement on the sale to the U.S.A. of Russia’s colonies in North America: the Aleutian Isles, Alaska, and the strip of coastline southward to Juneau. As Fomenko emphasized, the negotiations “were kept top secret until the deal was signed.”

“Both Britain and France were caught by surprise with this agreement, which helped the United States to surround the British-owned lands in North America from all sides,” noted Fomenko. He quoted a London *Times* commentary of the day, expressing worry over “a strange sympathy between Russia and the United States.”

Not only was Britain caught by surprise, but the pro-British faction of the Russian establishment was as well. Minister of Internal Affairs P.A. Valuyev complained, “Silently selling a part of our territory [to the North American States], we are doing a bad service to England, whose Canadian lands are now even more alone in their defiance of the Monroe doctrine.”

The very acknowledgement, that the Monroe Doctrine really was aimed at blocking European imperial control of parts of the Americas, and that its opponents were the friends of the British Empire, is practically a revolution in Russian historiography. In the Soviet period, the Monroe Doctrine was consistently interpreted as the U.S.A.’s own “imperial” thrust to dominate the Western Hemisphere.

The second and third installments of Fomenko’s series dealt with little-remembered episodes of 20th-Century history, in which America diplomacy acted against British attempts to exploit its assets in the Baltic littoral countries, for strategic aims against Russia. The Duma member’s historical investigation is relevant to the recent tensions in and around Estonia, and will be reported in a forthcoming article.



This English translation of the work of Russia's authoritative economist, presents a critical analysis of the complex economic processes in Russia during the last 15 years.

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War Danger in the Gulf Grows: Eurasian Land-Bridge Instead of War!

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

May 25, 2007

As ABCNews.com reported on May 22, President Bush has authorized the CIA to launch covert operations against Iran, which have as their objective the overthrow of the regime. The order includes disinformation campaigns, manipulation of the Iranian currency, recruitment of regime opponents, and international financial transactions. The mastermind of this operation, which comes close to a declaration of war, would be Elliott Abrams, who was found guilty in 1991 of withholding information from Congress in the Iran-Contra affair, and was later pardoned by President Bush, Sr.

At the same time, two American carrier groups with 17,000 Marines crossed into the Strait of Hormuz, without giving Iran any information on the exercise beforehand. In Iraq, insurgents are preparing ever more ambushes, with the aim of inciting the most bloody massacres against American and Iraqi soldiers, in order to influence public opinion in the United States against a continuation of the war; a calculation which could very easily boomerang and lead to a pretext for a military attack against Iran. The powderkeg is ready; the only thing missing is the proverbial spark to be ignited, and the world will be led into a global asymmetric war.

The American Japan expert Steve Clemons has reported on his website the *Washington Note*, that Vice President Cheney is allegedly trying to circumvent President Bush's policy of seeking regime change in Iran only through covert operations and diplomacy, and to thus create the preconditions for a military strike. If this information checks out, the question of impeachment of Cheney suddenly is dramatically heightened.

A Front Against Russia

On another front, but not without an intrinsic connection to the developments in the Gulf, the First Deputy Prime Minister of Russia, Sergei Ivanov, proclaimed at a press conference that Moscow has declared a moratorium on the CFE Treaty (the treaty for the reduction of conventional forces in Europe). This decision is primarily a reaction to the provocation by the West, to install U.S. ballistic missile defenses almost directly at the Russian border, because in

Russia, no one believes the strange explanation that these systems are necessary in Poland and the Czech Republic, to defend them from missiles from North Korea and Iran. But one can very clearly see the danger that these missile silos could very easily be converted and mounted with atomic weapons, whose flight-time to Moscow would be three minutes.

For this reason, President Putin has raised the comparison to the stationing of the Pershing II missiles in Germany in 1983. Ignoring this, the U.S.A., on May 25, tested the system which is supposed to be set up in Eastern Europe, with one of the missiles fired in Alaska, which was supposed to be destroyed a short time later by a defensive missile fired from California. Therefore, no one should have been surprised when the president of the Russian U.S.A.-Canada Institute, Sergei Rogov, warned that the strategic partnership between Washington and Moscow had failed, and that we stand on the verge of a new Cold War.

Ivanov further elaborated at his press conference, that Russia would no longer allow any foreign troops on its territory, would not announce its troop movements to foreign governments, and, at the beginning of July, would install around Moscow an air defense system on the basis of the most modern S-400 ground-to-air missiles. Moscow is threatening the total abandonment of the CFE treaty, in the case that the NATO member-states don't ratify it themselves.

In the West, we have seen for months a coordinated, escalating campaign against President Putin, in which neo-conservative politicians, media, NGOs, and think-tanks are participating. Putin is thus defamed as a dictator, of letting journalists be murdered, of abandoning democracy in Russia, etc. But, in reality, the participants in this campaign are agitated about something quite different: namely, the situation in which Putin has begun to protect Russian interests, after these were shattered in the 1990s by the Yeltsin clan on behalf of the Western and Eastern oligarchies, and the national patrimony was sold at clearance-sale prices to Western enterprises, and the notorious Russian oligarchs became billionaires overnight.

What was previously invisible is now obvious: The eastern expansion of NATO didn't enhance the security of



Russian Presidential Press & Information Office

Chancellor Angela Merkel has failed to preserve the positive legacy which former Chancellor Schröder left her, in regard to the German-Russian relationship. Merkel and Russian President Putin are shown at the recent summit in Samara, Russia.

its member-states, but rather worsens it unnecessarily. The systematic exclusion of Russia through the simultaneous expansion of NATO into the region of the former Warsaw Pact, and the erecting of military bases in Central Asia as air-support points and depots for American strike forces in Romania and Bulgaria, are seen by Moscow as what they are: as a damming-up and encirclement strategy, whose target of attack is ultimately the integrity of Russian territory itself.

While the population, not only in Eastern Europe, but also in Russia, had great expectations of the West after 1989-91, the experience of the 1990s led to a situation where the mood largely turned sour. Today, around 80% of Russians support President Putin. And since 2004 at the latest, the European Union (EU) has no longer been viewed as a harmless vehicle for eastern expansion of the West, but as a source of pressure for an imperial policy. For not only was the support of the EU responsible for the different “color revolutions,” but for the whole doctrine behind it, of “humanitarian” intervention and limited sovereignty of such EU ideologues as Robert Cooper and his theory of “a new liberal imperialism.” It’s not only the strategic partnership between the U.S. and Russia that’s shattered; also in the relationship of Russia and the EU, the porcelain has been broken into pieces.

Merkel’s Mistake

It is more regrettable that German Chancellor Angela Merkel has not even understood enough to preserve the legacy which former Chancellor Gerhard Schröder left her, in relation to the German-Russian relationship. Instead of using the German presidency of the EU to lend German

contours to its policies, she became, as they say in Saxony, more EU popish than the Pope. In Berlin it’s not: “The Chancellor decides on the correct policy line,” but “Brussels demolishes the foreign and domestic policy of Germany.”

Unfortunately, the government declaration by Merkel for the upcoming G-8 Summit (June 6-8), leaves little hope that anyone might really bring about “solutions for the great challenges of mankind” there, as she had declared. Because that would be, in the first place, a guarantee of world peace, which is not possible without a change in the composition of the government in Washington; and secondly, it would require a new financial system, a new Bretton Woods to overcome the threatened crash of the system—and not through a “greater liberalization of world trade,” the “removal of protectionist barriers,” the “battle against fraudulent production and piracy,” and “better climate protection.” Even with the best PR tricks, globalization will not

achieve a human face, but must be abolished, and replaced with cooperation between sovereign nations oriented toward the general welfare.

So, as the balance of power currently exists in the world, the necessary initiative for the great challenges of mankind will come neither from the EU nor from the G-8, which includes the EU, Japan, the U.S.A., and Russia. A solution would only be possible if the four strongest nations—Russia, China, India, and an America changed on the basis of the tradition of Franklin Roosevelt—unite around a new, just world economic order. The first step in this direction was taken by Russia with the recent conference on the construction of the Bering Strait tunnel, as an essential part of the Eurasian Land-Bridge.

Germany’s True Interest

A policy in the interests of Germany must concentrate on this programmatic perspective, and prepare for it, even if this would appear at the moment to be very difficult. But the failure to realize the agenda which Mrs. Merkel has presented in her government declaration, will very soon be obvious. And for this imminent situation we need a political perspective, which is based on a partnership with the real America of the American Revolution, Lincoln, and Franklin Roosevelt, and defends and builds the positive connection between Germany and Russia in the tradition of the joint work of the Prussian reformers with Russia in the war against Napoleon, of Bismarck, and, in the recent time of Schröder and Putin. At this time, the BüSo (Civil Rights Solidarity Movement) is the only party which is putting forth such a policy.

Will Iran Blow the Whistle On Cheney's Double Game?

by Muriel Mirak-Weissbach

Talks in Baghdad on May 28, between Iran and the United States—the first since the 1979 Islamic Revolution, when Washington broke off diplomatic relations—were welcomed in Tehran, as a possible first step towards re-establishing some form of contact. At the same time, members of the Iranian political elite made clear that they grasped the highly paradoxical nature of the situation: that one cannot, as the Cheney-Bush regime appears to be trying to do, tender an olive branch with the one hand, and raise a cocked machine gun, on the other. To the extent that the Iranian government continues to signal its awareness of the problem in Washington—named Dick Cheney—and decides to support moves within the United States, to deal with that problem, some hope may appear on the horizon.

Statements by Mohammad Javad Larijani, brother of the chief nuclear negotiator, and secretary of the Human Rights Headquarters of Iran's Judiciary, as reported in the May 28 *Financial Times*, indicate that the Iranians may be willing to put the Cheney issue on the table. "Talking with the United States over issues related to Iran is not an impossible matter. However, this depends on the subject matter," he said. Shortly thereafter, Larijani was quoted saying, "If Dick Cheney is supposed to continue intimidating Iran on a daily basis, and U.S. officials continue allocating the budget, as they claim, to change the Iranian regime and openly show hostility towards Iran, then any clever person will ask why they should talk at all?"

Briefed on this report, Lyndon LaRouche said: "Is Iran prepared to demand, in those negotiations on Iraq, that Cheney be fired or removed from office? If so, Iran has my support."

Larijani's reference was to Cheney's most recent threats, issued from on board the *U.S.S. John C. Stennis*, one of the growing number of U.S. aircraft carriers and warships in the region. It was also a reference to the ongoing operations, launched by the Cheney crew, to support political and military moves aimed at overthrowing the Iranian regime. These include insurgent operations by ethnic Kurds, Arabs, and Azeris, inside Iran, as well as political machinations, involving propaganda activities, in favor of a "velvet revolution," according to the model used in eastern Europe. Reports of U.S.-made weapons found on dead rebels, as well as arrests made since May 8 of several Iranian-American dual citizens, asso-

ciated with outfits such as the Soros Open Society, are to the point.

The Official Response

So far, the Iranians have not escalated against Cheney by name.

Following the talks hosted in the Iraqi capital by the Nouri al-Maliki government, between U.S. Ambassador to Iraq Ryan Crocker and Iranian Ambassador Hassan Kazemi, the Iraqi Prime Minister stated: "I hope that this meeting will result in a common understanding and will be followed by further meetings to resolve the outstanding issues." Iraqi spokesman Ali al-Dabbagh added: "This meeting is so that the United States can present its accusations against Iran, and the Iranian government has some observations on the American presence in Iraq, which it believes is directed against it. There are important points of agreement between the two parties and the Iraqi government that we are seeking to develop," he added.

Regarding the perspectives of the talks, Iranian Foreign Minister Manouchehr Mottaki stated, "If the other side has a genuine political will and accepts the reality on the ground and revises its previous policies on Iraq, these discussions could prove successful. The discussions aim to look at questions about Iraq and correcting U.S. policies," he said, according to the Iranian state media. "There is a huge file of differences between Iran and the United States which will not be examined during our discussions in Baghdad." It had been agreed beforehand, in fact, that the talks would deal exclusively with the crisis in Iraq, and with possible collaboration to establish some semblance of stability and security there. Both the Iranian President and the Prime Minister announced their commitment to providing support for Iraq's government, including participation in a "trilateral security mechanism" that would involve the United States, Iraq, and Iran.

A More Realistic Tehran?

In late November, when *EIR's* correspondent visited Tehran, this awareness of the "paradox" in Washington was not so ripe. The tendency of the leadership, as *EIR* reported at the time, was to play down the danger of a military attack by Cheney's networks, cataloging his and President Bush's peri-

odic ravings as “psywar.” Since then, the picture has changed, to a more realistic assessment of the game, and *EIR* has played a part in this process.

During that November-December visit, this author and her husband were guests on a dozen national television and radio shows, in which the main message was: The threat of war is real, and should be grasped as such, but there are forces inside the United States, cooperating with the LaRouche movement, who are mobilizing to prevent war, by removing from power that complex of warmongers, beginning with the impeachment of Dick Cheney.

Since that time, as *EIR*'s publications have circulated increasingly among the political class, this author has continued to be interviewed by major Iranian media. The Thursday night TV talk show, Forum, on Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB), has made *EIR* a regular participant, as has the late Friday night news broadcast. It was, in fact, during Cheney's organizing drive for war in the region last month, that *EIR* was asked for an assessment of his swing through the Arab Gulf states. In no uncertain terms, *EIR* stated that his aim was to mobilize their support for a strike against Iran; at the same time, the massive Arabic press coverage of Cheney's underlying intentions—itsself generated by *EIR*'s exposés—was reported. Most recent was our participation in the Forum talk show on May 24, during which, again, the urgency of implementing LaRouche's demand to impeach Cheney, was central. During that talk show, in which Washington analyst Mark Perry took part, along with studio guest Mohammad Reza Karemi, the role of Cheney's networks was discussed as well, in the raging crises in Palestine and Lebanon.

On the very day that the U.S.-Iranian talks took place in Baghdad, an important conference opened in the Iranian capital, sponsored by the Institute for Political and International Studies, a think-tank of the Foreign Ministry. This was the 17th international symposium on the Persian Gulf, dedicated to the theme, “Security in the Persian Gulf From Perspectives of International Law.” One hundred papers were accepted for presentation, 45 of them from non-Iranians, among them 9 Americans. A paper by this author was among them. Entitled “History Must Not Repeat Itself!,” it dealt with LaRouche's analysis of the so-called “Iran crisis” as part of a broader strategic crisis, in which Russia and China, in particular, are targeted. In it as well, the internal political dynamic in the United States was presented, showing how the perspective for impeachment can become reality.

I explained that LaRouche had issued a policy statement on March 30, entitled “Russia and Iran on Strategy,” in which he highlighted Russian concerns about the war danger: “He pointed out that President Putin had grasped two essential points, which some Iranian factions may not have grasped. First: ‘that a prudent commander must always understand who the enemy is,’ in this, case, the British empire faction, known as the Anglo-American alliance. The second point he

stressed was: ‘that a prudent commander never permits his enemy to lure him, half-wittingly, into taking ground at a place and time which the adversary has shrewdly chosen for his relative advantage. For example: The only important, true enemy of Iran resides both in London, and, therefore, also, among the London-steered allies of former U.S. Vice President Gore’ inside the United States. LaRouche concluded his remarks by outlining a policy for defeating the Anglo-American war party, through the creation of an alliance among Russia, China, India, and the U.S. under new leadership, to overcome the global economic crisis, which is the driver for the war danger, through monetary reform, and launch a Eurasian-wide economic development perspective. ‘In the meantime,’ he recommended to Iran's leadership, ‘avoid all wars which would divert the course of world affairs along different channels of history than that.’”

On the opening day of the IPIS conference, a message was read from President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, and a keynote was delivered by Foreign Minister Mottaki: Both dealt with the perspectives for ending the Iraq War. Mottaki stated: “We believe that the best way to put an end to an alarming bloodbath in Iraq and spread of violence to the neighboring countries is that the occupying forces leave the country and let the Iraqi government and its nation restore national security.” He said Iraq's security could be established through “cooperation between regional countries with the elected and popular government of Iraq.” Mottaki went on to state Iran's readiness to help the United States pull out: “And the Islamic Republic of Iran is prepared to help the U.S. withdraw its forces from Iraq and the region if it changes its behavior.”

Iran opposes any sectarian or religious conflict in Iraq, he said. “Unfortunately, the wrong policies of the occupiers have left lethal consequences in Iraq. We believe that withdrawal of occupying powers from Iraq and collective assistance of neighboring countries to the Iraqi democratic government would put an end to the current human losses.” He said that political stability, security, and economic development in the region were intertwined with the culture, religion, and geopolitical situation of the Persian Gulf countries. Thus, he concluded, any instability and insecurity would have enormous consequences on other states.

President Ahmadinejad also pledged Iran's cooperation in security arrangements for the region. In his message read to the conference, Ahmadinejad stated: “The Islamic Republic of Iran declares that it is ready to participate in all confidence-building and security-building initiatives in the region and the world which guarantee the rights of all countries.” He went on to say: “Permanent security in the Persian Gulf is possible only through the cooperation of regional countries, and without the presence and intervention of foreigners.” He added that the presence of extra-regional powers has been a source of insecurity—a clear reference to the U.S. and U.K. occupying forces, as well as to Cheney's continuing naval buildup off Iran's coasts.

Will Nigeria Plunge Into Ungovernability?

by Lawrence K. Freeman

In the immediate aftermath of Nigeria's Presidential election of April 21, which was considered by all to be a failed election, there is great speculation about what will happen to this oil and population giant of Africa. All observers on the ground confirm that the election of Musa Yar'Adua as President was conducted in an atmosphere of massive fraud and vote rigging. No one has a plausible answer for why there was such an "overkill" landslide, which gave People's Democratic Party (PDP) candidate Yar'Adua an unbelievable 70% of the vote compared to 18% for Gen. Muhammadu Buhari, a well-known national leader from the All Nigeria People's Party. Many view Yar'Adua as the hand-picked successor of President Olusegun Obasanjo, who, after serving two terms as President, is now the official leader of the PDP. Obasanjo was supported as President for eight years by London and Washington, and was hailed by Prime Minister Blair and President Bush as the leader of Nigeria's "New Democracy," the first elected leader since the Second Republic, which ended in 1983. The International Monetary Fund was delighted to be given the reins of the Nigerian economy.

The U.S. government is already distancing itself from Obasanjo, and is hoping that Yar'Adua has a quality of independence from the one who "selected" him for office. Whether Yar'Adua displays a different character of leadership, and whether he will, despite his medical problems, be able to carry out the demanding duties as chief executive of a nation that could slip into instability, are not known.

As Reuben Abati, editor of *The Guardian* newspaper from Lagos, points out in the interview that follows, there is already the stigma of illegitimacy that surrounds Yar'Adua's Presidency due to what some people have called the worst election in Nigeria's history, which will make dealing with the nation's problems that much more difficult. The most critical and difficult problem confronting the new administration is how to prevent the poverty of over 100 million Nigerians from breaking out into chaos and into ungovernability.

It is well known that the Niger-Delta region of oil- and gas-rich southern Nigeria has been under attack by tightly coordinated armed gangs, which has led to a loss of 600,000 barrels of oil per day. As documented by this magazine (*EIR*, Aug. 18, 2006), the inhuman conditions of existence for Nigerians living in this region, caused by the looting policy of Royal Dutch Oil, have created millions of young unemployed

youth, who can easily be manipulated into deploying against the sovereignty of Nigeria. What is not as well known, is that conditions in the northern states are more deplorable, although the same type of armed violence has not broken out yet, due to certain cultural factors. According to United Nations statistics, poverty, illiteracy, and infant mortality rates are significantly worse in the northern half of the country. Thus, without a dramatic change in economic policy—to one that emphasizes long-term investment in critically necessary infrastructure projects in water, electrical power, transportation, education, and health care—Nigeria is headed into troubled waters.

Abati makes the point that the new government is going to have increased difficulty in dealing with life-and-death economic problems, because of the discrediting of the ruling PDP. The so-called democracy issue hailed by the West under Obasanjo's regime has run its course, with Obasanjo being discarded like so many African leaders have been, after they have served their purpose. Can there be true democracy, when 100 million people out of a population of 140 million live in abject poverty on \$1-2 per day? Without a minimal standard of living, including access to potable water, continuous electrical power, productive jobs, health care, and education, will the citizens of Nigeria be in the state of mind to have thoughtful deliberations on the profound matters of strategic and economic policy, that will shape the future of their nation for the next 25-50 years? This talk about how Obasanjo brought "democracy" to Nigeria, while *all* measurements of the physical conditions of life have deteriorated from the period of Gen. Sani Abacha's rule, is little more than rhetoric. (See *EIR*, April 6, 2007, for an analysis by Prof. Sam Aluko of the failure of Obasanjo's economic policies from 1999-2007.)

Even the more level-headed Nigeria specialists in Washington have had to admit that the reforms have failed to reach the Nigerian people. The fact that the national government supplies a mere 1,700-2,000 megawatts of electricity for 140 million people, in a sense says it all. The misery suffered by such a vast majority of the Nigerian population is a bomb set to explode. The effect of such an explosion will go beyond Nigeria's borders; it will impact the whole continent, and the world as well. Will this government have sufficient wisdom to change course and to prevent the fuse from being lit?

Interview: Reuben Abati

Mr. Abati is the chairman of the Editorial Board and Editorial Page Editor of The Guardian, an independent daily newspaper with a large national circulation, based in Lagos, Nigeria. Lawrence Freeman interviewed him on May 18, 2007 in Washington, D.C., after the Presidential election of April 21, but before the inauguration of May 29. Excerpts follow.

EIR: Mr. Abati, in your discussion this morning, you mentioned the question of instability in Nigeria for the future government of President Umaru Yar'Adua. Could you say a bit more about what kind of instability you think might be ensuing from this election?

Abati: The universal consensus is that the April elections in Nigeria were fraudulent, that the managers, the organizers of the elections, were mischievous, and that in no way did that process represent the will of the majority. Questions have arisen about the various malpractices and irregularities that characterized the electoral process. And the unfortunate thing is that the federal government, and the chairman of the electoral commission, and other umpires in that exercise, remain partisan. They've refused to accept the objections to the elections. There is an attempt to intimidate even the electoral tribunals that are supposed to listen to the petitions.

My fear, therefore, is that if the will of the central government and of the ruling party overrides the will of the majority, that could then create very serious problems. It would mean that both through the process, and after, a President will have been imposed on the people. Candidates at other electoral levels will have been imposed on the people, and that could have serious implications.

One implication is the legitimacy of the government itself. And for a government to function effectively and well, it needs legitimacy. It needs acceptance by the people. It needs a sense of ownership of the process by the people. And the Yar'Adua government that will be inaugurated on May 29, will not have this legitimacy. And the Nigerian people, the aggrieved persons, could begin to react in a variety of ways. That will be the foundation of the instability that I talked about. Instability in terms of distractions, in terms of the inability of the government to govern. And when governance is suspended, then it means that there will be so much tension, that dissension within the community will continue.

Already at this moment, we have protests in parts of the country, in Edo state, in Ondo state, in Ekiti state, and in Anambra state, where petitioners and aggrieved politicians are insisting that they will not allow the process of April to stand. There can be no limit to the manner in which they will give expression to this.

EIR: Could you say a little more about how this ungovernability might effect the country?

Abati: It's not only when you have military rule, that you have instability. You can have a government that simply is unable to function, because it has not been able to build a consensus, or to reach out to the aggrieved parties. Which is why I think that the first major task that the Yar'Adua government faces will be, that it will have to pass the test of the courts, because there are aggrieved Presidential candidates who are going to the courts. There are many cases that will be taken to the

courts. So, even if it wins at the Tribunal, and eventually at the Supreme Court, or whatever level the case is taken to, it will still need to reach out to the aggrieved parties, to build the equivalent of a government of national unity, and create an objective basis for addressing many of the grievances that have emerged.

EIR: The PDP is facing a real crisis in legitimacy, according to everybody's reports. What do you think is going to happen, since this President is elected for four more years—what do you think will happen in the months and years ahead?

Abati: I think what will happen will be, as I said, the development process in Nigeria may be suspended, because the emphasis, in my view, should be on development, should be on meeting the aspirations of the Nigerian people, and you could have a situation whereby the government at all levels is continually challenged. Already in one state of the federation, there are 88 petitions arising from the elections. Imagine a situation whereby you have 88 petitions, in almost every state. It means that for the better part of the four years, and considering the fact that there is no time limit for the hearing of the cases in the tribunals and the courts, then you'll find a country that is bogged down by litigation.

And once that is the case, then the development suffers. And what the Nigerian people really want, is a situation whereby a greater focus can be placed on the common good, on public interest, and issues of development.

EIR: Our organization, with Mr. LaRouche, understands that you must have massive infrastructure development. That the lack of power, the lack of jobs, infrastructure, roads—that you have 100 million Nigerians living in poverty—that this is the most dangerous, explosive element that the government is going to be facing. And will the legitimacy crisis of the PDP candidate Yar'Adua exacerbate this?

Abati: The simple point is that the Nigerian people are impatient. They've been wishing for the past eight years, thinking that democracy will bring dividends, real dividends in terms of how democracy touches their lives, in terms of how government addresses their welfare, as a purpose of government. That has not happened.

The power supply is down to about 2,000 megawatts, for 140 million people. Half of the country at any particular time is in darkness. There are no jobs. The universities, as we speak now, have been shut down for over two months, because people are protesting. The university teachers are protesting. These are basic urgent issues that need to be addressed, and a government that is distracted by the crisis of legitimacy, cannot do this. And if it does not do this, it will not have an enabling environment within which it can build a consensus on how to move the country forward.

Why India's Manmohan Singh Faces a Long, Hot Summer

by Ramtanu Maitra

A number of violent events in recent weeks in India indicate that the apparently hapless Manmohan Singh-led United Progressive Alliance (UPA) government is staring at a long and hot Indian Summer. Although the Prime Minister has begun to address the importance of rejuvenating India's depleted agricultural sector, which harbors most of India's population, the majority of whom are poor, the damage done over the last seven years of GDP growth-driven economics has begun to take its toll on the population, and on the security of the country.

On May 29, the Rajasthan state police fired upon protesting Gujjars, a large sub-caste of Rajasthan, with a significant presence in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, and Haryana. At the time, members of the Gujjar community were involved in blocking the highway between Jaipur and Kota in Rajasthan. More police firings were reported from other parts of the state on the same day, causing the deaths of 13 protesters and a policeman. The Gujjars, who belong to a category called the Other Backward Castes (OBC), were seeking to gain the status of Scheduled Caste (SC)—one step lower in the caste category. The reason: India's caste-based reservation system which ensures more government jobs, and more seats in the educational institutions, for the lower castes. The Gujjar community, in general, is poor, and its main livelihood is agricultural work, raising of goats for meat, among other activities. The Rajasthan state government, under Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) rule, instead of going through the pains of reaching a negotiated settlement, reached for the guns.

As a result, the agitation has continued, and has now spilled over to the Delhi-Rajasthan borders. Violence has been reported in Gurgaon—one of the IT centers in India, where thousands of young call-center employees work and give foreigners the impression that India is progressing rapidly and surely. As of this writing, the UPA government has brought out the Indian Army to stage a flag march along the Delhi-Jaipur highway and confront, if necessary, the agitating Gujjars.

India's Granary Disturbed

On May 13, violence broke out in parts of India's granary state of Punjab, following the appearance of one Gurmeet Ram Rahim Singh, head of a heretic Sikh sect, in various advertisements portraying him as the revered tenth, and last Sikh Guru, Guru Govind Singhji. This was a sacrilege committed

to provoke the majority Sikh community members. Some hard-liners within the Sikh political parties, who have little to show in the electoral field, seized upon this opportunity to commit violence. Thousands of sect people fled when the mainstream Sikhs, backed by the Sikh religious center, attacked them and burned down their homes.

The genesis of this incident reveals the mindset of political leadership that is now in power in India. In the last Punjab state assembly elections on Feb. 13, the alliance of the BJP and the main Sikh political party, Shiromani Akali Dal, ousted the ruling Congress Party handily. Reports indicate Gurmeet Ram Rahim Singh and his sect had worked hard for the Congress Party. In other words, as observers point out, the sect leader's insidious act that set off violence throughout the state, may have had the blessings of New Delhi who wanted to impose Governor's Rule by dismissing the duly elected opposition government, because of its ostensible failure to maintain law and order in the state.

The Punjab situation continues to remain tense. Although the heretic Sikh leader, under pressure from saner sections, has apologized to the Sikh community, the Sikh religious center has not made up its mind whether the apology offered was adequate.

In the early hours of March 15, Maoists, in what is considered the biggest-ever strike, killed at least 55 police personnel in the state of Chhattisgarh, located in central India. Reports indicate that more than 300 heavily armed rebels stormed a police station in the Bastar region. The Naxalites, led by the military wing of the banned Communist Party of India-Maoist, attacked Rani Bodli police outpost, 325 miles from Raipur, police sources told the Press Trust of India (PTI).

Following that carnage, hundreds of miles south of Chhattisgarh, in a daring attack, Maoists blasted the main control room of Donkarayi canal hydro-power station in Visakhapatnam district late on the night of May 29. According to sources, a group of 50 Maoists raided the power house and later blasted the main control room with explosives, thereby plunging parts of Visakhapatnam port city into darkness.

These two Maoist incidents are only a thin slice of the amount of violence carried out by the Maoists over a large swath of land that stretches from the Nepal-Bihar border in the north, to the northern borders of the southern state of Tamil Nadu. The entire Maoist movement is run by poor and dev-



suicide, failing to see any prospect of living with dignity. Many others have joined the Maoists.

Why So Much Violence?

These acts of violence, which are increasingly making India uncertain and unstable, will do exactly what the UPA government refused to acknowledge. As of now, a good part of the Manmohan Singh government's "hope" is that in the future the foreign investors, attracted by the manpower capability that India possesses, will come in droves to help push up India's GDP growth rate. What the leaders in New Delhi will soon find out is that the inability of the UPA government to maintain law and order will cause the investors, foreign and domestic, to wince and stay, or move away.

Nonetheless, it is not difficult to understand what is happening to India. On May 29, at the 53rd meeting of the National Development Council (NDC), which Prime Minister Singh chaired the entire day, a consensus was reached. It said India's agricultural sector, where at least 60% the country's workforce is engaged, is suffering from a "technology fatigue" for lack of breakthrough in production. The Prime Minister made the observation that farming in India has become unviable, and "till we make farming viable, it would be impossible to reduce rural poverty and distress."

At the end of it all, the NDC decided that it would be necessary to achieve a 4% annual growth in the farm sector during the 11th Plan (2009-14), announcing a Rs. 250 billion (about US\$6 billion) Additional Central Assistance Scheme (ACAS) over four years, to provide incentives to states for more investment in the agricultural sector.

It is to be noted that the Indian agricultural sector, upon which the food security of a billion-plus Indians depends, has been so grossly neglected, that more than 100,000 farmers' lives have been lost, and a measly 1.5% growth has been produced over the last eight years. Such neglect of the agricultural sector is also a very important reason why India is encountering so much violence.

But if words alone could rejuvenate the agricultural sector, India would have been on a much stronger footing by now, and violence would not occur at the drop of a hat. Manmohan Singh has called upon India's scientific community to work towards bringing about a second green revolution that would have a special focus on dryland agriculture, and address the needs of small and marginal farmers.

For instance, on Jan. 3, 2006, inaugurating the 93rd session of the Indian Science Congress at Hyderabad, Manmohan Singh had said, that though the farmers have benefited much from the contributions of science and technology over the past three decades and more, a lot more remained to be done.

Then he pointed out that the technologies and strategies unleashed by the first green revolution seem to have run their course. There was, therefore, a need for a second green revolution, but one that should not be confined to food crops alone.

astated agricultural workers who missed out completely on the economic "trickle down effect" that the UPA government, and its predecessor government led by the BJP, had falsely promised to the Indian poor.

On May 18, a bomb exploded during Friday prayers at an historic Mecca Masjid in Hyderabad, killing at least seven people and injuring more than 50 others. The incident sparked violent protests in which two protestors died in clashes with police. Later, police arrested a suspect, and New Delhi announced that the perpetrators were linked to a group of Pakistan-based terrorists.

Such an analysis, which observers pointed out, raises a question that if New Delhi has the capability to identify and capture the perpetrators so quickly, how is it that incidents of such magnitude were not prevented in the first place?

What must also be noted is that Hyderabad, a hub of India's software development, competing presently with Bangalore for attracting foreign investments, is the capital city of the state of Andhra Pradesh, and is surrounded by a sea of poverty among farmers and farm workers. Thousands of Andhra Pradesh farmers have, over recent years, committed

It should also cover non-food crops, horticulture, and new plant varieties. In essence, the Prime Minister's May 29 speech at the NDC is hardly different from what he said almost 18 months ago.

Time To Act

However, what needs to be done has not been addressed by the Prime Minister. India's success as a nation in the future will depend entirely upon how India succeeds in bringing hundreds of millions of people out of the poverty through a sustained and focused development of its agricultural sector. The decision to get a "4% growth" in the agriculture sector in the 11th Five Year Plan has no meaning, unless India builds the infrastructure that is necessary to get India's agricultural sector, and the lives of hundreds of millions associated with that sector, out of the dreadful morass.

To begin with, it needs to be understood how the first green revolution took place. The objective was not to set a growth rate, but to make sure the "laboratory" where agricultural work was done was fully furnished. In order to do that in the present circumstances, India will have to immediately unleash a program of setting up hundreds of small nuclear power plants all over the country, to provide power not only to the population, whose birthright it is, but also to enrich the land where crops are grown.

These small nuclear power plants will not only help in providing basic domestic power, but to set up agro-industries, agro-mechanization, research and development of high-yield seeds, desalination of inland brackish water, pumping of groundwater, and desalination of seawater all along India's vast coastal areas. These nuclear power plants will provide power not to the main power grid, but locally where it will be consumed. These plants will be designed in such a way that in the future, clusters can be formed when certain areas would require more power for enhanced activities.

In other words, 4 or 5% growth in the agricultural sector cannot be achieved unless it is tied to the development of an infrastructure that brings into play an overall development. India cannot be but an agro-industrial nation, which means agriculture and industry must help each other to grow, and complement each other in the process of the growth itself. One sector cannot be separated from the other. Beyond that, development in such programs as space, nuclear power, software development, and other areas where excellence can be achieved, are cogs in the machine that would help the population to sustain, and improve upon, the agro-industrial juggernaut.

This is a much more difficult task than attaining excellence in any single sector such as software development. And yet, this is the only viable pathway to remove poverty from this vast nation, and allow it to become what it can be. This is a nation where 10 million people come of age every year to join the work force, while sectors such as IT, where India surely has attained excellence, have employed, as of now, not more than a million people.

Shultz and Co. Launch Danish Political Party

by Tom Gillesberg

The LaRouche-allied Schiller Institute in Denmark is blowing the whistle on a political destabilization operation run through the creation of a new artificial Danish political party called New Alliance (NA). Behind the scenes, one can find the same nasty political circles that have been trying to destroy the U.S. for years. The Schiller Institute, in its campaign newspaper number 3, issued May 22, and printed in 50,000 copies (1% of the Danish population), has exposed this rotten cabal.

The day after international financial synarchist circles secured the election of Nicolas Sarkozy to the Presidency of France, an attack on the political stability and economic welfare policies of Denmark was launched. Through the New Alliance party, leading financial powers intend to rock the relatively stable coalition that has been ruling Denmark since 2001, and overthrow one of the last stable countries left west of Russia. For the last five-and-a-half years, Denmark has had a Liberal-Conservative minority government, backed by votes from the xenophobic People's Party (DPP). Unemployment is the lowest in 20 years, and the national budget surplus of last year, totalling 4.2% of GNP, has provoked an intense political discussion of how best to invest in the future welfare. Part of the discussion has been the Schiller Institute proposal for a national maglev-net, and projects such as the building of a bridge across the Fehmer Belt to Germany.

DPP has been a reliable partner for the government, including its support for Denmark's participation in the Iraq War, but it has one big problem in the eyes of the financial community: not its anti-immigrant, anti-Islam policies, but the fact that it gets a large part of its votes from people in the lower income brackets, and has insisted on keeping high unemployment benefits and high wages, and has blocked a free flow of low-wage labor into Denmark. The Danish "flexicurity" model has been praised by the financial wizards for making it easy to hire and fire labor. But they don't like the guarantees of high unemployment benefits and social services, and the ban on the importation of cheap labor. They want to keep the flexibility, while cutting out the security in the name of globalization.

A New 'Danish' Party Is Born

NA was founded on May 7 by Naser Khader, an MP from the Social Liberal Party, and two Danish members of the European Parliament, Anders Samuelsen and Gitte Seeberg,

from the Social Liberal and Conservative parties, respectively. During the first week of its existence, the party received non-stop media promotion, and claimed to have gotten more than 10,000 paying members.

The launching of the party was based on Khader's media popularity. Khader, a Syrian-born Palestinian, gained national prominence last year during the infamous Danish Mohammed-cartoon crisis, as "a Muslim standing up to the imams." Business leaders have also come out supporting the party, especially those active in supporting the Danish newspaper *Jyllands-Posten* during the cartoon crisis, and in the circles around the Danish Center for Political Studies (CEPOS), the George Shultz-linked Danish version of the American Enterprise Institute.

A couple of days after the founding of the party, another Danish MP, Leif Mikkelsen, defected from the largest government party, the Liberals, to join NA. That led Prime Minister Anders Fogh Rasmussen (Liberal Party) to threaten early elections, if the government-coalition lost two more mandates, which would mean losing their parliamentary majority. If national elections were to be called right now, NA would not be able to participate, since they first have to collect and have 20,000 signatures validated before being allowed to run.

The Danish media is full of opinion polls showing that if there were an election now, NA would get up to 10% of the popular vote, and could replace the DPP as the parliamentary support for the Liberal-Conservative government. The media have also been trying to get political statements from NA, but they have only one publicly stated policy: to lower the ceiling on progressive income taxes from 63%, to a flat 40% tax, a maneuver that would cost 50 billion Danish crowns a year (\$9 billion), and threaten the Danish public budget. The two MPs from NA have refused to address what the consequences of that would be for Danish welfare policies, as well as other political questions. The public and the voters are supposed to be swept off their feet and simply intoxicated by NA's sophism: "We understand you. Vote against the established politicians, and then—after we're elected—we'll tell you what we will do."

Who Owns the New Alliance?

If you want to know about NA, "ask the man who owns one." Under what circumstances did Naser Khader suddenly decide to create NA and reshuffle the whole Danish political scene? It happened on a late-April U.S. tour to all the neo-conservative temples of doom, and while being promoted by the circles of Dick Cheney and John Train. Here the decision was made for Khader to found a new party once he returned to Denmark.

In Denmark, the controllers behind the new party exposed themselves with the news that the Danish Saxo investment bank had donated 1 million Danish crowns to NA. Saxo Bank has been one of the main funders of the George Shultz-linked CEPOS, and has also financed the CEPOS College, where up-

and-coming youth are trained to become super-liberal free-market fanatics. The bank's two founders and managing directors, Lars Seier Christensen and Kim Fournais, are glowing adherents of Ayn Rand, the Russian-born American "philosopher," author, and laissez-faire cult figure.

In June 2006, Saxo Bank hosted a meeting in Denmark, with the director of the Ayn Rand Institute in California, Yaron Brook, as the main speaker. Brook belongs to the far-right wing of the American neo-cons, and he has long been a spokesman for brutal methods for dealing with the "Islamic threat." In an interview with the right-wing FOX News TV in December 2004, Brook said, "I would like to see the United States turn Fallujah into dust, and tell the Iraqis, if you are going to support the insurgents, you will not have schools, you will not have mosques." And during a lecture at UCLA in Los Angeles last October, he insisted that totalitarian Islamic regimes could only be defeated by killing hundreds of thousands of their supporters.

In October 2006, Yaron Brook and his Institute sponsored a conference entitled, "Islam and 'The War against Islamic Totalitarianism,'" at Tufts University in Boston. Among the speakers were Flemming Rose, the *Jyllands-Posten's* cultural page editor, who had just become world-famous for his role in the Mohammed cartoon crisis, and Rose's old friend, the neo-con flag-bearer Daniel Pipes. Pipes is a leading member of the old Cold War think-tank, the Committee on the Present Danger, which has replaced its old enemy image of the Soviet Union, with a just-as-scary one of Islam.

Khader paid his visit to Tufts on April 27, when he was among the speakers at a Washington conference with the title, "Islam in Democratic Societies: The Struggle Between Radical and Moderate Islam and the Future of Islam in the West," arranged by the conservative think-tank the Hudson Institute. Back in the Cold War days, under Herman Kahn's leadership, it was the Hudson Institute, which promoted the idea that the U.S. could carry out "limited" nuclear war around the globe. Today, the staff of senior researchers includes Laurent Murawiec, who was sacked by the Rand Corporation in August 2002, when he seriously suggested a military attack against Saudi Arabia, at a closed conference arranged by Bush Administration neo-con advisor Richard Perle.

Naser Khader's New Friends

Khader seems to have found himself at home among the neo-conservative political circles in America. His recent visit was the subject of attention in the U.S. media, because he played a major role in a documentary with the title, "Islam versus Islamists: Voices from the Muslim Center," which was to be shown on PBS in early May, but was cancelled. The documentary was directed and produced by Martyn Burke, Alex Alexiev, and Frank Gaffney, Jr., as part of the series "America at a Crossroads," which PBS began after Sept. 11, 2001, after being pressured by circles around Vice President Dick Cheney, to show the world as seen from the neo-con



Ayn Rand Institute

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Naser Khader (left), a Danish MP, won media stardom last year during the infamous Mohammed-cartoon scandal, as “a Muslim standing up to the imams.” He founded the New Alliance Party on May 7, after a U.S. tour to all the neo-con temples of doom. His co-conspirators include (left to right): former U.S. Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of State George Shultz, supporter of the Danish Center for Political Studies (CEPOS), the Danish version of the American Enterprise Institute; Laurent Murawiec, protégé of Richard Perle and advocate of a U.S. military attack against Saudi Arabia; and Yaron Brook, the president of the Ayn Rand Institute, infamous for his October 2006 call for killing hundreds of thousands of Muslims to stop “totalitarianism.”

standpoint. (Funding for the program was approved by Michael Pack, head of PBS programming from 2002-06. Pack had worked directly with Lynne Cheney, wife of the Vice President, and had even tried to get PBS to run a “Lynne Cheney Hour.” Pack’s documentaries were financed by New York investment banker John Train, who had initiated the “Get LaRouche task force” in the 1980s.

The leadership of PBS however demanded editorial alterations of the final version of the program, that Burke, Alexiev, and Gaffney wouldn’t agree to. So the show was cancelled.

Khader’s new friend, Frank Gaffney, Jr., is a writer for the Reverend Moon sect’s leading organ, the ultra-conservative newspaper the *Washington Times*, and director of one of the most radical conservative think-tanks, the Center for Security Policy, whose Advisory Board has included Dick Cheney and Richard Perle. Already in 1998, Gaffney was a co-signer of an appeal to then-President Bill Clinton, to launch a “preventive” military attack on Iraq. The head of Gaffney’s military committee is retired Gen. Paul E. Vallely, who often appears on FOX News as a military expert. In an interview on Aug. 15, 2005, he declared that the Islamic World must be warned that if one nuclear weapon comes into the United States. “Mecca and Medina become sand.” (See *EIR*, Aug. 25, 2005.)

Doing Away With the Welfare State

In an article in *Berlingske Tidende* on May 17, Kim Fournais of Saxo Bank stated that Danish Prime Minister Anders Fogh Rasmussen (who, before moderating himself to become

Prime Minister, had been an Ayn Rand-fan himself) had “done well,” but that he had not yet delivered the goods: a frontal attack on the welfare state. Fournais wrote, “I fully acknowledge the results of the [elections]. But now, we have to go further, and New Alliance can very well be the medicine which gets the government off the respirator, and back on the reform course. We need reforms, in a country where over 900,000 people get their living from the welfare system.”

He then quoted the book, *The Loser Factory* by Ole Birk Olesen, which Saxo Bank has sponsored. “The book shows that it is the welfare state’s fault that, for example, immigrants don’t have jobs. The welfare state, with its high welfare system payments, de facto minimum wages, and high taxes, prevents people from working.” And according to Fournais, there is a simple solution to the problem: Immigrants and society’s weakest should literally be thrown into deep water. It is called the “sink or swim” model.

It’s clear that international financial circles would like such a policy for Denmark, thus the creation of NA. But if things were stated openly by Khader and Co., the new party would die instantaneously. Therefore, it’s not being sold on its political merits, but is being promoted through a media hype, hoping to get people to join the rush for something new, without reflecting on the consequences. Then, the Danish social fabric would disintegrate, and political instability and chaos would follow. Will the Danes see through the sophism in time? With its exposé, the Schiller Institute in Denmark will certainly do its share to warn against the condition that the Danes may be foolish enough impose on themselves.

Population Tells Congress: Impeach Cheney, Bush Now!

by Nancy Spannaus

Those Democratic Congressmen who had the guts to call town meetings in their districts over the Memorial Day recess, found out precisely what many of them didn't want to hear: The population is in a rage at Congress's inactivity, and *it wants impeachment*. Exemplary were meetings held May 29 in Detroit, and May 30 in Seattle, where Congressmen John Conyers, chair of the House Judiciary Committee, and Jim McDermott, a normally outspoken senior liberal Democrat, were confronted with the demands from their constituency to act *now*.

The dynamic reflected in both meetings, like that in the recent Democratic state conventions in California and Massachusetts, bears out Lyndon LaRouche's judgment that the U.S. population is way ahead of the Congress on the question of getting rid of the Vice President and the President, and that the efforts by the leadership of the Democratic Party to suppress the movement for impeachment, are going to backfire on their careers, unless a decisive change is made.

The statistics don't tell the story, but they are indicative. On the national level, there are only three Congressmen who have had the nerve to join with Rep. Dennis Kucinich (D-Ohio) on his resolution for impeachment of Dick Cheney. On the state level, there are resolutions for impeachment of Bush, or both Bush and Cheney, introduced in 11 state legislatures: Maine, California, Hawaii, Illinois, Vermont, Minnesota, Missouri, New Mexico, Texas, Washington, and Wisconsin. On the state level, resolutions have been passed by 14 Democratic Party conventions. However, on the grassroots level, 85 cities and towns have passed resolutions calling for impeachment, and the movement is growing by leaps and bounds.

To be effective nationally, therefore, Democrats around the United States are going to have to follow the leadership of LaRouche and his youth movement (LYM), who were not only the first to call for impeachment of Cheney, but represent the quality of future-oriented, bold leadership which the nation needs. The LYM is not going to take "no" for an answer.

'Your Life Depends on It'

Two hundred and fifty people showed up at the Detroit town meeting dedicated to the question of impeachment. The meeting was sponsored by Veterans for Peace and other activist organizations, and featured the Detroit City Council members who had pushed through a resolution for double impeachment in the Council on May 16. The two leaders were Council members JoAnn Watson and Monica Conyers, the wife of Representative Conyers.

"We must impeach Cheney like our life depended on it—because it does," Watson told the crowd. She urged those present to organize the population into a movement that will achieve the goal.

Among those present, the mood was primarily one of rage at Congress's capitulation to Cheney and Bush's demands for war. There was open talk about leaving the Democratic Party out of disgust with its inactivity.

Into this situation came Conyers, who was a prominent spokesman for impeachment prior to the Democrats taking control of Congress in November 2006. He stayed only a few minutes, but he clearly got a whiff of the popular anger, both at this meeting, and at his own town meeting which was dedicated to the problem of rising gas prices.

Conyers' own meeting drew nearly 100 people, and they were equally enraged, so enraged that the Detroit police were brought in to stand at the back of the hall, in case they were needed to restore order. Those present were furious over the economic collapse, home foreclosures, and the inability to afford gas for their cars, and they were in no mood to be mollified. An attempt by Conyers to talk about hybrid cars, as a project Congress was working on, was met with an angry woman's retort: "I can't even afford \$5 of gas, or pay my bills on housing, and you're here talking about alternate energies?"

Thanks to the presence of LYM organizers, there were some solutions put on the table: not only impeachment, but the

FDR-style economic recovery measures that LaRouche put in his Emergency Reconstruction Act of 2006, particularly for retooling the auto industry. What was clear was that the electorate is boiling over with rage at the destruction of the nation, through the destruction of industry as well as the war, but that nothing *positive* will happen unless it heeds the direction of LaRouche.

Only One Issue on the Agenda: Impeachment

The city of Seattle is by no means as destroyed as Detroit, but the mood at the over 100-person meeting called by Congressman McDermott on May 30 was very similar to the Michigan event. People are demanding impeachment, and they don't want to hear their representatives' cowardly excuses for doing nothing.

A LYM member was the first to bring up impeachment at the McDermott meeting, but the crowd was all primed to go. Immediately, 20 hands flew up and stayed up for the remainder of the discussion. Many of those speaking for impeachment were very clear about the threat of Cheney-Bush action against Iran. One woman asked: "Our democracy is decaying... You are a senior representative... I beg you to sign on to Kucinich's resolution." There was much applause and cheering.

The Congressman was shaken up, and asked. "You tell me, how is it gonna happen?" There was a lot of commotion at this point. The drive to impeach Richard Nixon was brought up, which McDermott responded to later by saying that the Nixon affair took a long time, implying that other useful things could be done instead of going for impeachment. Yet as the meeting went on, each concern that was raised by the crowd or McDermott himself: the troops, the economy (in vague terms), the threat of an Iran confrontation, etc., was met with the defeatist statement that nothing could be done because of this Administration.

"We can't do it, we don't have the votes, and they know we don't have the votes," McDermott whined.

"But Jiiim! The reason why they think that is because you're standing there saying it!" was the response.

When McDermott tried to find safe haven by changing the subject to Global Warming, the people demanded: What about impeachment?

The last, and most crucial, question was asked by LYM organizer Sarah Stuart, who brought up the principle of Classical tragedy. She directly challenged the Congressman's pessimistic worldview, including his assertion that war with Iran is inevitable, saying that it was that type of thinking which is the essence of tragedy. "The question is not, 'What will happen if we go for impeachment?' but 'What will happen if we don't go for impeachment?'"

Having lost his cool under the barrage of tough-love from his constituents, McDermott could only reply by whining, "What do you think we should do?! Look, I'm not a dictator!"

There is little question but that such scenes were repeated

around the country, over this recess, although, without the participation of the LYM, there would have been no solutions put on the table. The question is thus posed: How will the population succeed in getting Congress to carry out the tasks which it elected them to accomplish? Not only to stop *this* war, but to prevent the next one, and put the U.S. back on a road to prosperity, in collaboration with its neighbors.

In fact, as the LYM organizer in Seattle said, these Congressmen suffer primarily from being pessimistic. True, they are under heavy pressure from the Synarchist wing of the party—the Rohatyns, and hedge fund operators who have "invested" in the Democrats, in order to prevent them from taking the radical FDR measure required. But, fundamentally, they don't understand that the removal of Cheney can open up the entire political situation for the good, permitting the Congress to take the urgent measures required to save the country from destruction in the onrushing economic breakdown crisis. They haven't faced the reality of the breakdown crisis, and the urgency of their action.

But, as was said in the 1960s, times are a-changing. And with LYM leadership on the scene, they can accomplish the necessary tasks, starting with impeaching Cheney now!

Gore: No Impeachment!

In a Public Broadcasting System interview with Gwen Ifill on May 30, Al Gore attacked the idea of impeachment as a waste of time. At one point in the interview, Gore referred to Dick Cheney's role: "Although President Bush has since tried to specifically distance himself from that argument [that Saddam Hussein caused 9/11], Vice President Cheney still has not, so maybe there's a split within the Administration."

At the mention of Cheney, the interviewer then asked about impeachment:

Ifill: You've been a leader. You served in Bill Clinton's Administration as Vice President. You watched as the Republican Congress impeached him. Do you think that the Democratic-led Congress right now should be making efforts to impeach George W. Bush?

Gore: I haven't made that case. . . .

Ifill: Why not?

Gore: Well, with a year and a half to go in his term and with no consensus in the nation as a whole to support such a proposition, any realistic analysis of that as a policy option would lead one to question the allocation of time and resources.

Ifill: You don't think it's a good use of time?

Gore: Well, I don't think it is. I don't think it would be likely to be successful.

Fitzgerald Puts Cheney in the Middle of Plame Leak Coverup

by Edward Spannaus

In a memorandum submitted to a Federal judge on May 25, preparatory to the sentencing of Dick Cheney's former chief of staff Scooter Libby on June 5 for perjury and obstruction of justice, special counsel Patrick Fitzgerald makes it absolutely clear that he was investigating the Vice President's central role in the leak of Valerie Plame Wilson's CIA affiliation. Fitzgerald also indicates that Cheney himself may have been the prime beneficiary of Libby's obstruction of the special counsel's investigation. It was the obstruction carried out by Libby, and implicitly by Cheney, that prevented Fitzgerald from getting at the full truth of how the Plame leak came about, and who was responsible for it.

In the course of recommending a 30-37-month term of imprisonment for Libby, Fitzgerald blows apart the arguments being made by Libby's supporters, especially 1) that Valerie Plame was not a covert agent within the meaning of the Intelligence Identities Protection Act, so there was no crime committed; and 2) that since Fitzgerald was unable to prosecute anyone for the Plame leak itself, he was just carrying out a political vendetta against Libby for obstructing an investigation that was bogus to begin with.

By underscoring the seriousness of the leak of Plame's identity—which was done in an attempt to discredit her husband, former Amb. Joseph Wilson, for exposing the Administration's fraudulent claim that Saddam Hussein had attempted to obtain uranium from Africa—and Cheney's probable role in the leak and subsequent obstruction of justice, Fitzgerald has provided Congress with a road map on how to proceed in its own investigation. If competently pursued, this would lead quickly to the initiation of impeachment proceedings against Vice President Cheney.

Valerie Plame Wilson Was Covert

As part of his documentation to justify his sentencing recommendations, Fitzgerald cuts through the clouds of obfuscation generated by Libby's defenders, by releasing once-secret information proving that Valerie Plame Wilson was, at the time of her exposure, a covert CIA officer whose status was covered by the Intelligence Identities Protection Act.

Libby's defenders, including likely GOP Presidential candidate and former Sen. Fred Thompson, and former Justice Department official Victoria Toensing, still continue to claim that Mrs. Wilson was "not a 'covered person' under the statute," and that there was no violation of the law when her identity was revealed. Therefore, they conclude, Fitzgerald's prosecution of Libby was just a political witch-hunt.

Fitzgerald cuts this argument to shreds in his memorandum, and he shows that—even though the court excluded evidence of Mrs. Wilson's CIA status from being presented to the jury at Libby's trial—such evidence *must* be taken into account in determining Libby's sentence. In judging the gravity of Libby's obstruction of justice, he argues, the court must consider the nature of the investigation which Libby obstructed and thus prevented from being completed.

In an "Unclassified Summary of Valerie Plame Wilson's CIA Employment and Cover History," filed as Exhibit A of the government's memorandum on sentencing guidelines applicable to Libby, the CIA acknowledges:

- that Valerie Wilson was "an operations officer in the Directorate of Operations (DO) ... assigned to the Counterproliferation Division (CPD) at CIA Headquarters, where she served as the chief of a CPD component with responsibility for weapons proliferation issues related to Iraq."
- that Mrs. Wilson travelled overseas, "at least seven times to more than ten countries," while she was assigned to CPD. "When travelling overseas, Ms. Wilson always travelled under a cover identity—sometimes in true name and sometimes in alias—but always using cover—whether official or non-official cover (NOC)—with no ostensible relationship to the CIA."
- that as a result of the leak of her identity, "the CIA lifted Ms. Wilson's cover," and subsequently "rolled back her cover effective 14 July 2003, the date of the leak," and eventually declassified it back to Jan. 1, 2002.

'Lives Are at Stake...'

Fitzgerald also emphasizes that, in addition to the Intelligence Identities Protection Act, the FBI and the grand jury were also investigating violations of the Espionage Act, which pertains to improper disclosure of national defense in-

formation, and that Libby knew this full well, when he lied to FBI investigators and the grand jury.

Fitzgerald includes, as an official record, the transcript of a March 16 hearing of the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform on the Plame leak, an event which was ridiculed at the time by news media such as the *Washington Post*. In his opening statement, which had been cleared by the Director of National Intelligence and by the CIA, Committee chairman Rep. Henry Waxman (D-Calif.) noted that, "Some have suggested that Ms. Wilson did not have a sensitive position with the CIA or a position of unusual risk." In fact, Waxman's pre-cleared statement disclosed that Mrs. Wilson was undercover, that "she worked on the prevention of the development and use of weapons of mass destruction against the United States," and that she "faced significant risks to her personal safety and life."

In her own testimony at that hearing, Mrs. Wilson stated that breaches of security such as the leak of her identity, have "jeopardized and destroyed entire networks of foreign agents. . . . Lives are literally at stake."

Whom Fitzgerald Was Investigating

To anyone closely following the course of the special counsel's investigation, it was clear from the beginning that Cheney was within the target zone of the inquiry. Fitzgerald had gathered every scrap of paper, and telephone and e-mail records, that he could from the White House, including the Office of the Vice President. From Team Fitzgerald's presentation at the trial, it was clear that Libby had done nothing without Cheney's knowledge and direction, both with respect to the leak, and with regard to the made-up story that Libby told the grand jury—which he had cleared with Cheney beforehand.

But because of Libby's protection of Cheney, Fitzgerald apparently believed that he could not make an airtight case against Cheney without a witness—and much of what had transpired between Libby and Cheney was known only to them.

So instead, rightly or wrongly, Fitzgerald believed that he was left with only one alternative: prosecuting Libby for perjury and obstruction of his investigation. But he didn't leave it at that. In his closing argument to the jury on Feb. 20, Fitzgerald delivered his bombshell declaration: "There is a cloud over the Vice President." He continued, "That cloud remains there, because the defendant obstructed justice and lied about what happened."

And now, with what he lays out in the sentencing memorandum, it is clear where Fitzgerald wanted to go, had he not been blocked from doing so.

In summarizing Libby's conduct after the investigation of the disclosures of Plame's identity began, Fitzgerald states: "He lied about when he learned of Ms. Wilson's CIA employment, about how he learned of her CIA employment, about who he told of her CIA employment, and about what he said

when he disclosed it."

One result of this, says Fitzgerald, is that Libby's lies "made impossible an accurate evaluation of the role that Mr. Libby *and those with whom he worked* played in the disclosure of information regarding Ms. Wilson's CIA employment and about the motivations for their actions" (emphasis added).

Fitzgerald points out that Libby learned—in fact, in the trial it was shown that he *first* learned—about Ms. Wilson's CIA employment "directly from the Vice President." The implication is that Cheney was smack in the middle of the conspiracy to discredit Ambassador Wilson, by their hinting to reporters that Wilson's trip to Africa to investigate the Niger uranium claim, was actually a boondoggle organized by Wilson's CIA wife.

Against the arguments from Libby's lawyers and supporters, that he should have shut down the investigation of Libby (and implicitly of Cheney) once he knew that two other persons (Richard Armitage and Karl Rove) had also disclosed Mrs. Wilson's identity to reporters, particularly to columnist Robert Novak, whose column triggered the investigation, Fitzgerald explains:

"Early in the investigation, however, the critical issue remained as to precisely what the particular officials knew about Ms. Wilson's status and what the officials intended when they disclosed her identity to the media. Moreover, in assessing the intent of these individuals, it was necessary to determine whether there was concerted action by any combination of the officials known to have disclosed the information about Ms. Plame to the media as anonymous sources, and also whether any of those who were involved acted at the direction of others. *This was particularly important in light of Mr. Libby's statement to the FBI that he may have discussed Ms. Wilson's employment with reporters at the specific direction of the Vice President*" (emphasis added).

Fitzgerald also indicates that, as part of what in reality was a conspiracy to obstruct his investigation, Libby and Cheney coordinated their stories. "The evidence at trial further established that when the investigation began, Mr. Libby kept the Vice President apprised of his shifting accounts of how he claimed to have learned about Ms. Wilson's CIA employment"—this by inventing conversations that never happened, and lying about other conversations.

And then, Fitzgerald notes ironically that Libby, who otherwise claimed to have an extremely poor memory, "claimed to have a clear memory that the only topic he did not discuss with the Vice President in the aftermath of Wilson's [July 6, 2003 *New York Times*] Op Ed was Ms. Wilson's CIA employment."

Although Fitzgerald has indicated that he does not intend to pursue the matter further, there is nothing holding Congress back from conducting a full and thorough investigation of the Vice President's impeachable offenses—and Fitzgerald has pointed in all the right directions.

LYM Plugs Up Gore's Gaseous Emissions

by Oyang Teng,
LaRouche Youth Movement

Al Gore's Global Warming campaign has always seemed like a medieval religious crusade—out of the Dark Ages. So, it was appropriate that when he showed up in New York on May 24-25 for a series of events, including an interview on the Charlie Rose Show, the LaRouche Youth Movement (LYM) greeted him, outside the community center where it was being taped, with solemn "Al-Gorean Chanters," intoning the virtues of Gore's genocidal policies (in perfect fifths), while flagellating themselves with whips and a copy of Gore's pseudo-bible, *Earth in the Balance*.

Among the chants offered up in praise: "We emit the CO₂₂₂₂! / Depopulation starts with yooooou! / Put a butt plug in that aaaaass! / To remove the stinky gaaaaaaaas."

The LYM also set up a display of butt plugs and fart catchers (to cap emissions), while the chanters held up a mirror to those few who were there to draft Gore for President. (It was suggested to them that perhaps he be drafted to be a new planet, given his portly profile.)

On the inside, LYM organizer Alex Getachew managed to find a seat up front amongst the 500 paying members of the audience. A little while into the interview, Rose brought up the 2000 Presidential election, saying, "You won Florida." When asked to comment further, Gore (somewhat like Julius Caesar refusing the crown) played hard to get. Rose turned to the crowd and asked, "Should I ask him about Florida?"

At this point, Getachew stood and said, "You should ask him about his policy of genocide against Africa. Ask him why he fought to stop South Africa from developing generic AIDS treatment for their population. He insists that Africa, China, India, have no right to industrialize. He and Dick Cheney agree on this genocidal policy."

With the audience startled into silence, Rose attempted to say, "We will come to Africa later," but at Getachew's persistence, security came to escort him out. As he was being led away, he told the crowd that Gore is "not a Democrat, he hates Franklin Roosevelt. We need real Democrats that aren't carrying genocidal policies."

Whose Assault on Reason?

The following day, at a signing for his new book, the ironically titled *The Assault on Reason*, the same organizer (apparently not recognized by Gore) had a more intimate exchange with him:

Getachew: "Hey, there are all these people outside saying



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

Al Gore's medieval crusade on behalf of Global Warming ran into some healthy interference from the LaRouche Youth Movement, when he appeared on the Charlie Rose Show. Gore is pictured here at George Washington University on May 29.

that you promote genocide against Africans."

Gore: "They're just LaRouche supporters."

Getachew: "Don't worry—you don't have to be ashamed of this policy. I agree with you: We should get rid of these Africans. [Gore tries to laugh it off.] I think you are right on this."

Gore (nervously): "That's not my policy."

While Gore was perhaps too shy to let on publicly about his malthusian bent, the LYM was not. A quartet serenaded him and the rest of the bookstore with the song, "Al Gore will kill you, not CO₂," set to the tune of the 18th-Century German canon "Im Grünen Wald."

At his appearance at George Washington University on May 29, in the nation's capital, to promote his new book, the LYM again greeted Gore. Inside the event, a couple of LYM organizers again raised the inconvenient truth about Gore's Africa policy and blatant racism, during the question period, and again were escorted out. This provoked excited discussions with audience members after the event.

Meanwhile, outside, a conspicuously overweight Gore clone, outfitted in a monk's robe and a staff adorned with a polar bear head, paraded out front, telling amused and bemused onlookers to "Just believe!" He was joined in the charade by an only slightly less overweight Dick Cheney clone.

Perhaps Gore's most important contribution to history may be this: that he has served as a target of those, like the LaRouche Youth Movement, who understand that in times like these, true Reason is best defended with laughter.

LYM Presses Virginia Tech Panel On Role of Violent Video Games

by Gabriele Arroyo, LaRouche Youth Movement

In the aftermath of the Virginia Tech shootings carried out on April 16 by Seung-Hui Cho, Virginia Governor Tim Kaine commissioned an independent Incident Review Panel to complete an analysis of the circumstances leading up to, during, and immediately after the shootings that claimed the lives of 33 people. The panel is led by retired Virginia State Police Superintendent Col. Gerald Massengill, and includes Hon. Diane Strickland, former Pennsylvania Governor Tom Ridge, Dr. Gordon Davies, Dr. Marcus L. Martin, Dr. Aradhana A. Bela Sood, Dr. Roger L. Depue, and Carroll Ann Ellis.

At the second of a series of official hearings in Blacksburg, Virginia, near the Virginia Tech campus, on May 21, members of the LaRouche Youth Movement, representing the LaRouche Political Action Committee, attended and spoke. Thus far, at both panel hearings, LPAC has been the only organization to bring to light the macabre role that violent first-shooter video games, such as the Valve Corporation's "Counter-Strike," have played in training not only the Virginia Tech shooter, but also other similar student shooters, including at Paducah, Ky., Littleton, Colo., and Erfurt, Germany.

The statements of LaRouche Youth leader Paul Mourino, who testified on May 21 (see below), and of LPAC representative Donald Phau, who testified before the panel in Richmond on May 10, have been the only public testimony before the panel that addressed the addictive nature of these video games, their role in creating student killers, and the fact that this brainwashing has been done deliberately.

The premise of the panel's investigation was threefold: what the university knew about Cho prior to the event; what transpired in the Emergency Policy Group in the two-hour lull between the first and the second shootings; and, finally, what has been done to help students, family, and victims in the healing process.

The speakers before the panel included Vice Provost for Academic Affairs David Ford, University Legal Counsel Kay Heidgreder, Vice President for Student Affairs Zenobia Lawrence Hikes, the Montgomery Regional Hospital, Virginia Tech President Charles W. Steger, the Virginia Department of State Police, and the Virginia Tech Emergency Response team. The panel meticulously reconstructed what happened at the scene of the crime, giving an account of the scope of the

tragic events, the way that the university handled the case, and the efficiency and rapid response of the medical emergency rescue team.

Each speaker gave detailed testimony, consisting of an hour-by-hour timeline of the way this tragedy was handled. Among the topics discussed were the legal premise of disclosing confidential medical records of patients, the 174 rounds fired in 9 minutes by the shooter, the psychological and other counseling provided to victims and their families, and what measures are now being taken by universities nationwide in preparedness.

'The Purloined Letter'

As "The Purloined Letter" of Edgar Allan Poe attests to the principle of investigation (the case of Monsieur G—, the Prefect of the Parisian police, and C. Auguste Dupin in search of a stolen letter), at times the very simplicity of the thing being searched is that which puts one at fault. Despite the perseverance, resourcefulness, cunning, and thorough diversity in technical expertise commanded by these nationally recognized experts in higher education and mental health, their *faux pas* lay in the fact that they did not pose the most fundamental questions.

There exists no doubt that the panel's measures being adopted may be advantageous and even indispensable. However, the incessant probing, and scrutinizing with microscopic detail of events would inevitably lead to a fruitless investigation and, furthermore, a morally erroneous one, were the premise of search to remain in the realm of the perceptual, by focussing solely on effects, without asking the right questions that would get the underlying root cause.

Lyndon LaRouche stated in an article on the 1999 Littleton massacre: "Unless the U.S. government, and many relevant other influentials, change their view of this problem, abandoning the useless approach they have publicized thus far, the horror will continue, gun laws or no gun laws. Unless relevant institutions get down to the serious business of addressing the actual causes for this pattern of violent incidents, this murderous rampage will persist—whether or not guns were legally sold to adolescents, or whether or not the producers and distributors of cult-films and Nintendo-style video

games intend that specific effect” (“Star Wars to Littleton,” *EIR*, July 2, 1999).

Without taking that principle into account, it would be impossible to understand the nature of the problem or its cure.

LYM Testimony to Virginia Tech Panel

These are excerpts from the testimony of Paul Mourino of the LaRouche Youth Movement, to the second official hearing of Virginia Gov. Tim Kaine’s Virginia Tech Review Panel, May 21. The hearing took place in Blacksburg, Va., where Virginia Tech is located.

In the aftermath of the Columbine High School massacres several years ago, Lyndon LaRouche joined such law enforcement experts as Col. David Grossman in demanding action against the manufacturers and distributors of violent point-and-shoot video games that, in Colonel Grossman’s words, “give kids the will and the skill to kill.” Studies by law enforcement agencies . . . have found a very high correlation between the 20 major school shooters of the past decade, and addiction to violent point-and-shoot video games.

Cho, the Virginia Tech shooter, is no exception, despite the near total media blackout of his involvement with violent video games, including “Counter-Strike.” News organizations like the *Washington Post* interviewed friends of Cho from high school and college, and confirmed his strong attraction to these games. Yet that story never appeared in print, and only accidentally showed up on a blog site associated with that newspaper.

There is good reason to believe that the video-game industry, which was rocked by the Columbine revelations that school killers Harris and Klebold were addicted to violent video games, and honed their shooting skills through these computerized killing simulators, have poured millions of dollars into a public relations and damage-control campaign, aimed at preventing a repeat of that bad media coverage. The video-game industry is now a \$20 billion a year industry, surpassing the motion picture industry in revenue.

We of the LaRouche Youth Movement call on this Commission to include in its deliberations and investigations a thorough look at the role that violent video games may have played in the Virginia Tech tragedy. Such a serious probe by such a prestigious body can do much to assure that the root causes of the recent tragic killings here are understood and addressed.

The nation faces a potential epidemic eruption of a “new violence,” driven, in part, by the mass distribution of killing

simulators to youth. These point-and-shoot video games were originally developed by the U.S. military for the U.S. military and law enforcement professionals. When the same technologies that were developed specifically to break down human beings’ resistance to killing are packaged as video games, and are targeted at an audience of children in their teens and younger, there is something profoundly wrong.

There are clearly a number of pressing issues that this Commission will be taking up. It is essential that one of these issues is the role of the violent video games in the horrible events that have recently taken place here in Blacksburg. We look forward to working with the Commission in any way we can, to provide you with the material that we have gathered on the “new violence” and on the nature of the video game industry.

After he read his written testimony, Mourino added the following remarks:

There is a fight waging in the current U.S. Congress, between the legacy of FDR’s tradition, whose promise is being shown in the potential to construct great projects—for example the Russian offer to construct the Bering Strait tunnel project. On the other hand, we have the current Administration’s policy of fighting the war on terrorism. Currently, the Administration’s war policy is changing the character and philosophy of our military’s orientation. . . .

I would like to reference the work of Col. David Grossman. A shift occurred in the U.S. military after World War II. With the death of FDR, some of the military leaders in combination with some from the private sector discovered that only 15% of America’s riflemen could shoot to kill at the moment of truth, on the combat field. . . . [A] decision was made to correct this problem and . . . increase the ability of the riflemen . . . to shoot to kill, without thinking.

Colonel Grossman, now a retired Army ranger, used these technologies during the Vietnam War and afterwards trained American riflemen. Later he noticed that the same techniques and technologies he used on the proving ground were embedded in his kids’ video games. He raised the alarm, and has written various books, and tried his best to bring this horror to the public’s attention. . . .

I ran into this phenomenon when I was in middle school. The game “Wolfenstein 3D” was free and was the first killing simulation game on the market. . . .

These video games are creating menticide among the young generation. LaRouche PAC recommends that this panel create the legislation, which will . . . return to the idea of the citizen soldier. . . . We also recommend that you shame, fine, or regulate all those private corporations who have participated in these projects. Proper legislation, designed to protect my generation from these games, is needed. Time—the younger generation needs time to think about what kind of future we want for our Republic, and . . . to develop the capacity to take leadership in the future.”

National News

Senate To Debate More Gitmo Prisoner Rights

The Senate Armed Services Committee passed legislation giving more rights to prisoners who are being held by the Cheney/Bush regime at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, by a vote of 25-0, in closed session the week of May 25. The legislation was drafted by Chairman Carl Levin (D-Mich.), and the full Senate will debate the issue in late June.

According to press reports, the proposal would: 1) narrow the definition of an enemy combatant; 2) give every detained suspect a lawyer, regardless of whether a trial is set; 3) reject any testimony obtained by coercion or hearsay evidence; and 4) require "status reviews" with a military judge in charge, at which each defendant has a lawyer, and evidence against the defendant is disclosed.

The legislation would affect some 380 prisoners who are being held indefinitely at the U.S. naval base. So far, only two of them have been selected to stand trial. The Defense Department says that another 75 will go to trial, and that about 80 are to be released.

Currently, President Bush can order the imprisonment of any individual who is suspected of engaging in or supporting terrorism. Only those going to trial are provided lawyers and guaranteed access to the evidence against them.

The proposal does not address the issue of habeas corpus, which is considered to be under the purview of the Senate and House Judiciary Committees.

Students, Faculty Boo Bushie Card at UMass

President Bush's former Chief of Staff Andy Card was lustily booed by hundreds of students and faculty members as he rose to accept an honorary degree from the University of Massachusetts at Amherst May 25. The booing drowned out Provost Charlena Seymour's remarks as she awarded Card an honorary degree in "public service."

Faculty members on the stage joined

hundreds of students in the booing. It continued so long and loud that Card didn't even to try to speak, but simply waved and smiled as one professor on the stage raised a sign, "Card—No Honor, No Degree." Another sign said, "War Criminals Go Home," according to press reports. More than 100 students and faculty sang anti-war songs and leafleted before the ceremony began.

Card's inverse ratings on the applause meter may be the result of much recent press attention to his role in accompanying the disgraced, then-White House Counsel Alberto Gonzales to the intensive care unit of George Washington Hospital on March 10, 2004, with the mission of getting the sedated U.S. Attorney General John Ashcroft to sign a broad order allowing surveillance of U.S. citizens. This was an unsuccessful end-run around Acting Attorney General James Comey, who had refused to sign it as "unconstitutional." Ashcroft agreed with Comey.

Hurricane Data Blow Out Global Warmers' 'Theory'

Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution (WHOI) geologists have studied records of 5,000 years of hurricanes that made landfall. The results don't sit well with the man-caused-global-warming brayers who want you not to question their contention that warmer ocean waters must mean more intense and frequent hurricanes.

Hiding that problem, the *Washington Post* May 28 simply buried the study's results under the headline, "Ocean Temperatures Not the Only Determining Factor in Hurricanes," and played up the brayers' line as though there is credible science to back it up.

What the Woods Hole study showed, according to a May 23 WHOI release, is that the El Niño/Southern Oscillation and the West African Monsoon are the key determiners of hurricanes. The researchers found that the number of intense hurricanes increased when El Niño was relatively weak, and the West African monsoon was strong.

"Much media attention has been focused

recently on the importance of warmer ocean waters as the dominant factor controlling the frequency and intensity of hurricanes. And indeed, warmer sea surface temperatures provide more fuel for the formation of tropical cyclones," the WHOI release noted. "But the work by [Jeff] Donnelly and [Jonathan] Woodruff suggests that El Niño and the West African monsoon appear to be critical factors for determining long-term cycles of hurricane intensity in the Atlantic."

The two geologists began their study in 2003 of sediment-core samples from Laguna Playa Grande on Vieques (Puerto Rico), an island extremely vulnerable to hurricanes. The geological record showed periods of more frequent and intense hurricanes from 5,000 to 3,600 years ago, from 2,500 to 1,000 years ago, and from 1700 AD to the present. Previous records from New York and the Gulf Coast matched those findings. The study's latest results are in the May 24 issue of *Nature*. The official U.S. hurricane season started June 1.

15-Year-Old Shows Gore Film Is So Much Hot Air

Kristen Byrnes, a 15-year-old pupil in Portland, Me., has created a website as the finished product of an extra-credit school project, in which she read and worked through climate research papers from both sides of the climate debate. Through the research, she determined that the only major force acting on the Earth's climate is the Sun.

Kristen set as a goal, to find the explanation for the 1945-75 cooling, noting that both solar activity and CO₂ were rising. She is still looking for that answer, but has a thought that it may lie in the extended El Niño periods of that period.

Her website (<http://home.earthlink.net/~ponderthemaunder/>) is named for the Maunder Minimum that produced the "Little Ice Age." She has written an 18-page document called "Facts and Fictions of Al Gore's 'An Inconvenient Truth.'" The webpage is set up to allow visitors to walk through her discoveries.

Biofuels Are Famine Policy; Food Shortages Are Hitting

by Marcia Merry Baker

As of the end of Spring 2007 planting in the northern latitudes, the disastrous impact of the global bio-energy craze can be seen in the huge expansion of U.S. corn acreage, the plunge of world grain stocks, and price shocks all along the food chain internationally. Transportation systems, water supply, and other infrastructure are strained to the breaking point. Soil fertility itself is at stake. At the same time, speculation in grain futures—"paper bushels"—on the Chicago Board of Trade, is setting records. Furthermore, farmers are being herded into participating in "carbon trading" and other whacko money-schemes.

This is all part of the "Great Biofuels Bubble" which is a *financial swindle*; and it is causing vast harm. All the rhetoric about energy independence, aiding the environment, or "reviving" dying farm regions, is just a come-on. In reality, the conditions are laid for famine.

Three aspects of the biofuels craze show the dynamics of the threat to the food supply: 1) the extent of displacement of land and farm capacity from food into non-food production; 2) the context of low world stocks of grains and other staples; and 3) the present-day marginalization of farm regions, resulting from both decades of globalization, and today's "anti-global warming" swindles. Summary particulars are given below; they are stark.

However, so far, the U.S. Congress, and institutions of other leading food producing nations are casting a blind eye to food supply threats, in deference to the financial and agro-cartels involved in the stampede for bio-energy. It therefore appears as ironic that even Cargill and the other cartel firms that dominate food globalization and energy crop processing, are themselves issuing warnings of food shortages. They ought to know.

The May 29 London *Financial Times* gave a round-up of

such cartel warnings, from Tysons, Cargill, and others. Gregory Page, the new CEO of Cargill, said that "The big risk is that we are sowing the seeds of unintended consequences," referring to "distortions" in the allocation of land for energy-related production, and the potential for poor harvests from "weather-related crop problems." Cargill and ADM (Archer Daniels Midland) are the world's largest biofuels makers, as well as grain and oilseed processors. ADM's CEO Patricia Woertz, formerly a top Chevron officer, warned in May of inflation ahead in food and gasoline prices.

Among the most prominent shocks to the food system to date is the corn-for-tortillas crisis in Mexico, where as of December 2006, prices had spiked 60%! (ADM owns a major stake in Gruma, Mexico's largest tortilla manufacturer, so ADM scores in both biofuels and food hyperinflation). In the United States and elsewhere, prices are soaring for livestock feed—cattle, chickens, and pigs.

World food relief agencies are trying to deal with the problem of skyrocketing prices for supplies. Nevertheless, at the present rate of U.S. ethanol expansion, *half* of the U.S. corn crop could be siphoned off into ethanol during 2008!

Food Crops Diverted to Non-Food Use

In 2000, about 6% of U.S. corn production went into ethanol. In 2005, this had jumped up to 14% of the corn crop for biofuels. In 2006, 20% was converted into motor ethanol, the same percentage of production that typically has gone into U.S. corn exports in recent years.

For 2007, the latest U.S. Department of Agriculture projection is that 27% of U.S. corn production will go to ethanol, and corn exports will decline to 19%. But this is just early June, and the bounty of the harvest is far from certain. Given

that the United States has accounted for some 40% of all corn traded worldwide, any decrease in U.S. corn for food or livestock feed automatically constitutes a major grain supply problem internationally.

The U.S. crop projections were released in the May 11 “World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates,” the first such USDA report of the year. (Starting in July, these reports are issued monthly, after the wheat harvest, and during the growing season for other crops). The May 11 USDA report estimates that U.S. corn acreage planted will hit 90.454 million acres this year, a jump of 13% over last year’s 78.45 million acres, and back to the acreage of 1944, when corn yields per acre were far lower than today. Corn seed shortages showed up regionally this Spring, in Kansas and elsewhere.

Some of this corn acreage expansion is taking land out of soybean and wheat plantings. The USDA estimates that U.S. soybean production this year might drop by 14% from last year, given the switch over to corn in some states, plus other factors.

In Mexico, a “tequila crisis” looms, as land now in the agave, the cactus source for the distillate—is converted to corn for ethanol. Fully one-quarter of all agave acreage might be shifted into corn during 2007.

The same kind of displacement process is hitting other crops around the globe. For example, Indonesia and Malaysia are in the throes of a mad, cartel-led rush to supply palm-oil biodiesel to Europe. In recent years, these two countries accounted for 85% of the world’s supply of crude palm oil—a key part of which met the edible oil component of the Asian diet. But now, there is a diversion to biodiesel.

Malaysia has undergone so much deforestation for new palm oil plantations, that the nation is considered to have reached its land area limit for cultivated palm. So much new land in Indonesia is going into oil palms, or other biofuel related crops (sugar cane, jatropha), and so much of that is peat-land, that gigantic clouds of smoke are created as the land is cleared and burned in preparation for palm planting.

On May 8, the United Nations released a report warning of the harmful impact of the biofuel craze on the food supply, and on poor populations. The document, “Sustainable Energy: A Framework for Decisionmakers,” quantified the sweeping increases under way in bio-energy crop plantings of various kinds—palm oil, corn, sugar cane, and oil seeds—dislocating local practices, and taking over new land areas. While otherwise toeing the UN line supporting “alternative” energy for a “sustainable environment,” the report states: “Use of large-scale mono-cropping could lead to significant biodiversity loss, soil erosion, and nutrient leaching. Even varied crops could have negative impacts if they replace wild forests or grasslands.”

Low World Food Stocks

These biofuels-induced shifts in agriculture occur at a time of record low food reserves. The May 11 USDA report

projected that worldwide grain stocks of all kinds (wheat, rice, corn) at the end of the 2007/2008 crop year will fall to 305.08 million metric tons (mmt), significantly below 319.79 mmt in the 2006/2007 crop year, and far below the 390.14 million metric tons for 2005/2006 ending stocks. Grain stocks per capita are at danger ratios.

The topic of food shortages came up, in terms of food aid, at a May 24 House of Representatives hearing on “International Food Aid Programs: Options to Enhance Effectiveness,” held by the Subcommittee on Africa and Global Health, of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Chairman Donald Payne (D-N.J.) said in his opening remarks that, the increased ethanol production is occasioning a rise in the “cost of corn,” which, in turn, is creating problems. He cited the increased costs for livestock feed, and the “decreased land for other crops.” He drew out the point that any increase in U.S. funding for food aid would not even cover the increasing costs of food.

But this adverse “biofuels effect” follows a 52% drop in the average tonnage of international food aid delivered by the United States from 2001 to 2006. The United States is the largest donor worldwide, accounting for nearly half of all aid. The drop has led to severe localized shortages. At the House hearing, Ranking Minority Member Christopher H. Smith (R-N.J.) said that there are situations in Africa where HIV patients are well supplied with anti-retroviral medications, but are short of food. They are being told “to wait” for weeks or even months, until food might arrive.

Overall, the UN estimates that there are some 850 million people short of food, up from 819 million 10 years ago, when the UN World Food Summit pledged to reduce hunger.

Thus, given the low food reserves, and the radical biofuel crop shifts, a famine is set to happen if a bad weather episode or crop disease hits one of the world’s breadbasket areas. The Australian wheat crop was cut by more than half from drought during the 2006-2007 crop season.

On the disease front, an outbreak long dreaded by wheat experts has occurred. Wheat stem rust, *Puccinia graminis*, has shown up in East Africa, after first appearing in Uganda in 1999. Dubbed Ug99, the disease has since spread to Kenya and Ethiopia, and as of late 2006 into Yemen, is heading into south Asia. At least 25% of the world’s wheat lies in the spread path of the fungus.

Marginalizing Farmers, Soils, Agri-Potential

Why do farmers—most of whom “know better”—go along with any of the biofoolery? They are trying to subsist and “adjust” under conditions of decades of low-cost globalization, instead of under policies serving national food security. Relative to their costs of production, farmers everywhere have been consistently *underpaid* for their output for decades, by the cartels dominating “free” (rigged) trade. U.S. family farms continue to operate, due to off-farm income. Even the much-publicized 2007 run-up in the futures price of U.S. corn

to \$4 per bushel, double the price of 18 months ago, doesn't cover the farmer's cost of producing that corn, for which a parity price of \$7-8 is required.

Yet, for the family farmer who produces livestock, and gets underpaid for his meat, \$4 a bushel feed-corn is a killer. (For the record, a U.S. bushel of corn has sold for \$4 in 1996 and in other times past, so all the "blame" on high corn prices for high food costs is a reductionist *Wall Street Journal*-style analysis).

This cost-of-a-bushel-of-corn question typifies the interconnectedness throughout the farm/food situation, all of which has been driven down. Soil fertility itself is at stake.

"No Soil, No Food, Or Fuel," is the title of an article in the May-June issue of *Successful Farming*, a U.S. farm periodical (www.agriculture.com), which raises the question of what will happen to soil resources in the United States, given the ethanol boom. A companion article, "Saving Earth's Skin," opens, "Are we trading cheap oil for cheap soil? As industry rushes to grow more corn to feed fuel tanks as well as stomachs, that's a question many are asking." The danger referred to, is that if all biomass is constantly taken off the land—not just corn and wheat grain, but the corn stover, wheat straw, and switchgrass—then no biomatter is returned to the soil. "How long will it be before topsoil, the thin skin that supports terrestrial life on this planet, slowly begins to disappear?"

Gulliver's Travels, 'Carbon Farming'

On top of this food supply vulnerability, comes the havoc in agriculture capacity caused by the lunatic proposals for "carbon farming," and buying and selling carbon "allowances." Even Gulliver, with all his Travels, would be amazed.

The whacko idea involved, is that farmers—especially in the U.S.—are to agree to have their arable lands and forest lots "monetized" in the form of licensed units that can be traded as an "anti-greenhouse gas" permits, on a carbon exchange. The scheme involves a pledge by the farmer to use "no-till" cropping methods—which have been around for 40 years, in the name of preventing the release of carbon dioxide from the ground, because the biomass will not be churned up by ploughing.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture explains how the carbon trade works for farmers in its promotional brochure, "Growing Carbon: A New Crop That Helps Agricultural Producers and the Climate Too." It states that credits can be given "to agricultural producers who increase their stores of carbon in the soil or in trees. Producers can then save the credits or sell them to others (for example, to electric power companies) that want them in order to offset their own greenhouse gas emissions."

The pitch to (underpaid) farmers: Go for the green. The USDA brochure says outright of carbon trade, "It could also create opportunities for farmers to supplement their income."

Contact the author: marciabaker@larouchepub.com

U.S.-China Dialogue: A One-Sided Affair

by William Jones

The second annual meeting of the Strategic Economic Dialogue (SED) in Washington on May 22-23 concluded with statements that were all very diplomatic and "upbeat," Very few of the participants, however, were happy about the results. A main thrust of the session was badgering China about revaluing the renminbi, as an "easy fix" for the U.S. trade deficit, but at the expense of China's own development strategy. The Chinese made very clear that while the RMB may be gradually pushed up in value, they would not be pressured into any radical moves.

The SED was the brainchild of Treasury Secretary Henry Paulson, ostensibly to bring together some of the leading Chinese and U.S. economic and trade officials to discuss the relationship. In reality, it has served as a forum for haranguing Chinese officials into letting the renminbi float against the dollar.

This session of talks began on a very sour note, with rumors flying that the Chinese delegation might boycott the meeting. In February, Washington filed a complaint against China at the World Trade Organization (WTO), alleging that Beijing provided illegal incentives that gave unfair advantages to such exports as steel. In March, the United States imposed tariffs of 20% on high-gloss Chinese paper. And in April, the Administration sued China at the WTO over intellectual property rights.

In addition, a group of 21 lawmakers from the Senate Finance Committee had written a letter to China's Vice Premier Wu Yi, China's chief trade official who led the delegation, asking her to be prepared to make "meaningful commitments" at this meeting. Congressional "trade hawks," who have made nary a peep about how the U.S. auto industry has been sold as salvage to speculative pirates such as Cerberus, find it easier to blame China for U.S. economic woes, rather than looking at their own dismal policy failures.

Underneath some of the gilded diplomatic rhetoric, the Chinese delegates were very upset by the treatment they received. Why did the U.S. take punitive measures against China one month before the reconvening of a high-level dialogue to discuss economic and trade issues? they ask themselves. Aren't these the issues that are to be discussed between the parties of the dialogue rather than unilaterally determined by the U.S. side? The continual drumbeat about revaluing the renminbi is taken by the Chinese as an attack



Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Chinese Vice Premier Wu Yi, meeting with U.S. representatives in Washington, said that China will determine its own financial policies, thank you, and that it must take such measures as it deems necessary to deal with “risks within the financial system.”

on the prerogative of a sovereign nation to control its own economic destiny.

President Bush was brought in for a session of finger-pointing. In a White House meeting with the Chinese trade minister on May 24, Bush said, “I emphasized to Madame Wu Yi as well as to the delegation that we will be watching very carefully as to whether or not they will appreciate their currency.”

What Can China Buy From the U.S.?

Regarding the trade deficit, China has argued that it would be more than happy to buy more from the United States, if the U.S. were willing to supply those items that were most important for the Chinese economy in its present state of development. Most of the items that they really need, and which the U.S. could provide, fall into the category of high-tech products, which, under the dual-use arguments of technological apartheid adherents, are restricted for sale to China, viewed by some in the Pentagon as a possible military threat.

In addition, the United States has become such a rust-bucket economy that we don’t produce as many products that might be of use to China. China is interested in maglev trains, but we have no industry to produce them. China wants to rapidly expand its generation of power by nuclear energy, but where are they to buy them from the U.S., except from Japanese-owned firms like Westinghouse, which fortunately has kept its production in the United States?

Nevertheless, China, knowing the climate that is developing in the Congress around trade issues, came to the session with a laundry list of products that it will purchase from the United States. Some of these items will be useful,

like railroad equipment and clean coal technology. Some of them may simply be to placate the “trade hawks.”

Pressure Tactics May Backfire

The recent session has significantly soured some Chinese leaders on the “economic dialogue,” one analyst remarked. To them, it’s beginning to look like a forum in which the U.S. can corral Chinese leaders, to wring from them more trade concessions. Scapegoating China for U.S. economic woes could result in a backlash from those in China who don’t believe in a partnership with the United States, the analyst warned.

But the Chinese representative made very clear in statements following the meetings, that the value of the renminbi will be a matter for the Chinese government alone to decide. Speaking at a banquet held at the conclusion of the session by U.S. business groups, Wu said, “I believe the floating band of the RMB exchange rate will be constantly expanded with market change. China’s exchange-rate reform

will be advanced in an orderly way, under the principles of self-initiative, controllability, and gradual progress.” “In the meantime,” she said, “we must take measures to effectively control and duly dispose of risks within the financial system.”

Nevertheless, China, under intense pressure, made numerous concessions to opening up its economy to the financial vultures, who are eager to exploit the growing Chinese market, allowing greater leverage for foreign firms to begin dealing in brokerages, insurance operations, and renminbi operations.

But in her address to the U.S. business groups, the Chinese Vice Premier also made very clear that there are limits to how far China is willing to be pressured to come to the aid of a bankrupt global financial system. “Any attempt to impose pressure on the RMB for its considerable revaluation cannot help at all and could probably injure the interests of the two countries and the public,” Wu said.

If the United States were interested in a serious economic dialogue with China, it would have to focus on the fundamental issue facing the world’s governments: to replace the rotten International Monetary Fund system with a New Bretton Woods-style arrangement of fixed currency rates and credit for productive development. As Lyndon LaRouche has emphasized, this would begin by forging an alliance among the United States, Russia, China, and India, around which other nations could coalesce. An attempt by the Bush Administration and/or the Democratic-controlled Congress to force China to finance the U.S. trade deficit by a major revaluation of the renminbi could open the floodgates to the very financial blowout, which they are so desperately trying to forestall.

Will Canada Join the Rail And Nuclear Renaissance?

by Rob Ainsworth, Canadian LaRouche Youth Movement

With Russia's recent proposal that Canada and the United States join it in building a tunnel across the Bering Strait, a question of great historical importance has been set before the Canadian people: Will Canada join the growing chorus of nations that are denouncing the neo-liberal ideology of free trade and globalization, or will Canadians blindly follow the dictates of lunatic environmentalists such as David Suzuki and Al Gore?

Around the world, nations are moving in a new direction: towards what is now being universally heralded as the "nuclear renaissance." Russia and China are leading the way, with plans to build dozens of plants each, both domestically and internationally. What these nations and others are implementing is the vision of Lyndon LaRouche: of continental corridors of development and infrastructure, connecting and uplifting all mankind. These international shifts have also released the potential for great changes in Canada, centered upon plans to build as many as 12 new reactors in the next 10-15 years. At the same time, with the Bering Strait project, with rising clamor over the miserable state of Canada's rail infrastructure, and with the inability of North America's West Coast port facilities to deal with the massive volume of Pacific trade, Canada is being presented with new opportunities to revolutionize its railways.

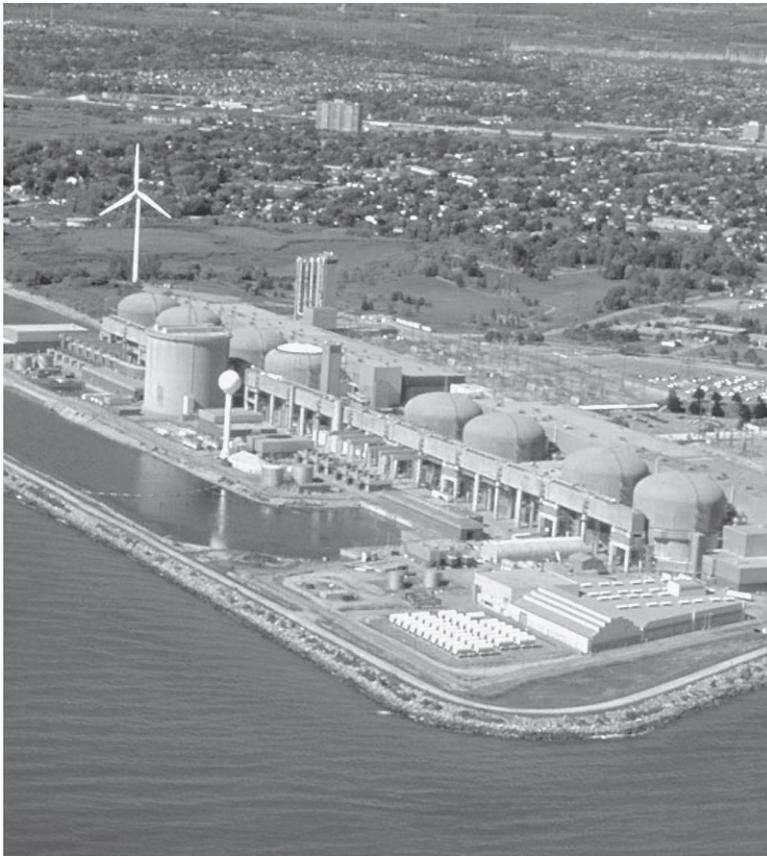
Nuclear Redux

After more than 25 years of domestic neglect, the Canadian nuclear power industry, now operating 20 facilities, 18 of which are in Ontario, is gearing up to take part in the global nuclear renaissance. While the Atomic Energy of Canada Limited (AECL) has completed construction of a second reactor in Cernavoda, Romania, the latest in a string of overseas projects that recently included two reactors in China, on-budget and ahead of schedule, the company is now looking to do business in Canada itself. General Electric is planning to expand its production and research center in Peterborough, Ontario, a facility which has been in operation since 1955, but has never before experienced such growth rates in sales of nuclear technology; the management claims that orders are up 600% over recent years. The expanded GE facility will include an R&D lab, both for developing new methods of manufacturing fuel and a production line for

new fuel bundles. Meanwhile, the Ontario government plans to begin construction of two new plants and to refurbish others; and the two Ontario-based nuclear power providers, Bruce Power and Ontario Power Generation (OPG), are seeking permission to build four new reactors each. Add to this list a project in the Alberta tar sands to construct two 1,100-megawatt reactors, providing power to the area, as well as heat and steam for industrial purposes. Finally, MDS Nordion, the world's largest producer of medical isotopes, is building two reactors in Chalk River, Ontario, which will be dedicated solely to the production of medical isotopes, such as Cobalt-60, used for cancer treatment and the sterilization of medical supplies.

In a recent poll by Ipsos Reid, available at the website of the Canadian Nuclear Association, it was found that support for nuclear power in Canada is now at 44% nationally, compared to 35% only two years ago. Support in Alberta is 47%, and 38% in British Columbia, up 16% and 18% respectively, in the past year alone. In Ontario, the province with the vast majority of Canada's reactors, support runs at 63%. As late as 1988, more than half the nation supported the commercial use of nuclear power; however, with the overwhelming propaganda campaign launched by the lying environmental lobby after the 1986 Chernobyl accident in Ukraine, public support collapsed. It has been a long road back for the nuclear industry; and, with an immaculate record of safety and reliability, it is ever more difficult for the greens to maintain their fanatical opposition. Ironically, with the current hysteria over climate change, many greens are also changing their tune. Who would have imagined that nuclear power could be the white knight of the environmental movement! Even Prime Minister Steven Harper is turning towards nuclear energy as a necessary part of any viable, long-term energy strategy, although he is not overly vocal for fear of being harassed by the environmentalists.

As the nuclear renaissance gains momentum, the anti-nuclear lobby continues to regurgitate the same tired and baseless complaints, such as AECL's inability to complete projects on time. Claudia Lemieux, spokeswoman for the Canadian Nuclear Association, debunked this claim in discussion with this writer. "They use that excuse because it scares people. AECL has been a very active nuclear reactor



Ontario Power Generation

The Pickering Nuclear Generating Station east of Toronto on the shores of Lake Ontario is one of the world's largest nuclear facilities. Its six CANDU reactors supply 3,100 megawatts of electricity, enough to serve a city of 1.5 million. Now Canada's nuclear industry is getting ready to launch a new generation of CANDU reactors—if the nation chooses to join the nuclear renaissance.

builder. Their Cernavoda II is actually being fuelled now, and it's going to be providing electricity to the grid in September. They are doing the refurbishment of the reactor in Argentina, and they are doing refurbishment in South Korea; so they are not getting these contracts because they aren't delivering. They are delivering. So these are old arguments, primarily due to Darlington [a nuclear plant near Toronto, where significant cost overruns were incurred during construction], which was primarily due to a lot of political interference [by environmentalists]. They are holding onto those old arguments because people just don't know, they have no idea how [nuclear power] works."

By 2020, more than two-thirds of Canada's coal-fired power plants will reach the end of their useful lives, and their replacement will require approximately \$150 billion in capital investments. Despite the calls from environmentalists for increased spending on "renewable" energies, governments are turning to nuclear as the cheapest, most reliable source of energy to replace whatever capacity is to be decommissioned. Under current conditions, Canada's nuclear plants are pro-

ducing power at approximately five cents per kilowatt hour, while the most competitive wind farms come in at more than eight cents per kilowatt hour; solar power is not even close to these numbers. Other forms of power, such as oil and gas, are cheap as long as oil and gas prices are cheap, which, as everyone knows, is no longer the case.

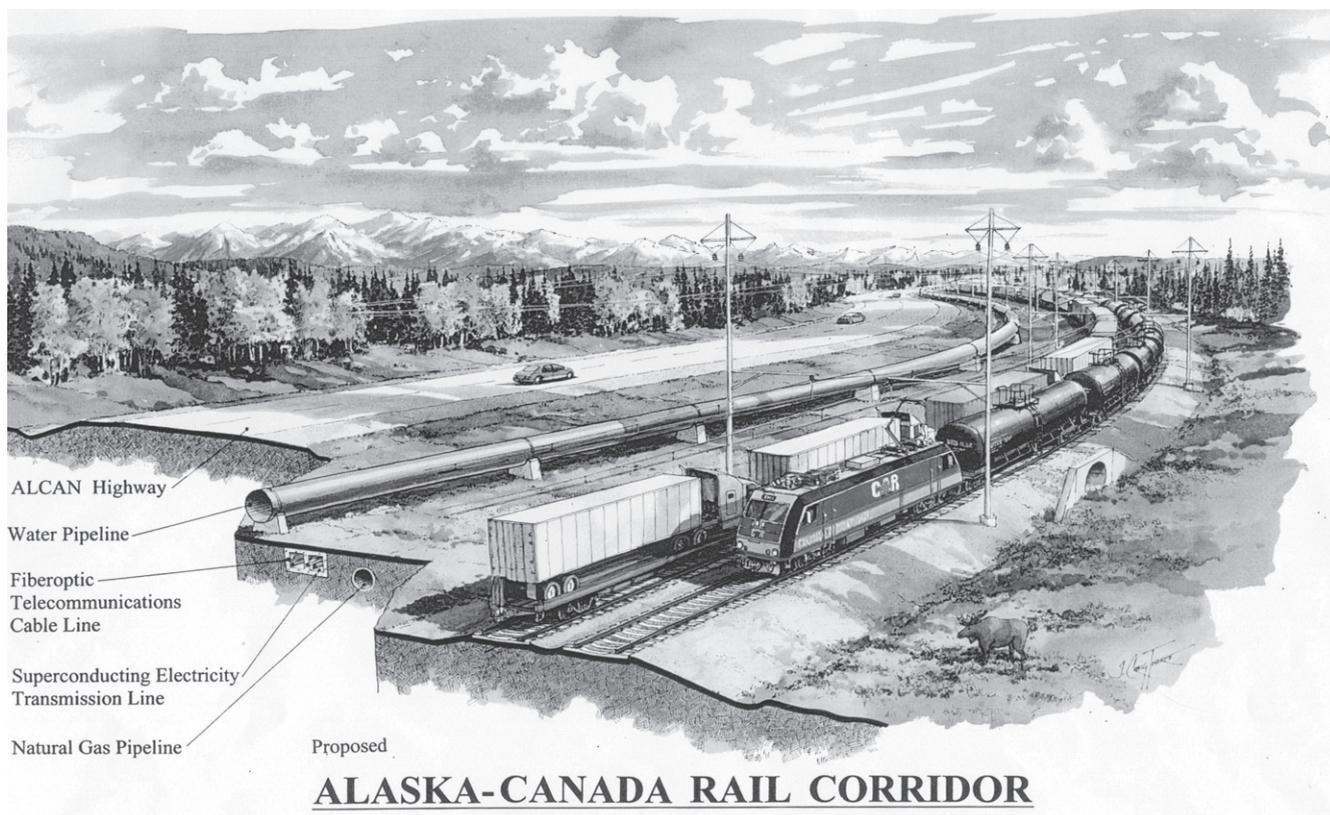
Within several years, AECL will be ready to produce its new generation of advanced CANDU (CANada Deuterium Uranium) reactors (ACR). These ACR units will use enriched uranium, with 2.5-3% fissionable material, as opposed to the current CANDU reactors, which use natural uranium containing approximately 0.7% fissionable material. Using enriched uranium will increase the operating efficiency of the reactors as well as their total energy output. The ACR will have a lifetime of 60 years.

Other fascinating prospects for the Canadian nuclear industry include the development of thorium-based power systems. Currently India is engaged in research to take advantage of its vast thorium reserves. Canada, also having reserves sufficient to power Canada's economy for many hundreds of years, could engage India in joint projects to more rapidly develop this area of knowledge. As reported by P.G. Boczar, P.S.W. Chan, et al., to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA): "The high neutron economy of the CANDU reactor, its ability to be refuelled while operating at full power, its fuel channel design, and its simple fuel bundle provide an evolutionary path for allowing full exploitation of the energy potential of thorium fuel cycles in existing reactors....

AECL has done considerable work on many aspects of thorium fuel cycles.... Use of the thorium fuel cycle in CANDU reactors ensures long-term supplies of nuclear fuel, using a proven, reliable reactor technology. Those same CANDU features that provide fuel-cycle flexibility also make possible many thorium fuel-cycle options (www.iaea.org/inis/aw/fnss/fulltext/te_1319_4.pdf)."

The Future Is Rail

In a January interview with *EIR*, Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) director Ian McCreary voiced his frustration over the miserable state of Canada's rail infrastructure, describing how, for example, many farmers are being compelled to truck their produce sometimes 50 miles to a rail depot, while the service even then has been abysmal—that is, if the trains show up at all! Since the 1960s, Canada has ripped up thousands of miles of track, mostly branch lines that served outlying farm districts, while investment in what remains has been meager at best. Incredibly, as Brian Morris, transportation analyst for the CWB, reports, it currently takes 9-10



ALASKA-CANADA RAIL CORRIDOR

© J. Craig Thorpe, commissioned by Cooper Consulting Co.

Were Canada to take part in the Bering Strait tunnel project, it would lay the basis for the long-delayed development of northern Canada. The plans already exist. This artist's drawing of the Proposed Alaska-Canada Railroad near Lake Kluane, Yukon, was commissioned for the Canadian Arctic Railway Co. Shown are the railroad tracks, the ALCAN highway, and lines for water, fiberoptic telecommunications cable, superconducting electricity transmission, and natural gas.

days for freight trains to travel from the mid-prairies to Vancouver, a trip of less than 2,000 kilometers!

The policy of the rail companies has been to shift their costs onto the backs of farmers and manufacturers; however, this policy is fast approaching its end. Derailments are increasing; the system is over-taxed; and the total amount of track continues to shrink. Last Summer, when the water level in the Great Lakes was significantly lower than usual, the fragility of the system became apparent as the additional freight could scarcely be managed. The extent of the crisis also becomes clear in the raw fact that Canada has zero capability to produce its own tracking; any new rail tracking must be imported. Although it is true that Canadian Pacific is engaged in certain projects along its main Vancouver-Winnipeg corridor, these are simply not sufficient for the future needs of the country.

The belief of some, particularly in the deindustrialized East, that Canada can function without a comprehensive, advanced rail network, is an absolute fantasy; there is little future for the country should it not make high-speed, electrified rail a primary mode for the transportation of goods and people, while also preparing to leap into magnetic levitation

technologies, which will eventually replace high-speed rail. One option for maglev development would be a transportation corridor from Montreal to Windsor, which is the most heavily populated and industrialized region of Canada, to serve as a test case for future maglev systems. This system could also tie into similar systems being examined in the United States.

One of the great economic benefits of such projects, apart from the massive savings that would accrue from reduced transportation costs, would be the stimulation of the productive, physical economy. The government, by financing great infrastructure projects, can create the demand for increased production of goods, while at the same time increasing the productivity of the population, per capita and per square kilometer.

Recently the Chinese shipping firm COSCO announced that it will begin shipping to Prince Rupert in northern British Columbia, as the facilities in Vancouver, like most major ports on the West Coast, are experiencing great congestion. This will require an upgrade of current port facilities as well as local rail infrastructure to handle the expected increase of goods. This type of project, and the obvious need for it, demonstrates

the viability of the Bering Strait project.

Thus it is most propitious that Russia has stepped forward with exactly the type of great project required to uplift mankind. Were Canada to participate in building this transportation link, the basis would be laid for the long-delayed development of northern Canada, and for expanded collaboration with Russia to overcome the many difficulties posed by the North. Furthermore, the demand for hundreds of thousands of tons of steel, concrete, and rail tracking, as well as for massive investments in capital goods and jobs, would give Canada's failing industries a new birth; as the economic benefits accrue, the entirety of Canada's existing rail infrastructure can be upgraded and expanded to the benefit of the entire nation and its neighbors.

Overcoming the Culture

While the Federal government has issued no response, that from the Canadian media to the Bering Strait project has been lukewarm at best; at worst, typified by the *Vancouver Sun* and the *National Post*, the coverage has been deliberately fraudulent. When energy economist Vince Lauerman was recently interviewed by the *National Post*, he demonstrated his and the paper's incompetence when he claimed, "You're sort of going from one fairly underdeveloped, underpopulated place to another that's somewhat underdeveloped and underpopulated and doing it in an extremely expensive way." Lauerman's stupidity is revealed with a simple reflection on how the once barren Canadian West was populated in the first place! That is, that the continental railway had, necessarily, to be built first. However, to those unversed in physical economy, and lacking a more rigorous understanding of history, his critique could perhaps seem plausible. Lauerman should consider that if humankind actually listened to his advice, we would still be living in caves.

Lauerman is only typical of the cultural deficiencies which plague Canada. Having never fully experimented with the American System of political-economy of Alexander Hamilton, President Abraham Lincoln, and his advisor Henry C. Carey, nor having taken measures equivalent to those of President Franklin D. Roosevelt during the Great Depression, Canada has yet to experience that unique progress which has occurred historically when American System methods are coupled with sovereign governance. Rather, our history reveals but piecemeal applications which, up to this point, have left the bulk of the nation's territory empty of human habitation. Canadians have forgotten that the primary issue of 19th-Century Canada, as for the United States, was the development of continental railways, industrialization, and the settlement of the Western territories.

At the same time, fools such as environmentalist media personality David Suzuki parade around attacking human progress as essentially evil! In April of this year, Suzuki and Al Gore spoke to a fawning mass of young Canadians in

Montreal. In his speech, Suzuki compared humanity to cancer, because, in his view, apart from man, only cancer can multiply exponentially. He also employed a metaphor of bacteria living in a jar, consuming their limited food supply at an escalating rate, as population increases, finally reaching the point at which the entire colony perishes: This, Suzuki said, was human nature. Suzuki also made the outrageous claim that the point at which humanity went wrong was the agricultural revolution!

Suzuki represents the fascist tendency within the so-called left: a man who hates humankind, yet is considered one of Canada's greatest icons. And yet, despite the operations of those openly against civilization, Canadians are picking themselves up once again, after so many decades of decadence and backwardness. Nuclear engineering is increasing in popularity in Canada's universities, with an entirely new technological institute in Oshawa, Ontario, the doors of which first opened in 2003—the University of Ontario Institute of Technology. The nuclear engineering program and similar programs at other universities receive generous grants from the nuclear industry to help meet the growing demand. Canada is also participating, in conjunction with other nuclear-powered nations, in the development of fourth-generation reactors; because, as Claudia Lemieux explains, "the thinking is shifting. [The AECL is] looking at developing in their next generation of reactors—they're looking at another kind of system—and then that changes the whole dynamic. They are looking at what are called 'non-proliferation technologies' which are proliferation resistant: You are using them to produce electricity, but they can't be used for other things—that's what they're working on now, because the thinking is that the only way used fuel is going to be acceptable to people is if it is used and used and used again."

Whether Canada joins the international rail and nuclear renaissance will be determined by the political battle now being waged by the patriotic forces of the nation. Therefore, Canadians should reflect upon the words of Germany's great poet Friedrich Schiller, who wrote of the failure of the French Revolution to establish true republican government, as in the United States: that a great moment had found a little people. Will Canadians fall victim to their worst cultural tendencies, or will they rise above their littleness, their regionalism, and their pessimism? Will Canada choose the path towards true sovereignty? In 1903, when Canada's population was a paltry 5.6 million, perhaps our greatest Prime Minister, Wilfrid Laurier, envisioned a Canada of 60 million citizens, one crisscrossed with railroads, factories, and farms, before the youth of his day had passed on. With a little under 33 million today, with collapsing infrastructure and industry, and with true Canadian patriotism (which simply means a passion for development) seemingly forgotten, it is clear that much is yet to be done; but if the Canadian LaRouche Youth Movement has its say, Canada will become the nation it has often promised to become.

Germany Goes It Alone On Hedge Fund Controls

by Rainer Apel

In a speech in Frankfurt May 4, at the farewell ceremony for outgoing German central banker Edgar Meister, Finance Minister Peer Steinbrück said that he was aware that his original proposal for hedge fund transparency would not be realized for the time being, due mainly to resistance from the British. This directly referred to meetings a few days before, with British and American hedge funds, in New York, where the funds signalled profound opposition to transparency. Steinbrück said he found visibly more openness to his views among the Americans, especially at the SEC (Securities and Exchange Commission), which wants more oversight and control over the funds. The German finance minister was proven right about the SEC, when, at a panel discussion in New York on May 29, several former SEC directors, including William Donaldson, Arthur Levitt, and Harvey Pitt, endorsed hedge-fund transparency and supervision. In addition, U.S. pension funds, many of which have invested capital in hedge funds, have grown concerned that their investments are exposed to great risk in these highly speculative funds.

Therefore, although the G-8 Summit (June 6-8) will not pass any measures on fund control, the German government holds to its view that more than just voluntary standards agreed among the funds themselves was required, that a formal code of conduct should be agreed upon, at some time. Sources inside the German government have leaked that the British insisted that any reference to the term “transparency” be taken out of the G-8 documents, because in their view, that smelled of “regulation,” which the City of London firmly rejects. Because of that, neither the meeting of the 27 EU finance ministers in Berlin on May 8, nor the meeting of the G-8 finance ministers in Potsdam on May 19, made progress on the matter.

Debate Spreads Beyond Germany

The call for transparency and controls is, however, reaching beyond Germany, which has been the center of the debate on the “locust funds” for the past two years. In Switzerland, the Parliament is considering holding a special hearing on the issue, following the example of the Dutch Parliament, which held such a hearing in early April. The urgency of fund control is underlined by developments around the Netherlands’ biggest private bank ABN Amro, which is under heavy attack by a number of British hedge funds. In Switzerland, warnings are

out against hostile takeover attacks against the nation’s biggest corporations and banks, as well. The alarm bell has been sounded also in Austria, where the Vienna daily *Die Presse* on May 3 warned about a target list of 50 leading corporations and banks, which the funds plan to attack in the coming weeks and months. The article appeared with a picture showing a big fat green locust.

With an indirect approach, the German government may begin controls, not waiting for the other EU and G-8 partners to get on board: The German finance ministry plans to upgrade the status of the national financial market watchdog agency BAFIN, to enable it to expand the list of banks and funds it will monitor on a regular basis, to 400. This will be done in place of the monetarist-dominated German central bank, which has up till now been in charge of oversight functions for most banks. Furthermore, an agreement signed in Berlin at the end of April between the BAFIN and its U.S. counterpart, the SEC, on cooperation in monitoring and exchange of information on “cases of concern,” or even of official investigation of banks and funds on both sides, may be seen as the first step to fund control. The aforesaid legislation on the funds includes the obligation of funds to report their plans for takeovers, and to reveal the sources of their credit-lines. This is to make sure that the current practice of the funds to gang up anonymously for surprise hostile takeover attacks, and to have available multi-leveraged credit lines from banks and insurance companies, will no longer be tolerated.

Important backing for the German government comes from the labor unions, whose national federation DGB issued a statement on May 30, saying that “voluntary codes of conduct are not enough,” because “this were equal to turning the criminal into the policeman.” Legislation such as that planned for Germany, is the only way to keep at least some control of the funds’ activities, the DGB statement said. It endorsed regulations banning bank loans to funds that insist on non-transparency: for example, those thousands of funds that reside off-shore on the British Commonwealth’s Cayman Islands.

All of that is, naturally, only a small, limited step towards re-regulation of the highly speculative financial markets, and it does not solve the big problem posed by the giant financial bubble as such. The debate, especially in Germany, must move now from the funds issue toward discussion about a new global re-regulation, a New Bretton Woods that bans speculative methods like those practiced excessively by banks and funds today, and that gives priority again to investments in productive, job-creating ventures of industry, agriculture, and infrastructure development. The LaRouche movement in Germany, which with its political campaigning for the New Bretton Woods under the slogan “Production, Instead of Speculation!” provided the spark for the entire “locust” debate since April 2005, welcomes the planned legislation on the funds, as a first positive step towards global monetary-financial reform.

E-Merging Disaster

The record pace of mergers and acquisitions is a disaster in the making, and the death of our national economy.

The speed of global cartelization, referred to by the more benign euphemism, mergers and acquisitions (M&A), is continuing to accelerate, with ever-bigger deals, and an influx of private equity and hedge fund deals. This rate of cartelization functions as an economic indicator of sorts, as it represents the speed at which the financial system is being rationalized in an attempt to keep it from vaporizing.

Globally, some \$3.8 trillion in M&A deals were announced in 2006, up from \$2.7 trillion in 2005. Through the first five months of 2007, there have already been \$2 trillion in deals announced, with more coming every week, putting the world on a pace to top \$4 trillion for the whole year.

Several factors play into this merger frenzy. The first is the international financial oligarchy's determination to use corporations as the vehicle to defeat the concept of the nation-state, expressed in its highest form to date in the U.S. Declaration of Independence and Constitution. A second factor is the use of mergers and takeovers to hide the bankruptcy of the system, by providing a mechanism by which debts can be restructured without having to admit that a debt crisis existed in the first place. A third factor, related to the first, is the oligarchy's plan to use cartels and markets to control both the supply and the price of essential goods and services in the post-bubble world, as a way of subjugating and controlling nations and their populations.

Perhaps the best known of the international cartels these days is the oil

cartel, which is dominated by a small group of huge multinationals. Many years ago, this cartel was known as the Seven Sisters: Exxon, Royal Dutch Shell, BP, Gulf, Texaco, Mobil and SoCal. Three of the Sisters, Exxon, Mobil, and SoCal, had been part of John D. Rockefeller's Standard Oil Trust. Today, those Sisters have been reduced to four by mergers and takeovers: ExxonMobil, Royal Dutch Shell, Chevron (formerly SoCal, which absorbed Gulf and Texaco), and BP (which absorbed Amoco and Atlantic Richfield). France's Total, which absorbed Elf Aquitaine and PetroFina, is now considered a fifth Sister. These companies, along with the large so-called independent oil companies and the oilfield service companies like Schlumberger and Halliburton, control the global oil business through their control over the transportation and processing of petroleum and its byproducts. In addition to this physical-economic aspect, the oil cartel is a key element of a larger geopolitical battle, in which control over oil supplies and control over the huge volumes of petrodollars are used to shape the world according to the designs of the cartel's imperial masters. The concentration of the control over oil into so few hands is one of the reasons we see such high gasoline prices in the United States today.

A similar consolidation has been playing out in sector after sector, notably agriculture, communications, news and entertainment (a shrinking distinction as entertainment increasingly is treated as news), mining, electricity

generation and distribution, and pharmaceuticals.

In the pharmaceutical sector, Pfizer has absorbed Warner-Lambert and Pharmacia-Upjohn; GlaxoSmithKline is a combination of Glaxo, Burroughs Wellcome, Smith Kline, and Beecham; Novartis is a combination of Ciba-Geigy and Sandoz; and Sanofi-Aventis is a combination of Sanofi, Synthelabo, Rhône-Poulenc, and Hoechst Marion Roussel, just to name some of the more complex big ones. This is another sector where the market concentration helps keep prices high.

The issue here is not size, but the way in which cartelization is being used as a strategy by the oligarchy to control both the supply of selected goods and their prices. Once a certain market dominance threshold has been achieved, competition begins to give way to control, and a cartel begins to emerge.

At times in our history, the U.S. government would act to stop such cartels from forming, or break them up, as FDR did with the banking and electric utility cartels, but today our government often actively defends them, under the guise of protecting commerce. However, allowing cartels to operate freely—their version of “free enterprise”—is destructive to the nation, economically and politically. These cartel companies, even those based in the U.S., are not really American, but Venetian, in method and outlook, part of a system designed to preserve imperial power.

These cartels are the anthesis of the American System, which was based on the idea that all men are created equal, and that the minds of its citizens, properly educated, are the greatest assets any society has. If the U.S. wishes to survive, these are the principles to which we must return. Adam Smith was a fool; exploitation is not only immoral, but bad economics.

1975 ‘Endangered Atmosphere’ Conference: Where the Global Warming Hoax Was Born

by Marjorie Mazel Hecht

“Global Warming” is, and always was, a policy for genocidal reduction of the world’s population. The preposterous claim that human-produced carbon dioxide will broil the Earth, melt the ice caps, and destroy human life, came out of a 1975 conference in Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, organized by the influential anthropologist Margaret Mead, president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), in 1974.

Mead—whose 1928 book on the sex life of South Pacific Islanders was later found to be a fraud—recruited like-minded anti-population hoaxsters to the cause: Sow enough fear of man-caused climate change to force global cutbacks in industrial activity and halt Third World development. Mead’s leading recruits at the 1975 conference were climate-scare artist Stephen Schneider, population-freak biologist George Woodwell, and the current AAAS president John Holdren—all three of them disciples of malthusian fanatic Paul Ehrlich, author of *The Population Bomb*.¹ Guided by luminaries like these, conference discussion focussed on the absurd choice of either feeding people or “saving the environment.”

Mead began organizing for her conference, “The Atmosphere: Endangered and Endangering,” shortly after she had attended the United Nations Population Conference in Bucharest, Romania, in August 1974. She had already bullied American scientists with her malthusian view that people were imperiling the environment. She wrote in a 1974 *Science* magazine editorial that the Population Conference had settled this question:

1. *The Population Bomb*, published in 1968, was a campus bestseller among the 1968er generation. Ehrlich employs the repeatedly discredited argument of the British East India Company’s Parson Thomas Malthus (1766-1834) that population increases geometrically while food supply increases only arithmetically. Malthus was proved wrong in his own lifetime by the development of fertilizers and scientific farming, and repeatedly thereafter by the application of successive advances in mechanization, chemistry, and biochemistry to agriculture.

Describing the spirit of “gloom and misanthropy” into which the English population had fallen following the dashing of their hopes for progress in the French Revolution, Malthus’s opponent Percy Bysshe Shelley wrote: “Inquiries into moral and political science, have become little else than vain attempts to revive exploded superstitions, or sophisms like those of Mr. Malthus.” (Author’s introduction to “The Revolt of Islam,” 1818.)

At Bucharest it was affirmed that continuing, unrestricted worldwide population growth can negate any socioeconomic gains and fatally imperil the environment. . . . The earlier extreme views that social and economic justice alone can somehow offset population increase and that the mere provision of contraception can sufficiently reduce population—were defeated.²

The North Carolina conference, which took place Oct. 26-29, 1975, was co-sponsored by two agencies of the U.S. National Institutes of Health: the John E. Fogarty International Center for Advanced Study in the Health Sciences and the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences. (Mead had been a Scholar in Residence at the Fogarty Center in 1973.)

It was at this government-sponsored conference, 32 years ago, that virtually every scare scenario in today’s climate hoax took root. Scientists were charged with coming up with the “science” to back up the scares, so that definitive action could be taken by policy-makers.

Global cooling—the coming of an ice age—had been in the headlines in the 1970s, but it could not easily be used to sell genocide by getting the citizens of industrial nations to cut back on consumption. Something more drastic and more personal was needed.

Eugenics and the Paradigm Shift

Mead’s population-control policy was firmly based in the post-Hitler eugenics movement, which took on the more palatable names of “conservation” and “environmentalism” in the post-World War II period. As Julian Huxley, the vice president of Britain’s Eugenics Society (1937-44), had announced in 1946, “even though it is quite true that radical eugenic policy will be for many years politically and psychologically impossible, it will be important for UNESCO to see that the eugenic problem is examined with the greatest care and that the public mind is informed of the issues at stake so that much that now is unthinkable may at least become thinkable.” Hux-

2. Margaret Mead, “World Population: World Responsibility,” *Science*, Sept. 27, 1974 (editorial), Vol. 185, No. 4157. The only opposition to the Rockefeller/Club of Rome policy presented at the Bucharest conference came from Helga Zepp-LaRouche.



Jack Manning/NYTimes Pictures

Anthropologist Margaret Mead gave global warming its start, as part of a movement to curb population growth. Here she poses at the Museum of Natural History in front of an Easter Island stone figure. Mead is famous for saying, "Instead of needing lots of children, we need high-quality children."

ley was then director-general of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

By the 1970s, the paradigm shift that obliterated the optimistic development policies of Franklin Roosevelt and of Dwight Eisenhower's "Atoms for Peace" program, was in full swing. The Club of Rome's *Limits to Growth*, which removed the role of scientific advances, was drummed into the public consciousness. Nuclear energy, in particular, was under attack, because of its promise of virtually unlimited cheap energy to support a growing population. In the guise of protecting the world from potential terrorism, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty prohibited developing countries from acquiring civilian nuclear technologies.

In the United States, where nuclear plant construction was poised for takeoff, the dream of a nuclear-powered economy was under ferocious attack from the top down. The real "Dr. Strangelove," RAND nuclear strategist Albert Wohlstetter,

counseled U.S. Presidents on his strategy for winning a nuclear war, at the same time that he advocated an end to civilian nuclear energy. In one report after another, "experts" paid by the Ford Foundation, among others, argued that nuclear power was not economical, not safe, and just plain no good. Thus was scientific optimism ushered out.

The rock-sex-drugs counterculture of the '68ers lapped it up. Man was seen as just another animal, but an exceedingly greedy one, using up Mother Nature's resources and making a mess in the process. The unique cognitive ability of the human being, with its power to create new resources, to develop more advanced science and technology, and thus to provide better living standards was trashed.³ Scientific pessimism invaded the scientific organizations.

Mead played a central role in this degeneration, from her obsession with spreading the "free love" message, to her participation in mind-control projects (the Cybernetics group at MIT) with her third husband, Gregory Bateson, intellectual author of the infamous MK-Ultra drug-brainwashing program.

The Endangered Atmosphere?

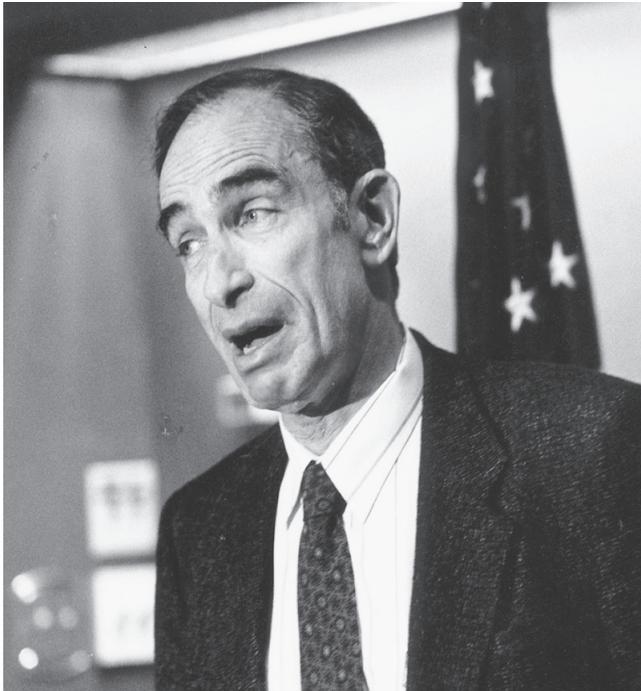
Mead's keynote to the 1975 climate conference set the agenda: Mankind had advanced over the years to have international laws governing the sea and the land; now was the time for a "Law of the Atmosphere." It was a naked solicitation of lying formulations to justify an end to human scientific and industrial progress.

Mead stated:

Unless the peoples of the world can begin to understand the immense and long-term consequences of what appear to be small immediate choices—to drill a well, open a road, build a large airplane, make a nuclear test, install a liquid fast breeder reactor, release chemicals which diffuse throughout the atmosphere, or discharge waste in concentrated amounts into the sea—the whole planet may become endangered. . . .

At this conference we are proposing that, before there is a corresponding attempt to develop a "law of the air," the scientific community advise the United Nations (and individual, powerful nation states or aggregations of weaker states) and attempt to arrive at some overview of what is presently known about hazards to the atmosphere from manmade interventions, and how scientific knowledge coupled with intelligent social action can protect the peoples of the world from dangerous and preventable interference with the atmosphere upon which all life depends. . . .

3. See, for example, "The New Environmentalist Eugenics," by Rob Ainsworth, *EIR*, March 30, 2007, www.larouchepub.com/eiw/public/2007/2007_10-19/2007-13/pdf/36-46_713_ainsworth.pdf



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

Paul Ehrlich, a 20th Century Malthus, author of the prophetically wrong book, The Population Bomb. Ehrlich's ideology is shared by the leading global warming scientists who attended Mead's 1975 conference.

What we need from scientists are estimates, presented with sufficient conservatism and plausibility but at the same time as free as possible from internal disagreements that can be exploited by political interests, that will allow us to start building a system of artificial but effective warnings, warnings which will parallel the instincts of animals who flee before the hurricane, pile up a larger store of nuts before a severe winter, or of caterpillars who respond to impending climatic changes by growing thicker coats [sic].

Mead deplored the fact that some scientists might be so cautious to “protect their reputations” that they would not act. She described this as the “modern equivalent of fiddling while Rome burns.” As for the thinking population, she deplored “those who react against prophets of doom, believing that there is not adequate scientific basis for their melancholy prophecies, [for they] tend to become in turn prophets of paradisiacal impossibilities, guaranteed utopias of technological bliss, or benign interventions on behalf of mankind that are none the less irrational just because they are couched as ‘rational.’ They express a kind of faith in the built-in human instinct for survival, or a faith in some magical technological panacea.”

What Scientists Need To ‘Invent’

Here’s what Mead wanted the atmospheric scientists to do:

What we need to invent—as responsible scientists—are ways in which farsightedness can become a habit of the citizenry of the diverse peoples of this planet. This, of course, poses a set of technical problems for social scientists, but they are helpless without a highly articulate and responsible expression of position on the part of natural scientists. Only if natural scientists can develop ways of making their statements on the present state of danger credible to each other can we hope to make them credible (and understandable) to social scientists, politicians, and the citizenry.

...I have asked a group of atmospheric specialists to meet here to consider how the very real threats to humankind and life on this planet can be stated with credibility and persuasiveness before the present society of nations begins to enact laws of the air, or plan for “international environmental impact statements.”

Throughout her presentation, Mead stressed the need for consensus, an end-product free from any troubling “internal scientific controversies” that might “blur the need for action.”

Mead and her co-organizer William W. Kellogg (a climate scientist from RAND and later NCAR, the National Center for Atmospheric Research), edited a report on the proceedings of the conference into a little book published a year later.⁴ (The Mead-Kellogg team also came up, in 1976, with the idea that carbon dioxide emissions should be controlled “by assigning polluting rights to each nation”⁵—an early version of the cap-and-trade program of Al Gore.)

The conference proceedings identify the presenters and the rapporteurs for the sessions, but there is no list of all the participants. Some discord is reported in the audience (more than is “allowed” today in climate change circles!), and Margaret Mead steps in to push for “consensus.” The editors note in their initial comment on the proceedings, “... we believe that we have captured something very close to consensus.”

Mead’s Propagandist Scientists

A few of the 1975 conference presenters stand out today as leading spokesmen for global warming:

- Climate scientist **Stephen Schneider**, who was promoting the global cooling scare scenario in the 1970s, made himself notorious by telling *Discover* magazine in 1989: “To capture the public imagination, we have to offer up some scary scenarios, make simplified dramatic statements and little mention of any doubts one might have. Each of us has to

4. *The Atmosphere: Endangered and Endangering*, Margaret Mead, Ph.D. and William W. Kellogg, Ph.D., eds. Fogarty International Center Proceedings No. 39, 1976 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, DHEW Publication No. [NIH] 77-1065).

5. Cited in P.C. Sinha, *Atmospheric Pollution and Climate Change* (Annol Publications PVT, 1998).

decide the right balance between being effective, and being honest.”⁶

Schneider has been one of the most visible and voluble scientist-lobbyists for global warming, testifying to Congress, playing a prominent role in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), and setting the standards by which it presents its opinions to the public without any hint of uncertainty. At Stanford University he has trained new generations of climate scare clones. He is also a close friend of *The Population Bomb*'s Paul Ehrlich and wife, Anne Ehrlich, both at Stanford, whose anti-population philosophy he fully shares. He and Paul Ehrlich co-authored articles on the “limited carrying capacity” of the Earth, and challenged population advocate Julian Simon with a bet on how fast man would exhaust certain resources.

• **John Holdren**, another Ehrlich collaborator at Stanford, is now a Harvard-based energy specialist, and the president of the AAAS. Holdren has co-authored several articles and books with Paul Ehrlich, elaborating on their formula ($I = PAT$) that the impact of an increase in population and consumption (affluence), although modified by technology, is degrading the environment. Therefore, population growth should stop. Their underlying assumption, like Mead's, was that technology cannot solve the problems created by “limitless” population growth. (Ehrlich's view, in fact, is that the United States can sustain only 150 million people; there are now 302 million of us.)

In December 2006, Holdren shepherded a radical global warming resolution through the AAAS board of directors, which was announced at the organization's annual meeting in February 2007, the first ever of such resolutions.⁷ Its conclu-

Three of Mead's scientists who have preached global warming—and population control—since the 1975 conference. All have worked closely with Paul Ehrlich, who thinks the the U.S. population should be cut in half (not starting with his family and friends, of course).



Stephen H. Schneider

IIISD



George Woodwell



William Holdren

sions, the AAAS stated, “reflect the scientific consensus represented by, for example, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change....”

Holdren is one of a small group of anti-nuclear “nuclear experts” who push technological apartheid—the doctrine that poorer nations cannot be allowed to gain knowledge of nuclear science.

• **Dr. George Woodwell**, a member of the National Academy of Sciences and a Fellow of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, is a global warming fanatic whose stated beliefs indicate that he abhors human beings in general, and whose zealotry in this cause leads him to bend the truth. Woodwell works closely with John Holdren at the Woods Hole Research Center, which Woodwell founded and of which Holdren is a director.

To get the flavor of Woodwell's views: In a 1996 interview, he proclaimed: “We had an empty world that substantially ran itself as a biophysical system, and now that we have filled it up with people, and the sum of human endeavors which is large

6. Schneider made this statement in an interview with *Discover* magazine, October 1989.

7. The text of the shamefully unscientific AAAS resolution, which closely follows Mead's 1975 prescription, reads in part: “The scientific evidence is clear: global climate change caused by human activities is occurring now, and it is a growing threat to society. Accumulating data from across the globe reveal a wide array of effects: rapidly melting glaciers, destabilization of major ice sheets, increases in extreme weather, rising sea level, shifts in species ranges, and more. The pace of change and the evidence of harm have increased markedly over the last five years. The time to control greenhouse gas emissions is now.

“The atmospheric concentration of carbon dioxide, a critical greenhouse gas, is higher than it has been for at least 650,000 years. The average temperature of the Earth is heading for levels not experienced for millions of years.... As expected, intensification of droughts, heat waves, floods, wildfires, and severe storms is occurring, with a mounting toll on vulnerable ecosystems and societies. These events are early warning signs of even more devastating damage to come, some of which will be irreversible.

“Delaying action to address climate change will increase the environmen-

tal and societal consequences as well as the costs.... Developing clean energy technologies will provide economic opportunities and ensure future energy supplies.

“The growing torrent of information presents a clear message: we are already experiencing global climate change. It is time to muster the political will for concerted action. Stronger leadership at all levels is needed. The time is now. We must rise to the challenge. We owe this to future generations.”

enough to affect global systems, it no longer works properly.”⁸ He attributes climatic changes and warming to “the crowding of people into virtually every corner of the Earth.” “How will his plan for a 50 percent cut in [carbon dioxide] emissions happen?” the interviewer asks. Woodwell says it will require “a concerted effort on the part of the scientific and scholarly community; the public will have to be sufficiently enraged. . . .” He stresses that the scientific community is going to have to exert pressure on the government to act.

Woodwell’s 1989 article on global warming in *Scientific American* was illustrated with a drawing that showed seawater lapping at the steps of the White House.

Another example of his “bending” the truth: During the environmentalist campaign against DDT, Woodwell wrote a technical article for *Science* magazine in 1967 purporting to show that there were 13 pounds of DDT per acre of soil. He neglected to mention, however, that he measured the soil at the spot where the DDT spray trucks washed down! This detail came out in the official EPA hearings on DDT in 1972, but neither Woodwell nor *Science* magazine issued a retraction.⁹

• **Dr. James Lovelock** is best known as the inventor (in the 1970s) of the Gaia thesis, which views the Earth as a whole as a living biological being. Lovelock’s worry about global warming has led him to make dire predictions about what will happen: “Before this century is over, billions of us will die, and the few breeding pairs of people that survive will be in the Arctic where the climate remains tolerable,” according to one of his scenarios.¹⁰

But unlike the three other scientists above, who attended the 1975 Mead conference, Lovelock has called for nuclear power to slow the disaster that he warns is coming. Again, unlike the three others, Lovelock sees mankind as a “resource” for the planet, its “heart and mind.”

During the 1975 Mead conference, Lovelock occasionally pooh-poohed some of the more hysterical suggested disasters of man-made warming. In a discussion on ozone depletion, for example, Lovelock strongly criticized the National Academy of Sciences report of the coming danger of skin cancers from increased ultraviolet radiation. “To speak of ultraviolet radiation as analogous to nuclear radiation is most misleading,” he said.

(During this discussion, the report of the proceedings



James Lovelock, a global warmer alarmist, has advocated nuclear energy as a preventative measure, which has grieved his fellow greens. Behind him is a statue of Gaia, the Earth goddess for whom he named his theory of the Earth as a biological being.

says, Mead called for a “‘ceasefire’ in an attempt to avoid a premature polarization of the participants.” Referring to the uncertainty of potential effects, she stated, “The time interval required before we begin to see clear evidence of a particular manmade effect on the environment may be long compared to the time in which society has to act. . . . A decision by policymakers *not* to act in the absence of scientific information or expertise is itself a policy decision, and for scientists there is no possibility for inaction, except to stop being scientists.”)

‘Anticipating’ Global Warming

Mead’s co-editor of the proceedings, climatologist William Kellogg, notes that “the main purpose of this conference is to anticipate the call that will be made on scientists and leaders of government regarding the need to protect the atmospheric environment *before* these calls are made.”

Kellogg outlines the difficulties of computer modelling of climate change and man’s role because of the nonlinearities involved in climate, but he concludes that climate models “are really the only tools we have to determine such things.” He then states, “The important point to bear in mind is that *man-kind surely has already affected the climate of vast regions, and quite possibly of the entire earth*, and that its ever escalating population and demand for energy and food will produce larger changes in the years ahead.”

Kellogg reviews the potential global warming disaster scenarios, which are actually what then became the scientific research agenda for the next 30 years. He himself had put forward arguments that the release of the energy necessary to support a “large, affluent world population could possibly warm up the earth excessively.”

The issues Kellogg laid out are all too familiar today: warming that will melt “the Arctic Ocean ice pack and the ice sheets of Greenland and the Antarctic.” “What will happen to

8. www.annonline.com/interviews/961217/

9. Woodwell’s original article is “DDT Residues in an East Coast Estuary: A Case of Biological Concentration of a Persistent Insecticide,” *Science*, May 12, 1967, pp. 821-824. His admission that there was only 1 pound of DDT found per acre appears in the transcript of the EPA’s 1972 hearings on DDT, p. 7.232. He also managed to measure DDT in the forests at a site near an airstrip where crop-dusting airplanes tested and calibrated their DDT spraying equipment.

10. Lovelock’s commentary in the *Independent*, Jan. 16, 2006, summarizes his views. <http://comment.independent.co.uk/commentators/article338830.eec>

the mean sea level and the coastal cities around the world?” Kellogg asks.

Increased carbon dioxide was high on the list of man-related climate change disasters. It was admitted that there might be other factors involved, but, “It is concluded that, in cases where the societal risk is great, one should therefore act as if the unaccounted-for effects had been included, since we have no way of dismissing the very possibility that the calculated effect will prevail.”

In the Conference summary of recommendations, Kellogg’s thrust is repeated: Scientists and policy-makers must act now on man-caused climate change. “To ignore the possibility of such changes is, in effect, a *decision not to act*.”

John Holdren repeated this idea: “How close are we to the danger point?” of ecological collapse, he asked. But then he went on to say that it doesn’t matter, because we need to act now. He stated:

We already have reached the scale of human intervention that rivals the scale of natural processes. . . . Furthermore, many of these forms of intervention will lead to observable adverse effects only after time lags, measured in years, decades, or even centuries. By the time the character of the damage is obvious, remedial action will be difficult or impossible. Some kinds of adverse effects may be practically irreversible. . . .

Should We Feed People?

One of the most telling discussions concerned the view of man as just another species competing for resources. The report of the summary session of the first day of the conference stated “that we as a species are trying to maintain ourselves at the expense of other species; there seems to be a conflict between preserving nature and feeding the rapidly increasing population. Is our major objective really to feed the population, or do we realize we cannot continue to feed the world *at any price*? Where do we strike a balance between preserving nature and feeding the world?”

Stephen Schneider’s presentation, “Climatic Variability and Its Impact on Food Production,” sounds the alarm:

There is a further fear that mankind’s industrial and energy production activities may affect the climate and lead to enhanced probabilities of extreme variability. Thus the food-climate crisis could be very near-term and of major significance. . . . The smallest impact, and one we have already seen, is the triggering of higher prices for food by crop failures in one nation, such as the USSR in 1972, which had to be made up by North America. . . . Simultaneous crop failures in North America and the USSR could lead to even higher prices and widespread starvation throughout the world. Some estimates predict that upwards of 100 million people in developing countries could starve, while the

more affluent countries would be just inconvenienced by a significant crop failure in North America.

As a gauge of the immorality of the conference participants, Schneider felt compelled to assert that “national energy and food policies must start with the assumption that population control by mass starvation or nuclear war is untenable”!

Like the other presenters at the conference, and the global warming faction today, Schneider fails to see how curbs on science and industry will kill people by preventing the economic development that permits a higher relative potential population density. Advances in science and technology are mentioned, but usually in the context of better energy savers and conservation, not in allowing more people to be supported at a better standard of living on a given amount of land.

Woodwell’s presentation, “The Impact of Environmental Change on Human Ecology,” is even more alarmist. He writes:

A careful analysis of the extent to which the earth’s net primary production is being used directly in support of man leads to the conclusion that, at present, as much as 50 percent of the net production is being used in support of human food supplies. . . . The fact that the toxic effects of human activities are spreading worldwide and reducing the structure of the biota is an indication that human activities at present exceed the capacity of the biosphere for repairing itself.

The Noösphere to the Rescue

Thirty-two years after this 1975 conference, the world’s population, its science and technology, and its industry are dangerously in the grasp of Margaret Mead’s minions, including those on the IPCC. A good part of the population is scared, as planned, by the potential effects of human-caused global warming. They are ready to react, as Mead demanded, to “warnings which will parallel the instincts of animals who flee before the hurricane,” and in the process tear down the very institutions and technologies that can obviate the perceived “limits to growth.”

In the intervening 32 years, most of our scientific institutions have been taken over by an anti-science ideology, typified by the views of a Stephen Schneider or a John Holdren. How can there be a science when the mind and its capacity for creativity is denied, when man is put equal to beast, and when man’s advancements are perceived as ruining the pristine confines of a limited world? Such pessimism is a formula for a “no future” world.

The question remains, will the reservoir of sanity, in particular in today’s youth, who did not live through the greenwashing of the 1970s and 1980s, be able to force reality—climate reality and financial reality—on the rest of the population? Will the Noösphere, man’s creative ability to change the Biosphere, prevail?

Editorial

Defend Westphalia

The following statement was issued on June 2, 2007. Mr. LaRouche will be elaborating on these and other issues of statecraft during an international webcast from Washington, D.C. on June 21 at 1:00 EDT. It can be viewed at www.larouchepac.com.

In the closing section of the final chapter of “The Rules for Survival” [which will be published in next week’s *EIR*—ed.], I focussed attention on the crucial fact underlying the existential crisis of the United States and Europe today, the fact that the Baby-Boomer culture which has dominated the reshaping of U.S. political life increasingly, and ever more brazenly, since early 1968, is essentially an echo of the same Sophistry which steered Athens into those war-crimes which led to the virtual self-destruction of Classical Greece in the Peloponnesian War. I emphasized that the essence of Baby-Boomer politics is the same leading role of the notion of the triumph of the will of “our current consensus” as the form of brutish tyranny in the celebrated story, *The Lord of the Flies*.

The current implications of that horde-like consensus of moral degeneracy, which currently dominates trans-Atlantic political life, is the stubborn, lemming-like march to Hell called “globalization.” The most notable feature of this recent and continuing exhibition of homicidal lunacy, has been the repeated use of lies by governments, lies told by governments in service of the intent to plunge civilization into long wars of the kind which have plunged the U.S.A. itself into the follies of war in Indo-China, and, similarly, the careening to self-destruction in Southwest Asia wars by the virtual acting U.S. President, Dick Cheney.

In this connection, the fact is not hidden, that the intention of the maniacs promoting such warfare is to repeal the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia, to plunge the world back into a condition like that

which bloodied the fields of Europe from Spain’s brutish expulsion of the Jews in 1492, until Cardinal Mazarin’s intervention brought an end to such warfare. In short, Globalization is bestialization of mankind, and the Baby-Boomer generation of North America and western and central Europe has been in love with this kind of virtual mass suicide of their nations since Britain’s Margaret Thatcher and France’s François Mitterrand used the occasion of the collapse of Soviet Power to unleash a process of virtual mass-suicide of the nations of western and central Europe, a process of intended world empire under the brazen, rapacious predators called the “hedge funds.”

The change from the Treaty of Westphalia, is no mere change in a diplomatic scheme. The intention of today’s political Lords of the Flies, in the U.S.A. and in western and central Europe, is the apparently uncontrollable impulse to plunge from the semblances of civilized life made possible by Westphalia, into Samuel P. Huntington’s proposed use of religious warfare, once again, as a means of destruction of any civilized order which might resist the predatory tyranny, this time, of the kind of bandit-emperors typified by those predators known as hedge funds.

An ancient Athens which was polluted by Sophistry, like the consensus-dictatorship formed among the ranks of our leading Baby Boomers today, lacked the morality needed to prevent its own destruction, by its own hands, in a lunatic long war. So, now, the typical Baby-Boomer type presently engaged in defending Vice-President Dick Cheney from impeachment, is sending our United States itself toward Hell, a worse Hell, attained by a more morally corrupt impetus than brought about ruin in ancient Athens.

—Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.
Founder and Contributing Editor