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The British Empire Is Up To Its Old Evil Tricks
Who's Controlling Congress? Oust the Traitors!
What the British Fear: A Scientific Renaissance

Lessons for Denver: FDR's 1932 Victory Over London Fascism



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From the Managing Editor

Our cover shows a victorious Franklin D. Roosevelt, accepting the 1932 Democratic Party Presidential nomination. What most people don't know—and this is a lesson vital for today—is that a British-backed insurgency nearly blocked his nomination, and then, both before and soon after his inauguration, attempted to assassinate him or oust him in a coup d'état.

When Roosevelt was nominated, incumbent President Herbert Hoover had proven himself utterly incapable of dealing with massive unemployment and the shutdown of industry. Why? Because he was unwilling to break with Wall Street—those whom FDR would later call the “economic royalists.” Roosevelt had already, as New York governor and then as a Presidential candidate, made clear that he had a new vision, and a new determination to break the back of the financial system that had brought the country to ruin. The British realized this, as Jeffrey Steinberg recounts in our *Election 2008* report; their agents in the House of Morgan moved in to remove FDR from power, one way or another.

Today, we are in a time of financial-economic breakdown that will soon be *much worse* than 1932, unless fundamental policy changes are made. And once again, the British financier oligarchy and its stateside agents are running a wrecking operation against the Democratic Party, with the goal of installing a fascist gang in the White House.

In *International*, Helga Zepp-LaRouche spells out the ramifications of the British drive to forge an Atlantic Empire, sowing chaos and destabilization worldwide, in hopes of maintaining their imperial power. This theme is elaborated in articles and interviews on the EU's Lisbon Treaty, NATO deployments in Afghanistan, and British targeting of Malaysia and Africa. We also highlight resistance to the British imperial plans, notably from Italy, where leading figures have incurred London's wrath by continuing their fight for a New Bretton Woods system.

Behind all the maneuvering and geopolitics, as Lyndon LaRouche has long maintained, the fundamental issues are epistemological. Our *Feature* delineates the divide between American System economics and British free trade, using the case of the Congressional Research Service's lying attempt to discredit LaRouche's Homeowners and Bank Protection Act. And in the *LaRouche Youth Movement* section, three members of the LYM's “Basement Team” discuss their breakthrough scientific investigations, which are making Isaac Newton and Bertrand Russell roll over in their graves.



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Franklin D. Roosevelt accepting the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1932.



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Franklin Roosevelt's Wall Street and City of London enemies came close to depriving him of the Presidential nomination in 1932, and then sought to overcome the results of the general election, through assassination and coup d'état. This little-known story offers a vital lesson to the Democratic Party and the American people today, on the verge of another monumental Presidential election. Jeffrey Steinberg reports.

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LESSONS FOR DENVER

FDR's 1932 Victory Over London's Wall Street Fascists

by Jeffrey Steinberg

On July 1, 1932, New York Gov. Franklin Delano Roosevelt won the Democratic Party Presidential nomination by a landslide vote of 945-190, over his nearest rival and avowed political enemy, the former New York governor and J.P. Morgan tool, Alfred E. Smith. On Nov. 8, 1932, Roosevelt won a second landslide victory, this time over incumbent Republican President Herbert Hoover. Roosevelt won 57% of the popular vote, and swept the Electoral College by 472-59. It was the greatest mandate for change in memory, and FDR immediately set out to return the U.S.A. to the tradition of the American System of political-economy, and, in so doing, brought the country out of the depths of the Great Depression, and prepared the nation for the great battles to come, against Nazism and Fascism—and an expected post-war battle to end the scourge of Anglo-Dutch colonialism.

Most Americans, with even a slight degree of historical literacy, know these basic facts about the election of 1932. Few, however, know how close the nation came to a disaster at the Democratic nominating convention in Chicago; how close FDR came to being deprived of the Presidential nomination, despite a groundswell of popular support; and how ruthlessly his Wall Street and City of London enemies sought to overturn the outcome of the 1932 election, through attempted assassination and coup d'état.

It is that story, rarely told, that offers a vital lesson today to the Democratic Party, and to the American people, as the nation faces another monumental Presidential election—an election, like 1932, that once again may determine whether the United States survives for another generation, as the sovereign republic established by the Founding Fathers.

A Challenge to Wall Street

From the time that Franklin Roosevelt was reelected governor of New York in November 1930, by a sweeping major-

ity, he emerged as the clear frontrunner for the Democratic Party Presidential nomination in 1932. He had already staked out a new direction for the nation, through his published writings and speeches, and some of the emergency measures he had taken as governor, to deal with the crushing impact of the 1929 Wall Street stock market crash, and the ensuing collapse of the U.S. economy.

In 1931, he pushed legislation through the Republican-majority New York State Legislature, which created the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration (TERA), with Harry Hopkins as the executive director. The \$20 million program created jobs for the construction of hospitals, schools, and other vital infrastructure in the state, and provided other relief for the growing legions of unemployed. But Roosevelt made it clear that his efforts in New York were being countered, at every turn, by the Hoover Administration in Washington, that was more committed to bailing out the bankrupt financial institutions, than it was to providing for the welfare of an increasingly desperate American people.

In July 1928, FDR had penned an article for *Foreign Affairs*, the journal of the Council on Foreign Relations, which presented a “Democratic View” of “Our Foreign Policy,” in which he boldly spelled out a radical overhaul of American foreign policy, in the tradition of John Quincy Adams and the Treaty of Westphalia. Before being stricken with polio in 1921, FDR had been Assistant Secretary of the Navy under President Woodrow Wilson, and had been the unsuccessful Democratic Party Vice Presidential candidate in 1920.

FDR wrote in *Foreign Affairs*, “The time has come when we must accept not only certain facts but many new principles of a higher law, a newer and better standard in international relations. We are exceedingly jealous of our own sovereignty, and it is only right that we should respect a similar feeling among other nations. The peoples of the other Republics of



Franklin D. Roosevelt's nomination as the Democratic candidate for President was far from assured when the 1932 convention met in Chicago; it took four ballots, and a knock-down drag-out political fight against the London-Wall Street interests who backed FDR's opponents. He is shown here campaigning in Kansas in 1932.

this Western world are just as patriotic, just as proud of their sovereignty. Many of these nations are large, wealthy and highly civilized. The peace, the security, the integrity, the independence of every one of the American Republics is of interest to all the others, not to the United States alone.... Single-handed intervention by us in the internal affairs of other nations must end; with the cooperation of others we shall have more order in this hemisphere and less dislike.... The time is ripe to start another chapter. On that new page there is much that should be written in the spirit of our forebears. If the leadership is right—or, more truly, if the spirit behind it is great—the United States can regain the world's trust and friendship and become again of service. We can point the way once more to the reducing of armaments; we can cooperate officially and whole-heartedly with every agency that studies and works to relieve the common ills of mankind; and we can for all time renounce the practice of arbitrary intervention in the home affairs of our neighbors.”

The policies and ideas presented by FDR were not only anathema to his Republican rivals. They were at fundamental odds with the London-allied Wall Street interests that held a vise-grip control over the Democratic Party, from the top down.

Following his 1928 defeat by Hoover, the Democratic Party Presidential candidate, Alfred Smith, FDR's earlier sponsor, turned bitterly against Roosevelt. Smith was furious that FDR had won the 1928 New York gubernatorial election, while he had been overwhelmingly defeated in New York

State by Hoover. FDR had also refused to give Smith hands-on control over his top Albany appointments.

Even more to the point, Smith had already been coopted by the powerful J.P. Morgan banking interests, which were among the City of London's flagship assets inside Wall Street. Smith was installed as a top executive of the Morgan-financed Empire State Corp., which built the Empire State Building, and became a witting tool of the Morgan interests, who had other, equally powerful hooks into the Democratic Party.

Following the disastrous 1928 Hoover victory over Smith, the Democratic Party had fallen deep into debt. The party owed an estimated \$1,600,000—a considerable sum of money in those days. To bail out the party, Morgan asset John Jakob Raskob stepped in to loan the party over \$370,000. In return, Raskob, who had managed Smith's failed Presidential campaign, was named chairman of the Democratic Party. He, in turn, appointed another Morgan man, former Democratic

Congressman Jouett Shouse, as the party's executive director. Just months before taking over the party, Raskob had lamented that he was not able to vote for his favorite politician, Calvin Coolidge, for President in 1928. Raskob had been a life-long Republican up until that point.

Born in 1879, Raskob went to work for Pierre du Pont in 1900, and rose rapidly through the ranks of the Morgan-financed chemical and arms combine. By 1914, Raskob was treasurer of the DuPont Corporation. Four years later, after DuPont took control of 43% of the stock in General Motors, Raskob was named vice president for finance of both GM and DuPont. By the early 1920s, Morgan had bought a \$35 million stake in GM, making it a joint DuPont-Morgan venture. Raskob remained vice president of GM until 1928, when he took over Al Smith's Presidential campaign, steering the New York Governor hard-right, into the Morgan camp. Raskob remained at DuPont for another decade, amassing a very large personal fortune. Throughout the 1920s, Raskob was on Morgan's list of “preferred customers,” who were beneficiaries of insider trading, and privileged stock purchases.

Fascism for All

During the 1920s, Morgan and allied London and Wall Street banks had financed Italy's Fascist leader Benito Mussolini. In 1925, for example, Morgan partner Thomas Lamont arranged a \$100 million loan to the Mussolini regime, at a point that the regime was in deep political trouble.

At the same time that Morgan was bailing out Mussolini,

the DuPont and Morgan interests were launching a proto-fascist movement in the United States—ostensibly in opposition to Prohibition, which had been enacted with the 18th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, ratified in January 1919. The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment (AAPA) was headed by Capt. William H. Stayton, but was run by a tightly knit group of Wall Streeters, including Pierre du Pont, Irénée du Pont, Lamont du Pont, John Raskob, and Charles Sabin. Sabin was the chairman of the Morgan-owned New York Guaranty Company. According to a Senate investigation into the AAPA, by 1928, of the 28 directors of GM, 15 were listed as members of the group, which promoted the repeal of Prohibition, and the replacement of corporate taxes with a tax on beer and liquor, based on the British model.

The 1932 Democratic Convention

On Jan. 22, 1932, Roosevelt announced his candidacy for the Democratic Party Presidential nomination. The convention was scheduled for late June in Chicago. From the very outset, FDR was by far the favorite to win the nomination and the Presidency. However, the top-down Morgan interests that literally owned the Democratic Party, through Raskob and Shouse, had other plans. They launched a “Stop Roosevelt” operation, employing a number of Morgan assets, and drawing upon party factions, which had their own differences with FDR.

Morgan man Al Smith announced his candidacy on Feb. 6, immediately creating a serious split in the New York Democratic Party. A number of “favorite son” candidates also entered the race, most with the understanding that they would ultimately throw their support—at a price—behind either FDR or some rival, in the event that the convention was deadlocked. The Raskob-Shouse-Morgan strategy was to deny Roosevelt the nomination on the first series of ballots, and then draw support away from the New York governor, and behind their chosen “compromise” candidate, Newton D. Baker, Woodrow Wilson’s Secretary of War (1916–1921), and later a lawyer for the Morgan interests in Cleveland, Ohio.

Although FDR competed in the Democratic primary elections, winning over half the delegates, he suffered several setbacks, orchestrated by the Morgan crowd and others. The biggest upset came in California, where Texan John Nance Garner, the Speaker of the House, won 41% of the vote, to Roosevelt’s 32% and Al Smith’s 26%. Garner had campaigned against Roosevelt and Smith as “Tammany Hall” politicians, and had the backing of William Gibbs McAdoo, the California lawyer, who had been Wilson’s Secretary of the Treasury (1913–1918), and a two-time contender for the Democratic Presidential nomination, in 1920 and 1924. McAdoo was the son-in-law of President Wilson, and, appropriately, had the strong backing of the Ku Klux Klan in his 1924 bid for the nomination (Wilson had shamelessly boosted the revival of the KKK from the White House, through his promotion of the Hollywood film, *Birth of a Nation*, which lionized the racist

organization). In 1924, McAdoo had gotten into a pitched battle with Smith over the nomination, deadlocking the convention for days, and leading, ultimately, to the selection of a “compromise” candidate, John W. Davis—yet, another lawyer for the Morgan interests.

McAdoo also had a very close relationship with the country’s leading publisher, William Randolph Hearst, who, at one time, had also sought the Democratic Presidential nomination.

Going into the Chicago convention, Roosevelt had well over half of the 1,154 delegate votes needed to clinch the nomination. However, the rules of the party required a two-thirds majority, which meant that 770 votes were needed to win. As long as the Morgan forces could block any large crossovers, FDR could be defeated, despite the fact that he had won 11 of the 13 primaries in which he competed, and had won 44.5% of the total votes cast. Memories of the disastrous 1924 nominating convention, which took 103 ballots to break the deadlock between Smith and McAdoo, added to the political climate, favoring a Morgan-led anti-FDR “compromise” nominee.

Adding to the political minefield facing FDR, was the fact that Chicago’s Democratic mayor, Anton Cermak, was allied with the “Stop Roosevelt” forces, and was a leading proponent of the repeal of the 18th Amendment (he coveted control over liquor licensing and taxation, which would greatly enhance his financial and political power), and he would control who would be allowed into the galleries at the convention center, an important psychological intimidation factor. Cermak had gone East on the eve of the convention, to meet with Raskob and Shouse, ostensibly to push an anti-Prohibition plank for the party platform.

The Backdrop to the Convention

Cermak also hoped that the revenues generated by hosting both the Democratic and Republican nominating conventions would bail Chicago out of a desperate financial crisis. 750,000 Chicagoans had lost their jobs since the 1929 Crash; over 100,000 families were on some kind of public welfare; half of the banks in Chicago had gone under; city workers, including police and teachers, were being paid in IOUs; and almost every luxury hotel in the city’s famous downtown Loop was in bankruptcy receivership. On the eve of the convention, 759 teachers had lost their homes, because they had not been paid in five months, according to the authoritative account of the 1932 convention, *Happy Days Are Here Again*, by Steve Neal (HarperCollins, New York, 2004). And garbage collectors had also gone on strike, after missing months of pay, resulting in a pile-up of garbage everywhere.

Arriving delegates were greeted by “Hoovervilles” all over the city. Writing for *The New Republic*, John Dos Passos described the scene on Michigan Avenue: “Down here the air, drenched with the exhaust from the grinding motors of trucks, is full of dust and the roar of the heavy traffic that hauls the

city's freight. They lie in rows along the edges above the roadway, huddled in grimed newspapers, men who have nothing left but their stiff, hungry, grimy bodies, men who have lost the power to want."

Weeks before the convention opened, Samuel Insull, the leading industrialist in Chicago, had lost his entire \$170 million personal fortune, when debts were called in on his utility companies, which suffered huge losses through the collapse of industry and the fall-off in electricity consumption. The Morgan interests were widely accused of being behind the pulling of the plug on Insull. In June 1932, thirty-nine small and medium-size Chicago banks all went bankrupt, as part of the Insull collapse.

Days before the convention opened, the major Chicago banks, including First National Bank of Chicago and First Union Trust, were hit with a run on deposits, estimated at over \$50 million. Next, Charles G. Dawes, former head of Hoover's Reconstruction Finance Corporation, announced he was about to shut down his Central Republic Bank and Trust Company, which had lost half of its \$240 million in assets. Had Dawes' bank shut down, the chain reaction would have wiped out all of the major Chicago banks. As the convention was opening, the RFC stepped in with a \$100 million emergency bailout loan, thus averting a full-blown financial meltdown.

Morgan Versus FDR

Even before the battle over the nomination commenced, a number of other issues had to be addressed, that would vitally effect the outcome of the convention. The first involved the seating of the Louisiana delegation. Three contending delegations all showed up in Chicago, reflecting the larger splits in the party between the pro- and anti-FDR factions. At the time of the convention, Sen. Huey P. Long was backing Roosevelt, and his delegation was being challenged by a former Louisiana governor, Jared Sanders. After a rousing debate between Long and Sanders, punctuated by loud anti-Long rants by Cermak's bleachers rabble, the Long delegation was seated, by a convention vote of 638-514.

Next, the crucial vote on who would be the convention chairman took place. Roosevelt had chosen Montana's Thomas J. Walsh, a 73-year-old, 20-year Senate veteran, as his candidate. Walsh had presided over the tumultuous 1924 convention, before Morgan man Davis had won the nomination, but was widely respected for the way he handled that chaotic affair. The candidate of party chairman Raskob was his fellow Morgan man, Shouse, the party's executive director.

By another close vote, 626-528, Walsh won the pivotal chairmanship. The two narrow victories for the FDR forces would prove decisive. FDR's pointman in Chicago (Roosevelt, in the tradition of nominating conventions, stayed back in Hyde Park, New York, but had a special speaker-phone hookup to his Chicago convention stadium headquarters), James Farley, would write in his diaries: "To me the most vital



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During the 1920s, J.P. Morgan (shown here), and allied London and Wall Street banking interests financed Italy's Fascist dictator Mussolini. They intended to establish Fascism in the United States—but they had to try to eliminate FDR in order to do it.

moment of the convention was the seating of Huey Long's delegation."

Efforts by the Roosevelt team to change the party rules, to end the two-thirds majority requirement, flopped miserably, and almost cost FDR the support of some of his Southern backers, who saw the rule as key to their party influence. The Morgan faction, allied with many of the urban political machines, from Cermak to Tammany Hall, tried to push through an anti-Prohibition resolution, with the aim of drawing Roosevelt into a divisive side issue, that could split off some of his Southern backers, who were among the leading proponents of the ban on alcohol. Ultimately, the convention voted 934-213 in favor of repeal of the 18th Amendment. Roosevelt had successfully stayed on the sidelines, averting the Morgan trap.

On June 30, Walsh convened the nominating session. By the time the nominating speeches and seconding speeches had

been completed, it was 4:28 AM, on the morning of July 1. All told, 11 names had been placed in nomination. Among the key candidates hoping to win the nomination in the wake of another disastrous 1924-type stalemate, in the event the Morgan “Stop Roosevelt” operation succeeded, were: Newton D. Baker, Speaker of the House John Nance Garner, Maryland Gov. Albert Ritchie, and Al Smith.

At the end of the first round of balloting, FDR had 666 votes, followed by Smith, with 201, Garner with 90, Ohio governor and favorite son George White, with 52; and a lineup of other favorite sons with a total of 143 votes among them. On the second ballot, Roosevelt gained 11 votes, but the failure of any major holdout delegations to break was a bad sign. Furthermore, Cermak was working non-stop to break away Roosevelt delegates, as part of the Morgan scheme to deadlock the convention for a half-dozen ballots, thus forcing Roosevelt to throw in the towel. While his efforts failed, the third ballot also was inconclusive. At 9:15 a.m., the convention adjourned, to resume again that evening.

From the opening gavel of the convention, FDR was targeted for massive dirty tricks, including a vicious rumor campaign that he was “too sick” to be President, another that he was in bed with the KKK. One of the leaders of the “Stop Roosevelt” operation was Walter Lippman, who was circulating a petition among the convention delegates to draft Newton Baker as the compromise candidate. Lippman lied, “All through these various delegations there is an astonishingly strong though quiet conviction that the party can unite on a man who is stronger than any of the leading contenders. That man is Newton Baker of Ohio. My impression is that he is the first real choice of more responsible Democrats than any other man, and that he is an acceptable second choice to almost every one.” Lippman’s petition was accompanied by a massive telegram campaign, touting Baker as the savior of the party, against FDR’s divisiveness.

FDR responded with his own telegram to all the delegates, in which he promised, “I am in this fight to stay. This is a battle for principle. A clear majority of the convention understands that it is being waged to keep our party as a whole from dictation by a small group representing the interests in the nation which have no place in our party.” FDR concluded, “My friends will not be misled by organized propaganda by telegrams now being sent to delegates. Stick to your guns. It is clear that the nation must not and shall not be overridden. Now is the time to make clear that we intend to stand fast and win.”

Roosevelt’s use of the term “the interests” was a direct shot at the Morgan Wall Street and London crowd that was behind the desperate drive to deny him the nomination.

There are varying accounts of what happened next. What is clear is that during the hours of July 1, between the adjourning of the convention, and its resumption in the evening, a deal was reached between the FDR forces and Garner. Clearly, McAdoo had a role in the effort, and Neal’s account identi-

fied Joseph Kennedy as a mediator with Hearst. What is clear is that, faced with a prospect of either Newton Baker or Al Smith winning the nomination, should FDR fail to win the showdown fourth balloting, the Texas and California delegations, both pledged to Garner, went over to FDR, with the understanding that Garner would be Roosevelt’s choice as Vice Presidential running-mate. But even in the Texas caucus, the vote to support FDR was by the narrowest 54-51 majority. And in the California caucus, McAdoo was so uncertain of the outcome, that he never took a vote, choosing instead to inform his delegation that Garner had released the votes, but taking the unilateral decision to pay back his rival Al Smith, by personally announcing both the California and Texas endorsements for FDR.

But there was more here than a backroom deal. Roosevelt had clearly touched a deep chord among progressive Democrats, who understood the implications of another Morgan hand-picked candidate leading the Democratic slate.

By the time the convention reconvened, on the evening of July 1, the Morgan-Raskob-Smith gang had been defeated, albeit by a near-miracle of political perseverance. Once Texas and California broke, Cermak delivered the Midwest states to FDR, and triggered a stampede of all the favorite son delegations.

Shouse, the Morgan man, bitterly wrote to Newton Baker after the vote: “If McAdoo had not broken the pledges he made, Roosevelt would not have been nominated. On the fourth ballot there would have been serious defections from his ranks with the result that some other nominee would have been certain. That nominee would have been either you or Ritchie.”

Understanding the divisive role of the Morgan gang and the urgent need to heal the wounds of the convention fight, FDR took the unprecedented step of flying out to Chicago, to directly address the convention. The whole country followed in rapt attention, as FDR flew, through inclement weather, from Albany to Chicago. He delivered a powerful speech, proclaiming his “New Deal” for America.

Assassination and Coup d’Etat

In the wake of FDR’s landslide victory over Herbert Hoover in the November 1932 general elections, the Morgan and City of London financier faction quickly regrouped. If they could not defeat FDR by the manipulation of the ballot, they would use other means.

On Feb. 15, 1933, less than a month before Roosevelt’s March 4 inauguration as President, a “lone assassin” attempted to kill him, during a rally at Bay Front Park in Miami, Florida. An Italian immigrant unemployed laborer, Giuseppe Zangara, fired at the podium, as Roosevelt, ironically, was shaking hands with Mayor Cermak. Cermak took the shot, and died several weeks later. While investigations into the shooting never developed evidence of a broader plot, interrogations of Zangara confirmed that he intended to kill the President-elect,



Library of Congress



John J. Raskob photograph collection

John J. Raskob (right) went to work for the Morgan-linked Pierre du Pont (left), where he amassed a fortune, as one of Morgan's "preferred customers," who benefitted insider trading and privileged stock purchases. Raskob was the pointman for the Morgan-led opposition to FDR within the Democratic Party.

thus dispelling later claims that he had been sent by Chicago mobster Frank Nitti, to kill Cermak, who had cracked down on his Capone mob rivals.

The Morgan hand was all over another plot to oust Roosevelt, in the early months of his Presidency. As reported to the McCormack-Dickstein Committee of the House of Representatives, by Maj. Gen. Smedley Darlington Butler (USMC-ret.), a group of leading Morgan and DuPont operatives, including the recently deposed Democratic Party chairman John J. Raskob, and his executive director, Jouett Shouse, conspired to organize a military coup d'état against FDR, claiming that Roosevelt was a "Jew Communist," who would destroy the United States through New Deal hyperinflation.

Members of the conspiracy first contacted Butler in July 1933, in an effort to recruit him to the plot; they asked him to recruit an army of 500,000 World War I veterans, to march on Washington and force Roosevelt's resignation, and the imposition of a regime, modeled on Mussolini and Hitler.

In September 1934, the plotters established the American Liberty League, with Al Smith, Raskob, the Morgan lawyer John W. Davis, joining the ranks of the Grayson Mallet-Prevost Murphy, Pew, Pitcairn, Rockefeller, and Lamont interests. To set the stage for the outright pro-Fascist bankers putsch, Henry Luce's *Fortune* magazine devoted its entire July 1934 issue to praise of Mussolini. Anglophile editor Laird Goldsborough penned a signed editorial, which proclaimed, "Fascism is achieving in a few years or decades such a conquest of the spirit of man as Christianity achieved only in ten centuries..."

The true nature of the plot was exposed by General Butler, who had been repeatedly approached by one of the Morgan operatives, Gerald MacGuire, who had spent seven months in Europe, at the start of 1934, making contacts with leading Synarchists in Italy, France, and Germany. Hesitant to signal Butler that the Morgan gang was plotting a Hitler-Mussolini-style takeover of America, MacGuire told Butler that the new movement, to save America from FDR, was modeled on the French secret military organization, Croix de Feu (Fiery Cross), which, he lied, was like America's Veterans of Foreign Wars or Aemrican Legion. In fact, the Croix de Feu was a hard-core pro-Fascist, pro-Nazi apparatus that had failed in coup plots in France, and ultimately became part of the collaborationist Vichy regime.

Butler smelled the rat and took his story to the news media and the Congress, resulting in a tremendous scandal—in part due to the fact that Congress was afraid to implicate the top Morgan bankers in such an obviously treasonous scheme. Working with *Philadelphia Record* journalist Paul Comley French, Butler substantiated every detail of the scheme. In one meeting with French, at the offices of Grayson M.P. Murphy and Company, MacGuire openly declared, "We need a fascist government to save the nation from the Communists." He explicitly endorsed Hitler's forced labor camps as the "solution" to unemployment in America.

When the American Liberty League formally announced their founding, the press was called in to the office of none other than Jouett Shouse, at the National Press Building in Washington. Shouse, who had headed Morgan's Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, had merely changed the

masthead on the old AAPA. At its heart, it was a London-allied bankers cabal, committed to imposing corporatist fascism—over the political corpse of FDR.

A closer approximation of what drove London bankers and their Wall Street cronies wild was revealed by FDR and Henry Morgenthau biographer John Morton Blum. According to Blum, in the autumn of 1933, Roosevelt and his Treasury Secretary, Henry Morgenthau, launched a drive to push up the price of gold and strengthen the value of the U.S. dollar. As Blum reported in *Roosevelt and Morgenthau* (Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, 1970), “To take charge of the foreign exchange operation Roosevelt called upon the Governor of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, George Harrison, an urbane, experienced, conservative financier, who was conscious and jealous of the traditional powers of his office. Harrison insisted on having full authority over the technical aspects of his job, to which Roosevelt agreed, but the President hesitated to accept the banker’s suggestion that the United States talk with the British and the French before beginning to trade in gold abroad. ‘Every time we have taken the British into our confidence,’ he remarked, ‘they have given us a trimming.’”

“After further thought persuaded him to let Harrison go ahead, the President thoroughly enjoyed the shocking surprise of the Europeans. The French, Harrison reported, had nearly jumped out of their skins. Governor Montagu Norman of the Bank of England, a die-hard Tory whom Roosevelt called ‘old pink whiskers,’ heard Harrison’s news about American plans with incredulity. ‘This is the most horrible thing that has happened,’ Norman wailed into the transatlantic telephone. ‘The whole world will be put into bankruptcy.’ Harrison’s instinct was to reassure Norman, but Roosevelt and Morgenthau, picturing foreign bankers with every one of their hairs standing on end in horror, caught each other’s eye and began to roar with laughter. Within 24 hours, Roosevelt told Morgenthau, he expected to ‘see the whites of the eyes of the enemies,’ and he expected Harrison to shoot.”

It was Roosevelt’s open contempt for the British system of usury and colonialism that drove London’s Wall Street allies, led by Morgan, to plot outright treason, when they failed to defeat FDR in Chicago at the convention.

Today, the financial disintegration has gone far beyond the collapse that FDR faced, and today, once again, London’s fascist agents, like Felix Rohatyn and George Shultz, stand in horror at the remotest prospect of the Democratic Party returning to the spirit and substance of FDR. They know that the voice of FDR in today’s Democratic Party is that of Lyndon LaRouche, and, while they know that LaRouche is not running for President, they fear his impact on the next Presidency, as much as they feared FDR’s election in November 1932.

John Ascher, Richard Freeman, and Lonnie Wolfe contributed research to this article.

Stop the DNC Fraud

Clinton Won Florida; Florida Vote Stands!

by Michele Steinberg

A major part of the problem that is obstructing the certification of Florida’s elected Democratic Presidential delegates, is Al Gore; Gore is a British agent, operating against the United States, and even seeking to grab its Presidency in a “brokered convention” scheme with House Speaker Nancy Pelosi. Gore and his agents in the Democratic Party—including the “Vermont Screamer” Howard Dean—are responsible for this fraud against Florida.

Screamin’ Dean, the chairman of the Democratic National Committee (DNC), and his cohort Pelosi are party to an orchestrated fraud against Presidential candidate Hillary Clinton, and against the 1.7 million Democratic voters in Florida, who voted in the Jan. 29 primary election, overwhelmingly, in favor of Clinton.

Clinton received 50% of the vote, more than the combined totals of Barack Obama, who had 33%, and John Edwards, who received 14%. But Clinton’s 105 delegates, out of 211, will not be counted—because of a DNC vote in 2007, to disqualify the Florida delegates—after Republican Gov. Charlie Crist rammed through legislation on Aug. 3, 2007, to hold the primary elections for both Democrats and Republicans on Jan. 29—placing Florida sixth in the Democratic primaries for 2008. Democratic state legislators tried to stop Crist’s maneuver, but, were unable to do so, given the Republicans’ two-to-one majority in the Florida House and Senate (Republicans have a 76-42 majority in the House, and an 26-14 majority in the Senate).

This is a disgusting fraud, and Lyndon LaRouche, chairman of the LaRouche Political Action Committee (LPAC) singled out Howard Dean as responsible. LaRouche also voiced his disgust at those Democratic Party bosses who are playing Hillary Clinton and Barack Obama as one would play a pinball machine. This could mean a defeat for the Democrats if the voters in Florida are disenfranchised.

“The Florida Democratic primary vote was a fully legitimate vote, the largest turnout of Democratic voters in the history of the state,” said an LPAC statement issued on March 23. “There is no need for a re-election. The vote stands, and if the Democratic National Committee, especially Howard Dean, tries to prevent those legitimately elected delegates from being seated, this will not only mean the end of Dean and company. It could mean a defeat for the Democrats [in



DeanForAmerica.com

“Vermont Screamer” Howard Dean, along with Al Gore and Nancy Pelosi, are responsible for the fraud against Florida’s Democratic voters, refusing to count the results of a fully legitimate primary.

November], on the basis of the disgusting corruption of the top party officials, starting with the DNC chairman. Will a perfectly legal vote be recognized? This is the question. In the end, corruption never pays.

“The Florida primary election, which was won by Hillary Clinton, by a wide margin over Barack Obama, was fully legal. The government of the State of Florida voted for the primaries of both parties to occur on the specified date. Voters turned out for the Democratic primary more massively than in any previous primary election. The election was carried out legally—despite the clown antics of Dean, and others, like Speaker of the House Nancy Pelosi,” the statement continued. “Once you understand what happened in Florida, you understand where the whole election process stands. There was intentional fraud by the Democratic Party leadership, and the Florida fraud was part of a larger scheme to use Barack Obama to kill Hillary Clinton’s candidacy—and then sit back and watch the dumping of Obama, via an operation run from London.”

Dean, Pelosi Side with Creepy Crist

Remember the backdrop to this travesty: It was the Republican governor and the Republican majority in both houses of the legislature, that set the timetable for the primary election. It was done over the protest of the Democratic Party of Florida, which wished to be in compliance with the DNC timetable. There was nothing they could do, in the face of the Republican majority. Democratic voters in Florida turned out

in record numbers, because they fully considered the primary to be a legitimate event, that would reflect their preferences for the party’s nominee. It is clear, from reports on the ground, that this was a legitimate vote, that voters mobilized their families, friends, and neighbors to turn out—as they did, in record numbers, recalling the 2000 vote when Supreme Court fascist, Justice Antonin Scalia, stopped a hand recount of the sloppy, fraud-ridden election that had been orchestrated by then Gov. Jeb Bush, and installed the Bush-Cheney regime.

On Aug. 4, 2007, Associate Press reported, “Gov. Charlie Crist said [today] that he would veto any bill attempting to change Florida’s presidential primary to a later date.” When Democratic State Rep. Dan Gelberg (Miami Beach) introduced a measure in the House to move the primary to a later date, on Feb. 5, Crist dismissed the effort as futile, and threatened to veto the amendment if it ever got to his desk.

In February 2008, in a continuing fight to have the Florida votes counted, Gelber posted an audio segment on his blog [<http://dangelber.com/news/viewTempBlog.php?id=22>], of the floor “debate” on his amendment.

Gelber, who was advocating an all-inclusive vote-by-mail re-vote in order to ensure representation for Florida voters, wrote on his blog: “The Florida Legislature is decidedly Republican controlled and though we tried, the Republicans actually laughed at our efforts to move the primary to February 5. In fact what follows is the audio file here when I presented an amendment on the Floor of the House (with 32 Democratic cosponsors) that would have moved the primary to February 5. Once the DNC decided to punish us worse than Republicans punished Florida Republicans, they gave Florida Republicans control over our fate. *Jacta alea est*” [“The die is cast”—Julius Caesar].

The audio, from a May 3, 2007 exchange between Gelber and Rep. David Rivera (R-Miami), demonstrates the malicious intent of the Florida Republicans, and their glee that the DNC was disenfranchising the Florida Democratic voters. It was transcribed for the first time by *EIR*, and appears here:

“**Rivera:** Mr. Gelber ... your amendment is trying to move the primary *beyond* Jan. 29 to Feb. 5, I assume, in trying to appease perhaps leaders of your national party who would like to do that? What are you exactly trying to appease the leaders of your national party? [Gelber responds.] So, Representative Gelber, let me get this straight! [Rivera shout-

ing] You are asking us to help the Democratic national party to *stop punishing* the Florida Democratic Party [jeering, laughter heard]. You're asking the Republican members of this caucus to help the national Democrats [hah!] stop them from punishing the Florida Democrats [loud laughter]. Is that accurate?"

But, the die is *not* cast, if national pressure is brought to bear on the Democratic National Committee, telling them, "the Florida vote stands," as LaRouche has demanded.

On March 17, after tens of thousands of protests from enraged Democratic voters to the state Democratic Party, and after a protest from the majority of Florida's Congressional Democrats, the state party decided to abandon the plan for a private company to run a mail-in primary, at a cost of \$10-15 million. The position of the voters and elected officials is clear—we already voted, in record numbers. Our votes must count.

Federal Appeals Court Agrees Votes Must Count

On March 21, the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals dismissed, without prejudice, a Florida lawsuit challenging the decision by the DNC not to count Florida's primary delegates because it scheduled its primary election in violation of DNC rules. The suit argued that by refusing to recognize the results of the Florida primary, the DNC is in violation of the U.S. Constitution.

The appeals court turned down the suit on purely technical grounds, because the plaintiff, Victor DiMaio of Tampa, had filed it long before the primary took place. He filed in August 2007, right after the GOP-dominated Florida legislature passed legislation setting the date of the early primary, and the DNC immediately voted not to seat the 211 Florida Democratic delegates.

But, the court also noted the issues raised. "This appeal raises a number of interesting and potentially significant questions concerning the impact of the Equal Protection Clause on an individual's right to vote in a primary election, the extent of the Fourteenth Amendment's state action requirement and the associational interests of national political parties," the court wrote. By dismissing the suit *without* prejudice—meaning that it can be refiled now that the voter has been injured, by not having his vote counted—the appeals court overturned a lower court decision that rubber-stamped the Republican Party/DNC fraud.

But there should be *no need* for a new lawsuit, any more than there is a need for a new primary.

The Florida election was valid, and the Florida vote stands! A national mobilization of the Party of Franklin D. Roosevelt against Screamin' Dean, Nancy Pelosi, the corrupt members of the Kennedy-Schwarzenegger family, will ensure that justice is done.

Carl Goodgood contributed research for this article.

Why Jeremiah Wright Is Not a Christian!

The Presidential Touch

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

March 25, 2008

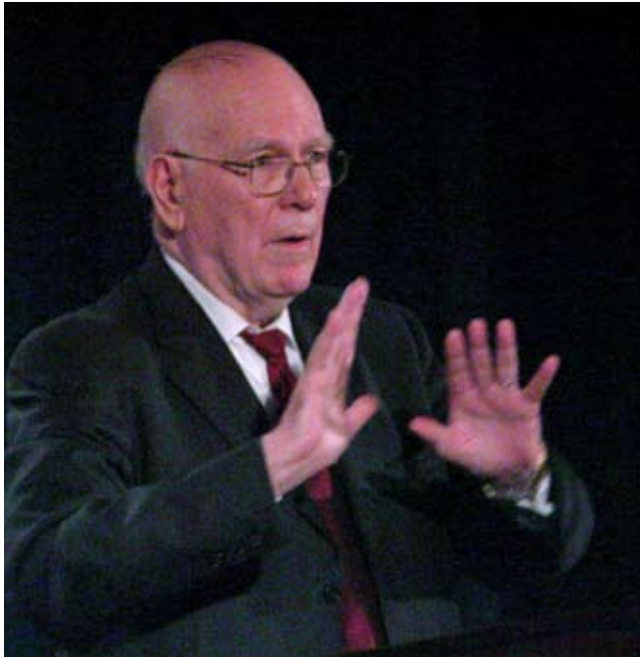
On the subject of the selection of a U.S. President.

When I pledged my support to U.S. Senator John Kerry's Democratic nomination for election, in July-August 2004, I had also resolved to remove myself from the roster of U.S. Presidential candidates, but to retreat to the higher-ranking, more cumbersome, but more appropriate position of a defender of the constitutional institution of the U.S. Presidency for the sake of heroes past, and generations yet to come. This was no mere sentiment, no mere posture. It was a role I had adopted in full awareness of the immediately growing danger to not only our republic, but the world at large for generations yet to come.

I know what it means to be President of our U.S.A. I know that our republic is encumbered with a unique mission for all humanity, by virtue of the very special qualities of that heritage of Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa who first committed those who heeded his counsel to reach out from a Europe unable to fulfill its mission, to go across the oceans to build bastions to correct the failure of a sick European political system.

I thus serve this republic whose establishment Benjamin Franklin led in defending, that for the sake of generations of mankind to come. The enemy remains, chiefly, despite the corruption of our institutions, that British Empire against whose global corruption our patriots have fought since the February 1763 Peace of Paris which established the Anglo-Dutch financier oligarchy as an empire in fact. Since that time, still today, our mission as a republic which gained its freedom in combat against that same old empire, still is a sacred mission for all mankind. That is the mission of being its true self as the conspiracy once led by Franklin, and which Abraham Lincoln and Franklin Roosevelt after him, had defended. Our function was, and continues to be, to be the sovereign nation-state republic which is committed to transform this planet as a whole into a community of respectively sovereign republics, free of the evil which the British Empire still represents today, nations united into a single fraternity of respectively sovereign powers by the single banner of the 1648 Peace of Westphalia.

We who are wise enough, and also good enough to lead, know that our nation's foe is not a nation, not a people, not color of skin, but the same old "principalities and powers." That enemy, today, is chiefly today's Anglo-Dutch Liberal fi-



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

Lyndon LaRouche, shown here addressing a webcast on March 12, states that the President of the United States must act for the sake of generations of mankind to come. It is this very American concept of immortality that the British empire wishes to extinguish.

nancier tyranny, which has ruled so long, and so often, by putting one part of humanity into campaigns of hate against others, as the British Empire-in-fact is acting at this moment: a British Empire which plays our nation's foolish press and popular opinion like a fiddle, that they might need no greater ally than the folly of our own public opinion and corrupted institutions of government and finance to cause our people to destroy their own nation for the advantage of our tormentors.

Christianity thus comes, unlike the message from Jeremiah Wright's congregation, with a message of love of mankind, not venom. We fight, when it is required; but our object in any war we are obliged to fight, is an object modeled upon our President Abraham Lincoln's final great public address on the repairing of the damage which had been done to our nation by the actions of those within our nation who had been manipulated by the British Empire into imposing both the system of slavery and the Civil War upon us.

Cheap-shot politicians are those who dole out bribes to the electorate, as the three notable present candidates for the Presidential nominations now have done, perhaps because it seemed that that was the way to become elected. The competent statesman thinks differently, as I do, as I emphasized, at some length, to an assembly of my associates this past Saturday morning. I spoke as follows:

On the Subject of Immortality

The essence of true statecraft is recognition that the human individual, unlike the beasts, is essentially immortal. As

it was written of the Moses who led the Israelites out of Egypt, he did not live to experience the result of the mission to which his life had become dedicated. The mission of Jesus Christ, that he would die for the future of mankind, is the same. It has been so for nearly all significant leaders of society, as it was for the Jeanne d'Arc who was cooked to death by the evil Norman Inquisition.

The creative powers of the human individual mind are a quality of existence which is utterly lacking in all forms of animal life. We have, indeed, an animal body, which we shall each lose, soon enough. It is that part of us which is not the animal, which should be the expressed chief motive of our passions, and the purpose for which we may hope to serve by the manner of our living.

Of all those immortal treasures we may enjoy on this account, the most precious is that we find in our attachment to missions whose outcomes we shall, chiefly, not live to see within the span of our mortal lives. We use our own personal bodies with this goal in view, as should any official who has reason to think about sending men and women to suffer and die in war: for what is their life being expended so? So, we are not winning a war in Iraq, but, rather, we are actually losing our republic and probably much more besides, by the folly of continuing that war like an ego-trip. A military commander who does not agree on that point, is not morally fit to be a military commander.

True virtue lies chiefly in devotion to goals which we, as actors, shall not experience in our lifetimes.

For example. I am presently eighty-five years of age, and would be eighty-six in about another half-year to come. At this time, my passion for the future experience of our nation and of the world at large, is more intense, more impassioned than it has ever been before. The thing I hate the most among my associates, is either evidence of cheap ambition for personal gratification in the short term, or shirking needed commitments to more long-ranging goals, where their passion should be a gloating satisfaction in the benefits which none of us may live to experience, but which we are working to bring about. All really good individual persons, or groups of persons think like that; they think like persons who really know that they are immortal, and know that their future lies in the outcome of their devotion to the future of mankind.

Most important of all, is devotion in impelling people with bad morals and perhaps worse behavior, to become better people. Our duty is not the gospel of hate, which Jeremiah Wright expresses, but to improve the sinners as a mission for improving ourselves, and ourselves even more, and more necessarily, than others.

That is the way a real statesman thinks. Never support a Presidential candidate who refuses to think about such matters as I do.

Meanwhile, choose your candidate carefully. Don't you wish that that terrible thing had never happened?

The British Empire Is Up To Its Old Evil Tricks

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche is the chairwoman of the Civil Rights Solidarity Movement (BüSo) in Germany. Her article has been translated from German.

While Bundesbank chairman Axel Weber, over Easter, was calling his colleague at the American Federal Reserve, Ben Bernanke, and other central bank heads, hectically, but without result, in a desperate search for measures by which the meltdown of the financial system could somehow be brought under control, the financial oligarchy escalated its efforts to destabilize many regions of the world, and to strengthen its global control under a new version of the British Empire.

Before the reader rejects this short characterization of the situation in disbelief, with the argument—"But the British Empire doesn't exist any more!" he or she should recall that this is not the first time that old wine was proffered in new bottles. Many apparently separate developing daily events don't make the slightest sense, if you don't look at them in their strategic context. In the face of Orwellian control of the media, it is even more necessary, to judge contemporary developments with the eye of an historian, who has not forgotten the lessons of, for example, the 20th Century.

Spiegel-Online—significantly, only in its English edition—described with rare openness, how hectically Easter turned out for Axel Weber, Finance Minister Peer Steinbrück, other central bankers, and Ben Bernanke, who reported on his own futile attempts to save the insolvent investment bank Bear Stearns. The central bankers allegedly discussed whether they should publicize their secret agreement, that they would never let a bank go under, if its failure could result in a meltdown of the financial system. Accord-

ing to *Spiegel*, they decided against it, to avoid giving the hedge funds and speculators an incentive. But the participants all knew how explosive this agreement was, because it would mean that the profits would be for the private banks, whereas the general public would have to bear the losses; the rich would be richer and the poor poorer: political dynamite.

Week after week, the outcry about the financial collapse becomes shriller, and threatens the existence of more banks, and thus, will exceed the capacity of the Federal Reserve for rescue actions, which, as Carlos de Benedetti, member of the Board of Directors of the Carlyle Group, warns, has already given out half of the funds it has on its books as assets, namely \$400-800 billion. Therefore, the only option the Fed and the other central banks have left is printing money through hyperinflation, in the face of outstanding obligations of hundreds of trillions or more; this would mean hyperinflation à la Weimar 1923, whose current phase is already affecting the poor of this world in the most brutal ways.

When British Prime Minister Gordon Brown, of all people, and French President Nicolas Sarkozy spoke, at their British-French summit on March 26-27, of the establishment of a new "Entente Formidable," for more transparency of the financial markets, and better ways to assign value to complex financial instruments, the German government should really learn the lesson that it doesn't pay to submit to the British Empire, by being more British than the empire itself. Because it was first and foremost the U.S.A. and Great Britain, which blocked Germany's demand for greater transparency at all the past G-8 summits. Now, that would be closing the barn door after the horse has escaped. Transparency can only bring the hopeless bankruptcy of the system to the light of

day, and prove that the valuation of the instruments only has the character of toxic waste.

A New 'Entente Cordiale'

And what has German Chancellor Angela Merkel gotten out of so misusing the German presidency of the European Union, by subscribing repeatedly to the basic strategic interests of London, namely the ruinous reduction of CO₂ emissions on account of climate change allegedly caused by man; Gordon Brown's anti-Mugabe policy, and the transformation of Europe into an oligarchical dictatorship by means of the Treaty of Lisbon? The new "Entente Cordiale" between Great Britain and France, which Sarkozy wants to turn into a "fraternity," is aimed against Germany, no less than was the Entente Cordiale of 1904 itself, which was organized by King Edward VII against the alleged domination of the continent by Germany. Then Great Britain used corrupt elements in France in order to organize France's capitulation to Lord Kitchener at Fashoda, and then to organize the anglophile Theophile Delcassé into an alliance against Germany, which represented one of the pieces on the chessboard on which the First World War was staged. The British-French manipulation of the Balkan wars before the First World War belongs to the same category.

The new edition of that Entente was between Margaret Thatcher, with her "Fourth Reich" campaign against German reunification, and François Mitterrand, was no less anti-German; it led ultimately to the destructive Maastricht Treaty. That Mrs. Merkel has now made herself the most ardent champion of the still-more-fearsome Lisbon Treaty, fits in the tradition of the containment of Germany through self-containment, as the involvement of Germany in the EU corset was commonly called. Accordingly, acting government spokesman Thomas Steg assiduously declared that he doesn't consider the British-French Entente to be established against German interests.

In his speech in London, which was described by the British media in a not-exactly-respectful manner as "unctuous," Sarkozy explicitly placed himself in the imperial tradition of the European colonial powers: "What would Europe be without France's ties with the international Francophone organization, those of Spain with the Hispanic world, of Portugal with the Portuguese-speaking world, and of course, the United Kingdom with the Commonwealth and the English-speaking world?" Brown, for his part, underscored the new imperial alignment with his vision of a "Global Europe," which would also be held together through the integration of the logistical and intelligence aspects of NATO with the civilian aspects of the European Union. The danger of this development will unfortunately not be compensated for by the farcical elements of Sarkozy's visit to London, of which there were many. His attempt to hold his wife's hand during the official parade, was halted by Prince Philip with a soft tap on Carla Bruni's shoulder, while a youthful nude photo of her

was auctioned off at Christie's, and decorated the international media.

Media Lies About Tibet

The British empire is attempting, on the one side, to manipulate the American election campaign so that Hillary Clinton resigns, Barack Obama is then destroyed, and then an anglophile combination is installed in the White House; and, on the other side, to militarize the EU. Then London wants to meld the two together into a new Atlantic Empire, an intent which will become obvious at the NATO summit at the beginning of April in Bucharest. But there is as yet another dimension. Condoleezza Rice declared openly many times that (neo-con) Washington would never allow another nation or group of nations to achieve anything like the economic and military might of the United States, which means the imperial special relationship of the United States and Great Britain.

Precisely this development is on the horizon, at the moment that the systemic crisis of the global financial system arrives at its end-phase.

The economic strengthening of China, Russia, and India would lead, under normal circumstances, to the point that these countries, in five or ten years, would not only have world-power status, but also could pull past the Anglo-American-centered empire, in the economic sphere. It is absolutely understood in leading circles of these three nations, that it is the policy of the British Empire to, by all means, destroy the strategic partnership among Russia, China, and India—to separate them, in order to destroy each, one by one.

The Tibet campaign, prepared over many years, serves this purpose exactly. This publication will soon document which organizations, NGOs, and foundations have been working for years to use China's Olympic year for a massive territorial destabilization, and possible secession of several provinces. The Western media are participating in this, fully synchronized with this campaign, and are not at all ashamed to print pictures of Nepalese or Indian troops in confrontation with demonstrators, as if they were Chinese troops in Lhasa.

The hypocrisy of the news coverage is not to be outdone. Even though several Western journalists, such as Geoff Dyer of the *Financial Times*, have stated that the damage caused by the Tibetan demonstrators was enormous, that does not stop them from condemning only the Chinese side. According to the Chinese press, there were, in the capital Lhasa alone, losses of \$28 million, and 422 business, seven schools, 120 homes, and six hospitals were destroyed. How should China react to the fact that Tibet, Xinjiang, Sechuan, and probably other regions have been destabilized from the outside, and, at the same time thousands of "Christian" fundies from the United States are visiting villages, in order to "convert" the inhabitants? And if the president of the Tibetan Youth Congress, Tsewant Rigzin, argues for full independence? How would the German government react if foreign powers forcefully were seeking to split off Bavaria, Baden Wuerttemberg, and Sax-

ony? In India, in any case, leading circles have understood that the campaign is intended not only to destroy China's image, and advance separatism, but also to destroy India's relationship with China.

In Russia, it is very well understood what lies behind NATO expansion, and what is aimed at with the absorption of Georgia and Ukraine into NATO: namely, to further the policy of encirclement against Russia, and, with it, to create an unacceptable security situation. At least on this point, Berlin has resisted the pressure of the empire faction. Russia has made it clear, with the expulsion of 150 members of the BP oil company due to alleged visa problems—in reality, there is suspicion of espionage—that it understands the intention. There have appeared in Russia a whole array of highly instructive articles, which document, primarily, the attempted manipulation of the U.S.-Russian relationship by the British Empire over the last 250 years.

Nuclear Power Alliances—Without Germany!

All these strategic maneuvers naturally also concern raw materials and energy. Just as the United States is seeking to get control over the Indian nuclear energy program through the proposed U.S.-Indian nuclear treaty, which has been fully rejected by India's Parliament and scientists, so Great Britain wants to extend control, through its special relationship with France at the just-concluded summit, over nuclear energy worldwide. Industry Minister John Hutton explained that Great Britain would take the lead in the development of nuclear energy globally, which, however, is running into resistance in France, which does not want to lose its own technological advantage. Meanwhile, Russia and Japan have decided to establish a civilian nuclear energy alliance between Atomenergoprom and Toshiba, which would make them leaders on the world market, and has delivered a well-deserved shock to the new Entente Formidable.

And Germany? Germany, in this respect, in spite of all its service to the empire, is totally isolated on the question of nuclear energy, and has just given up the Transrapid maglev project for Munich. Eight billion euros of tax money alone was spent for bad debts at Deutsche Industriebank (IKB), but Eu3 billion for a maglev project that could mean abundant benefits for the whole world—this could not be spent!

We find ourselves not only in the worst crisis since 1945, or 1931, as it now is almost commonplace to say. If we continue on this course, then an asymmetrical global war threatens to emerge out of the systemic crisis, a war by which the British Empire would draw the United States, with its special relationship, as well as a militarized EU, into further wars against Eurasia. Such a third world war would throw mankind into a Dark Age.

The only alternative to that is the emergency conference proposed by Lyndon LaRouche, for a New Bretton Woods System and the construction of the Eurasian Land-Bridge, as the seed crystal for reconstruction of the world economy.

NATO Summit Agenda: Drumbeat for Empire

by Karel Vereycken

In the lead-up to the April 2-4 NATO summit in Bucharest, Romania, an array of proposals have been floated for “urgent reforms” of the Atlantic Alliance, which is presented as being on the verge of collapse and bankruptcy.

In reality, under conditions of the current rapid disintegration of the international financial and monetary system, the London-centered international financial cartels are pushing “NATO reform” as an instrument to consolidate a British Liberal imperialist dictatorship over both the United States and Europe.

The former secretary general of NATO, Javier Solana, currently in charge of the European Security and Defense Policy (ESDP), together with his close associate Robert Cooper, in charge of the EU's directorate E (economic and military affairs), are at the heart of this drive, and serve as the explicit reference for most geostrategic “thinkers” arguing for these reforms.

Cooper, the “foreign policy guru” of former British Prime Minister Tony Blair, is not a thinker, but an ideologue. He took most of his ideas from Giuliano Amato, his fellow visitor to the Woodstock, U.K. headquarters of the Trans-Atlantic establishment policy center, the Ditchley Foundation. Amato had previously outlined such a design for empire in great detail in 1995.¹ Amato, not surprisingly, is one of the authors of the Lisbon Treaty, which precisely outlaws any resistance to the Liberal imperial financial fascism the British desperately need today.

From Failed States to Rogue States

After the Club of Rome's neo-Malthusian IMF policies transformed many of the developing countries into corruption-ridden concentration camps, Cooper “observed” that they had become “failed states,” and began pleading for the return of some sort of “soft” empire, combining military interventions and humanitarian aid as a means to “rescue large numbers of endangered populations.”

In Cooper's cynical worldview, the world is divided into three kinds of nations:

- The “pre-modern” states, some kind of jungle zone (e.g., Somalia, Afghanistan).
- The “modern nation-state,” crafted at the 1648 Peace of Westphalia, which he lies was based on mere “*raison d'état*”

1. Robert Cooper, “The New Liberal Imperialism,” *The Observer*, April 7, 2002, <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2002/apr/07/1>.



U.S. Army/SSG Marcus J. Quarterman

Coalition military forces in Afghanistan, 2007. London-centered imperialists are pushing NATO “reforms” that would make troops available as marcher-lords all over the world—far outside NATO’s treaty-defined area of responsibility, which is the North Atlantic.

(reason of state) and the use of “pure force” (Hobbes), creating rivalries leading to war.

- The “post-modern,” or “post-Hobbesian” state, which allegedly creates permanent peace through permanent negotiation, transparency, compromise, and “mutual interference.”

For Cooper, of course, most large nations, such as Russia, China, India, the United States, or France, still fall into this awful category of states of the “Westphalian order,” while his European Union is the most perfect model of “a post-Hobbesian” form of society and the essence of a “liberal co-operative empire” based on the voluntary abandonment by both individuals and states of their sovereignty, not to be transferred to some kind of superstate, but to “faceless entities” such as the EU and NATO (as Amato has said). Cooper liberally adds that “such an institution must be as dedicated to liberty and democracy as its constituent parts. Like Rome, this commonwealth would provide its citizens with some of its laws, some coins, and the occasional road.”²

If the 1995 Balkan War “to stop genocide” offered the initial opportunity for pleading for more integration of the EU and NATO operations, commonly deployed increasingly with private military (i.e., mercenary) corporations, it is an understatement to say that 9/11 came as a benediction for Cooper’s imperial plan, since both pre-modern “failed states” (Afghanistan), and even “modern” states (Iraq), appeared as “rogue

states,” committing genocide against minorities, harboring international terrorism, weapons of mass destruction, and organized crime, and responsible for, or incapable of, controlling “global threats” that even may include “climate change.”

It is also remarkable that the day after 9/11, Sept. 12, 2001, was the very date on which, for the first time in its history, NATO’s solidarity clause (Article 5 of the NATO charter) was invoked by a then-Dick Cheney advisor, Victoria Nuland, currently the U.S. ambassador to NATO, to demand that NATO members join the Alliance’s out-of-area war deployments. It failed then, but it might soon go through. (Articles 5 and 6 of the charter also specify that the area it governs is limited to “Europe or North America.”)

Once one penetrates Cooper’s coded language, one can “read” the British aims behind current “debates,” in which any event, be it Kosovo’s independence, Russian oil, or Tibet, the drumbeats for empire can be heard. It is in this context, that the proposed merger of NATO and the EU, can be seen as a key element of this “permanent putsch.” It is clearly the message of the March 2008 discussion paper of the Brussels-based Security and Defense Agenda (SDA)³, called “Revisiting NATO-ESDP Relations.”

The British Trap of the EU-NATO Merger

One of the contributions to this document, bluntly titled, “A Checklist for Enhanced EU-NATO Cooperation,” is writ-

2. Giuliano Amato, “Inter-Governmental Co-Operation and Integration in the European Union,” Ditchley Foundation Annual Lecture XXXII, July 1995, <http://www.ditchley.co.uk/page/319/lecture-xxxii.htm>.

3. Mark Leonard, “The Project for a New European Century,” *The Globalist*, <http://www.theglobalist.com/dbweb/storyid.aspx?storyid=4464>.

ten by Daniel Korski, a senior policy fellow of the George Soros-financed European Council on Foreign Relations (ECRF), directed by Tony Blair's other "European Century" wonderboy Mark Leonard, who trumpets Cooper's lunacies as a triumphant prophecy, convinced that the "Eurosphere" will soon dominate the planet, "Not because the EU will run the world, but because the European way of doing things will become the world's" (i.e., the British empire's).⁴

Complaining about the lack of sufficient funding for military-humanitarian interventions, Korski says both the EU and NATO have great problems "exerting influence in strategically important regions, such as Central Asia where the Sino-Russian Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) is becoming a bigger player."

NATO and the EU "are struggling with the twin challenges of integrating civilian and military assets on the one hand, and integrating NATO and EU assets in post-conflict operations on the other. They are sometimes, but not always the same issue."

So far, these kinds of operations have been unsuccessful, says Korski, but "NATO's 60th anniversary in 2009 will be an opportunity to revitalize Europe's premier security organization, and following this year's U.S. presidential election, rebuild a consensus on Euro-Atlantic security, including an agreement on the role for the EU. This year is a good time for both organizations to begin preparing for 2009 by addressing some key problems. EU leaders' agreement on the Lisbon Treaty means they can now move away from intra-institutional arrangements and focus on Europe's role in the world."

How To Defeat French Resistance?

France's reintegration into NATO's command structures is seen by Korski as key: "Responsibility for gently moving both processes to a mutually reinforcing conclusion will rest in large part with France," and French President Nicolas "Sarkozy will need to resolve the 'French paradox'—opposing efforts to integrate civilian and military components inside NATO but, in parallel, obstructing cooperation between NATO and the EU."

Says Korski: "The signs so far are good, but the Elysée Palace [the French Presidency] will need to spell out in greater detail what Sarkozy meant when he said the price for NATO membership was respect for ESDP, and he in turn will need to stamp his views on the recalcitrant diplomats in the Quai d'Orsay [foreign ministry], for whom opposing NATO and championing ESDP has been a long-standing article of faith."

For Korski, the EU and NATO must concentrate on Kosovo

and Afghanistan. Then, "As overlapping organizations, the EU and NATO need to find practical ways to cooperate better, especially when dealing with fragile and failing states. Talk of a 'reverse Berlin-plus,'⁵ which would allow NATO access to EU civilian assets—much like the original arrangement allows the EU to use NATO's capabilities—is moot as NATO does not have the headquarters apparatus, staff, or concepts for managing the range of civilian assets. Two areas for collaboration should be pursued. The U.S. together with European governments should establish a joint NATO-EU Center for Security and Justice Sector Reform to house their respective capabilities in this field. They should also set up a NATO-EU School for Conflict, Post-Conflict and Stabilization to provide training for both civil servants and private sector consultants. This could improve inter-operability in doctrine and training, and create the basis for joined-up exercises. The EU and NATO should both develop their respective 'strategic concepts,' taking care to avoid duplication and developing better ways to collaborate. For NATO, such a concept must address the gap in the allies' perceptions of what the North Atlantic alliance is for, and what Article 5, in which its members pledge to defend one another, actually means in this 'age of terror.'"

Unfortunately, and while most French professional military commanders warn that Afghanistan is an unmanageable *merdier* (shithole), Sarkozy, falling in the British trap, is expected to announce in Bucharest, a reinforcement of the French deployment to Afghanistan, in an effort he considers vital for France to be promoted into the higher echelons of NATO-EU empire.

Cooper's British empire propaganda is reproduced in Republican Presidential candidate John McCain's raving article in the March 19 *Le Monde*, calling for a "new global pact" between the EU and NATO to face the current "global threats." EU and NATO members "must have the capacity and the will to defend freedom and economic prosperity" and spend what is necessary "to deploy in the entire world, from the Balkans to Afghanistan, from Chad to Eastern Timor."

"We salute the eminent role that Europe plays to make the world a safer and better place to live in. We are waiting impatiently the full and entire reintegration of France into NATO. And we support the EU's efforts to construct an efficient European security and defense policy. A strong Europe, a strong NATO and a real strategic partnership among them [EU and NATO] are in our interest."

The time is ripe to tell our leaders, on both sides of the Atlantic, to stop babbling like poor zombies, lost, but mentally managed by that essence of fascism which is British geopolitics.

4. Both the current NATO Secretary General Jaap de Hoop Scheffer and EU High Representative for Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) Javier Solana are directors of SDA, while Cooper sits on the advisory board; Solana is also a member of the Spanish chapter of the Club of Rome. (http://www.securitydefenceagenda.org/Portals/7/Reports/2007/SDA_NATO_ESDP_relations_DiscussionPaper2008.pdf)

5. In 1994, the "Berlin-plus" agreement permitted the EU (Solana, Cooper, and company) to have access to the logistical and planning means of NATO, including its intelligence capabilities. Today, NATO demands a "reverse Berlin-plus" so that NATO can get access to the EU's capabilities.

European Parliamentarian Calls for Referenda on Anti-Nation Lisbon Treaty

Mr. Bonde, a Member of the European Parliament from Denmark, was interviewed by international Schiller Institute founder Helga Zepp-LaRouche on March 24, 2008.

Zepp-LaRouche: Mr. Bonde, you have written 55 books on the European Union, you have written a reader-friendly constitution, and you are also a representative of the June Movement. Can you please explain to our readers what the June Movement is, and what has been your motive on writing all of these books?

Bonde: The June Movement is a Euro-critical movement. It's not a skeptical movement. We are for membership in the European Union, but for reforming it with transparency, proximity, and democracy. We were established after the Danish referendum on the Maastricht Treaty, June 2, 1992, when a majority of Danes rejected the treaty on the European Union, and changed the agenda in Europe. It was a big victory for our people, and we formed the movement to keep and to stick to this victory.

Now, we are opposed to the Lisbon Treaty, which is a photocopy, in the content, of the rejected constitution from the French and the Dutch referendums. They have 100 new areas of powers they moved from the member-states to Brussels, 68 new areas of qualified majority vote where the power of the national parliaments disappear, where the veto right of the nation-states disappear, and where we enter into a supranational decision-making process without democracy. And our friends in the Danish June Movement, and in the similar movements and parties across Europe—we fight the Lisbon Treaty to have a Europe of democracies instead.

Zepp-LaRouche: You wrote in the booklet-length commentary, which was posted on the Internet [www.bonde.com], that this text was completely prepared in secret, and that the new version is now more than 300 pages, while the

old version was 560 pages; that the text is very difficult to read and was made deliberately as inaccessible as possible, to avoid public interest and avoid referendums. Now, why do you think it was done this way?

Bonde: It was a political agreement among prime ministers. They wanted to avoid referendums, and they made the political agreement in secret that there could be no new referendums outside Ireland. They tried to avoid it in Ireland as well, but it was clear from the Irish Constitution that there was no way to avoid it in Ireland. But they got rid of 26 possible referendums in all other member-states. Then they also agreed that the document should not be published in a reader-friendly way—in a readable form. So they took a decision that the European institutions were not allowed to print a readable version. Instead, they assembled 300 pages of amendments to the 3,000 existing pages of basic treaties—or 2,800 to be more precise. And by the end of the day, the result is that you now have a basic treaty of more than 3,000 pages, where the constitution was 560 pages.

And it's a big bundle of 3,000 pages, which is called "the mini-treaty," according to Sarkozy. That was his aim when he ran in the Presidential elections in France; he said that he would scrap the old constitution, in favor of a little "handy, mini-treaty." But we have now, a completely impossible-to-read text, and the 300 pages of amendments cannot be read, unless they are compared with the 2,800 pages where they have to be inserted. So, it means that *no* politician who has signed this treaty, has *ever* read it! They have signed a text *they have never read*.

Zepp-LaRouche: After the effort to push through the constitution was stalled, because of the "no" votes in France and the Netherlands, it was Mrs. [Angela] Merkel, who used the German chairmanship in the European presidency, to put herself in charge of getting this going again; and you quoted a secret letter which she wrote to her prime minister colleagues in the European Union, asking if they were prepared to give the constitution a new name, but keeping the legal content. Why do you think Mrs. Merkel is doing this?

Bonde: Because the German administration is very keen on having this text adopted, because it shifts a lot of power from the smaller member-states to the big Germany. But it



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does not mean that this treaty is good for the Germans—because the decision powers are moved away from German citizens to the German civil servants, making most laws behind closed doors in Brussels with the civil servants of other member-states. So this treaty is just as bad for Germans, as for Danes and for Irish. But it's particularly bad for those coming from the smaller member-states. And I think that's the reason why German diplomacy worked heavily to have this treaty adopted.

Zepp-LaRouche: I agree with you that it is as bad for Germany, because it violates and totally gives away German sovereignty, as well as anybody else's. But what do you think is the motive, why Merkel did that? Is she not aware of that, or what?

Bonde: All prime ministers do what they are told to be necessary. And I don't know Merkel enough to know if she's really keen on it privately, or not. I know ministers who say privately that they are opposed to it, and publicly that they are in favor of it. So even in power circles, it's not sure that everyone in favor of this treaty publicly, also endorses it privately.

And honestly, I don't know Merkel's personal views, but I know, when she became the Chancellor, she was planning the German presidency, and there, she got the agreements from prime ministers and foreign ministers of other member-states, to take the content of the constitution, give it a different presentation, and have it adopted without referendums. That was the task of Merkel, and her diplomacy.

Zepp-LaRouche: Yes, but given the fact that, according to the Finnish specialist Alexander Stubb, who claims that 99% of the old text was kept—

Bonde: Yes, we had a discussion in the Constitutional Affairs Committee. He said, 99%. Then I asked him, "What about the last percent?" And then he had to admit that there is no difference at all. On legal obligations, the two texts are identical. I offered a very good bottle of wine, to any prime minister, foreign minister, or legal expert who could give me just one example of a law which can be passed by the constitution and not by the Lisbon Treaty. I still have the wine—I have not gotten *one* single example!

I also made another test, in a conference of specialists: I asked them if they could mention *one, single* Danish law which would not be touched upon by the Lisbon Treaty. They couldn't—and they still cannot. They haven't answered the questions in the Danish Parliament, where I posed this question. I also posed it in the European Parliament: Can we get examples of laws which are not touched? We cannot. The reality is, that the Lisbon Treaty is not a treaty: It's a constitution. And it covers *every, single* aspect of law, even if it's decided in Berlin, or in Bremen, or in one of the other participating states in Germany. The European Union *touched* everything, based on the Lisbon Treaty.

Zepp-LaRouche: But given the fact that this seems to be the case, and [Giuliano] Amato, the present interior minister of Italy, said, that they made the treaty deliberately unreadable for citizens, to avoid referendums—isn't that really an open conspiracy, then? I mean, he admits that they did that, but they conspired against the will of the people, which was expressed at least in Holland and in France in a clear-cut way.

Bonde: Yes, and I also think that Amato said it in a very direct way. He's an honest federalist. He's strongly in favor of European integration. But here, he tells the truth, which may not help his friends.

But it's the truth! It's the truth: They deliberately took the same content, and gave it a different presentation. They said that primacy of community law should disappear. It has not disappeared—it was moved, to Declaration No. 17, from Article No. 16 in the constitution. It's still there in Declaration No. 17.

It's an exercise in fooling people into believing that there is a new text. Indeed, there is *no* new text: It's the *same legal content*, the same legal obligations in the two texts; so therefore, there ought to be a referendum *everywhere*, in all member-states. And I'm rather sure that Germany would deliver the biggest "no" of any country, from the meetings I have had—

Zepp-LaRouche: Yes, I saw that you mentioned in your paper, that in all countries, a majority of the people are for a referendum—

Bonde: It's 75% of all Europeans. They want a referendum; only 20% are opposed to it. So, it's a vast majority in every member-state, who want a referendum, and they *should* have it!

Zepp-LaRouche: Yes, I saw that in six countries, more than 80% are for a referendum; in 14, more than 70%; and in seven, over 60%. And in Slovenia, only 55% are in favor, but that's still a majority.

So, what is also apparent is that this would lead to the elimination of the basic idea of democracy—to have a separation of powers, namely, the legislative, the executive, and the judicial authority—that this is thrown out of the window. So it is an end of democracy!

Bonde: And separation of powers as invented by Montesquieu, yes. They have taken over—Machiavelli instead of Montesquieu: no division of powers, no accountability, no transparency in law-making, no democracy.

There's a little improvement for democracy. In 19 areas, the European [national—ed.] parliaments will gain influence. But in 49 areas, the European Parliament will gain much less than the national parliaments, and the voters are losing. So, on average it's a big increase in what we call "the democratic deficit": less power to the citizens and voters, more powers to the civil servants and lobbyists.

Zepp-LaRouche: What I find one of the most worrisome points, is that national governments would lose, with the office of the European president, the ability to talk directly to other countries, because the European president would represent the European Union in talks with other powers.

Bonde: Yes, the member-states will not be sovereign states any longer on the international scene. There'll be one state representing the 27 member-states in the EU, and they will be represented like other states, with a joint president, a joint foreign minister, and a joint diplomacy, a joint office of foreign policy and security and defense, and there will be one prime minister, the head of the European Commission. So prime minister, president, and foreign minister, just like in all other states, and *no voice* for the different member-states.

Zepp-LaRouche: What I find also extremely worrisome is the fact that Mr. Blair is mooted as one of the possible choices for the next European president.

Bonde: Yes. This is a guy who cannot be elected in a democratic election in the U.K. any longer. So, if people cannot be elected by the voters, then they are ripe for taking a high post in Brussels. But I think Brussels should not be governed by those who cannot be elected. I think Brussels, the European institutions, should be governed by those who *are* elected.

Zepp-LaRouche: Blair made a speech in 1999, where he said that the international order of the Peace of Westphalia is over, and that we have moved into a post-Westphalian order. And what these people generally mean by that, is that military interventions for the sake of so-called "humanitarian concerns," in a pre-emptive fashion, should be allowed. Now, I find this idea of having a preventive intervention very, very worrisome, given the fact that Blair was one of the key promoters of the Iraq War—

Bonde: But that's a part of the Lisbon Treaty: wars without approval of the United Nations. That's a legal possibility with the Lisbon Treaty.

Zepp-LaRouche: Well, if you then take the Solidarity Clause which will be in the Lisbon Treaty, which will force—

Bonde: It will make the EU a military alliance, as stated very precisely by the Commission president [José Manuel] Barroso. It's a Solidarity Clause, like in NATO and the Western European Union, that if one country is attacked, we have a joint defense. It's how it's interpreted by most people. Some say, well, it's not as automatic as in the Western European Union; it's only against terror. But it can be defined very broadly. So the understanding of Barroso and his team, and the understanding of, for instance, [Andrew] Duff, the Liberal spokesman who wrote a book on the Lisbon Treaty—their joint understanding is that it is a real defense alliance we are entering into with the Lisbon Treaty.

Zepp-LaRouche: But given the fact that 21 EU members are also members of NATO, you have, de facto, a merging of the European Union and NATO, don't you?

Bonde: I think it's a little more complicated. I think NATO will continue as the framework of cooperation with Canada and the U.S., and the European member-states. But some of the functions, particularly defense in Europe and the actions in the neighborhood in Europe, will be delegated to the European Union itself, and then NATO will not take the actions. And the humanitarian actions decided by the UN, they would also be implemented by the EU. But in addition to that, the EU gets the legal possibility for declaring wars and entering into wars without waiting for decisions in the United Nations. I think this is the most serious part of the Lisbon Treaty.

Zepp-LaRouche: This may be not so important, but I'm just asking it for my own better understanding: Why was there such a big discussion about the symbols? No flag and no national emblem?

Bonde: They have withdrawn them from the text, but they have implemented them exactly the same way as in the past. It's a part of deceiving people, so that people believe that there are no state symbols any longer for the emerging European State. But the symbols are part of the State, as well—not a most important part of the State, but it is a part of the State, and it'll continue these symbols.

Zepp-LaRouche: The fact that the European Commission will be the only one who has the right to make policy proposals: This is really a dictatorship.

Bonde: This is a condition to influence laws in Europe, that is not dependent on elections, yes. It's a ridiculous way, and a historical paradox, that the EU is composed of 27 democratic member-states, and when we share our sovereignty, we forget everything about democracy, and leave it to commissioners and lobbyists in their 3,000 working groups to prepare the different laws. They have the monopoly to propose the laws, and the elected members of parliaments cannot decide the laws: It's the civil servants, in the secret working groups of the Council, who decide 85% of all laws in the EU. And the European Parliament has only a marginal influence. We can propose amendments, but we cannot decide the laws.

Zepp-LaRouche: You mentioned in your paper that there are 300 secret working groups which are somehow working with the Council of Ministers—

Bonde: Yes, the groups are not secret. You can see the list on my website, but they are working in secret, so you cannot follow their work. And they decide 85% of all laws, de facto.

Then, there are 3,000 working groups, also secret, but linked to the European Commission, and they propose the laws, and implement part of it.

Zepp-LaRouche: What I also find to be one of the most



Opposition to the Lisbon Treaty is spreading, from Ireland to eastern Europe; some British factions are opposed too. Here, The Sun of London on March 27 superimposes a mug shot of Prime Minister Gordon Brown onto a photo of Winston Churchill, to blast Brown for his broken promises. (The quote comes from Churchill's tribute to World War II airmen: "Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few.")

incredible things, is the simplified review procedure. Because that means essentially, that once this Lisbon Treaty is signed, you have voted yourself out of any kind of influence forever.

Bonde: Yes. This treaty is different from all other treaties. By all other treaties, a new treaty had to be adopted unanimously by all member-states—ratification, possible referendum, etc.

This new treaty is different, because it's not only the most far-reaching, by having a qualified majority, abolishing the veto in 68 new areas—compared to the Nice Treaty, 46 areas—but it inserts a new procedure, what we call a "self-amending" clause in Article 48, allowing the European Union prime ministers to amend the treaty on their own! That means that they do not need to ask the citizens any longer. So the Lisbon Treaty is the last one which can come up for a vote, in Germany, in Denmark, and most other member-states.

Zepp-LaRouche: Mr. Barroso has said that Europe, in this way, is actually an empire. And Robert Cooper, who was the assistant to Solana for some time, actually said that the European Union is, already now, the empire with the largest territorial expansion. Are there plans to enlarge it even further?

Bonde: Yes, in the Balkans. I think that most states in the Balkans would like to be members of the European Union. And I think Macedonia and Croatia are the two next member-states in the European Union. Then, they will negotiate with Turkey—there I doubt if we'll have a result, at least for ten years. Other member-states from Europe may come and apply for membership in the European Union, as well. I'm in favor of enlargement in the European membership, but I'm not in favor of giving away our democracy.

I think we have to have a very big workload.

Zepp-LaRouche: I have one last question: You said earlier that you are in favor of referendums in all countries. What is the best way to come to this point?

Bonde: That's to reject the treaty in Ireland, where they have a referendum, and then they may come back to the drafting table, and then, in my view, they should produce a text and put it up for referendums in all European member-states on exactly the same date, so we can decide on our own, whether it's a good text or a bad text. Then it's in the hands of the peoples of Europe: That's what we call "democracy."

Zepp-LaRouche: The only point I see as a potential interesting point: To undo a constitution is very difficult, but since they changed the same text from a constitution into a treaty, don't you think it's easier to de-ratify it, even if it were accepted?

Bonde: If there is no ratification in Ireland, the text doesn't exist. It has to be agreed to unanimously among all 27 member-states. So I hope that Ireland will reject it, and then they will have to come back to the drafting table: That's what I am working for.

Zepp-LaRouche: Yes, I understand. But frankly, don't you think it's a little bit worrisome to leave the whole fate of all of Europe to Ireland?

Bonde: Well, but that's how they have arranged it! They have abolished referendums in most member-states, and now there's only one in Ireland. Then we can hope that Ireland will vote "no," and it will then come back on the table for the different member-states.

I would never accept a constitution for Denmark above the Danish Constitution, and this is what we are talking about, without it having been adopted by the Danish citizens. They all insist on a referendum. And if we don't get a referendum by a decision in the Danish Parliament, I know people who will bring it to the courts, and then it'll be up to the High Court in Denmark, to decide whether we should have a referendum or not.

And I think there will be a court case in Germany, as well. [Peter] Gauweiler from the CSU has said he will raise a court case. In Slovakia, there is a court case running. I guess there may be a lot of new battles before this treaty will enter into force. And honestly, I don't think it will ever enter into force: I think European democrats will be strong enough to kill it.

EU's Lisbon Treaty Means Dictatorship

by Lord Christopher Monckton

This statement was released on March 19 to EIR by Lord Monckton, a former policy advisor to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, and well-known opponent of the Global Warming fraud. Last December, Monckton issued a statement in which he identified the hoax of "climate change" as the third United Nations-backed slaughter of the world's poorest people. The two others were: the UN's failure to fight the AIDS epidemic when it emerged, resulting in 25 million deaths worldwide, and the banning of DDT, which resulted in 40 million deaths from malaria in poor countries. The headline and subheads were added.

With the fall of the Berlin Wall, the Communist species of fascism has spread westward by stealth to infect the European Union, whose complex treaties—now hated and feared by the overtaxed, over-regulated peoples of Europe—more closely parallel the Soviet Constitution than they do any constitution of liberty or democracy. In the eloquent words of a Danish member of the European Duma [see interview with Jens-Peter Bonde, below], if the European Union were to apply for membership of the European Union, its application would be thrown out on the ground that it is not democratic.

The new "President of Europe" (it may well be Tony Blair, who did his best to buy the job at UK taxpayers' expense by agreeing to increase the UK's tribute to the dismal empire of Brussels by a staggering \$50 billion a year) will have all the powers of the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The European Commission, like the Politburo to which it is functionally identical, has the sole power to propose and hence to reject European legislation. Like the Politburo, it is unelected and self-perpetuating. Any Commissioner (and it is neither joke nor coincidence that the German word for "Commissioner" is "Kommissar") has the power to issue an edict which has the immediate force of supreme law throughout the subject territories, no longer known as "member States" but as "regions"—effectively, regional Soviets subsidiary to, and now utterly subservient to, the Supreme Soviet in Brussels. The Europe-

an Parliament, like the Duma or People's Congress of the Soviet Union, has no power to propose legislation, and its decisions can be (and often are) overridden by the Kommissars.

The Parliaments of the "regions," such as the UK Parliament, have no power to amend or reject any of the Kommissars' edicts, whose undemocratic nature may be deduced from their official name—"Directives." On 200 occasions in the past decade alone, the legislative scrutiny committee of the House of Commons has rejected European directives, but the functionally-Communist regional gauleiters Blair and [British Prime Minister Gordon] Brown have enacted every one of the Directives, regardless of the will of the people's elected representatives.

Civil Rights Trampled

As of last December, the power which I once had as a Deputy Lieutenant of London to order the troops on to the streets to assist in civil emergencies or disasters was taken away by order of a Kommissar, and Britain no longer has the legal right put her army on to her own streets without that Kommissar's express permission. As of this year, under the pretext of compliance with a European anti-terrorist Directive, the right to a fair trial before a properly-constituted and impartial court was abolished in the UK for any criminal case defined as "serious": and even offences as trivial as dropping litter in public places are now treated by the regional gauleiters as serious. Without a hearing, without the right of legal



Lord Christopher Monckton speaks at the UN Climate Conference in Bali, Indonesia, in December 2007. A scientific researcher, he was a contributor to the 2007 report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), but strongly opposes its conclusions about "global warming." He is also on the warpath against the Lisbon Treaty.

representation, the gauleiters can imprison any UK citizen for five years at a time, confiscate his house, freeze his bank accounts, close or compulsorily take over any business which he may own, or extradite him to any overseas country (including the most unspeakable dictatorships) even in the absence of any *prima facie* evidence whatsoever against him.

The news media say little about any of this, for it is now regarded as almost an offense to speak out against the gauleiters or against the European dictatorship, which in any event deploys an annual propaganda budget of \$2.5 billion—an amount of which the late Dr. Goebbels could only dream. The BBC alone received \$300 million from the Kommissars last year. It very seldom utters a word of criticism against the European Union. What do the British people think about this? The few who know about it—and it is no coincidence that they are the same few who know what a false and dishonest scam the “global warming” scare is—are horrified.

The people as a whole are now so uneasy about what is happening that, even though few know the full details, they are now making it clear in every opinion poll that they do not want the Lisbon Treaty. Indeed, it is now certain that if there were a referendum on the Treaty in the UK, it would be crushingly defeated. The two functionally-Communist parties in the regional legislature at Westminster—the majority Labour party and the “Liberal” “Democrats”—each made written promises in their manifestoes for the last national elections that they would give the British people a referendum on the Treaty before it was ratified. Recently, the leaderships of both parties, knowing that any referendum would reject the Treaty overwhelmingly, have accordingly reneged on their promises, and *samizdat* debates are now being held on the question whether their failure to honor those promises and their consequent transfer of our own elected representatives’ powers to the unelected hands of the alien power that the European Union has become constitutes treason.

It is indeed treason: but the UK courts are now mere rubber-stamps for the dictators. In the British constitution, the largest body of Members of Parliament not belonging to the governing party used to be known as “Her Majesty’s Loyal Opposition.” However, the Conservative Party under its current weak, vapid, and policy-averse leadership has consistently failed to oppose the inexorable and soon-to-be-final extinction of what was once our democracy. In the absence of any Parliamentary opposition, millions of Britain’s leading minds have already fled overseas, taking their wealth and their talent with them, in a brain drain not seen since the ghastly days of Harold Wilson and the dominance of the Communist-led trades unions. I myself spent ten years overseas, but have recently returned and shall be doing my best to fight to regain my nation’s independence and democratic liberties.

Britain Now a Police State

Britain is now a closed country—a police state, with a Secret Police to rival the KGB. Our Secret Police was secretly founded by the present Government in 1998, and now its

privileged and untouchable members mount dawn raids just like the KGB and then lie through their teeth in court to secure convictions against any citizen who has offended the regional gauleiters or the European Kommissars. There are “security” cameras every few inches—more of them than in any other nation. At current rates of growth, there will be a “security” camera for every UK citizen within a decade. In a sinister sequence of more than 90 criminal justice Bills in ten years, the present Government has removed every last one of the rights and freedoms of which Britain was once justly proud. We are no longer allowed even to demonstrate outside Parliament. It was the ninetieth of those Bills—passed with very little attempt at opposition—that took away the right of criminal trial.

Now, our “leaders” fawn as sycophantically upon our new, grim, European masters as their predecessors once did during the long and foolish period of appeasement that tempted Hitler to rearm unopposed and then to provoke the Second World War. This time, though, it is sycophancy by stealth. Not so long ago, a UK Cabinet Minister who refused to sign a European “Directive” was told by his own civil servants that if he did not sign it he could and would be stripped of his office and have all his possessions confiscated. Instead of resigning and going public, he cravenly and secretly signed. His story has never been made public. Another UK Cabinet Minister, who had agreed with a Directive and had written to congratulate the Kommissars on it, was summoned to Brussels and told that, although all the “regions” and the European Parliament had agreed the Directive, the Kommissars of Europe (who had proposed it, for they alone have the power to do so) had decided that it was not of any consequence and that it would not be enacted into law. When the astonished Minister was asked why, he was told that the Kommissars had wanted to make it clear to elected Ministers in all of the “regions” where the real power in Europe now lay—and it was not in their elected hands. He told me, “I had once been wholeheartedly in favor of the European Union. But it was at that moment that the scales fell from my eyes.” He died an implacable opponent of the new Europe.

And my own view? I am in favor of European democracy, and therefore firmly opposed to the atheistic-humanist, bureaucratic-centralist dictatorship that the European Union for which I once voted has so stealthily become.

In Scotland, where the current “regional” gauleiter wants us to be independent of Westminster (which makes one-tenth of our laws) but still subject to the dismal empire of Brussels (which makes nine-tenths of our laws), I lead a small but rapidly-growing movement in the Highlands and Islands which is aiming for independence from both Edinburgh and Brussels, but continuing loyalty to the Crown. We want our freedom back, and we are quietly planning to take it back, whether the gauleiters of the UK or the dictators of Europe like it or not. We will rise up and be a nation again. Let freedom ring!

EU Treaty May Mean Death for Nations

by Amelia Boynton Robinson

Mrs. Robinson, civil rights movement heroine and vice chairwoman of the Schiller Institute in the United States, issued this "Open Letter to Citizens of the Nations of Europe" on March 20, 2008, under the title, "This Could Be a Treaty of Death for Nations."

It is very interesting and even fascinating to daydream (and sometimes in reality) to think of the growth of a family, from a couple, to many children, and from the one couple there are many and many generations throughout the world. And you love them, because they are your relatives, and take interest in them all, and we often speak of their successes. Then, why should any people be compelled to make war against their neighbors or friends and relations?

As a member and co-founder of Schiller Institute, living to give the best future to the BüSo [in Germany], the LaRouche Youth Movement, and all the youth of the world, I want peace for everyone. But can there be peace without justice? There is no justice where evil men burn their brains out, planning wars and strife, violating the very concept of a nation!

Have you ever heard of the United States South, with its plantation sharecropper system, and our struggle to get people to register and vote throughout the United States? Have you ever heard of Bloody Sunday, on March 7, 1965 in Selma, Alabama, when people were beaten, and many lost their lives just because, when they reached voting age, they wanted to act as full citizens of their native country, the United States? Those are the very rights of man.

Well, that experience should never be repeated again in any country or countries, in a civilized world. With the shedding of blood, with their sweat and tears, human beings have fought to erase the fine print and hidden illegal terms in any contract, constitution, treaty, or governing law that cannot easily be interpreted or understood by all, and which the feu-

dal system of the Dark Age has fought against justice to return.

I invite you to read my autobiography—Amelia Platts Boynton Robinson, *Bridge Across Jordan*—which now exists in German, Italian, and French. This book will give you a glimpse of what could happen, if you take your God-given right to national sovereignty for granted. The death penalty could be imposed upon one of your own, and he or she could rot in jail for years, while the law is being discussed by faceless bureaucrats. This Lisbon Treaty is a return to slavery, feudalism, and the plantation system: Demand a referendum in your country, now; otherwise, by then, complaining about it will be too late.

It is time to raise the issue: Do you want to be slave countries, or free people? It is as you wish.

It was Martin Luther King, in his famous "I Have a Dream" speech on Aug. 28, 1963, in Washington, D.C., who reminded the world that all men are created equal and that we are all God's children. Then, let us, all over the world, make his dream come true. He gave his life for this truth: Let us give our love, truth, and justice throughout the world.

Wherever you see young people with tables of literature, braving the hot or cold weather, or where they have meetings, please pay special attention: It could save you from a disaster, or it could cause us to stop, think, and discuss before your treaty becomes a Treaty of the Death of Freedom.

I invite you to make a change in the respect for your national constitutions that are being violated, even in your capitals. Cleaning up a constitution can only be accomplished when the citizens living under it fight for that right, and ensure that if it is to be changed, let the citizens of that sovereign country make the changes, not an army of politicians from other countries, who would rob you of your sovereignty, laws, constitution, and your way of life.

Constitutions see that every citizen has the same protections from birth to death, letting no committee or unelected bureaucrat make the laws of your nation. Be proud of who you are, build your nation, and offer help to your neighbors, in the solid tradition your forefathers handed down to you. In this, no country, small or large, has supremacy over any other, but all are equal in what they have to give to humanity.

How would you or your children feel, knowing that you have gone to war with your neighbor, because the treaty demands it, or if your whole country is put under a dictatorship that you cannot refuse, or you're compelled to go along or approve of the death penalty of someone, who might be one of your citizens, or even of your family? You can only blame yourselves for not fighting for your sovereign country, or forever blame yourselves for losing your rights as a nation, to become a part of the plantation system under the fascist Lisbon Treaty.

My spirit is with you in your struggle,
Amelia Boynton Robinson



LYM/Wynneal Innocentes
Amelia Boynton Robinson

LaRouche Articles Break ‘Bloomberg’ Story in Russia

by Rachel Douglas

A political clique of financiers, grouped around Felix Rohatyn and George Shultz, is pushing a dictatorial model for the United States, because otherwise, “the specter of Roosevelt is hanging over America, since the problems, though an order of magnitude greater, are essentially the same.” That summary of the U.S. situation, as a showdown between threatened fascism, and the hope for a revival of the American republic such as happened under FDR, appeared in a March 11 article by Denga Khalidov, vice president of Russia’s Academy of Geopolitical Problems, directed by former Defense Ministry International Department head Gen. Leonid Ivashov.

Khalidov’s was one of several recent Russian articles to sound the alarm about a Michael Bloomberg candidacy for U.S. President, sponsored by Wall Street circles around Rohatyn and Shultz to impose a Mussolini model of fascism. The Bloomberg story had been absent from Russian media discussion up through February. Many Russian commentators remained fixated on Sen. Hillary Clinton as an enemy image, associated with—so they would claim—an inevitable return of Balkans War orchestrator Richard Holbrooke as Secretary of State. But the circulation of Russian translations of an article by Lyndon LaRouche, and one by Jeffrey Steinberg of *EIR*, sharply changed the landscape.

In his “Reply to General [Leonid] Ivashov: A World Situation in Collapse!” (*EIR*, Feb. 8), LaRouche responded to the Russian officer’s own article, which had expressed doubt that any American leader could put the country through Rooseveltian bankruptcy reorganization. Ivashov suggested that other nations should work on a solution to the global systemic economic collapse, without the United States. LaRouche spelled out the worldwide disaster that a U.S.A., collapsing into a deep breakdown and fascist forms of rule, would represent, and identified the “Bloomberg” scenario as the top choice of “the London-steered Shultz cabal.” Steinberg’s “Drive Escalates To Impose ‘Mussolini’ Bloomberg Option” (*EIR*, Feb. 22), spelled out the scenario’s implementation, to date.

Circulation of these articles on *EIR*’s own Russian website and several Russian sites during the last week in February precipitated a series of commentaries that broke the blackout of a threatened fascist turn in the United States. They also rekindled discussion of historical Russian-American coopera-

tion, as against Russian-British enmity, which had peaked last year during the Kremlin’s campaign to revive key FDR policies.

Andrei Kobayakov, chief editor of the RPMonitor.ru analytical site, co-authored with Alexander Rublyov a March 2 article titled, “The Jackboot Candidate.” “In all periods,” they wrote, “the financial oligarchy has resorted to force in times of crisis. So it was in Germany in the 1930s, when the moneybags supported the Nazis. They helped Mussolini in Italy, Pétain’s Vichy regime in France, etc.” The slightest hint that a Democratic Party candidate, whether Clinton or Barack Obama, might make “even a partial return to Rooseveltian principles” is enough to turn the upper-echelon financiers against them, wrote Kobayakov and Rublyov. McCain being a weak candidate, “the question arises of another, more serious and powerful alternative. This could be the current Mayor of New York, the billionaire Michael Bloomberg,” and nobody should take Bloomberg’s current demurrals as final, they concluded.

Also on RPMonitor.ru, in a series starting Feb. 28, the writer Maxim Kalashnikov presented a detailed summary of Steinberg’s article, titled “A Mussolini-Pinochet Hybrid.” Kalashnikov compared the deindustrialization of Moscow in the 1990s to what Rohatyn did to New York City under Big MAC, two decades earlier. To counter the prospect of a “neo-feudal future,” Kalashnikov called for serious deliberation on making Vladimir Putin’s perspective of “Innovation To Save the Nation,” into a fully elaborated, effective policy.

Khalidov’s article in *Politicheskyy Zhurnal* (Politjournal.ru) provided a more in-depth discussion of the current moment in history. The essay, “Charming Grave-Diggers: Obama and Rohatyn Want To Bury Democracy in the U.S.A.,” explored “the complex history of American democracy and the growing influence of the European banking oligarchy on U.S. politics and finance.” Not all of the treatment of U.S. 19th-Century history in Khalidov’s version is valid, but he got certain essentials right: that Presidents Lincoln, McKinley, and Kennedy fell as victims of the financial oligarchy, and that the “moment of truth for the U.S.A. was the Civil War between North and South in the mid-19th Century, which was provoked by international bankers from England and France, and their ‘agents of influence’ inside the United States.” He noted the strategic importance of the Russian-American alliance during the Civil War.

Citing Samuel Huntington’s “Crisis in Democracy” paper, written for the Trilateral Commission, Khalidov said that the financiers need dictatorial solutions “now, when one financial bubble after another is popping on the New York markets.” He then went into the prospect of “the charismatic [sic] multi-billionaire Bloomberg” stepping forward as “savior of the nation.” Citing the Rohatyn-Shultz authorship of this project, Khalidov gave Russian readers a link to the LaRouche PAC website, for documentation. He identified the Rohatyn-Shultz group as an offshoot of European Synarchism.

NATO Faces Existential Crisis in Afghanistan, as Taliban Escalates

by Ramtanu Maitra

The harbinger of all bad news, U.S. Vice President Dick Cheney, arrived unannounced in Kabul from the Sultanate of Oman on March 20, ostensibly “to assure” Afghan President Hamid Karzai that the Bush Administration will leave no stone unturned in the April 2-4 NATO summit at Bucharest, to get more NATO troops into Afghanistan before the expected Taliban Spring offensive begins. Following his meeting with Karzai, Cheney told reporters: “The United States and the other members of the coalition need to have a sufficient force here to be able to ensure security.”

In fact, Cheney’s trip promised anything but security, since he was following the British imperial script to create a zone of permanent instability in the region.

Cheney was midway through his ten-day trip to the Middle East, when he landed in Kabul. He began his trip on March 16, a few days after Adm. William J. Fallon resigned as chief of CENTCOM. He favored diplomacy over war against Iran, and it was widely acknowledged that the admiral resigned when he became aware that Cheney would be visiting the Middle East, particularly Oman and Saudi Arabia, in order to prepare the region for a U.S.-led bombing campaign of Iran, although a senior aide denied that Cheney’s sojourn was intended to set the stage for military action against Iran.

Iran, Afghanistan, or Pakistan?

The media does not report how Cheney’s visceral anti-Iran campaign went down with President Karzai. What is widely known, is that the combination of the imminent Taliban offensive, Washington’s inability to stretch its troops on the ground in any significant way, and the unwillingness of NATO, led by the European nations, to put more boots on the ground, worries Kabul no end. The Taliban insurgency was its deadliest last year, with the killing of more than 8,000 people, according to UN figures. Most of the dead were rebels, but 1,500 civilians also lost their lives, the UN says. Additionally, the year 2007 was highlighted by the use of suicide bombers against NATO troop contingents based in Afghanistan. In 2007 alone, there were 185 suicide-bomb attacks in Afghanistan, whereas before 2005, there were none. In 2008, already as many as 58 suicide-bomb attacks have been recorded in Afghanistan.

Failure to counter the expected Taliban offensive will not

only give the Islamic militants a huge morale boost, but, as *EIR* has reported, it’s likely to kill and bury NATO in the rocky, dusty plains of Afghanistan. At the same time, it would not bode well for the government that Karzai built. Karzai has said that Afghan security forces, being built with international assistance, wouldn’t be able to stand on their feet for some time, which means a likely victory for those who have been identified as enemies by Kabul.

“Someday Afghanistan will be fully in charge of the security of this country, defending the borders,” the U.S.-backed Afghan President said on March 20. “But that is not going to be anytime soon.”

NATO’s Inadequate Role

NATO took charge of Afghanistan’s military security in 2006, when the alliance formally assumed responsibility for the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in that country. Since then, NATO members have repeatedly quarreled over the size of the troop contingents each should provide, where they should serve, and under what conditions. ISAF currently has over 43,000 personnel, from 40 nations, including all 26 NATO countries. The U.S. contingent—which includes 17,000 service members assigned to ISAF and 12,000 personnel under a separate command dedicated to special counterterrorist missions and training the Afghan Army—is the largest. Britain, Italy, Canada, and the Netherlands have also made significant troop contributions, but the realities on the ground indicate that the Afghan situation has reached a point that it demands a much larger number of troops. One British commander says that a foreign force of 200,000 could keep the Islamic militants at bay for good.

But the fact is, that most of the 26 NATO countries represented in Afghanistan would like to send troops purely for civilian operations. This policy is understandable because of domestic objections over life-threatening military operations in Afghanistan.

In a Feb. 10 speech at the 44th annual Munich Security Conference, U.S. Secretary of Defense Robert Gates urged that “The alliance must put aside any theology that attempts clearly to divide civilian and military operations.” He warned of the potentially disastrous consequences of such an approach, saying: “Some allies ought not to have the luxury of opting only for stability and civilian operations, thus forcing

other allies to bear a disproportionate share of the fighting and the dying.”

Kabul is following this quibbling among NATO member nations, and for good reason, is becoming increasingly uneasy about the future. There are indications that Karzai has opened back-channel negotiations with Taliban leaders, who have been politely identified as “moderates.” But, it is also clear that these “moderate” Taliban will not help Kabul unless and until NATO, and other foreign troops, stop killing Afghans. If the Afghan President goes ahead with this line of negotiations, and succeeds, both the United States and the NATO troops will have a very difficult time in achieving whatever they sought to achieve, when they launched their war on terror by invading Afghanistan.

Not everyone in Europe opposes Karzai’s approach. Many NATO allies think U.S. policy remains over-reliant on the use of force. Some NATO allies, including Germany, Italy, and France, argue that stabilizing Afghanistan requires a comprehensive economic, political, and military strategy.

Cheney perhaps sought to assuage Karzai by telling him that at the Bucharest summit, NATO will try to work out a deal with Moscow, whereby Russia will allow its land and airspace to supply its security forces in Afghanistan. Western diplomats have denied any trade-off with Moscow to keep Ukraine and Georgia out of NATO. “I hope that Afghanistan might be an area where NATO and Russia can make strides to cooperate more closely together,” NATO Secretary-General Jaap de Hoop Scheffer told a security conference in Brussels recently.

An Angry Karzai

In Kabul, however, worries about more military action in its vicinity create more concerns than in the distant, and mostly-disconnected, Washington. Moreover, President Karzai is not in a very friendly mood these days, since Washington tried to force him to go against Iran for alleged subversive activities within Afghanistan. He refused to do that, and, instead, claimed Iran as one of Afghanistan’s best friends. When London and Washington tried behind his back to appoint Lord Paddy Ashdown, former leader of the British Liberal Party, as the UN Special Envoy to coordinate various Afghan operations, Karzai said a firm “No.” He even went public, indicating Ashdown’s “viceregal” activities, virtually ignoring the head of state, when he was the “High Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina,” from 2002 to 2006, as unacceptable.

Subsequently, when he found out that two British MI6 agents, under the cover of a senior EU official and a top UN official, were laying down a plan to fund, train, and arm about 2,000 “West-friendly” Taliban, in the opium-infested province of Helmand in southern Afghanistan, without Kabul’s knowledge, he threw them out within 48 hours. Since the British are among the very few gung-ho troops in Afghanistan trying to keep the NATO flag flying, the incident created bad

blood between London and NATO on the one hand, and between London and the Afghan President on the other.

But, Karzai realizes that as long as the U.S. troops and NATO remain in Afghanistan, it ensures his personal safety, and buys him time to bring under his wing many Afghans who do not want to keep on fighting with no end in sight. But, that would mean making a deal with his Afghan opponents. One of the likely first items on such a negotiating agenda would be his opponents’ demand for withdrawal of all foreign troops. It’s unclear how Karzai can balance these two objectives.

In addition, Karzai is fully aware that more unrest is coming, as a result of the developments along the Afghanistan-Pakistan border, particularly in Pakistan’s tribal areas, where thousands of militants, many of whom are committed to fight the foreign troops in Afghanistan, are ready and waiting for the weather to improve before launching a new offensive.

Pakistani Complications

Kabul knows that full-fledged war in these tribal areas may begin soon. Hundreds of U.S. private warriors have assembled along the Afghan borders and will go in, some time or the other. Routinely, U.S. drones are attacking the militants sheltered in these tribal areas, and Pakistani paramilitary troops have blocked off entry of these militants into Pakistan’s North West Frontier Province and Northern Areas. In other words, both sides are preparing for a long, hot Summer.

On Feb. 19, Pakistan’s general elections led to the formation of new National Assembly and return of a democratic form of government, ending the military rule of more than eight years under President Pervez Musharraf. Unfortunately, as Pakistan’s former foreign secretary, Tanvir Ahmed Khan, pointed out recently in a national daily, “the international support for Pakistan’s democracy project has been overshadowed by the expedient needs of the United States and the NATO countries embroiled in the Afghan war.” He said that the need of the hour is to provide the coalition partners, who took control of the government, and “that have somewhat differing perspectives on the war on terror, a collective but sovereign choice to reconcile them into a coherent national policy backed by the people and the armed forces.” But, it is the exigency of the ground conflict situation in Afghanistan that dominates Washington’s and Brussels’ policy-making for the region.

That fact became evident in the informal NATO Defense Ministers meeting in Vilnius on Feb. 7-8. Throughout the deliberations, it was evident that the governments representing the NATO member-nations disagree sharply over strategy in Afghanistan. The growing instability and violence in neighboring Pakistan have further endangered NATO troops. However, the urgency of the NATO-member governments to shore up NATO’s commitment, was evident throughout. Ironically, this was happening at a time when the Kabul government is losing support among Afghan citizens frustrated by decades of war and poverty.

Torture from Afghanistan to Iraq: 'A Playbook from the Dark Ages'

On March 8, President Bush, acting under the direct influence of Vice President Cheney, vetoed the Intelligence Authorization bill, which would have banned torture by the CIA, or any civilian agency. The vetoed bill prohibited any methods of interrogation beyond those permitted by the *Army Field Manual on Intelligence Collection*—which experienced military interrogators say is *all* that is needed, no matter what the circumstances.

Eight days earlier, a conference call urging the President to sign the Intelligence Authorization bill, with its anti-torture provision, was held by two retired U.S. Army generals, Lt. Gen. Harry Soyster (former director of the Defense Intelligence Agency), and Maj. Gen. William Nash (former U.S. commander in Bosnia-Herzegovina), who were joined by former National Security Advisor Robert McFarlane, and Alex Gibney, the Oscar-winning filmmaker of “Taxi to the Dark Side” (reviewed in the March 7 issue of *EIR*).

General Soyster, the former DIA head, noted that he is part of a group of 44 retired combat commanders who had sent a letter to Congress urging passage of the *Army Field Manual* provision mandating a single standard of prisoner treatment. Speaking from his intelligence background, Soyster said, in remarks that presaged Bush’s defense of his veto a week later:

“But to hear some people tell it, the *Field Manual* sounds like it’s ‘interrogation for dummies,’ fine for unsophisticated military recruits doing battlefield interviews, but supposedly lacking the advanced techniques the CIA says it needs to get information out of al-Qaeda prisoners. That is nonsense. Experience shows that the *Field Manual*’s approaches to interrogation work. It contains all the techniques any good interrogator needs to get accurate, reliable information, including out of our toughest customers. It authorizes a wide range of approaches and allows flexibility to tailor interrogation plans to the particular circumstances....

“Some people want to believe that torture is a magic bullet for extracting information. They say it’s naive to think we can get information from terrorist prisoners without it. But in my view, those promoting the use of the so-called harsh techniques are the ones who are naive and living in a fantasy world.... They have a primitive understanding of what works, and are using a playbook from the Dark Ages. We don’t need a playbook from the Dark Ages; we need a single standard that is easily understood and can be used by all, and that is the *Army Field Manual*.”

EIR’s Pentagon correspondent Carl Osgood and *EIR* Law Editor Edward Spannaus participated in that Feb. 29 teleconference, which was sponsored by Human Rights First. A few days later, Spannaus interviewed filmmaker Alex Gibney. Excerpts of that interview follow.

Interview: Alex Gibney

Alex Gibney is the director and co-producer of “Taxi to the Dark Side,” which won the Academy Award for the Best Documentary Feature of 2007. His previous credits include “Enron: the Smartest Guys in the Room,” which was nominated for an Academy Award for 2005. Gibney was interviewed by Edward Spannaus on March 5.



Courtesy of THINKFilm

EIR: Alex, you dedicated the film, in part, to your father, and you had a video clip of your father at the end. Can you tell us how the film came about, and what was his role?

Gibney: He wasn’t responsible for the film coming about, but he did play an important role in terms of encouraging me to continue on, and to really dig at it. I had a chat with him just before he died, and wasn’t intending to talk to him about this. But, he said: “Go get your camera.” So I went and got my camera and ended up shooting a little interview with him, without lights, or skilled personnel, where he just talked about his own experiences as an interrogator in World War II, what he learned, and also how angry he was, that he felt the values that he had fought for were being transgressed.

EIR: In terms of the soldiers who were on the ground there, at Bagram [Air Base, in Afghanistan] or elsewhere, one of the most poignant parts of the film is the conflict in their minds, from doing what they thought they were supposed to do, or what their chain of command wanted them to do, and then the realization, later, of what they had actually done. Were you aware of that going in, or did this

emerge...?

Gibney: I was aware not entirely of what they had done, and completely what their role was. But we had a list of many of the MPs who were stationed at Bagram, as well as the MI [Military Intelligence] personnel. And we started contacting people from that list, to see if we could persuade people to talk.

EIR: Was it difficult?

Gibney: Yes. But I think once we started getting one or two, the word spread, and we were able to get a few more. But there were a lot of people we asked who either declined, or we couldn't find.

EIR: Damien Corsetti¹ was featured in the film. Could you tell us a little bit more about him, and what was the process he went through, or that you went through with him, in the course of making the film?

Gibney: I've since come to know Damien a good bit better than I did then. I think that he was motivated through his attorney to speak up, because he felt that he had been somewhat scapegoated for things that ultimately, he wasn't guilty of, at least through a judicial proceeding. But he had nonetheless seen a lot of things, and felt that he had witnessed a kind of standard operating procedure that wasn't exactly the way they write it up in the manual. So that he wasn't interested in talking, and I think, angry at the military, for coming after him for what were, in his view, I think, standard operating procedures. Not the way you write them down in the book, but the way they were practiced on the ground at Bagram.

EIR: He clearly comes across as recognizing what they did was very wrong, but nonetheless, in the situation they were in, they felt compelled to conduct themselves in this way.

Gibney: Yes, compelled. He may have even gone a little further. I think they were compelled or encouraged, and after a while, you sort of go along. But Damien is quite a smart guy, and I think he had a sense that something was not quite right.

EIR: It came across pretty clearly, that there was no doubt that they felt that this is what their chain of command wanted them to do.

Gibney: No doubt. None of the people I talked to expressed any doubt. The chain of command never ordered them or encouraged them to kill people. But there was a kind of pressure to produce intelligence, even as there was, Scott Hor-



Courtesy of THINKFilm

A clip from "Taxi to the Dark Side." The film makes clear that there was a conflict in the minds of many soldiers, between what they thought their officers wanted them to do, and what they later realized they had actually done.

ton² says, a kind of "fog of ambiguity" about what the rules were. The soldiers improvised, according to the limited training that they had. That peroneal strike was something they learned in a day's seminar, a sort of ad hoc seminar, at Fort Dix, just before they went over to Afghanistan. It was a prison guard who taught it to everybody.

EIR: One of the things that comes through as well, is the lack of clarity in what the rules were—that the old rules of the Geneva Conventions didn't apply, but nothing was put in their place. What's the effect on these guys, of being thrust into that kind of situation?

Gibney: it really puts them in a very difficult bind. What's their defense, when somebody prosecutes them? How are they supposed to respond? There are no guidelines, and the officers are just kind of pushing them into actions that they may or may not condone, or they appear to be condoning, but then, in retrospect, these kids are prosecuted. So it's a very dangerous situation. It's also a situation that leads to a breakdown in discipline and morale. If you don't know what the rules are, how are you supposed to do your job? And the rules keep changing, and they keep adapting.

EIR: [Is there] a lot of resentment against their officers, and the people that wanted them to do this, and then they turn around and say, "Oh, these are the bad apples"?

Gibney: That's right. Damien and others said that. They said: "The brass knew, they saw them shackled, they saw them hooded, they saw them shackled with their hands to the ceiling."

1. SPC Damien Corsetti was given the name "King of Torture" by his fellow MI soldiers. Although he did not participate in the beatings of the prisoner Dilawar, Corsetti was charged with various offenses including maltreatment of prisoners and assault. Corsetti fought the charges, and was acquitted on all counts.

2. Scott Horton, a specialist in international and human rights law, was secretly contacted in 2003 by senior military lawyers who were alarmed at what was going on. Horton discussed the parallels with the Nazi legal regime and war crimes, in an interview published in the Jan. 28, 2005 *EIR*.



Courtesy of THINKFilm

Interrogation of a detainee, from "Taxi to the Dark Side."

Cheney's 'Dark Side'

EIR: One thing that certainly has struck me, and I'm sure you, too, is just the very idea that torture is acceptable. It not something that a generation ago, or even ten years ago, people would have accepted.

Gibney: It's hard to imagine that we're even discussing this. It's happened before; let's not be naive. There was some very dicey stuff that happened in Vietnam; but what's never happened before, is that you have a mechanism by which the people at the top of the chain of command try to figure out how they could re-engineer the rules, so that torture would be permissible. And you wouldn't call it "torture"; that's one of the ways you do it. You call it "coercive interrogation techniques." You find another way of defining it. But they were obsessed with it, and seemingly obsessed with that, without really understanding the precedents, and understanding why there are prohibitions on it to begin with.

EIR: You're referring to people like Cheney...?

Gibney: Yes, Cheney, and Addington, and Yoo, and Haynes, and Rumsfeld.³ You know, all these people seemed interested in going over to the dark side, and hitting back, and getting quick results, and not being constrained by any law, or any rule.

EIR: The popular culture aspect of this thing: I was glad that you went into Jack Bauer and the "24" phenomenon, because, I've heard that this has an effect even on the troops....

Gibney: You've probably read Jane Mayer's [*New Yorker*] article about this: Dean Finnegan going out to Hollywood

to talk to [Joel] Surnow and try to implore him to stop.⁴ But I do think there is a reason that "24" resonates with people. People are emotionally hardwired to want to strike back. Who wouldn't be? But we're supposed to be led by leaders who are tough enough, not to give in to cheap motives of retribution.

EIR: Experienced military officers know that you must have clarity, and very strict discipline in these situations, because the pressures will otherwise inevitably lead to this kind of thing.

Gibney: It will inevitably lead to a platoon becoming a mob instead of a disciplined force.

EIR: The idea that this has now become part of popular culture—

Gibney: The pernicious part of that has become, obviously, the ticking time bomb, something that, from an intellectual perspective, everybody seems to fall prey to. But it is really the pernicious kind of argument, because it is a hypothetical, based on something that's never happened. Why should we design an interrogation policy around something that's never, ever happened? What sense does that make? Should we design our national defense around possible invasion from outer space?

EIR: One thing I had not heard before, about the migration of interrogation techniques, was the "chat-room" element of it, which you've talked about. I was aware that some of this stuff went to Bagram, and then the Bagram people coming to Abu Ghraib, and [Guantanamo commander] Geoffrey Miller going there, and telling them to use this stuff. But this chat-room thing is something new.

Gibney: One of the interesting things that I found about that Human Rights First call, was that we were talking about why it was important that the CIA be held to the same standards as the military. The reason is, that it's natural, if your buddies are being killed around you, and you see some guy beating up on a detainee, just because he's got Raybans and khakis on, you're thinking, "Well, I should be able to do that too. I want to have at it. These guys aren't playing by the same rules. We should get to play by those rules." It's somewhere between contagion and a kind of weird can-do spirit. "Oh, I guess they're doing that in Guantanamo. I guess it's okay for us to do it." Or, "We might want to try this, maybe *ex-officio*." And that's how some of these things, when introduced in ways that are supposed to be pure, end up corrupting everything. That's why Colonel [Lawrence] Wilkerson [for-

3. These references are to Cheney's legal counsel David Addington, John Yoo of the Justice Department's Office of Legal Counsel, and William J. Haynes, the Department of Defense General Counsel; these three worked closely together to override the Geneva Conventions and to justify torture and abuse of prisoners.

4. Jane Mayer's article in the Feb. 19, 2007 *New Yorker* describes how Brig. Gen. Patrick Finnegan, the dean of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, accompanied by three of the most experienced interrogators in the country, flew to Hollywood to meet with the producers of Fox TV's "24," to implore them to stop glorifying torture. They argued that the show was having a toxic effect on American soldiers.



U.S. Air Force/Senior Airman Julianne Showalter

Dick Cheney in Iraq, March 18, 2008. Asked what he would ask Cheney if had the chance, Gibney replied: "I'd ask him: 'Why?' I'd ask him why he was so obsessed with this ... so intent on breaking down the rules that would prohibit torture...."

mer chief of staff to Secretary of State Colin Powell], talks about that, when the guy is with a prisoner. He's got a dog, and the dog is supposed to be muzzled, and the prisoner doesn't react, so he takes the muzzle off. And then when he still doesn't react, well, then you move the dog a little bit closer. And they know about this, it's human nature. There is a well-documented history of this stuff, as to why they have these rules in place. So the migration is something that—a lot of people talk about how it moved via Miller to Gitmo. But the fact was, nobody is really focussed on how it moved from Gitmo to Bagram, and then from Bagram to Abu Ghraib. It wasn't just Geoffrey Miller. Which leads you to believe, that in all likelihood, this stuff was migrating all over.

EIR: What are these chat rooms?

Gibney: People are using part of the military Internet from Bagram to Guantanamo. The people in Bagram learned that some of these techniques were being used in Guantanamo. Despite the fact that they were only authorized for one particular prisoner, under certain circumstances, nevertheless, mysteriously, people in Bagram started using them.

EIR: Were these officers, or enlisted personnel...?

Gibney: I can't say. I'm not going to say.

EIR: Were you surprised about the award, the Oscar?

Gibney: Not surprised. I was not shocked, but I wasn't counting on it. I didn't think it was a lock, but I didn't think it was impossible, either. So, I was delighted. Let's put it that way.

EIR: What kind of reaction have you gotten since?

Gibney: Since then, it has had a very positive reaction, in terms of the reception of the film. So, that's been good.

EIR: From military people...?

Gibney: Generally speaking, the military reaction to the film has been very positive. I gave a screening in Washington, D.C., and right after the screening, two very young Marines came up to me afterwards, and shook my hand, saying: "Thank you very much. I really appreciated that." And it's now, so far as I'm aware, being taught at the Army JAG [Judge Advocates General] school, in Charlottesville, Va.

EIR: If you ran into Dick Cheney somewhere, from what you know from interviewing these soldiers and making the film, what would you say to him?

Gibney: I'd ask him: "Why?" I'd ask him why he was so obsessed with this. I would ask him why he was so intent on using these techniques, and breaking down the rules that would prohibit torture, when all the evidence would lead you to believe that it was a fool's errand. I would ask him the question "Why?" I'd love to be able to pose that question to him. And where did he get the idea that this is going to be so successful? And why did he think that it was not going to backfire? And why did he think it was going to lead to good intelligence, as opposed to bad intelligence? I would love to ask him that question. Somehow, I don't think I'm going to have the opportunity.

The British Hand In Destabilization

by Mike Billington

Malaysia, the most stable and prosperous nation of Southeast Asia, has not escaped the devastating impact of the global financial collapse and the hyperinflation being fed by the Western central banks. Nor has it escaped the prying hand of British intelligence, as the former colonial masters are still plying their trade as the “invisible hand” behind the current political destabilization.

Barisan Nasional (BN), the coalition of parties which has governed Malaysia (in various forms) since independence in 1957, was handed a severe setback in national elections on March 8, dropping from 90% of the seats in the Parliament to less than two-thirds—the percentage needed to make changes in the Constitution on its own. Five of the 13 states were taken by the opposition—a highly unstable coalition pasted together for this election—made up of the Islamist party PAS, the Chinese Party DAP, and the Keadilan party formed by former finance minister and deputy prime minister Anwar Ibrahim, after he was dumped by former Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad in 1998.

The race was heavily shaped by racial tension, stirred up by the British and their prime asset, Anwar, whose closest friends in the West are the neoconservative Paul Wolfowitz and green-fascist Al Gore, who is notorious in Malaysia for his colonial stunt at the 1998 APEC meeting in Malaysia, where he offered his support for the ongoing riots in Kuala Lumpur, led by Anwar, against then-Prime Minister Mahathir.

However, the reason racial divisiveness was effective in the elections, was that the government of Prime Minister Abdullah Badawi has been unable to defend the population against soaring fuel and food prices. It is not that the prime minister is not committed to the development of the nation, but that he has refused to acknowledge the reality of the collapse of the international banking system. In fact, days before the election, he published an op-ed in a business newspaper titled, “Why Malaysia Won’t Catch America’s Cold,” imagining that Malaysia is immune to the greatest collapse of the world financial system in modern history. This false optimism in the face of danger, the elections showed, discouraged the population, and left them prey to racial profiling.

By contrast, as prime minister, Mahathir asserted global leadership against the International Monetary Fund and the

speculators during the 1997-98 “Asian” crisis, by imposing currency controls, winning the enmity of the Anglo-Dutch financier oligarchs, but successfully protecting his nation’s population through that crisis. Mahathir, following the recent election, was brutal in his condemnation of Prime Minister Badawi for failing to protect the nation. “My view is that he has destroyed UMNO [the majority party in the ruling coalition], destroyed the BN, and he is responsible for this election result,” said Dr. Mahathir, calling for Badawi’s resignation. “I’m sorry,” he concluded, “but I apparently made the wrong choice,” by choosing Badawi as his successor when he retired in 2003.

British Manipulation

The racial tension was provoked by British assets on both sides. Badawi is highly influenced by his son-in-law Khairy Jamaluddin, a Cambridge-trained asset of British financial circles (he cut his teeth as an intern at the *London Economist*). Khairy has opposed several large development projects sponsored by Dr. Mahathir, and has promoted the establishment of free-trade zones and free-trade agreements with the West, opening the nation to the speculators. He also famously appealed to racial prejudice in his leadership of the UMNO Youth, provoking an angry response from the Chinese within the government coalition, while his associate in the UMNO Youth leadership even raised a dagger (*keris*) while railing against the Chinese minority. This, in turn, provided Wolfowitz-asset Anwar Ibrahim, who had earlier founded a movement tied to the extremist Muslim Brotherhood, to portray himself as a defender of the minority ethnic groups, by accusing the government of “brandishing the *keris* towards minority groups.”

Anwar also helped stir up Indian minority rage earlier this year, by flying off to India and London to denounce the Malaysian government’s oppression of the Indians, after a militant Indian faction organized demonstrations against the government for tearing down Hindu shrines to make way for development projects.

While the opposition parties which represent Chinese and Indian minorities fared well in the election, the Indian and Chinese parties which support cooperation among the groups, and participate in the BN coalition lost badly, including their leaders, who lost their own races.

The last time the BN fell short of a two-thirds majority in Parliament was in 1969, an event that precipitated riots and many deaths—with a heavy British hand. There is serious concern that the racial tensions, enflamed by the economic crisis, could return the nation to those dark days. With the British provoking political chaos in every possible global venue, to create instability in the face of the financial breakdown crisis, Malaysia must pull together around real economic development and the defense of the general welfare, or become another victim of this British imperial drive.

Mortality in Congo: The Word Is 'Genocide'

by Lawrence K. Freeman

Misguided fools and outright liars, who continue to babble about genocide in Sudan, discredit themselves by ignoring the ugly reality: Genocide is the British policy for *all* of sub-Saharan Africa, and has been since colonial times. The most glaring example of the effects of this policy are in the Democratic Republic of Congo (D.R.C.), where the death rate has increased by an astounding 50% from 30,000 "excess deaths" per month, from 1998-2004, to 45,000 a month, from January 2006 to April 2007. During this 16-month period, according to a new study by the International Rescue Committee (IRC), "Mortality in the Democratic Republic of the Congo: An Ongoing Crisis," an estimated 727,000 Congolese perished, above the "average" death rate. Between August 1998 and April 2007, an estimated 5.4 million "excess deaths" occurred there. While the killing of 800,000 in Rwanda in 1994 was horrifying, the genocide against the Congolese people, which is an order of magnitude greater, has barely registered in the minds and hearts of those who profess concern about Africa.

The IRC survey reports that the Crude Mortality Rate (CMR) of the D.R.C., at 2.2 deaths per 1,000, is 57% higher than the average CMR for the rest of sub-Saharan Africa (1.4), despite the lapse of four years since the formal end to the war in July 2003. In the East, the CMR is higher (2.6 deaths per thousand)—85% above the average for sub-Saharan Africa. A 2004 IRC study of the D.R.C. correctly classified the majority of deaths as *preventable*, with deaths caused by violence at only 1% (see "Genocide: Millions Dead in Congo," *EIR*, Dec. 24, 2004).

The new IRC report states: "As with previous IRC studies in D.R. Congo, the majority of deaths have been due to infectious diseases, malnutrition and neonatal- and pregnancy-

related conditions. Increased rates of disease are likely related to the social and economic disturbances caused by conflict, including disruption of health services, poor food security, deterioration of infrastructure, and population displacement. Children, who are particularly susceptible to these early preventable and treatable conditions, accounted for 47 percent of deaths, even though they constituted only 19 percent of the total population."

With rates of unemployment reaching as high as 80% in Kinshasa, the absence of any semblance of infrastructure for a country of 70 million people, the lowest per-capita health expenditures for any country in the world, infant mortality at 20% (that is, one-fifth of all children die before their fifth birthday), and the highest maternal death rate in the world, dare our fellow citizens utter the words "never again," without a deep feeling of shame, for their hypocrisy?

Economic Genocide

The truth is that, especially since U.S. Secretary of State and National Security Advisor Henry Kissinger's December 1974 "National Security Study Memorandum 200," the stated policy of the United States—following Britain's lead—has been to reduce the indigenous population of African countries (among other undeveloped nations), through the spread of disease, famine, and war, in order to secure for the West the vast wealth of natural resources located there. The elimination of millions of Congolese and the stealing of the region's mineral wealth was the intention of NSSM 200.

According to a U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) report in March of this year, the D.R.C. has: 34% of the world's cobalt reserves, 10% of the world's copper reserves, 64% of the world's coltan reserves, along with diamonds, gold, cassiterite, and other minerals. The report reveals that the United States gave a mere \$399 million to the D.R.C. in 2006 and 2007, mainly for humanitarian assistance, and not one cent for investment in the development of vitally needed infrastructure, without which human life cannot be sustained. Nine out of the country's ten provinces have *no road* linking them to the capital, and there are no roads connecting the East to the West, nor the North to the South—typical of the imperialist legacy in Africa, where such roads as were built, were only to facilitate shipment of raw materials looted out of the colony.

In both the eastern and western regions of Congo, according to the IRC, almost two-thirds of all deaths are due to fever/malaria, diarrhea, acute respiratory-tract infections, neonatal death, tuberculosis, measles, and malnutrition—all treatable, and therefore preventable, causes of death. The absence of violence in the West and the Transition East (the middle section of the country) has led to a decrease in deaths due to violence, to 0.4% of the total deaths in the country. The overwhelming preponderance of deaths are the result of "economic genocide"—a term that accurately conveys the *knowable result*, when a people are intentionally deprived of the basic necessities of life required for survival.

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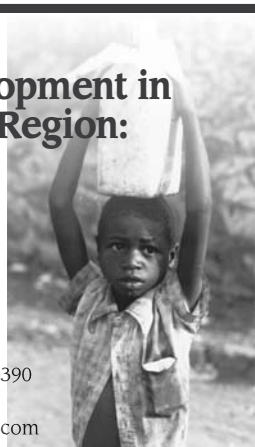
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International Intelligence

German Government Scraps Planned Maglev Project

A planned 34-kilometer maglev train track connecting the city of Munich to its international airport will not be built, German Transport Minister Wolfgang Tiefensee announced March 27.

He said the industrial consortium planning the Munich Transrapid line now estimates construction costs at above Eu3 billion, a third above the previous estimate of 1.85 billion.

The project was supposed to be financed by the German Federal government, the state government of Bavaria, German rail operator Deutsche Bahn AG, and an industrial consortium. The German government, in its typical cost-cutting approach, had set itself an upper financing limit of Eu925 million, and the state of Bavaria a limit of 500 million.

A qualified explanation of why the costs allegedly are now higher than forecast, and why the government, which is otherwise throwing billions of euros away to bail out failed speculators, does not have 1.2 billion to finance this pioneer technology project, was not available as of this writing.

China To Help Cambodia Become 'Battery of SE Asia'

Cambodia, still one of the poorest nations on Earth after suffering the most massive bombardment per square kilometer in history, under Henry Kissinger's madness in the 1970s, followed by genocide under the Anglo-French creation known as the Khmer Rouge, is now working closely with China to develop its vast hydroelectric potential.

Foreign Minister Hor Namhong announced in late March that, with primarily Chinese investment and Chinese construction assistance, Cambodia can become the "battery of Southeast Asia."

Only 20% of Cambodians have access to electricity, but the scope of the hydroelec-

tric program, which is supported by the Asia Development Bank's Mekong Power Grid Plan, will provide for both domestic use and eventually for export to Thailand.

Of 14 priority projects, six are underway, all by the Chinese. Half of the total will be dams along the Mekong River.

The Gorey-minions of the International Rivers Network and related green fascists are denouncing these plans, and China, for harming animal habitat to help improve the lives of humans.

Russia Discusses Moscow Meeting with Palestinians

Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov held talks March 21 with Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas in Ramallah on the West Bank, where they discussed the Russian initiative for holding a peace conference in Moscow, to reverse the setbacks that have followed last year's peace conference in Annapolis, Md.

Lavrov told Abbas that he has discussed the conference with the other Quartet members—United States, the European Union, the United Nations—and other Arab countries.

During a joint press conference with Abbas, Lavrov said they were prepared to do anything to assure the success of such a conference. "We will also work to speed up the international community's efforts in order to implement what was agreed upon in Annapolis," Lavrov is quoted as saying on Israel's Ynet. Denouncing Israel's continued settlement building, he said, "We call for an immediate halt to settlement activity." Lavrov also called for Israel to lift the siege on the Gaza Strip.

For his part, Abbas said that it is necessary to hold a peace conference on the Middle East in Moscow as soon as possible. Abbas also said that he discussed with Lavrov "the Russian support to the Palestinian Authority, the internal Palestinian situation, and the ongoing dialogue between Hamas and Fatah in Yemen."

Said Lavrov, "Russia still supports the

peace process and will offer all possible help to the Palestinian side and will cooperate with other parties to implement what had been agreed upon in Annapolis."

Gore's Ice Scare Ignores Science of Antarctica

The London *Independent* and other media are promoting Al Gore's latest Malthusian scare about the breakup of the Wilkins Ice Shelf, located on the southern end of the Western Antarctic Peninsula, and reported to be about the size of Northern Ireland. The scare that the *Independent* wants to promote is about rising sea levels from the melting and collapsing of the Antarctic ice shelves.

But Al Gore's fellow warmaholics fail to acknowledge that these sea ice shelves are *already* floating in the ocean, and their melting or collapsing will do nothing to raise the sea level.

Dr. Duncan Wingham, professor of Climate Physics at University College London, and director of the Centre for Polar Observation Modelling, said, "Antarctica is a net sink and not a source of ocean water." According to his best estimates, Antarctica will lower global sea levels 0.08 mm per year.

The *Independent* article fails to point out that since the change in the Pacific Decadal Oscillation in the 1970s, the circumpolar ocean currents have been bringing warmer water into contact with the Western Antarctic Peninsula; and this is one of the many factors that influence the rate of collapse of the Western Antarctic ice sheets.

Gore and company have also failed to acknowledge that there has been a net gain in Antarctic sea ice. The much hyped loss in the Western Antarctic ice shelf was outweighed by increases in the Eastern Antarctic ice shelf. The Antarctic ice shelves show a net mass increase, with mass changes of -95 ± 11 gigatons per annum in West Antarctica and $+142 \pm 10$ gigatons per annum in East Antarctica. So far this year, the Antarctic sea ice is already increasing at an above-normal rate, just two weeks after the end of the Antarctic sea ice melting season.

Time To Reject the Big Lie

by John Hoefle

Virtually everything you read in the major press about the economy is wrong, reflecting either deliberate lies or a lack of competence, and often both. There are often elements of truth in the reports, but the reports themselves paint a false picture designed to confuse and mislead the reader. We are living in a virtual “1984” where the “news” departments have become the propaganda arms of the elite. On a daily basis, people are bombarded with falsehoods and trivia, designed to get them to focus on themselves and their fantasies, while crucial decisions affecting their lives and the future of the nation are made in the salons and executive suites of financiers and corporatist cartels, and carried out by their bought-and-paid-for politicians.

This is particularly true when it comes to economic matters, where a credulous public is fed a steady stream of stock market reports and phony economic statistics, while the entire global economy is disintegrating, and the financiers are struggling to put out the fires and salvage what they can of their fictitious values. The great irony is that people don’t really believe all that nonsense—they know they are being fed lies, because they are living in a collapsing world, but the lies feed their paralysis. The issue is not knowing, but *acting*; the bankers don’t care if you know what they’re doing, as long as you don’t fight back. The veneer of civilization has worn quite thin, and the underlying brutality of the Anglo-Dutch Liberal system is beginning to show, even in America.

Bare Sterns

The case of Bear Stearns is exemplary of this process. Roughly one year ago, the banking system began to visibly collapse, reflected in the failures in the subprime mortgage market, and by last Summer, with the failure of two Bear Stearns hedge funds, the global securities markets seized up. By July, the global financial system had collapsed, and the ramifications of that collapse began to work their way through the balance sheets of individual financial institutions and speculators.

The global financial system had died by July, but you’d

never know it from the public utterances of the bankers, the regulators, and the pundits. This is a minor problem, a cyclical dip, nothing to worry about, they said, assuring us that everything was under control. Except that it wasn’t, and the smarter among them knew it.

During subsequent months, the situation deteriorated, as various elements of the system began to die. To hide this, the cover story of a “credit crunch” was invented, both to explain the ongoing collapse, and to pretend that the system itself, while encountering some significant problems, was still fundamentally sound. By the end of the year, this story was beginning to break down, and, facing the need to cook the books for the year-end reports, the central banks escalated their money pumping, and began taking in bad assets as collateral for loans. By such measures, the big banks and securities firms managed to get through the year with the perception of life still somewhat intact.

On central bank life support, the big institutions—bank holding companies, commercial banks, investment banks, and the variety of hedge and private equity funds hoped to get through the first quarter, but it was not to be. Despite unprecedented interventions by the central banks, Bear Stearns, one of the largest investment banks in the world, failed. Despite all the interventions, the trillions of dollars pumped into the system through various means, both legal and illegal, the banking crisis broke out into the open, forcing the Plunge Protection Team (PPT) to mount a public rescue operation.

The Big Lie

So, finally, the bare sterns of the banking system exposed for all to see, the truth would come out, right? Not if the bankers could help it! They merely moved into the next phase of the big lie, claiming that the PPT’s action in arranging an emergency loan to, and then an emergency takeover of, Bear Stearns, had been done to save the system from a possible chain-reaction collapse.



EIRNS/Bob Wesser

"Benito Mouse-olini" visits Bear Stearns headquarters in New York City, in a LaRouche PAC demonstration on March 18. Even Mayor Michael Bloomberg's Mussolini-style corporatism or Schachtian fascism—which the financier oligarchy is gunning for—can't keep alive a system that is already dead.

The system is dead, the central banks are throwing trillions of dollars of public money down the rathole trying to keep the zombies moving, and the public is told that it is all being done to keep the system alive, in order to protect ordinary people! It is a lie so big, so bold, that Nazi propaganda minister Joseph Goebbels is probably smiling in his grave.

Lies and denial may be the order of the day in public, but behind the scenes there is sheer panic, and vicious maneuvering. The collapse of the securities markets, led by the most speculative instruments, is stunning and a sobering indicator of the devastation making its way to the surface. This is beginning to be reflected in a wide variety of statistics which show that activity is plummeting in the derivatives markets, the debt markets, the markets for mortgage-related securities, junk bonds, syndicated loans, LBO loans, and structured finance—all the gimmicks that have kept the system afloat in recent years. For a system which depends upon the continuous flipping of such instruments, this is death, just as Lyndon LaRouche said last July. The music has stopped.

Blame the Governments

One of the more interesting lines circulating among the financial parasites these days, is that the governments are to blame for this crisis, due to over-regulation of the financial markets! The U.S. government overreacted in the post-Enron period, enacting tough mark-to-market rules which are forcing institutions and investors to unnecessarily write down the valuations of assets, these fools claim. Implicit in this argument is the idea that the current crisis is cyclical, that if we just hold on while this storm passes, things will

eventually return to "normal."

The claim is also being made that the problems in the market were caused by too much regulation, too many rules, and that what is needed is a new form of regulation based on "principles." For such a plan to work, of course, requires that the people who implement it, actually have principles, as opposed to law of the jungle impulses.

Some of the claims are so absurd as to be comical, such as the attempt by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA, the derivatives trade group) to compare derivatives to motor vehicles, asserting that if we don't blame cars for traffic accidents, we shouldn't blame derivatives for bad investment decisions. By the same token, we suppose, we shouldn't blame casinos for gambling.

Martin Sullivan, the CEO of insurance giant AIG, argues that it is wrong to force companies to mark to market in an "illiquid market." His view, no doubt, is completely unrelated to the \$11 billion hit AIG took when it

had to write down some of its overvalued securities, giving it the biggest quarterly loss in its history.

Marking to market means that whenever a market price has been established for an asset, anyone who holds similar assets must value them at that market price. For assets like stocks, whose price is set daily on stock exchanges, that is not a problem, but when you get into the world of exotic securities such as the lower tranches of mortgage-backed securities, CDOs, and such, the securities are so customized that no one but the institution which creates them can set an accurate price, and they have a vested interest in setting the value as high as they can. The result is a sea of securities which were never, even in inflated market terms, worth what was claimed. What Sullivan and others are arguing is that we pretend that the collapse never happened, and go back to the fantasy valuations. Talk about sticking your head in the sand.

There is a case to be made for principle-based regulation, and that case is made in the Preamble of the U.S. Constitution, which states that the overriding job of government is to serve the public welfare. Were we to follow that principle, we would shut the whole mess down and go back to the American System.

The British Empire

Not surprisingly, the leading proponent of principle-based regulation is the British Empire, which seeks to use the concept as the excuse for even further *de*-regulation. The British Empire has perfected the Big Lie to an art form, pretending to be for honesty and fairness, while moving to destroy any government which even nominally defends those ideas. The Brit-

ish Empire is committed to the supremacy of a small elite over the rest of humanity, and has a history of treachery to any nation that makes the mistake of trusting it.

The British were the leading proponents of the deindustrialization of the United States, and with their allies in the U.S.A., pushed us to adopt their Anglo-Dutch Liberal model. This emulation of the parasitical City of London model has destroyed the U.S. economy, allowing it to be taken over by the imperial operation known as globalization. Another word for globalization is fascism.

Now we have the British pushing the U.S. to bail out its financial institutions, protecting the parasite at the expense of the host. It must be done, they say—save the system first, then sort it all out later. That is a prescription for national suicide, and the death of the dollar-based system. The result will not be stability, but hyperinflation, with the value of the dollar completely collapsing and taking the rest of the world with it. We are in for a replay of Weimar Germany if we continue these policies, and our “dear friends” the British know it.

Time for Truth

Abraham Lincoln once observed that you can fool all the people some of the time, and some of the people all the time, but you can’t fool all the people all the time. Lincoln, too, was beset by a British assault on the United States, through London’s pawns in the Confederacy, but counted on reason and the fundamental decency of the American people to prevail. Lincoln gave his life in that struggle, but he won the war and saved the Union.

Today, the power of reason is greatly strained, under the assault of a massive propaganda machine designed to stamp out all remnants of the American System and turn our population into frightened little peasants who will surrender our nation and its principles for the false promises of safety and wealth. The bankers and the government propose to bail out the banks in the name of protecting the ordinary people, the financial equivalent of making sure the plantation owners have so much to eat that there are crumbs left over for the slaves. In the name of the “war on terror,” our own government is copying the British surveillance society model, asserting its right to monitor everyone, all the time. If you have nothing to hide, you have nothing to worry about, they say, justifying the establishment of a police state in the name of protecting freedom. Do you really believe they are doing it because they care about you?

The Big Lie only works when little people accept it, when people are too afraid to stand up for the truth. We seem to be living in an Orwellian world where Big Brother demands allegiance, but beyond that psychological fishbowl lies the potential for real freedom: for life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The rapidity with which man went from first flight to landing on the Moon, is the natural order of things, and the first step toward reclaiming that tradition is the smashing of the Big Lie and the ugliness that hides behind it.

Bretton Woods Drive In Italy Irks Brits

by Claudio Celani

As *EIR* has reported in recent weeks, Lyndon LaRouche’s intervention in Italy has provoked an intense debate on the collapse of the global financial system, and on the need for government policies committed to the general welfare and a new Bretton Woods. The protagonist of this debate is former Finance Minister Giulio Tremonti, who publicly debated such ideas with LaRouche last year in Rome, and endorses LaRouche’s proposals for a Eurasian Land-Bridge policy. An election campaign is finally dominated by real and important issues.

The paradox is that Tremonti is a leader of the conservative bloc around former Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi, who is again running for that post in the April 13-14 general elections. Tremonti’s campaign against globalization and for a new Bretton Woods international financial agreement has received more endorsements from members of the Democratic Party and the Left-Rainbow than from his own party! Such a disruption of the old “left-right” alignments is not only positive, it is the precondition to bust up the system through which the British empire has controlled Italian politics for three decades, since the assassination of Aldo Moro in 1978.

There is a real possibility that a grand coalition will be formed, in which politicians, and not London-directed technocrats, will run the government. In such a coalition, Tremonti has already been designated to be Minister of the Economy. This has enraged London, which has mobilized its puppets and agents of influence to try to stop such developments.

One member of the current Italian government who endorses Tremonti’s proposals is Undersecretary of State for the Economy and Finance Mario Lettieri. He has helped expand the dialogue by supporting LaRouche’s “Firewall” proposal. [See the accompanying interview.]

On the opposite side, the British empire has attacked Tremonti through its mouthpiece, the Acton Institute, with a piece on March 18. It has also unleashed a prominent party colleague of Tremonti, former Defense Minister Antonio Martino, to demand that Tremonti not be appointed economic czar in the next government!

Martino attacked Tremonti in an interview with the daily *La Stampa* on March 27: “I am not at all enthusiastic that the PdL [Berlusconi’s party] goes to the government with such an economic superminister,” Martino said. He then proposed to split the responsibilities of the Economics Ministry, to reduce Tremonti’s power. Currently, the departments of Treasury, Finance, and Budget are joined under the Economics Ministry. Martino insists that “we must split the Finance department

from the Treasury department. As for the rest, I keep thinking that defending protectionism is wrong and absurd. To propose it again today, is like reproducing the same mistakes made before the 1929 crisis.”

The interviewer challenged Martino about the U.S. government bailout of “investment” bank Bear Stearns, asking if it is not a state intervention and an example of “the world upside down,” as Tremonti says. “Absolutely no,” Martino said. He went on to defend Federal Reserve Chairman Ben Bernanke: “The Fed does what it did not do in 1929, when it let 30% of U.S. banks fail.”

As for the Acton Institute, Bernd Bergmann writes on the Institute powerblog that, “Tremonti blames the recent rise in the prices of consumer goods on globalization, and says that this is only the beginning. The global financial crisis, environmental destruction, and geopolitical tensions in the competition for natural resources are also fruits of globalization, according to Tremonti. He identifies the main problem as a lack of international governance of the process of globalization, and calls for a new Bretton Woods-like system to confront the multiple crises caused by what he calls ‘marketism.’”

Ignoring the demise of the globalized system, Bergmann writes, “Tremonti’s vision is inward-looking and profoundly pessimistic. Some market-oriented Italian commentators have pointed out that his ideas seem dangerously close to old-style protectionism. It is clear if Europe followed his analysis, it would be led on a path of future irrelevance both as an economic and a cultural model.”

Hon. Mario Lettieri

Call for an FDR-Style New Financial System

Mr. Lettieri, of the Margherita party, is the Undersecretary of State to the Italian Finance Ministry. In 2005, he introduced a resolution, which was adopted by the Chamber of Deputies, calling for a new Bretton Woods conference, to establish a new international monetary system. He gave this interview to EIR’s Claudio Celani on March 26.



EIRNS/Wolfgang Lillge

EIR: The Italian electoral debate has been polarized by Giulio Tremonti’s campaign for new Bretton Woods. What is

your view of the situation, given that you were among the first to advance this proposal, in a resolution approved by the Chamber of Deputies in 2005?

Lettieri: In the 2001-2006 legislature, as you noted, I introduced a specific Motion into the Chamber of Deputies, which was approved on April 6, 2005. That Motion took into account the debate that was taking place around the world, among people sensitive to those issues, including the proposals of Lyndon LaRouche.

The Motion was signed not only by numerous members of Parliament from many different groupings, but it also gave rise to a broad floor debate in the Parliament. It committed the government to taking the necessary actions to bring about an international conference of heads of state and government, for the purpose of defining a new and more just financial and monetary system. In the text I presented, there was explicit reference to a new Bretton Woods, whereas the final approved text was more generic.

EIR: Do you therefore support Tremonti’s proposal?

Lettieri: It is positive that Tremonti, too, agrees that it is necessary to create a new worldwide economic-financial architecture. When we speak about Bretton Woods, we must think of the great American President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who was the President of the “New Deal” and of the “Forgotten Man.” He was able to unite America behind a great program of economic and social rebirth. Roosevelt created the welfare state, created jobs and defended the rights of workers. Roosevelt was the President who defeated Nazi-Fascism, and was opposed by the American right wing.

EIR: The financial crisis has undergone a dramatic acceleration with the collapse of Bear Stearns and the Fed’s intervention as the “lender of last resort.” Commenting on this situation, Lyndon LaRouche has demanded urgent intervention, through the implementation of a “firewall,” as Roosevelt did, to protect both homeowners and the banks from speculative funds. According to LaRouche, a bailout across the board, without this firewall, might save some banks, but would lead to hyperinflation. Do you agree?

Lettieri: LaRouche’s proposal is very wise. We should find a way to separate the speculative part of the financial system from the part connected to the real economy, to firms, to the life of families. If that occurs, I think that the cost of recapitalizing the banking system could be contained within acceptable limits. Certainly, we need a system of rules that allows for directing financial flows into investments, and making sure that the banking system actively participates in the development of the real economy, infrastructure, etc. This should be the aim of the new Bretton Woods and of a Roosevelt-style policy today. The excessive financialization of the economy, the heavy speculation in oil products, and the ongoing social and territorial imbalances, demand that governments and international bodies go in new directions, one of which is surely the revisiting of the system created in 1944 in Bretton Woods.

Who's Controlling Congress; When Will We Oust the Traitors?

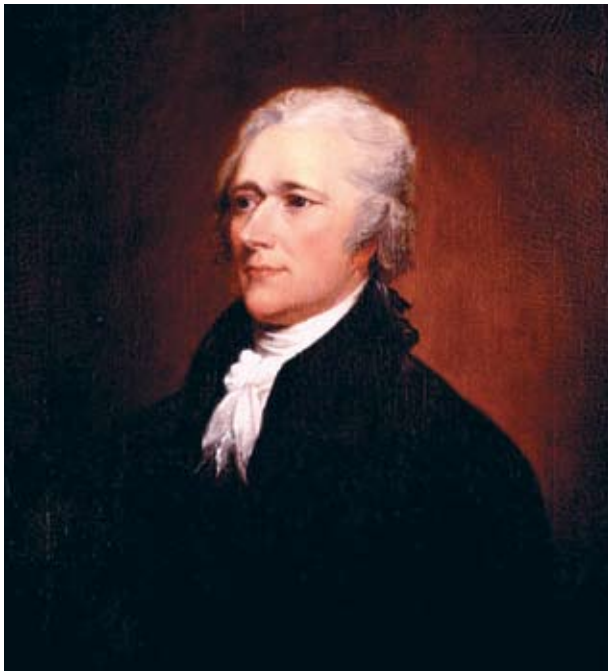
by Nancy Spannaus

A memorandum issued on Feb. 1, 2008, by the Congressional Research Service (CRS), purporting to provide an “authoritative” analysis of Lyndon LaRouche’s Homeowners and Bank Protection Act proposal (HBPA), reveals that those advising Congress on this matter are ignorant, or lying, about not only the fundamental realities of the economy, and of the nation’s history, but also, of the fundamental Constitutional principles upon which the United States and its laws are based. As the breakdown of the world financial system, which reached a turning point in July 2007, accelerates to the point of threatening utter catastrophe for all nations, including the United States—a catastrophe which can only be halted by implementing the HBPA as a firewall against such disintegration—Congress continues to block such measures, in defiance of the great principle of that Constitution expressed in its Preamble.

Rather, since the misleading assertions of that CRS report amount to a virtually treasonous sacrifice of more and more of what remains of the U.S. economy to the predators that created this crisis, it is high time that Americans wake up to the fact that their elected representatives are being controlled by de facto traitors. Whether witting or not, the authors of the CRS critique of LaRouche’s HBPA are spewing the lines of both the past and present British enemies of the United States, and, for that offense, they must be exposed, and rejected.

Across the nation, and even in some of the financial press, the myth of a “housing crisis” has finally begun to be swept away, revealing that it was the worldwide banking system that underwent a crash, back in the Summer of 2007. Thus, hit by both the ongoing spiral of increases in foreclosures, and the financial disaster, more and more local and state governments are taking another look at LaRouche’s HBPA. Since that proposal was first issued in August, more than 75 cities have passed some version, and three state houses have followed suit. In virtually every case, these were the result of vigorous, and sometimes heated, debate about the contents, as well as its author.

Given the escalating rate of financial collapse, the surge of support is guaran-



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LaRouche's Homeowners and Bank Protection Act would protect people in danger of losing their homes, as well as banks that are essential to communities, at a time of global financial meltdown. This would mean a revival of Alexander Hamilton's American System of political-economy, as against British free trade. FDR did it in the 1930s; but the Congressional Research Service doesn't get it!



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

teed to rapidly increase in the weeks ahead.

The form that the HBPA resolutions take is necessarily a demand aimed at the U.S. Congress, the only body with the Constitutional authority to take the necessary action in this crisis. And Congress, despite its awareness that more and more of its constituents are demanding that it enact emergency measures to set up protection for the banks and the homeowners, has either stonewalled, or moved in the opposite direction, protecting the speculators instead.

The reasons for Congressional inaction are located primarily in Ms-Leadership, otherwise known as House Speaker Nancy Pelosi. Pelosi is increasingly well-known as a stooge of that fascist banker Felix Rohatyn (see box), whom she periodically brings in publicly to consult on economic policy, despite the fact that Rohatyn's economic policies stand exposed, primarily by the LaRouche movement, but by others as well, as "updated" versions of Mussolini-style corporatism, and Schachtian austerity. With Pelosi in charge of the Congressional agenda, it is clear to well-meaning Members of Congress that they are not going to make headway with the HBPA.

But, Pelosi is not the only obstacle in the way of Congressional action. Rohatyn may be among the most prominent and aggressive of the "Democratic" fascists advising the Congress, but he is joined by a host of hedge funds (on whom most

Congressmen depend for campaign contributions), and other advocates for the speculator/financier community, who muster one British free-trade argument after the other in support of the idea that the HBPA cannot be passed. Among these representatives we now find an employee of the Congressional Research Service, Government and Finance Division, who, upon the request of a Congressman, prepared the Feb. 1 report on LaRouche's HBPA.

The CRS was established under the name of the Legislative Reference Service in 1914, by President Woodrow Wilson. In 1970, its name was changed to the current one, and the agency's mission was defined as producing analyses for Congress that are "confidential, authoritative, objective and non-partisan." Since Wilson was committed to reorganizing the Federal government into a variant of the British parliamentary system, it is not surprising that the permanent bureaucracy within the CRS would reflect British, anti-American values and biases. This may not have been the case through the agency's lifetime, but it certainly is today.

At first blush, the CRS's memorandum on LaRouche's outline for the HBPA appears to be an amiable rebuttal, lacking the usual egregious slanders and misrepresentations, and at least taking the proposal seriously. But a closer reading unveils just how treacherous the author is.

First, the author *lies* about the content of the HBPA. In the Aug. 22 leaflet announcing the drive for the HBPA (the memorandum includes a link to the LaRouche PAC website where

the leaflet is posted: www.larouchepac.com), LaRouche outlined three essential features of the legislation: 1) establish a Federal agency to place the Federal- and state-chartered banks under protection, and to freeze all existing home mortgages; 2) freeze all foreclosures, and permit homes to be retained with monthly rental payment equivalents, to designated banks; and 3) give state governors the administrative responsibility for implementing the program, while the Federal government provides the necessary credits and guarantees to assure the transition. (For the full text, see box). Yet the CRS researcher comes up with his own three points, only one of which corresponds to LaRouche's.

The CRS's first item is headlined "Replacing the Federal Reserve with a Federal Agency and Nationalizing Banks." While LaRouche's initial statement mentions transforming the Fed into a Third National Bank, as a subsequent measure to erecting the HBPA firewall, it is *not* one of the emergency measures. The idea that the HBPA calls for nationalizing the banks is an outright falsehood, meant to serve as a red herring.

The second item actually does correspond to the HBPA, and is entitled "Freezing Mortgages, Halting Evictions, and Establishing Monthly Rental Payments."

The third item also deals with a measure LaRouche's Aug.

The Homeowners and Bank Protection Act

This is the original model proposal for an HBPA, made by Lyndon LaRouche in late August 2007, of which a variety of versions have been passed by more than 75 cities, and 3 state legislative bodies, around the United States.

Whereas, the onrushing financial crisis engulfing home mortgages, debt instruments of all types, and the banking system of the United States threatens to set off an economic depression worse than the 1930s; and

Whereas, millions of American citizens are threatened with foreclosure and loss of their homes over the upcoming months, according to studies released by Realty Trac and Moody's Economy.com; and

Whereas, this financial crisis is now threatening the integrity of both state and federally chartered banks, as typified by the run on deposits of Countrywide Financial in California during the month of August; and such a banking collapse would wipe out the life savings of American citizens, and drastically undermine the economic stability of our states and cities; and

Whereas, in a similar financial crisis in the 1930s, President Franklin D. Roosevelt intervened to protect banks and homeowners; for example in April, 1933 he introduced legislation as a declaration of national policy that the broad interests of the Nation require that special safeguards should be thrown around home ownership as a guarantee of social and economic stability, and therefore,

Be it Resolved, that the State of /City of/ hereby endorses the Homeowners and Bank Protection Act of 2007, as initiated by economist Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. This crisis is such that it requires emergency action that only

the United States Congress has the capability to enact. Congress must move quickly to keep people in their homes and avert social chaos. This act includes the following provisions:

1. Congress must establish a Federal agency to place the Federal and state chartered banks under protection, freezing all existing home mortgages for a period of however many months or years are required to adjust the values to fair prices; restructure existing mortgages at appropriate interest rates; and write off all of the cancerous speculative debt obligations of mortgage-backed securities, derivatives, and other forms of Ponzi schemes that have brought the banking system to the present point of bankruptcy.

2. During this transitional period, all foreclosures shall be frozen, allowing American families to retain their homes. Monthly payments, the effective equivalent of rental payments, shall be made to designated banks, which can then use the funds as collateral for normal lending practices, thus recapitalizing the banking system. Ultimately, these affordable monthly payments will be factored into new mortgages, reflecting the deflation of the housing bubble, and the establishment of appropriate property valuations, and reduced fixed mortgage interest rates. It is to be expected that this process of shakeout of the housing market will take several years to achieve. In this interim period, no homeowner shall be evicted from his or her property, and the Federal and state chartered banks shall be protected, so they can resume their traditional functions, serving local communities, and facilitating credit for investment in productive industries, agriculture, infrastructure, etc.

3. State governors shall assume the administrative responsibilities for implementing the program, including the "rental" assessments to designated banks, under the authority of the Federal government, which will provide the necessary credits and guarantees to assure the successful transition.

22 statement describes as a follow-on to the HBPA: “The negotiation of a New Bretton Woods to establish fixed exchange rates.” While it is useful that this element of LaRouche’s program is included, it is not part of the HBPA.

The conclusion of the CRS memorandum is mealy-mouthed, consisting of a series of statements that the HBPA measures, as misstated above, “could” have some “potential advantages,” which would be “accompanied by potential unintended consequences” that the author considers negative. The assumption behind such statements is a little-disguised theory of statistical probabilities, an anti-scientific Cartesian mishmash. The intent is obviously to discourage any Congressional action on the legislation. And it is known that, in at least one case, the memo’s lying argument about “nationalization of the banks” was picked up, by some route, and used to attack the bill.

The best way to counter this poison from the CRS is to expose both its stupidity, *and* the treasonous assumptions on which its analysis are based. We begin with the blatant denial of the reality of the economic-financial collapse. Next we deal with the shameful disregard for the historical reality of the U.S. economy. Most important, however, is the question of *principle* involved here. What can be demonstrated, without doubt, is that, whereas the HBPA proceeds from principles firmly, and uniquely, established in the U.S. Constitution, the CRS analysis is based upon the dictates of Anglo-Liberalism and free trade.

The consequences are a life-or-death issue for Americans. Adopt the British assumptions, and you condemn both our nation, and the world, to early destruction. British economics today is no less than treason.

The System Has Crashed

At the time LaRouche proposed the HBPA, it was already evident to him that the world financial system had crashed, and could not be put back together again. What concerned him was the danger of an uncontrollable, chain-reaction, hyperinflationary collapse proceeding from the financial disaster. That, LaRouche emphasized, could set off a process leading to world depopulation, similar to that of the 14th-Century Black Death, if the British imperial financial oligarchy held on to their political control.

For a few weeks and months after the July crisis erupted to the surface, triggered by the collapse of two hedge funds spawned by Bear Stearns, it was considered politically correct to call it a “subprime crisis,” or a “mortgage crisis.” But this was not to last long. The market for speculative paper immediately began to dry up, creating what was euphemistically called a “credit crunch.” The reality was that all the major banks were in danger of being exposed as bankrupt, and they were trying to cover over that fact.

It didn’t take long for the central banks to get the message. The Federal Reserve began in mid-August to sharply lower interest rates for the banks, and has stayed on that track ever

since. In addition, *trillions* of dollars has been made available to the banks from both the Fed and the European Central Bank, often in return for those central banks taking in worthless paper “assets,” such as mortgage-backed securities. Despite these efforts, all major banks reported huge losses in the third and fourth quarters of 2007. Thus, on March 17, the Fed committed itself to billions more for the banks, over the next six months, allegedly to “prevent” a systemic collapse. This is clearly a *bankruptcy* crisis.

The reality is, as LaRouche said March 25, that, if the Fed had not moved with its huge, and illegal, bailout of Bear Stearns on March 17, Congress would have been forced to take emergency action to put the system into bankruptcy, LaRouche’s way.

Yet, while mentioning that LaRouche’s HBPA has the express purpose of avoiding a “disintegration of the global financial system,” the CRS analyst proceeds to ignore the current financial blowout, and its consequences for the real economy—including lack of funds for local government budgets, and dramatic increases in inflation in the essentials of life, especially food and fuel—and proceeds to speculate on the alleged consequences of implementing LaRouche’s measures. In plain language, the analysis is insane.

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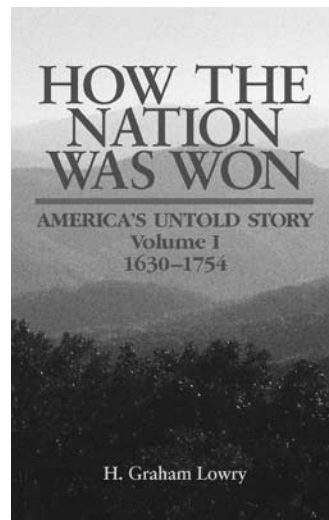
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What Planet Are You On?

The absurdity of the CRS's denial of the ongoing bankruptcy-collapse is matched by the analyst's attempt to shoot down LaRouche's proposals with an historical review of the way the financial system has functioned since the Bretton Woods system was established in 1944. He's lying, or, is he living on another planet?

Two examples suffice to make the point: his treatment of the Federal Reserve and its role in the banking system, and his discussion of the functioning of the Bretton Woods system.

1. What a banking system is about

Crucial to the analyst's argument, is his commitment to the independence of the Federal Reserve. "Although critics of the Fed may want the central bank to be more responsive to real suffering, there is little evidence that a less independent central bank would improve economic performance," he writes. That whopper is followed by an assertion that LaRouche's plan to protect the chartered banks with a new Federal agency "may be redundant because many banking activities are already under the protection of federal banking regulators."

Congressional Research Service on the HBPA

Here is the conclusion of the CRS memo of Feb. 1, 2008, "Subject: Lyndon LaRouche's Home Owners and Bank Protection Proposal."

A mortgage freeze and reorganization of the banking system could provide some relief to currently troubled borrowers and make the central bank more responsive to the electorate. These potential advantages are accompanied by potential unintended consequences. A less independent central bank could result in higher long-term inflation rates without improving other real economic variables. Moral hazard could cause some borrowers to default on loans that they could otherwise make payments on. State governors would have an incentive to free-ride on the federal banking protection and set home rental payments too low and undercapitalize the banks. Freezing the housing market could prolong the glut of unsold homes and delay recovery. The new Bretton Woods system could result in destabilizing capital flows, especially because the new central bank would be even less insulated from domestic politics than the Federal Reserve.

The most fundamental problem here is that this analyst, schooled in British monetarist economics, has no clue as to what improved economic performance actually is. His reference to the objectives of price stability and maximum employment provides no scientific measure, which measure requires defining economic and scientific progress in relation to the productivity of labor, living standards, and technological development. Under his standard, periods such as the 1990s, which saw rapid expansion of the money and service economy, but a collapse in overall living standards and vital infrastructure, would be considered prosperous—as they were not. "Improved economic performance" to him clearly means the *money* economy—not the physical economy.

And as for "independence," that is a misnomer as well. The Fed has been, for most periods of its history, a fully controlled tool of the money-center banks, if not of the City of London itself. What it is independent of, are the commitments of the Constitution's Preamble—most specifically, providing for the general welfare.

But, going back to the CRS assertions, we find that they fly directly in the face of recent history.

The one period during which the Fed was less independent, came under President Franklin Roosevelt, who used his Fed chairman, Marriner Eccles, to steer monetary policy in sync with his programs for massive infrastructure investment, and raising living standards for the poorest of the poor. FDR, unlike the proponents of the British school of economics, did not adhere to the view that the Fed was tasked with servicing the financial markets: He came into office explicitly committed to driving the money-changers out of the Temple, and freeing the American people from the predators of Wall Street. It's fashionable on Wall Street these days, to claim that FDR's economic program was a failure—but if you ask the surviving citizens of those years who were saved from starvation, protected from homelessness, and trained for productive work, you will get the true story. The CRS author lies again.

From the moment of his bank reorganization, FDR understood the Federal Reserve and the chartered banking system to be tools for advancing the general welfare, and he wielded his political power against the financial interests, led by the British, who opposed him. It was for that reason that he introduced a series of regulations over the banking system, both to prevent abuses, and to ensure sufficient, low-interest credit for the projects that were vital to rebuilding the economy. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Securities and Exchange Commission were created by FDR, along with many regulations, such as the Glass-Steagall Act, to discipline the banking system, to act for the general welfare.

In his Memorandum, the CRS analyst asserts that Federal banking regulators are already on the job protecting depositors, insinuating that LaRouche's proposals for protection are unnecessary. But, there is not a word about the fact that FDR's systems of regulation have been systematically dismantled over the last 35 years—to the point where any honest banker,



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"It's fashionable on Wall Street these days, to claim that FDR's economic program was a failure—but if you ask the surviving citizens of those years who were saved from starvation, protected from homelessness, and trained for productive work, you will get the true story." Here, FDR, campaigning for President in 1932, in West Virginia's coal-mining region.

or regulator, will tell you that it's impossible to know what the exposure of most banks is. As for hedge funds, and other funny-funny instruments—they are literally "off the charts."

The analyst also ignores the intent of the protection which LaRouche is providing—which corresponds precisely to that which FDR carried out in his Banking Act of 1933. The purpose of the protection is not to save the trillions of dollars of "investment" or speculation that can never be saved, but to ensure that the banks can carry out their vital economic functions for the community—meeting payrolls, servicing mortgages, providing for the necessities of a productive agro-industrial economy.

2. FDR's anti-imperial Bretton Woods

The CRS analyst's discussion of the international financial system is equally duplicitous, and proceeds from a monetarist standpoint.

In reality, FDR's Bretton Woods proposal was shaped to create an international system of cooperation that would allow for long-term capital investment, particularly from the developed countries that had won World War II, to the anticipated-to-be-freed colonies in the so-called Third World. The fixed-exchange-rate system was important because it was integral to that overriding purpose, and because it respected the sovereignty of every nation to fix its own currency, although in relation to the world's dominant one, the U.S. dollar. Capital controls, to protect a nation from financial imperialism, were a feature of the Bretton Woods system.

The anti-imperialist thrust of the Bretton Woods system,

as conceived by Roosevelt, is totally ignored by the CRS analyst, in favor of a technical discussion of exchange-rate pegs. Rather than attribute the collapse of the Bretton Woods system to the *intent* of the British-dominated international financial slime-mold, the writer simply says that "frequent currency crises disrupted international markets." He admits that the post-Bretton Woods system has brought "potential negative effects of volatile exchange rates and capital flows," but gloats that the United States can do better than most countries under this circumstance. His world is a Hobbesian one of each against all, and out of touch with the stunning collapse of the dollar as well.

Why not reestablish fixed rates, as LaRouche proposes? The CRS writer really has no answer, except to muse that it might be hard to maintain a fixed exchange rate, and protect the domestic banking system at the same time. Huh? Has he ever looked at the disastrous waves of destruction that have hit nation after nation, as a result of British-directed currency speculation? *Without* protection, whole banking systems have been taken over by new mega-banks, best described, as LaRouche does, as Anglo-Dutch slime-molds which operate

on the Venetian model, sucking the lifeblood out of everything they touch. This is the reality of the last 40 years, which must be reversed if this planet is to survive.

What planet has he been living on?

A Matter of Principle: The General Welfare Versus British Free Trade

Ultimately, the only basis on which the HBPA, and the opposition to it, can be judged, is through understanding the questions of principle upon which LaRouche's proposed legislation is based. The HBPA proceeds from the mandate of the highest law of the land, the U.S. Constitution, which itself is defined by the solemn commitments of its Preamble:

"We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

There is no law higher than the Preamble of the U.S. Constitution. And there is no contradiction, indeed, there is total congruence, between the intentions expressed in the Preamble, and the Declaration of Independence, which proclaims our support for "life, liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness."

When we talk of the principle expressed in the Preamble, we are not speaking of an abstract legal framework. The principle of the "general welfare" derives directly from the anti-British imperial, republican fervor of those Europeans who colonized these United States, and who were willing to

fight, not just one, but three bloody wars to secure the “blessings of liberty” for their nation, and as a model for all mankind. Not every American agreed with this principle, of course. There were intense political battles from the beginning, over whether the Federal government would be permitted to exercise its power to ensure the means for achieving the general welfare.

But the *idea* that inspired the Founders of the nation, from the Massachusetts Bay Colony forward, was the principle of the general welfare: that all human beings are equally made in the image of the Creator, and that it is the obligation of government to promote the conditions where people, as creatures of cognition and reason, can develop and cultivate their powers of cognition and reason, to develop all children, and future generations as well.

The Founders, especially Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, and George Washington, understood that to accomplish this objective, they needed to found a sovereign nation-state, which was responsive to this principle. Thus, the national government they crafted contained the powers required, including the ability to protect the nation’s people from the Mother Imperial Power, the British Empire. First and foremost, this ability included the power of the Federal government, notably the Congress, to control the currency, and create *credit*. The monetary system was, therefore, not an international market to which the nation and its people were to be subservient, but a *servant* of the needs of the people.

This conception led to measures that clash directly with those of the British, who fought the American System from both outside and inside the country. Among the first measures was the tariff system, shaped to protect the industries necessary to nourish and defend the country. Next came the National Bank, which was devised so as to fight speculation and usury, and provide credit for physical agro-industrial growth—in sharp contrast to the Bank of England, which was devised to loot the public for private interests. Finally, after a considerable battle, came the role of the Federal government in financing the creation of national infrastructure, and then, in FDR’s time, the creation of safety-nets for the population, that were based on the very Christian idea, that the welfare of the least among us, is intimately connected to the welfare of us all.

In all these areas, the British imperial system launched ideological, and financial, counterattacks. The whole idea of protection was attacked with trade war, and propaganda by the likes of that anti-American Adam Smith. Hamilton’s National Bank, which was intended to eliminate the slave system, and build a thriving independent nation, was destroyed by that British populist puppet Andrew Jackson, and never revived. Indeed, the whole principle of sovereign control over the U.S. currency was attacked, until, with the elimination of the Bretton Woods system in 1971-73, the dollar essentially became of tool of the British in-

ternational financial oligarchy.

The British objective was, and continues to be, to destroy the very existence of the United States, and what it represents.

Of special relevance to the British ideological attack on the HBPA, and the necessary bankruptcy reorganization of the U.S. financial system as a whole, is the uniquely American conception of bankruptcy law, which is, in itself, a reflection of the moral republican foundation of the United States.

Under traditional English law, and other oligarchical forms, contracts were considered sacrosanct, and debts were to be paid at all costs, even at the cost of the life or liberty of the debtor. To be bankrupt was a *crime*. (Can you hear in the background the CRS denunciations of “moral hazard”?)

But, from the beginning, American law proceeded from a Leibnizian, Platonic standpoint, which called for the application of the concept of “equity,” when the strict enforcement of a contract, or the law, would cause an injustice or terrible hardship—or had come about by fraud (mortgage fraud, anyone?) or accident. Thus, the U.S. Constitution contains a provision for uniform bankruptcy laws throughout the country, and over the nation’s history, periods of economic distress led to passage of national bankruptcy laws to mitigate hardship for the population.

It was not until the 1930s, that bankruptcy laws were passed that pertained to corporations, or artificial entities, rather than just persons. On June 7, 1934, FDR signed the Corporate Reorganizations Act, which stated that, “While this bill was framed with a due regard for the present and immediate prospective economic conditions, it is believed that an expansion of the opportunity for amicable adjustment by debtor and creditors, under the supervision and protection of the bankruptcy courts, and for holding property of the debtor intact with its operation disturbed as little as practicable such as is provided for by this bill, will prove itself to be of permanent helpful assistance both to distressed corporations and *in line with the public interest*” (emphasis added).

This concept of bankruptcy protection in the public interest, otherwise to be called the general welfare, is what concerns us today. It calls for freezing collection efforts against an entity, and maintaining that entity’s ability to continue to operate. The entity is also permitted to obtain new credit necessary for ongoing operations, implicitly beginning with a clean slate, with the old debts in deep freeze. The purpose is to keep productive activity going, because it is in the interest of the community as a whole.

This is precisely the kind of protection which is required today for our *bankrupt* chartered banks, and for much of our industry, and many of our families as well. Only those who intend to destroy the nation, or are too stupid to realize what they are doing, would oppose providing such protection to homeowners and the banks. It is a question of the general welfare, and can only be postponed at our peril.

The Ugly, Ugly History Of Felix the Fascist

There are rumors that Felix Rohatyn, an ugly and evil little troll of a man, is a descendant of Rumpelstiltskin, the mythical creature from the Grimm Brothers fairy tale who spun straw into gold, and demanded as payment the Queen's first-born son. Rohatyn is a similar creature, whose career as a banker and political operative for the bankers has been devoted to convincing the United States to sell its soul to the British Empire, giving up its principles, its industrial might, and its sovereignty, in exchange for promises to spin financial straw (such as CDOs, collateralized debt obligations) into gold.

Rohatyn's history has been one long assault on the American System, playing pivotal roles in restructuring Wall Street to pave the way for speculative finance to replace productive investments, and in the creation of a system of giant corporate cartels intended to replace governments. Born into a French banking family, Rohatyn came to the United States in 1942 and joined Lazard Frères, the bank which controlled the Synarchist fascist movement in France. His mentor at Lazard was André Meyer, who was identified by U.S. intelligence as a Synarchist agent. With offices in Paris, London, and New York, Lazard was one of the most powerful and secretive financial institutions in the world. Though French in character, it was an integral part of the British Empire, part of the Round Table group. Rohatyn solidified his position by marrying Jeanette Streit, daughter of U.S. Anglophile and Round Table operative Clarence Streit. These British interests were synonymous with the Nazi-supporting Cliveden Set, and it was Lazard, through Banque Worms, which ran the Synarchist movement in France. When World War II broke out, some of the Lazard bankers relocated to the U.S., while the Worms bankers stayed on to help ensure that Hitler defeated France, and to help run the fascist Vichy government. This is the swamp which produced Felix the Fascist.

Rohatyn's fame as a banker in the United States came from his role as the king of mergers and acquisitions, an early phase of what we now call globalization. Rohatyn's goal was to use the oligarchy's vast economic resources to target and take over American industry, replacing it with



global companies which owe allegiance not to the nation, but to the bankers. The idea was to make the nation dependent upon imperial cartels for the necessities of life, as a method of control. Rohatyn also headed a New York Stock Exchange Crisis Committee at the beginning of the 1970s, which combined a series of ailing brokerages, and paved the way for today's giant, speculation-driven financial institutions.

Rohatyn implemented fascist austerity directly when he ran New York City's Big MAC, and with his intelligence-connected, and Nazi-connected client ITT, helped run the coup in Chile, to install the fascist dictator Augusto Pinochet. Felix almost went to jail over his involvement in an illegal stock-parking scheme involving ITT, where he was a member of the board.

Felix Rohatyn is an evil man, an agent of the British Empire who has deliberately targetted the American economy, as a career, and in doing so has become a powerful and feared man. But

unlike the mythical Rumpelstiltskin, Rohatyn's promises to turn straw into gold have proved hollow—under the policies he and his financier allies have imposed, the United States has gone from being the richest nation on Earth to the biggest borrower in the world, a nation which can no longer produce what it needs, and is dependent upon the international financiers, and their manufacturing, agricultural, and transportation cartels for the necessities of life. We are bankrupt, overwhelmed with debt, our infrastructure collapsing, with a government dominated by financiers and corporate cartels.

By no later than the 1980s, Felix had conduited enough money to the Democratic Party to be regularly listed among its top 50 contributors. Among his purchases has been the tight-wired Speaker of the House of Representatives, Nancy Pelosi, who harkens to his economic policy pronouncements. "I characterize myself as a Democrat and a liberal and as somebody who believes in the active role of government," Rohatyn, the Clinton Administration ambassador to France has said. Felix is currently seeking an active government role in turning over public infrastructure to financier control, à la Mussolini, with the National Infrastructure Bank Act that is now before the Senate Banking Committee chaired by one of his favorites, Connecticut Democrat Chris Dodd.

Implementing fascist policy for financiers is Felix Rohatyn's life's work. He does not do it alone, by any means, but he does it. How much longer will he be tolerated?

—John Hoefle

What the British Really Fear: A Scientific Renaissance

This transcript of “The LaRouche Show” for March 15 features host Harley Schlanger, with three LaRouche Youth Movement members of the “Basement Team.” The Internet program airs weekly on Saturdays at 3 p.m. Eastern time, and can be accessed live or archived at www.larouchepub.com. This is an edited and abridged transcript with subheads added.

Harley Schlanger: It’s March 15, 2008, the Ides of March, a date which causes trembling for tyrants and would-be tyrants.

Last Wednesday [March 12], Lyndon LaRouche gave a webcast in which he identified the most crucial matter facing humanity today: That we’re in an accelerating global financial breakdown, plunging toward a dark age, in which the leading financial forces of London, with their subordinates in the United States—typified by George Shultz and Felix Rohatyn—intend to impose a global fascist order. He stated emphatically, that the only way to defeat this fascist plot, is to inspire a significant section of our population *to begin to think*. And that means “to develop an *independent capability* of creative thinking, which requires developing a rigorous approach to science and Classical culture.”

On today’s program, we will investigate what Lyndon LaRouche means by “rigor in science and culture.” We’ll be joined by a panel of members of the LaRouche Youth Movement who have spent most of the last year, in what is called—euphemistically and literally—“The Basement.”

Now, in the past, when I’ve mentioned that there are LYM members working in “The Basement” at Lyndon LaRouche’s house, some of our listeners have reacted with horror. “What? Are you holding them in chains? Are you brainwashing

them? What are they, and LaRouche, really up to?” So, today, we will find out what the members of the LaRouche Youth Movement in the Basement are really up to.

I’m joined today by Liona Fan-Chang, Peter Martinson, and Merv Fansler. So, I’d like to begin by asking you: What have you been doing in the Basement, these last months?

The Gauss Project

Peter Martinson Well, for the last month, it’s probably well known around the world now that we produced a video that’s putting serious pains in the sides of some London financiers [“Firewall,” www.larouchepac.com/firewall]. But now we’re getting back to where we were just before LaRouche deployed us on this hyperinflation video: We were putting together a stage of our work on Carl Friedrich Gauss, particularly the material that Gauss was working on, leading up to his discovery of the orbit of Ceres in 1801. At that time, he spent a whole lot of time on what was his main focus, his passion, while he was a student at Göttingen University: arithmetic, and what’s now known as the complex domain.

So, we’re putting together a pedagogical website now. It’s pretty much ready to go—we just have to activate it.

Schlanger: What is so significant about Gauss as a figure in the history of science? Why would you devote so much time to working on Gauss?

Fan-Chang: Well, Gauss is an interesting figure, because he’s acting in a time that is fascist; it’s subservient to a completely anti-scientific generation, a political situation around Napoleon. It was culturally defined by the newly emerging Newtonian school that was revived by Laplace.



Liona Fan-Chang, Peter Martinson, and Merv Fansler, three of the "Basement Team" working on the Gauss project. Their preliminary report, discussed on "The LaRouche Show," can be read at wlym.com/~animations/ceres/index.html.

EIRNS/Laurence Hecht

And so, the specific project is to study Gauss's discovery of the orbit of this asteroid Ceres, which nobody could figure out. But it was funny, because what we found out was that the real problem about discovering the orbit of Ceres, was not some mathematical problem. It was not just a guess that Gauss was able to make, but was a completely different thinking method that he was able to apply. And then he could demonstrate what the overwhelming false assumptions in the population were, not just telling them, but actually demonstrating it. And so, now, by studying and by demonstrating—by being able to show what this thought process of Gauss is—we can start to get down to how we now can intervene into the minds of the current population.

Schlanger: There was a point made recently by LaRouche, about how this is going to bring science, and mathematics, back into popular discussion. Obviously, one of the points that he was making is that in my generation, the Baby Boomer generation, matters of science have been pretty much tossed out the window, because everyone's become an environmentalist. So, I understand that this is a political issue.

Now, in this case, the work with Gauss was more difficult than the earlier work with Kepler, because Kepler pretty much tells you his method. So how did you begin to get at this method of Gauss?

Merv Fansler: Our approach to it was that we had to get

inside of his mind. And in order to do that, we began by going to the context in which he was emerging, in which he was coming to his young adulthood: There was essentially a Renaissance in Germany in the late 18th Century, the late 1700s, around the circles of Abraham Kästner, and Gotthold Lessing and Moses Mendelssohn. After the death of Leibniz—whom Kästner and Lessing and Mendelssohn were all in the tradition of—these circles had created a defense against the push to bring empiricism into the Continent: the teachings of John Locke, the teachings of Hobbes, the teachings of Isaac Newton. And unlike most of the Continent, the areas that this grouping focussed on, particularly Göttingen University, and the areas that Lessing and Mendelssohn were in, in Berlin, were able to preserve the epistemology, and even advance the epistemology, of Leibniz.

Now that was what Gauss came up in, that was what the Humboldt brothers came up in, and that's also what Friedrich Schiller came up in.

So the first thing we did was to go back and look at that: look at where Gauss came from, how he must have thought, where his own ideas of philosophy must have come from. We started there, and then we started to take on the problems, confronting them as though they were problems confronting ourselves, not just as if we were outside the problems. We were looking at how he dealt with it—but trying to solve all the problems ourselves, and by knowing how we think through it, know the epistemological approach that he must

have taken in order to think in the way that he did about the problems.

Schlanger: So you had to go through two processes, then: on the one hand looking at how he approached the problems, but also what was the hegemonic viewpoint at that time, that was opposing what he was doing.

Why would the British Empire, Merv, push empiricism?

Fansler: Well, it not only keeps the population from developing technologies that are going to advance the population, that are going to bring populations—particularly nation-states—out of the control of British free-trade policies and things like that. But it creates something in the population, where they have a sense of their own strength, their own capacity to discover principles, their own capacity to recognize the unboundedness of the prosperity of humanity, if such discoveries are made.

And so, that's the key intention in the British empiricism: to really stop the population from thinking in that way, and that's what LaRouche has often referred to as the Promethean principle. It's to crush the Promethean principle—it's the oligarchical Zeus attempting to crush Prometheus, who is bringing fire to man.

Schlanger: So in our modern language, we'd say, it's a way of "dumbing people down"?

Fansler: Yes.

The Doom of the British Empire

Fan-Chang: In a very recent paper, LaRouche pointed out that this exact attempt to impose empiricism on the population is also the doom of the British Empire, for the specific reason that a population can't survive without discoveries. And yet, if you have a population that's discovering, and has a sense of humanity and the potential for humanity to develop, that population will not accept an empire system. So both ways, the British Empire's doomed.

Schlanger: Now, what you said about Gauss, that his method was not made explicit: I take it you're saying that in times like the present, adopting a truly scientific outlook could be hazardous to your health?

Martinson: Yes, absolutely. Well, hazardous only in one sense. It keeps you a lot younger, and you'll probably live longer, and you'll be a lot happier. But at the same time, you become probably the most serious threat to the empire, especially if you go out and organize. This is another main point: It's not just that we're developing a scientific capability in the Basement here, but we're also part of organizing the population as a whole, to start developing a scientific culture again, which the Boomers pretty much dumped back in 1968.

One of our main jobs is to organize the population to be-

come scientific again, which means that empire probably won't be around much longer because of that. So it does make it dangerous to do scientific work in this way.

Schlanger: ... I think what we've established so far is that science is not something that is done in ivory towers, but is directly political, and directly affects the society in which the scientist is working. How did you discover that with Gauss? What was the effect of what Gauss did, with his paper on the orbit of Ceres?

Martinson: Well, I can give you a little bit of an insight into Gauss. When he was in Göttingen University, he was completely flying high. He kept a notebook of all of his discoveries, called his *Tagebuch*, in which every couple of days, he jots down a new discovery that he made; he lays out all the different directions in which he's going; and he actually makes the breakthrough that leads into the major breakthrough that Riemann makes in the 1800s, and then some of Gauss's other students, like Dirichlet.

But, Gauss didn't go public with anything until 1799, when he published his doctoral dissertation on "The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra," and his *Disquisitiones Arithmeticae*, which is his arithmetic textbook, which laid down the foundations for the dissertation itself. And both of these things were received very poorly at the Paris Academy, which was the central scientific academy in Europe, besides Göttingen University, where Gauss was.

Paris said: "Oh, these things are too difficult to look at. The geometry—he kind of cheated with the geometry, it's really just arithmetic." They thought they could bury Gauss. But then, you had this problem with the orbit of Ceres, where all the scientists of Europe were trying to determine the orbit of the thing, because they thought they would lose track of it if they didn't figure out the orbit. But they all had completely different answers, and none of them knew if they were right or not.

And then all of a sudden, out of nowhere, Carl Gauss publishes his ideas, which were completely rigorous. He did it four times, and the Ceres asteroid was discovered exactly where Gauss forecast it would be discovered.

So, right then, Gauss seriously became an international phenomenon all across Europe! And what was interesting was, that he never revealed his method, but yet he was the only person who was able to determine the orbit of an asteroid, even through 1802, when they were discovering more asteroids! He was the one who kept determining the orbits of these new asteroids, and he wouldn't tell anybody how he was doing it. So, he kind of went undercover right then, because he became so popular so fast, the middle of a Napoleonic empire.

That's just one example. He, for some reason, got extremely freaked out about being public right after he discovered the orbit of Ceres. I'm not sure if he realized what

kind of a phenomenon he would be, or what kind of a danger he would be in, for being so creative and so public about it.

Kepler and His Method

Schlanger: Now, you have also worked through the discoveries of Kepler, who's a little bit different from Gauss in that way, although he lived in very turbulent times. But from Kepler, from his *New Astronomy* and the *Harmonice Mundi*, you actually can follow the train of his thought and get at his method. Isn't that right?

Fan-Chang: Yes, with Kepler, that was the point of his work: to pose the problem; then pose all of the mistakes, solutions, and challenges, to himself and future scientists. And that comprised his works.

Gauss is a different story. He published his discoveries, but not at all in the sense that Kepler did. He posed what would essentially be at the end of Kepler's book, just the discoveries themselves. But in the first half of the papers, there would be essentially a blackboard derivation, a derivation that would be acceptable to a logistical empiricist.

But what is funny is that it still wasn't quite that: A "pure mathematician," or a pure college student of today, would still look at it, and think it was a little weird, because at certain points, he'll say, "Now, I could have done the past 50 proofs with geometry very easily, but we'll skip that for now."

And then, in his astronomy textbook on how he discovered the orbit of Ceres—or no! It's how you calculate the orbit of Ceres in five different ways. But what's funny is that an astronomer now, a so-called astronomer now, would look at it and still think it's a little weird, even though all the proofs follow from each other. Because most people are familiar with words like velocity, acceleration, force, mass—all these "fundamentals," so-called, of mechanics. But Gauss doesn't use any of those words. Actually he only mentioned "mass" a few times, just to say he's going to ignore it.

Schlanger: Well, say a university professor today says: "Gauss already showed us how to do it. Now we have equations or formulas; we have the mathematics to give us this. So why do we have to know what was in Gauss's mind when he did it? Or why should we waste our time working through the *New Astronomy*, when we have instruments now that can give us readings?"

Fansler: That would miss the most essential point about what a true scientific discovery is. A good example is, to take this popular book called *The Copernican Revolution*, by Thomas Kuhn, and compare it to Kepler. And the biggest fallacy in people like Kuhn, or other so-called "history of science" professors that you find at Harvard and other places like that, is that they are looking just at whenever someone says something new, whenever they rearrange the furniture

in the house. And they say, "That's the great revolution," when people start talking about these things in a new way. You know, they have a new opinion.

Whereas with Kepler, there's something completely different, in that the way he approaches the problem, the epistemology of his approach, is completely revolutionary. What he shows is that mankind is capable of knowing, a quality of knowledge which had never before been shown to exist, or that man could grasp such a thing. And it's the same case with Gauss as well; and you find that in Leibniz, and we're going to find that in Riemann.

But that's the important point, the core of Kepler, and Fermat, and Leibniz, and Gauss, is that their discoveries aren't just equations, or new laws. But they're accompanied by a revolution in how you think about man's interaction with the universe, what man is capable of knowing. And the breakthroughs that really occur in their work, are on that level: They're on the level of an epistemology of approach, instead of just a new technology per se.

Schlanger: And this is what LaRouche was talking about in the webcast, when he raised this question of the goal of your scientific work.... In fact, it's the ability not merely to make the discoveries, but then to transmit them, which actually is a crucial part. You guys are really engaged in a kind of investigation of a mystery: which is that Gauss was not clear on his method.

I assume you're going to publish what Gauss actually was thinking, to the extent you are able to piece it together.

Martinson: Yes. I can give you a clear example of that: The brunt of what we're about to put up on the website, deals with what Gauss called "biquadratic residues." And if you look at his work on biquadratic residues, which he published in 1832 (he published a first treatise in 1831 where it's just pure math), but in his 1832 publication, he goes through these biquadratic residues, which are residues of the fourth power, like x^4 . But just a little way into it, he says, "All right, we've just developed this huge maze of theorems, and so forth, and it's completely confusing. We don't see any patterns, unless we introduce the use of complex numbers to arithmetic. But in order to do that, we have to look at complex numbers in terms of geometry."

Then he begins to develop the whole idea of two-dimensional numbers, where you don't just count up, but you also count to the left and the right. "Imaginary numbers" are what they're fraudulently called today. And Gauss says: We need to bring these complex numbers, which are strange—you can't count to a complex number—but we have to bring them into arithmetic and give them equal rights with regular counting numbers. We have to enlarge the domain of arithmetic by an infinite degree, by bringing these in. We have moved into a new mode of determination.

But then, if you look close, if you really think about it,

everything Gauss was bringing up in this paper was not in itself something new. People had been using complex numbers for decades before this paper. There was a geometric representation of complex numbers before this. People have been running into the problem with the biquadratic residues, since the time of Cardan. But what Gauss did, is to bring it in from a higher standpoint. He said: We need to revolutionize what our concept of magnitude is. All the mechanics, people had already been using. But we need to revolutionize our general notion of magnitude, and right now. That's what's going to be in the next thing we put out.

We're now looking at what the implications were of this, what he did after the 1832 publication of this. And obviously, the full fruition of this comes with Riemann, in his 1854 paper on anti-Euclidean geometry.

Kästner and the Anti-Empiricist Tradition

Schlanger: I think Merv mentioned before the role of Abraham Kästner as an intervening figure between Leibniz and Gauss. What did you discover about him?

Fansler: Well, he's a really fun character. For one, he defined German satire. He would write satirical epigrams that were punchy. He had grown up in Leipzig, which was where Leibniz and Bach were; and he was there until 1756, so he was there the entire time that Bach was there. And he himself had been key in creating a cultural renaissance, an anti-empiricist cultural renaissance, by recruiting people like Lessing. Lessing was his student, while he was a teacher at Leipzig University, and he also worked with Lessing's cousin.

And they had been key, very early in the 1740s, and early 1750s. They had a project to make German a science language. And they were translating all these different works into German—from English, from Swedish, from Latin—and this was completely revolutionary. No one before this even wrote German; German wasn't even spoken at the palace—they spoke French at the palace! Under Frederick the Great, you know, the King of Prussia spoke French, he didn't speak German.

Schlanger: They had some pretty evil French influences there, also, such as Voltaire!

Fansler: Yes, and that was also key. Voltaire was there, Maupertuis was there. Maupertuis was the head of the Berlin Academy. And these were all people that Kästner was diametrically opposed to in his thinking. And so he recruited a movement that created a cultural impulse that really preserved the core of Leibniz's thinking, in spite of the empiricist push that had destroyed all the science in Paris and other places.

And if you read any popular histories, everybody says: "Well, Gauss came out of nowhere. Germany had no scientific development. All the scientific development in the 18th Century was in Paris, or it was Laplace, it was Lagrange, it

was people like that. Where did Gauss come from? How did the Germans all of a sudden in the 19th Century, become the most scientifically advanced nation in the world?"

And really, it was because they had preserved the anti-empiricist tradition. And this was because of Kästner. Kästner defined the entire curriculum of Göttingen, in the sciences. And he had tremendous influence on the arts, as well. His friend Gesner, I think it was, had come from Leipzig, where he was a teacher, or rector, at the Thomasschule, which was where Bach was a teacher. So, it was all there in Göttingen, and it was all really centered around Kästner, who also played a big part in the revival of Shakespeare.

Schlanger: Yes, part of Lessing's translation project was the Shakespeare project in German, and one of the great Shakespearean actors on the stage in Austria was Schickeneder, who was the librettist for Mozart's *Magic Flute*. So you have direct connections to this renaissance with Kästner in all areas.

Now, I understand that you've been translating material. What kind of translations have you done?

Fan-Chang: A large part of what we had to do, a decoding process of Gauss's discoveries, was to dig into a lot of German and Latin works—the Latin mainly, because, as Merv mentioned, up until the mid-18th Century, German wasn't even considered a scientific language. Most of the works were in Latin and French.

But the letters that Gauss writes, and that people write about him, are largely in German. And so, we had to dig in the bushes, and start translating anything we could find that could have illuminated the situation around Gauss, and the thought processes in the environment that Gauss was living in. And so, right now, I think we have about 64 papers, anything from two paragraphs to 50 pages, and they'll all be available in a couple of days on the website. At some point, we plan to publish a sourcebook.

Schlanger: Do you plan a series of seminars to present this material?

Fansler: Yes. The next Basement group is going to be working on the continuation of Gauss's work, through his student Riemann. But in order to understand Riemann completely, you have to know what he saw in Gauss, which means you have to know Gauss in depth. So, part of our idea so far, is to bring a bunch of people out for a period of time for a series of seminars, detailing all of Gauss's work that we've looked at.

Because, when you teach a class, things come out in the class that you wouldn't necessarily think people needed to understand when you are writing a pedagogical.

So, we're going to bring people out and do a bunch of classes for them, so we can train not only the next group, to go into the Riemann, but also the next teachers who can go out and then teach the Gauss work.



A detail from Raphael's "School of Athens" shows Archimedes teaching geometry. The LYM's Basement Team happily notes that they were "blown away" by the fruitfulness of their collaboration as a group, "working together for the progress of humanity."

Schlanger: So is this project really to develop the history of science from its origins?

Fansler: Exactly. One of the things about science is, that you can't understand science without understanding who the people were who made the discoveries. You can't separate a discovery from a person. One of the big frauds of today is that you have all these math formulas, and physics math formulas, that are named after people who didn't even discover the formula. So today, science is completely disconnected from the individuals.

Schlanger: That's a significant point, because Gauss, of course, was called the "Prince of Mathematics," but is he studied in the way that you're doing it, or even at all, in mathematics departments these days?

Martinson: No. The most extensive biography of him is considered to be the G.W. Dunnington book, and just the work that we've done here, in the last year, even after six months of work on Gauss, made it immediately clear to us that all these materials, even these 400-page, extensive biographies, avoid the real issues; they barely scratch the surface. They're superfluous, I could say. They never really get at what people need to be investigating, which is, how Gauss thought. That's just not occurring.

It's very rare that you find people who, as children, read Benjamin Franklin's *Autobiography*; or you find other peo-

ple who have read James Fenimore Cooper. It's rare, but you find that in the population, and that's the advantage of having a culture; it's sort of built into the population—maybe their grandparents grew up in the culture. So it's in there, it's in the population. It's ready to be provoked in them again. But for the most part, it's not as explicit, and it's definitely not promoted in the schools!

Schlanger: I think that's the basis of what LaRouche means by a dark age, when your sense of history is almost non-existent, and your idea of science is a computer, or a textbook.

We've been through this before though: Because the original dark age was after the murder of Archimedes; there was another dark age in the 14th Century; and actually, what you're investigating is the rediscovery, beginning with Cusa, of the work of the Pythagoreans. Did you go back into the work of the Pythagoreans on astronomy or astronavigation, astrophysics?

Fan-Chang: Yes, actually, that was necessary, to figure out how Gauss thought. Because that was his unique capability—as well as LaRouche's. The tools he's using, are for all of humanity, the development of all of humanity. So, for example, it's explicit that he harks back to Kepler, as far as the orbit of Ceres goes, but Kepler is explicit about harking back to Cusa, as well as the Pythagoreans.

Now, the work that Gauss does on the *Disquisitiones*, on the arithmetic, is explicitly, undeniably, Pythagorean. He's basically reviving the Pythagoreans by building on top of what they do. He's making it alive for the culture, which is what we need to do today; to make the development of all human civilization alive for the population today.

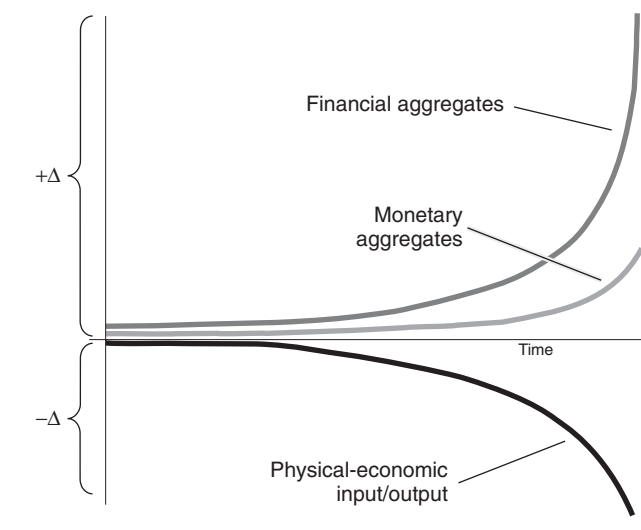
How Do You Communicate Profound Ideas?

Schlanger: I recently had a discussion with Lyndon LaRouche, where he said that the history of mankind as a whole is a tragedy, in the sense that there have been these brief moments of the flowering of schools that grew up around one person, who literally had to fight to reject popular opinion, to introduce new ideas, and very often it ended badly for the people involved, or for their students.

What we're looking at now is a period of breakdown, where all the accepted ideas are collapsing, and so, as a result, we now have the potential for a new era, a renaissance, where all these great ideas are pulled together. How do you communicate that? But clearly, this has to go out beyond just

FIGURE 1

LaRouche's Triple Curve



a small number of cadre: We're talking about a population that's frustrated, that's ignorant, that's on the computer, and if they can't find it on Wikipedia, they don't think it exists. How do you move people to actually understand these much more profound conceptions?

Martinson: Well, that's what organizing is. And the main thing is, we're circulating the method of these real scientists, because you do need science to get out of a dark age. And we're at the end of the worst dark age that the planet's ever seen.

One thing that I'll point out is: When Bernanke decided that he was going to do an emergency cut of the interest rates at the end of January, then the Federal Reserve did another interest rate cut, and there were other developments, also. Lyn came down to the Basement, right when that happened, and said: "Look, these guys are *crazy!* This is a hyperinflationary policy and it is going to take off *right now.*" And then he deployed us immediately on putting together some kind of a pedagogical device to communicate that.

And so we immediately halted all the Gauss work, and shifted gears, and started looking at hyperinflation and how it occurred in Germany, between 1919 and 1923, the inter-war period. And I think that Lyn's idea, was that from the work that we had done on Gauss, from the method that we developed, in looking into Gauss—also realizing that when you look at Gauss, you're not really looking at the discovery. You have to use your "creative nose" so to speak, and sniff out what Gauss is thinking—Lyn saw, that with that kind of capability, and the collaboration that we'd developed, we'd be able to dig into the meat, the real substance of hyperinflation.

So we got a bunch of books and materials together, and we started looking into how hyperinflation worked in Germany. And what we realized immediately is that there's a whole lot of axioms flying around. Like: "Oh, Germany, they printed a bunch of money, and therefore their currency collapsed in value. They had too much money, so it collapsed in value."

We knew that it couldn't be that simple. So we systematically went through the axioms, and we dug out what must be the principles. And in doing so, we ended up demonstrating the principle that Lyn laid out years back, called the Triple Curve [Figure 1], where, when you cut your production, you cut your investment into production, particularly of the basic economic infrastructure of your own nation and capital investment. And at the same time, you rapidly increase your monetary emission *and* the debt that you're trying to pay back with this monetary emission. That's the recipe for a hyperinflationary blowout.

Schlanger: So, through the use of the Triple Curve, you can make the comparison between what happened in Germany in 1923, and what Bernanke, and Paulson, and the imbeciles at the European Central Bank are doing today.

Martinson: Yes, exactly. You show this to the population. Especially, Sky Shields put together an animation where he shows that the Triple Curve is not a bunch of separate curves on a piece of graph paper, but that there is a connection, where the increasing financial aggregates are being built on top of the collapse of the physical economy. And if you show that three-dimensional version to people, and you describe "this is what's happening with the economy," then something clicks! Because people can suddenly sniff out that the universe is not empty, but that what they're seeing in the news and so forth, there is a *physical cause* for all of this. They see that economics is not some kind of statistical random game, but that there are physical principles that drive an economic process. And now we're seeing hyperinflation.

Schlanger: I would recommend to all of our listeners, that you get a hold of the 80-minute documentary, an historical documentary, titled *Firewall*. And it goes through this breakdown of the financial system, the unleashing of hyperinflation in Germany in 1923, and how this created the conditions where the British oligarchy was able to impose fascism on Germany. That Hitler was not something that grew out of the German people, but was imposed by bankers in Germany who were under the direction—and at gunpoint, literally!—of the British and certain leading families in the United States, like the Harriman family, and Prescott Bush, the grandfather of our President....

Schlanger: Now, I presume part of what we're doing is

getting out onto the campuses, since we're deploying at some of the major centers of so-called "learning" in the country, from Harvard, to Stanford, to the University of Texas, to Georgetown. And one of the points LaRouche always makes, is you can tell whether your work is good or not, by the squawks that you get in protest....

Are we getting more responses from the people who were trying to maintain the human cattle stuck in digital space?...

Martinson: Oh, yes. This whole digital suicide culture is being promoted at the highest levels right now, especially by *Wired* magazine, which is a strangely very popular, but gross magazine. Someone there wrote an article saying that "Halo 3" [an extremely violent new video game], is wonderful, because you can defeat the last Boss, by committing suicide, and it gives you this wonderful sense of relief.

It's a very widely promoted article. So we attacked it in the pamphlet, and then the author wrote another article, basically saying, "Oh, I was attacked by those LaRouche guys—ha-ha-ha!"

Creating a Scientific Population

Schlanger: Well, these guys should know, today is the Ides of March, and their tyrannies cannot last forever. As Schiller said: "There is a limit to the tyrant's power." ... Is there anything you'd like to add at this point.

Fan-Chang: Well, what I realized throughout, is that what we're doing as far as bringing the epistemology to the population, is absolutely necessary to be able to be able to pose, even, LaRouche's policy, as far as why, for example, the Homeowners and Bank Protection Act is not only crucial, but is the only way out of this crisis, as of now. Because if the population can't think scientifically, then the policy based on scientific thinking cannot be sustained.

And the policies that LaRouche puts out are not just policies in themselves, but they're based on his discoveries of principle, of how the human mind works, and how a civilization survives, and how a species survives.

And so, to be able to shape all the ins and outs of policy, the people who are making policy, as well as the people who are carrying it out—mainly the population—have to understand the principle behind those policies, and basically be policymakers—scientific policymakers—themselves. And so, we really have to create a scientific population.

Schlanger: Well, that is the basis of a real republic, isn't it?

Fansler: Yes. Another thing I'll add, because it's something that's really missing from this society, and something that developed amongst ourselves—but it took us a while to realize we'd developed it: a certain sense of collaboration. That the society is working together for the progress of all humanity.

That is something that really is not there today, but it was something that our sense of cooperation as a group, through the year that we've been working together—it really blows me away! I think it blows a bunch of us away. We didn't realize it until we started working on this video. And our ability to put together an hour-and-a-half-long documentary in three weeks, that's very high-level quality, is pretty amazing. Not just as a work-product, but for it to be epistemologically sound and worked out as a thorough composition—that's something that very few people can do today! To be able to work together as a group, to compose something that's artistic.

Fan-Chang: That's a One.

Fansler: Yes, that works as a One. And we realized in the process of working on the video, that we had developed a sense of what it really means to cooperate, to work together. And now, the idea is that we need to get that sense out into the rest of our organization. And that's part of what this Riemann project is going to be promoting. And as we're organizing, and people are seeing how we interact, it's also going to have a powerful effect within the society. And I think that's an additional aspect, that was very important in the work, and may not have been obvious when we started the project.

Schlanger: What in particular is obvious about it, is that our society has devolved to the level of a Hobbesian society, where people think that the expression of man is to engage in a struggle against all other men. And of course, that's why we have such a broken-down society. This question of collaboration is also really working for the "benefit of the other," and that's the only way scientific discovery ever occurs.

Martinson: I'd just say this in closing: A lot of people today don't get really inspired about ideas; they get inspired about fads, like the new, popular band, or whatever gets thrown at them on MySpace this week. But fads wear off pretty fast, but the ideas that we're communicating, and that we're developing and communicating to the population, have the quality of immortality, and so, they last.

That's a real sense of power. But that's also how you change society: You instill ideas of principles into the population, and you make them infectious, and they travel through the population, and will live on and form the population, like no fad could ever even consider.

Schlanger: Well, that's a beautiful place to end our discussion today, because ultimately this question of fighting fascism is the question of providing a true historic mission to every human being. And there's no more beautiful expression of that, than in the discovery of universal principles in science, and the development of communications skills through Classical composition, to share those discoveries with others.

Three Steps to Survival

On March 17, in the wake of what was arguably the most scandalous bailout by the Federal Reserve in its more than 90-year history, Lyndon LaRouche issued a call, now circulating as a mass leaflet throughout the United States, and in most major languages on the Internet. It must be put on the agenda of all serious political bodies, as a matter for deliberation and action. Any policymaker who is not addressing the “three steps to survival” which LaRouche laid out in that statement, is simply babbling. And those, of which there are many, who admit that LaRouche was correct about the bankruptcy of the system, and has the only proposals which could halt disaster, have no moral choice, but to stake everything upon putting LaRouche’s “impractical” plan into effect.

We reprint LaRouche’s argument below:

1. My Homeowners and Bank Protection Act of 2007 must be adopted and set into motion immediately. If not, the situation of the U.S. becomes quickly hopeless.
2. A two-tier credit system, in which a) U.S. government credit for physical-economic recovery programs is provided at between 1-2%, and b) other utterances of credit-injections float more or less freely.
3. The U.S. government must now immediately approach the governments of Russia, China, India, and others for the prompt establishment of an international, emergency fixed-exchange-rate system, ending the presently hopelessly bankrupt floating-exchange-rate system.

Under that latter, proposed agreement, long-term treaty-agreements shall be focussed on intergovernmental development of capital-intensive types of essential basic economic infrastructure, as in: a) new construction in power generation (with emphasis on nuclear); b) fresh-water sources creation (relying largely on high-temperature nuclear reactors); c) increasing reliance on synthetic fuels, such as high-temperature, nuclear-generated power, in place of petrochemical materials used as

fuels; d) high-density systems of globally integrated rail, maglev network developments must replace presently excessive reliance on highway transport; e) de-emphasis on giant conglomerates and monopolistic practices, in favor of smaller, more closely held productive enterprises dispersed as essential elements of the economy of moderate-sized regions of combined private entrepreneurial industry and agriculture; f) heavy, and increasing emphasis on development of high-energy-flux-density modes in technological progress of manufactures and other applications.

LaRouche then comments, as follows:

The present Trans-Atlantic monetary-financial system is now hopelessly bankrupt; the wild-eyed measures associated with actions by the U.S. Treasury and Federal Reserve System represent an eruption of lunatic recklessness beyond belief! Those relevant public or private officials who disagree with that assessment, or who continue to oppose the HBPA as I have defined it, now clearly require professional psychiatric care.

Since efficient, modern production and supporting infrastructure, require emphasis on capital intensive forms of physical capital investments in the order of between a quarter- and a half-century estimated useful life over the course of physical and/or technological attrition, long-term treaty-agreements among trading-partner nations in those orders of magnitude, at interest rates charged to and among governments in the order of 1-2% per annum, will be the required practice if proper human goals for populations, as in Asia and Africa, are to be reached.

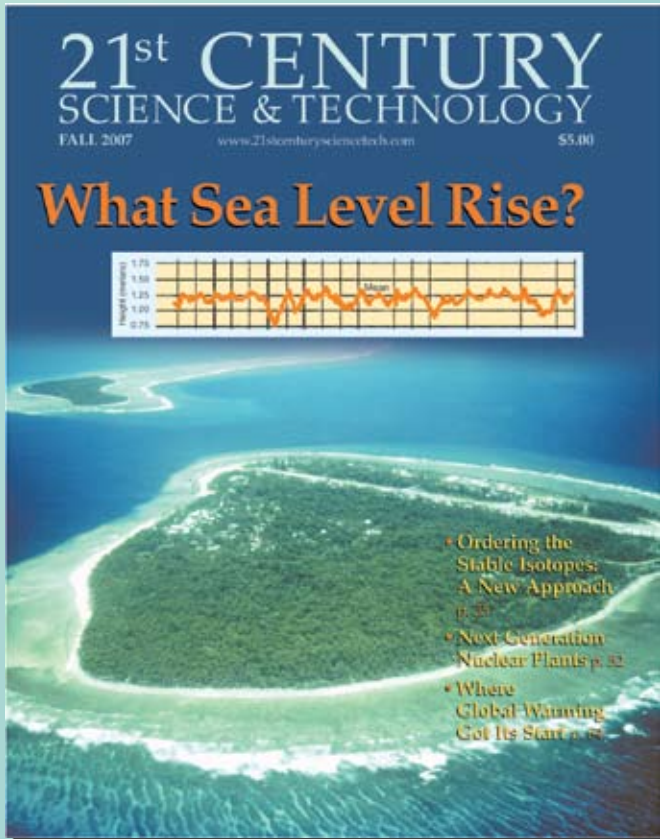
To facilitate this, the pseudo-scientific, neo-Malthusian humbug of so-called global warming, must be brought to a halt; otherwise, a plunge of the planet into a mass-murderous new dark age, one worse than that experienced by mid-Fourteenth-Century Europe, were inevitable for the planet as a whole.

There are no known, sane alternatives existing at this juncture.

The success of President Franklin Roosevelt’s reforms of the 1932-1944 interval, is the model of policy-shaping which provides a proven precedent for the policies which must be adopted among sane nations now.

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by Nils-Axel Mörner

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A Work in Progress:

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SCTV Ch.19: Sat 5 pm
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CC Ch.14: Thu 8 pm

MISSOURI

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Wed 5 pm; Thu 12 Noon

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CH Ch.16: Thu 2 pm

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Ch.22: Tue 6 pm. Ch.23: Thu 3 pm

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- STATEWIDE RI I
CX Ch.13 Tue 10 pm

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CX Ch.78: Tue 7 pm; Thu 2 pm

WASHINGTON

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CC Ch.29/77: Tue 10 am
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pm; Thu 9 pm
- WENATCHEE
CH Ch.98: Thu 1 pm

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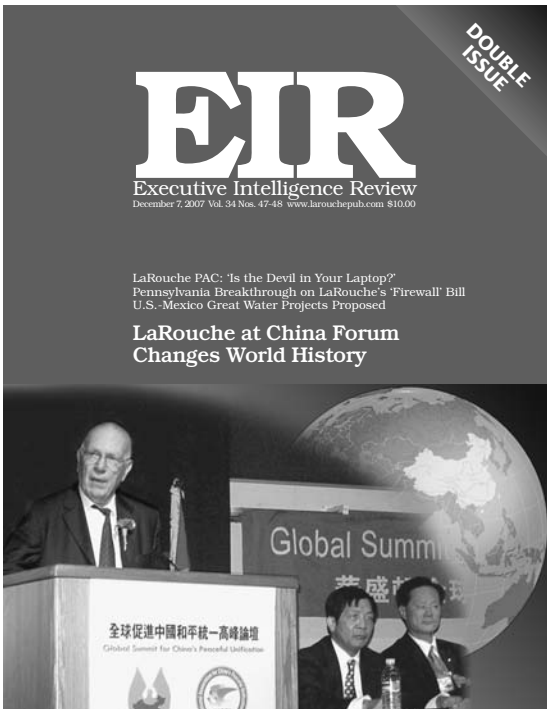
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