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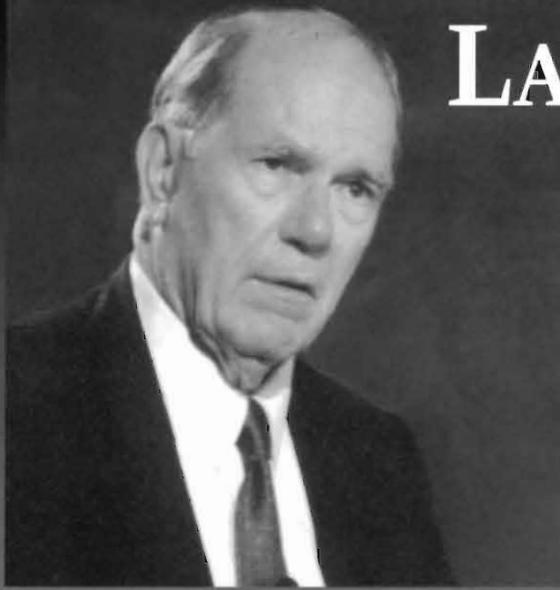
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Ashcroft Seeks Dictatorship-Style Measures
Greenspan's Bubble Can't Be Saved; The Economy Can
Kissinger, Brzezinski Play The 'Great Game' For War

President Putin's Offer Judoes The War Script





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From the Associate Editor

Once again, an event of world-historic importance has taken place, and Americans who are not readers of *EIR* are completely unaware of it. Russian President Putin, during his visit to Germany, placed on the international agenda a new strategic orientation, rejecting the failed axioms of the Cold War and the “clash of civilizations,” and offering Russian cooperation with the United States and Europe on a new basis. His speech to the German Bundestag was the culmination of a tectonic shift that has been under way in Russia for the past year, as *EIR*’s readers are uniquely well informed.

Putin’s speech was immediately followed by the publication, in the Russian weekly *Zavtra*, of lengthy excerpts from “The LaRouche Connection’s” televised interview with Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., which appeared in last week’s *EIR*. Especially since LaRouche’s visit to Moscow in June, when he addressed hearings of the State Duma, his views have been the subject of intensive scrutiny in Russia. Since the terror attacks of Sept. 11, that scrutiny has redoubled.

In this week’s issue, LaRouche further spells out his approach to the new world strategic geometry, in two short statements: “Riemann And Counter-Terrorism” (page 41) and the Editorial, “How It Happened, Back Then.” Insisting that rogue elements within the United States sponsored the terror attacks, he emphasizes that our knowledge of what kind of actions we must expect from those criminals in the near future, will allow us to “design flanking actions which will tend to eliminate the possibility of the still-unknown adversary’s realizing his ultimate objectives, even if we do not yet know who he is.” You can expect such “flanking actions” from LaRouche to be forthcoming, on a regular basis, in the days ahead.

Elsewhere, we present predicated aspects of this new world situation that are, again, unknown to most Americans: a statement by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, calling upon the United States and Germany to learn the lessons of history and form a real partnership for global economic development; an evaluation of Attorney General John Ashcroft’s Hitler-style dictatorship measures; a profile of those behind the “clash of civilizations” insanity — notably Henry Kissinger, Samuel Huntington, and Zbigniew Brzezinski; the record of London’s role in harboring and promoting terrorism; and the shock waves that are hitting the global economy, just as LaRouche forecast.



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Russian President Vladimir Putin meets German soldiers in Berlin on Sept. 9. Chancellor Gerhard Schröder is on the right.



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Russian President Vladimir Putin's address to the German Bundestag on Sept. 25 offered a precious opportunity, perhaps the last, to avert the worst catastrophe of modern times. Two weeks to the day after violent attacks on New York and Washington brought the world into a new, acute phase of crisis, Putin's extraordinary intervention changed the axioms of policy, and challenged other world leaders to do likewise.

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Greenspan's Bubble Can't Be Saved; The Economy Can

by Marcia Merry Baker

"Markets In Meltdown," was the headline used by the Sept. 23 London *Sunday Telegraph* to describe the financial events of "Week I," the Sept. 17-22 re-opening of Wall Street after the Sept. 11 assault on the United States. The point of the article, is that Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan et al. are using the terror events as the cover-up excuse for the origins of the current meltdown of the financial bubble, which Greenspan himself created in the first place. The characterization is accurate (see p. 7).

As of Week II, Greenspan remains in deliberations in Washington, pushing for intensification of the very same bubble-serving measures to "hold the line" in the meltdown. This is as insane as it seems to those watching in horror from abroad.

Only a trifle more insane is the campaign to yank the economy out of crisis by a forced march to "normalcy." On Sept. 25, Commerce Secretary Don Evans stood side by side with Mr. Marriott, from the Marriott hotel chain, to tell reporters, Americans must get beyond their fear of terrorism, and resume tourism. The "Uncle Sam Wants You To Shop" cartoon is for real. It is from Leesburg, Virginia, not far from Washington, D.C., and home to a 110-store outlet mall, fast becoming a ghost town.

On the financial side, the "Plunge Protection Team" agencies—the Federal Reserve, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, and others—are continuing with every trick in the book to jack up the markets. They are pouring in tens of billions of dollars in overnight cash and credits, and bending and breaking all the trading rules. At the time of the Sept. 28 expiration date for the Securities and Exchange Commission "temporary" lifting of trading prohibitions—such as company buy-backs of their own stocks, or of mutual fund borrowings from associated banks—there was intense debate over how to con-

tinue to suspend the rules, despite the law.

On Sept. 26, Nasdaq stock market officials suspended the rules that set minimum share prices and market values for companies traded, through at least Jan. 2, 2002, in hopes of preventing hundreds from ending up de-listed due to drastic falls in value.

On the Federal bailout side, what's being readied is a so-called "stimulus" package, of some \$100 billion of various kinds of Federal expenditures, intended to stimulate the economy after the Sept. 11 attacks. One basic problem, is that the authors of the package are operating on the presumption that something is still viable enough to stimulate!

In reality, the recent, terminal forms of the U.S. financial bubble (home mortgage debt, corporate bonds, derivatives, and so on) were already at the bursting point *prior to Sept. 11*, and taking the physical economy down with it. The U.S. economy, and the global economy, need to be restored; they are expiring. In the United States, the current spectacular wave of mass layoffs, insolvencies, and state and local budget blow-outs, while quickened by the Sept. 11 attacks, were impelled by the ongoing breakdown dynamics already under way. Internationally, whole nations were already in the throes of impossible-to-pay debt situations.

LaRouche: 'Worse Than A Depression'

"People must realize, that this is not a depression we are in, this is a breakdown crisis of the entire monetary and financial system worldwide," was the comment by 2004 Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche, speaking on Sept. 25, the same day that a closed-door pow-wow, including Greenspan and Clinton Administration Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin, was held in the Senate Finance Committee. LaRouche said that the United States, like every other nation, is hopelessly bankrupt. The fact that the U.S. media won't

EDITORIAL & OPINION

A10

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OUR VIEW

Needed now

Consumer confidence and shopping

If you had planned to shop for fall clothes, it's time to do it. If you were thinking about a new car, it's time to buy it. If you need a new dishwasher, it's time to buy it. If you usually dine out a couple of times a week, it's time to go back to doing that.

It's what President Bush wants you to do. It's what the nation's and this region's economic leaders are telling you to do.

There is fear all around and with that comes staying home, staying close to those you love. But the country needs its economic systems to return to normal, and normal involves consumer spending.

There is good reason for consumers to spend wisely. This is not the time to be frivolous, but there is no reason to delay making purchases for things we need.

With soft buying, prices tend to be lower; wise consumers will buy now those commodities and goods that they will be needing now and in the



A cartoon in the Loudoun County, Virginia Times-Mirror, sums up the attitude of the ludicrous Rohatyn-backed stimulus advocates. It's only going to make matters worse.

admit it, does not make it any less true. So, if you try to act to save this hopelessly bankrupt system, LaRouche said, "We lose."

So far, the loser outlook is still prevalent in Washington, as the pow-wows, and the briefings to the White House and Congress, continue. As of late September, the Congressional Rules Committees were assigned to work on putting "stimulus" measures and amounts of allocations, into rush-legislative form, without recognition of the underlying erosion of the very economic base itself.

What's realistic and required, given the rapid collapse now under way, are the LaRouche proposals for a New Bretton Woods set of stabilizing international monetary arrangements, and for a Chapter 11 bankruptcy-style approach to saving national economies. In brief, this means simply to restructure unpayable debts, issue low-interest credits for priority functioning, and determine the scope and direction of restoring economic activity on a 10- to 20-year basis. This is dramatically what is required for the civil aviation sector, and nothing less; but also for all other sectors of manufacturing, agriculture, health care, and other vital services.

To be sure, there are voices in Congress being raised for putting self-evidently useful priorities into the "stimulus" hopper, for example, pumping money into the rail system. In the House of Representatives, Don Young (R-Ak.), chairman of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, has said that he plans to introduce legislation to provide \$71 billion in tax-exempt bonds, loans, and loan guarantees to establish high-speed rail corridors nationwide. The lack of even a rail link between Alaska, Canada, and the lower 48 U.S. states, makes the point that there has been conspicuous underinvestment to date.

But for certain, any impulse toward economic improve-

ments will be thwarted, if there is no recognition of the need to restructure out-of-control, unpayable debts, and mobilize to restore long-term functioning. Expenditures will just end up as part of the hyperinflationary spiral.

Rohatyn Is At It Again

One devious variant of this is financier spokesman Felix Rohatyn's call for government spending projects as an anti-economic depression action. Associated with the Lazard Frères financial house, Rohatyn is proposing that the Bush Administration launch a five-year, \$250 billion public works program, in the name of dealing with the economic fall-out of the Sept. 11 attacks. In a guest editorial in the Sept. 25 *Wall Street Journal*, Rohatyn writes of "the country's strong fiscal condition," to argue that such a government-funded program

could set the national economy back in order. Only a month ago, Rohatyn was writing about the desperate condition of the global financial and monetary superstructure, but now he has changed his tune.

Rohatyn's latest approach—and he ought to know, because he designed the infamous "Big MAC" bankers' bailout which looted the City of New York (1975-82)—deliberately retains intact all the bubble-based financial claims on the economy. **Figure 1** shows the wild dimensions of today's total U.S. debt (business, consumer, government) as a per-household ratio. From \$58,311 per household in 1980, which was bad enough, the ratio zoomed up to \$278,404 per household in the first quarter of this year.

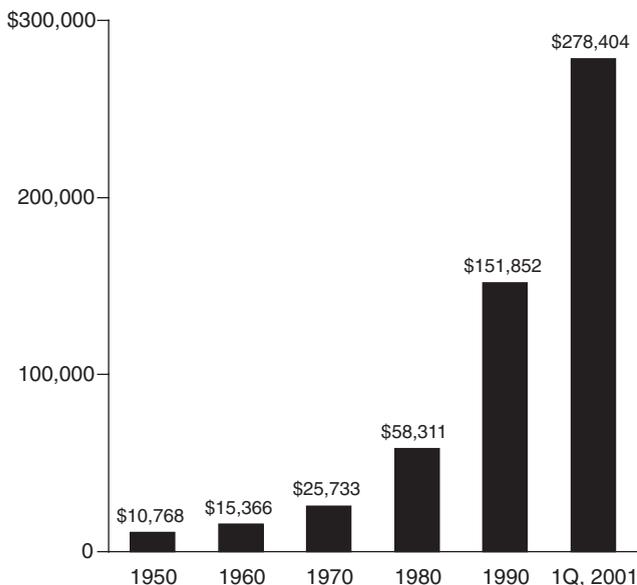
Rohatyn, by choosing to ignore this debt overhang, and related bubbles (especially derivatives), is knowingly backing the austerity, impoverishment, and chaos that will result from spending on selected government-backed public works projects—say, military build-up and transportation—and selectively ignoring all the rest. Rohatyn is not ignorant of the consequences; his record is clear.

Therefore, the interesting question about Rohatyn is, why would constituency leaders listen to him? True, he writes under headlines such as one on Sept. 25, "Rebuilding Can Revive The Economy." But the historical analogy for the Rohatyn approach is the 1930s German economic build-up under Finance Minister Hjalmar Schacht, under Hitler. He, too, called for spending, and for looting—to the death.

The direct historical counter-approach is that of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who acted to end the 1930s Great Depression. That tradition is what is behind the proposals and method of Lyndon LaRouche today. LaRouche's programs are circulating widely through the mass distribution of his

FIGURE 1

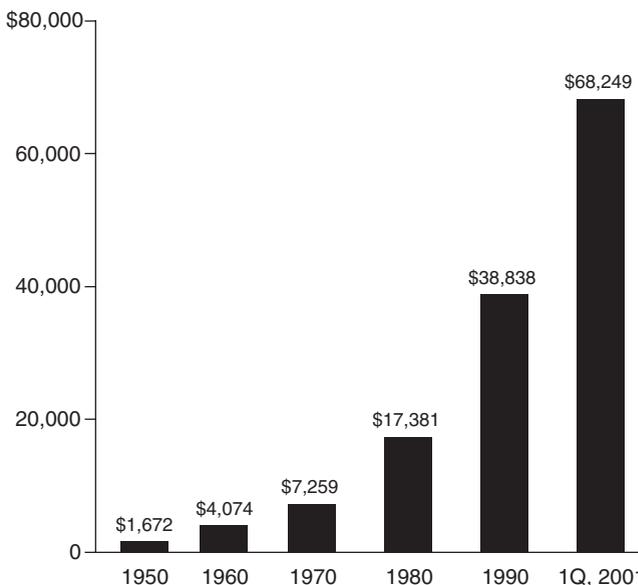
Total U.S. Debt, Per Household



Sources: U.S. Federal Reserve Board of Governors, "Flow of Funds Accounts"; Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; U.S. Comptroller of the Currency; *EIR*.

FIGURE 2

U.S. Household Debt, Per Household



Sources: U.S. Federal Reserve Board of Governors, "Flow of Funds Accounts"; U.S. Department of Commerce; *EIR*.

campaign documents and on his website, www.larouchein2004.com.

Scope Of The U.S. Collapse

Economic contraction is now proceeding at a self-feeding rate. The commercial airlines industry is in the headlines for obvious reasons, but the economy-wide process is not defined by the Sept. 11 attacks. More than 1 million job cuts of all kinds had been announced between Summer 2000 and Summer 2001 already, and now the rate is even faster.

On Sept. 26, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reported that in August, 1,474 firms laid off 50 or more workers each, the number which is considered to be a mass layoff. This is the largest number of mass layoffs for August since the BLS began keeping this series in 1995. It is also 96% greater than the mass layoffs of August 2000. There were 163,263 workers who lost their jobs in the mass layoffs in August 2001, which is up 68% from the 97,215 workers laid off this way in August 2000.

Even before September was over, there were already announcements of 122,000 pink slips in just the airline/aerospace industry, following Boeing's recent announcement of up to 30,000 layoffs. As well, there have been many other firings announced in the dot.com, telecommunications, auto, and other sectors, meaning that September will have a monstrous level of mass layoffs.

On Sept. 26, Delta Airlines announced 13,000 layoffs.

Textron, maker of Bell helicopters and Cessna planes, will cut jobs; so will aviation giant Bombardier. Air Canada will cut jobs, scale back flights, and ground aircraft. The new Federal aviation aid law was passed on Sept. 21 and signed by President George Bush. But it does nothing to restructure debt, or restore and expand service.

The auto sector is reeling. On Sept. 26, General Motors announced the closing of a Quebec assembly plant, eliminating 1,000 jobs. It was announced in late September that U.S. auto sales in September were down 25% compared to a year earlier.

The global chip manufacturing sector is practically in free fall. On Sept. 26, Intel rival Advanced Micro Devices announced that it will shut down its two semiconductor plants in Austin, Texas, and globally will cut 2,300 jobs. Worse is the memory chip sub-sector. One of the four biggest producers in the world, Idaho-based Micron Technology, reported that it will post a \$576 million loss this quarter, as its quarterly sales have plunged 79% compared to a year ago.

Asian electronics production centers are in severe crisis. In Taiwan, overseas orders were down in August by 17% from a year earlier, and semiconductor orders were down by 35%.

German memory chip producer Infineon, whose stock prices have fallen by another 60% in the last two months, put out a statement on Sept. 27 denying market rumors that it will go bankrupt this quarter or next.

Consumer Confidence Con Job

Even the crudest of official statistics and indices now coming out for August and September, document how the U.S. collapse process has been under way for months.

What about “consumer confidence”? Millions are now worried about their existence, not their shopping. The immediate background to this is shown in **Figure 2**. As of the first quarter this year, the United States had a per-household ratio of \$68,249 in national household debt (all kinds), when in 1990 that figure was \$38,838, and in 1980, \$17,381. Now, households do not have the means to service this debt. The Labor Department report released on Sept. 27 said that jobless claims for the week ending Sept. 21 rose by 58,000, to 450,000, the highest level in nine years.

On Sept. 25, the private business research group, the Conference Board, released its September figures for U.S. consumer confidence, showing a much stronger fall than had been expected—and most of its Sept. 1-21 survey was conducted before the Sept. 11 attack.

The index measuring consumer confidence fell from 114.0 in August to 97.6 in September, the lowest level since January 1996. It was the biggest monthly drop of the index in 11 years.

Millions of consumers are among the 48% of U.S. households involved in the stock market directly or indirectly, and have watched as stock market valuations fell from \$14.5 trillion in March 2000, to \$9 trillion as of August. The events of Sept. 11 did not figure in this.

Tony Dye: ‘Greenspan Is The Real Culprit’

On Sept. 23, British financial expert Tony Dye warned that Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan and friends are using the events of Sept. 11, to “cover” for their own responsibility, for the onrushing financial collapse. While Dye’s criticisms of the bubble are strictly in market terms—not addressing the 30 years of policies which have destroyed the physical economy, or what should be done to solve the crisis—they are nevertheless useful.

For half a decade, Dye has been warning that the “bubble” created by Greenspan was becoming unsustainable. In the March 9, 1997 London *Sunday Telegraph*, he warned that the world was heading toward a “\$55 trillion nightmare,” because of the coming collapse of a world derivatives market with that estimated value (see *EIR*, March 28, 1997).

In recent years, Dye had come under vicious attack, as the global markets soared and his “bear market” forecasts apparently were not being borne out. Under such pressure, he had recently stepped down as head of Phillips & Drew Fund Management (PDFM).

But, on Sept. 23, twelve days after the Sept. 11 attacks, Neil Bennett, the *Sunday Telegraph* City Editor who had featured Dye’s warnings back in March 1997, wrote a feature entitled “Markets In Meltdown,” which asserted: “Tony Dye was right. He was the Dr. Doom of the stock market who . . . attracted scorn and disbelief, for his constant warnings of an impending stock market crash, in the past five years.”

Dye told Bennett: “It is a shame it has happened this way, because the [Sept. 11] disaster will provide a bit of

cover for the people who pushed the market up. Alan Greenspan is the real culprit who let this market get out of kilter. The disaster has only accelerated an inevitable process. . . .

“This bubble started to form in 1995. At that stage, it was minor, but by 2000, it was the biggest in history. The people who should have been worried were the financial regulators, but they merely exacerbated the problem.”

Dye warned that “when bubbles burst, they do a lot of damage, because people make erroneous forecasts on erroneous market levels. . . . Bubbles create a lot of bad investment, and you have to get rid of it all and start again.” Dye insisted that companies will suffer more in this downturn compared to previous ones, primarily because “there is going to be a big increase in bad debts now.”

Market Collapse Accelerating

Bennett emphasized that the “cataclysmic week in world equity markets,” the week of Sept. 17, was “the worst since the Depression in the 1930s.” He said, “The fall in share prices has been accelerated, because some of the market’s biggest investment groups have been selling. The U.S. mutual funds have been liquidating parts of their portfolios and increasing their cash reserves, in anticipation of a wave of redemptions from private investors. The general insurers and reinsurers, meanwhile, have also been selling to build up their cash reserves, to prepare for the flood of claims from the disaster that will soon hit them.”

On Sept. 24, a senior City of London expert told *EIR*, “All sorts of techniques will be used, now, to kick the markets up. But I don’t read too much into that. We’re still headed for lower levels. Ordinarily, during a crash like this one, you would find money pouring back in, to buy up cheaper assets. But now, even as the crash deepens, values are so high, because Greenspan had so inflated prices, that that kind of buying is not going on.”—*Mark J. Burdman*

To Save The Airlines, Re-Regulate Them

by Richard Freeman

Prior to the Sept. 11 deadly airliner attacks, the airline industry had already suffered serious economic problems, and some airlines were already on the bankruptcy path. This year, the deepening collapse of the U.S. and world economy had sharply contracted U.S. airline travel and revenue; by the second quarter of this year, major airlines like United and American had mounting losses.

But there is a second fundamental sickness, going back two decades, to President Jimmy Carter's insane decision on Oct. 24, 1978, to deregulate the airline industry. Deregulation ripped apart the preceding 40 years' dependable functioning of the aviation system, and has ravaged America's air transportation grid. In the world of deregulation, speculators took over airlines through leveraged buyouts, saddling them with huge debts; there was asset-stripping of the airlines: the precision and necessary upkeep and overhaul of plane engines and bodies, was reduced; costs were slashed; wages and benefits were sliced; air travel to dozens of smaller cities and towns was sharply reduced or abandoned.

Deregulation created a permanent management culture of cost-cutting, governing all airlines' management decisions, and leading the airlines to attempt to operate on the thinnest of margins. During so-called "normal" periods, this management culture allowed airlines to get by, even though it had debilitating effects on efficiency and safety. But, when the rate of U.S. economic depression became steeper, as it did this year, the airlines could not gouge enough further costs to survive; the pre-existing, deep and severe crisis came to light. Then, the Sept. 11 events intensified that crisis.

On Sept. 18, the U.S. Congress adopted a \$15 billion assistance package for the airlines: \$5 billion in grants, and \$10 billion in loan guarantees. The stated intent to prevent the airline industry's collapse was a worthy one. However, the adopted legislation neither solves nor even addresses the airlines' long-term problems; it falls far short of the indispensable policy direction outlined by Lyndon LaRouche's proposal of Sept. 18, which calls for bankruptcy reorganization of this heavily indebted industry, and the extension of 10- to 20-year financing for capital projects necessary for its survival and that of its infrastructure (see *EIR*, Sept. 25, 2001).

A second step is indispensable: America must re-regulate the airline industry.

Thus, it is necessary to understand what regulation actu-

ally does in directing air transportation in the national interest, and the history of destruction that deregulation has produced, which lowered the functioning and solvency of the airline industry to a point of crisis well before Sept. 11.

The Positive Purpose of Regulation

Regulation provided for the growth and development of the infant airline industry. In 1929, the predecessor airline to Eastern Airlines began, as did many other U.S. airlines, as an entity to deliver the U.S. mail. Eventually transformed into a passenger airline, Eastern established a route along the East Coast of the United States. Another pioneering U.S. airline was Pan American World Airways, which travelled between Florida and Cuba, and branched out into other areas. Its founder and guiding spirit, Juan Trippe, called Pan Am the "chosen instrument" of the U.S. government, and wanted it to be treated and regulated like the Postal Service, the telephone system, or a public utility.

In 1938, the Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) was created by the administration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt to regulate the airline industry. In its first phase, in order to ensure the survival of the industry, the CAB either channeled monies to airlines, in return for service delivering the U.S. mail, or else directly subsidized the airlines.

At the same time, the CAB established a procedure to determine the rate of fares that the airlines could charge, including the rates of increase, through effectively a rate bureau mechanism, that worked in consultation with the airlines. Under the system, the airline could set a fare at a rate which permitted the airline to generate sufficient revenues to cover the cost of production—capital goods purchases, precise and sufficient maintenance, decent wages for its pilots, mechanics, and staff—and to have a fair rate of profit. The profit enabled the airline to reinvest in expanding and technologically upgrading the level of production, and still have something left over to pay to its stockholders.

The fare level had an associated critical function: *To make sure America had an air transportation system as a whole, covering all cities that needed to be covered.* Accordingly, the fares were set at a level to reflect the cost needed to cover all cities and towns that legitimately needed air travel, so that even if a route to a small city was only marginally profitable, or not at all, the city still got air coverage.

Deregulators later complained that, under regulation, the more profitable routes had to subsidize the less profitable, even money-losing routes. *But this was the advantage and purpose of a regulated air system: so that all citizens, regardless of where they lived, had equal access to air service in the public interest.*

The CAB served the nation well. This is evident from the explosive growth of the commercial airline industry before deregulation. A key measure of the airline industry is the "revenue passenger-miles flown," taken on a *per-capita* basis, in order to take into account a growing population. During the 1950s, the compounded rate of growth in revenue passenger-

miles flown per capita, was 13.5% per year. The airline industry was then still in its infancy, so one might expect a high rate of growth. But over 1960-78, the last year the airline industry was regulated, this measure still increased at a compounded rate of 9.2% per year. This contrasts sharply with the shrunken 3.7% annual compounded rate the airline industry has registered since deregulation, in 1979-2000. Even the supposed 3.7% growth rate is deceptive, because it is based on heavy price discounting to selected passengers. Without the selective discounting, the rate would be lower.

Deregulation Devastation

This functioning system was taken apart by President Jimmy Carter, who had been bankrolled into the Presidency by banker David Rockefeller's Trilateral Commission. Within two years of that 1978 action, Carter had also disastrously deregulated the trucking and rail industries.

In the name of "increased competition," the law eventually abolished the CAB, and opened up automatic entry for any airline wanting to join the industry. This deliberately set the conditions for the shake-out and pillaging of the industry. The large New York and other money center banks financed many low-fare (and often non-union) start-up airlines, which frequently served as wrecking operations. Many of the start-up airlines, as well as the existing ones, crowded into the routes which had the highest density of travel—say, New York to Chicago—and presumably the quickest profits. But, whereas these routes might support five big airlines and three small carriers, 20 or more would crowd into routes without enough passenger volume to support them. Price wars erupted, sending many carriers into bankruptcy.

At the same time, as intended, routes to the remotest or least-travelled parts of the country, which were no more than marginally profitable, were greatly reduced or abandoned.

This facilitated the wave of leveraged buy-out (LBO) takeovers, by speculator/asset-strippers, who purchased and traded airlines back and forth at escalating levels of debt. To pay the interest on the debt which the LBO had loaded on, they pillaged the airline's plant and equipment, fired its labor force, and sold off its assets—all the while justifying such actions in the name of "cost-saving."

Take the case of the model of takeovers and asset-stripping, Frank Lorenzo, who built an empire. The Harvard "Management School"-trained Lorenzo started with a tiny company, Texas Air, financed by Chase Manhattan Bank and mob-linked, Minneapolis-based financier, Carl Pohlad, in 1971. In 1981, Lorenzo, backed by Pohlad, launched a no-holds-barred, hostile bid for Continental Airlines. Lorenzo's Texas Air was a mouse to Continental, then America's eighth-largest passenger carrier. But Lorenzo was helped by Wall Street bankers, who hammered down the total value of Continental's stock until it was worth less than its fleet of planes, a near-impossible situation. In the face of Lorenzo's onslaught, which included many dirty tricks, Continental finally conceded defeat. On Aug. 9, 1981, in his office at the Los Angeles

Airport, Alvin Feldman, Continental's chief executive officer, put a gun to his head and shot himself.

In subsequent years, Lorenzo tapped into money from Wall Street and Drexel Burnham Lambert, to take over Eastern Airlines—one of America's pioneering lines—People's Express, and Frontier Airline, and folded them, along with New York Air, and Continental Airlines, into his Texas Air ponzi scheme. By 1986, Lorenzo's Texas Air employed over 50,000 workers, owned 451 planes, and gathered \$7 billion in annual revenues, making it the second largest airline in the world, after the Soviets' Aeroflot. In the process, Lorenzo drove many other carriers out of business, cut routes to "unprofitable cities," and slashed maintenance expenditures. A national air transportation grid, servicing the entire nation's development, was the furthest thing from Lorenzo's mind.

In this and subsequent periods, other asset-strippers moved in: A significant portion of TWA was taken over by gangster-linked green-mailer Carl Icahn; Northwest Airlines was assimilated by takeover artists Al Chechy and Gary Wilson; and USAir was snapped up by a joint partnership of British Airways and Warren Buffett.

To pay for this speculation, Texas Air built up a debt that, by 1988, exceeded \$5.5 billion. The annual revenues of Texas Air's combined companies became insufficient to meet the annual debt service payments and continue operations at the same time. Lorenzo stepped up the level of looting, and his airline empire began imploding upon itself. By 1991, many of its pieces were in bankruptcy court. On Jan. 18, 1991, the pioneering Eastern Airlines was permanently liquidated. By then it had more than \$1 billion in losses, and its share of the U.S. airline market had shrunk from 16% down to 3%. (One part of Texas Air, Continental Airlines, did emerge from this process, but in a significantly transformed manner.)

With Lorenzo's airline desperately intensifying the deregulation price wars in an attempt to stay aloft, it created destruction for everyone. The airline industry as a whole was pushed, starting 1985, and for nearly a decade afterward, into an impossible situation. By 1992, there were 117 U.S. airlines that had filed for bankruptcy.

'I Regret That Vote'

Airline deregulation had several other destructive effects. Whereas, before deregulation, there were often direct routes between cities, and usually, at most, one stopover, after deregulation, with the development of airline hubs, a traveller now must change planes three or four times before reaching his or her final destination. Trips might now take twice as long. The time lost in extra travel cost the American economy tens of billions of dollars annually.

The cost-cutting mentality of deregulation has led frequently to the underpayment of mechanics and baggage-handlers, and the under-maintenance of plane engines and bodies. In May 1996, as part of the cut-throat practices of cutting back on maintenance, ValuJet crashed in Florida, killing all 110 passengers and crew on board.

This has led to the elimination of air travel, or at least on a regular and convenient schedule, to many small cities. It has also led to insane pricing; if a city's airport is not close or connected to the airlines' major "hub centers," fares balloon upwards. A trip from Birmingham, Alabama to Washington, D.C. or Baltimore, Maryland, will cost in the range of \$250 to \$400. But a trip from Montgomery, Alabama, the state's capital, to the Washington-Baltimore area, will cost as high as \$900. Appearing on TV Sept. 23, Sen. Robert Byrd (D-W.V.) said that to fly from Charlestown, his state's capital, less than 100 miles to Dulles International Airport in Northern Virginia, costs \$600—more than to go from Dulles to London.

On Sept. 21, Senator Byrd spoke from the floor:

"Twenty-three years ago, the Senate passed the conference report on the airline deregulation bill . . . by a vote of 82-4. . . I was Majority Leader at the time . . . and as I have mentioned on the Senate floor many times, I have regretted that vote ever since. . . I regret that vote because ever since deregulation, numerous airlines have pulled out of West Virginia and other rural states altogether. My constituents and millions of other Americans who live in smaller communities have been left with infrequent air service at astronomical prices."

It is time to re-regulate the airline industry.

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Airline Deregulation Compromised Security

by Carl Osgood

For more than 15 years, Congress's investigative arm, the Government Accounting Office, has been warning that one of the weakest links in civil aviation security is the screeners who operate the metal detectors and the X-ray machines at the nation's airports. While much of the failure to improve security has been blamed on bureaucratic inertia at the Federal Aviation Administration, the GAO's data show that responsibility can also be laid at the doorstep of then-President Jimmy Carter's airline deregulation of 1978, which was sold to the American public on the basis of the lie that more competition will give us better service, safety, and security.

The events of Sept. 11, when hijacked airliners were deliberately crashed into the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, show, once again, that deregulation has created a security nightmare, from which only re-regulation can save us.

The response of Congress, so far, has been to call for federalizing all airport security functions, including security of airport facilities as well as passenger screening. Senate Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee Chairman Ernest F. Hollings (D-S.C.) has introduced legislation to establish a deputy administrator for security at the FAA. The new deputy administrator would be responsible for day-to-day security operations at all U.S. airports, including the hiring and training of employees who would be providing aviation security. During the above-mentioned hearing, Sen. Kay Bailey Hutchison (R-Tex.) endorsed Hollings' bill and called for a division of security at the FAA that would have control of screeners as well as the air marshals who would provide security on board airliners.

Long-Accumulated Problems

While the exact role of the weaknesses identified by the GAO in the hijackings on Sept. 11 is still unknown, the role of cost cutting in creating the situation as it existed until Sept. 11 has not been lost on many members of Congress. Sen. John Kerry (D-Mass.) told the Sept. 20 hearing that the measures to address the problem have been available for a long time but "there has been an absence of willpower, an absence of a sense of urgency." However, he also noted that the airlines are the ones that have been responsible for the costs of passenger screening, and they were in financial trouble long before Sept. 11. "If your financial bottom line is affected by your security costs," he said, "then your security is affected."

Under deregulation, in the division of labor that exists



Even officials who voted for and have supported airline deregulation, now are acknowledging that its effects—including unregulated contracting out of security, cargo handling, etc.—are a disaster for airport security vulnerability.

between the FAA, the airlines, and the airports, the airlines generally would contract out passenger screening to security companies. This recalls the scandal of the ValuJet crash, which resulted from the “deregulated” contracting out of cargo-handling—a practice which, in itself, also makes the airlines more vulnerable to attack.

In testimony delivered to the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee’s Aviation Subcommittee on March 16, 2000, Gerald Dillingham, now the GAO’s Director for Physical Infrastructure Issues, focussed specifically on passenger screening issues. He said that two principal causes of screeners’ performance problems “are the rapid turnover among screeners and human factors involved in their work.” He reported that the turnover rate for screeners at most large airports exceeds 100% per year, and at one airport has been over 400% per year. This means that screeners on the job often have only a few months of experience. He identified the low wages and few benefits that screeners receive for a job characterized by “repetitive, monotonous, yet stressful tasks that require constant vigilance.”

The result of these conditions—again, a legacy of airline deregulation—is that “screeners are being placed on the job who do not have the necessary abilities, do not have adequate knowledge to effectively perform their work and who then find the duties tedious and unstimulating.” He said that the FAA has noted these factors as causes of long-standing performance problems for more than 20 years. Dillingham didn’t say so, but that period covers almost the entire history of airline deregulation.

Already In 1987, the GAO specifically identified passenger screening, and lack of control over access to airport operational areas, as areas of concern. In a January 1988 letter to the Secretary of Transportation, Assistant Comptroller J. Dexter Peach wrote that these deficiencies “were such that if left uncorrected, they could allow unauthorized persons access to air operations areas and aircraft.” He reported that GAO’s investigators were able to gain access to these areas “without being challenged by the airport and air carrier employees who saw us.” He added that the FAA’s policy on passenger screening “could not ensure that dangerous weapons were not carried through the screening process.” At that time the GAO recommended tighter control over personnel identification, as well as improvements in the passenger-screening process.

In testimony delivered to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation on Aug. 1, 1996, two weeks after the explosion of TWA Flight 800 off the coast of Long Island, Assistant Comptroller General for Resources, Community and Economic Development Keith O. Fultz reported that the “threat of terrorism against the United States has increased,” and that “aviation is and will remain an attractive target for terrorists.” He said that, while the FAA had changed its security procedures as a result of the change in the threat because of the TWA Flight 800 explosion, “the domestic and international aviation system continues to have numerous vulnerabilities.” Again, Fultz identified passenger screening as a significant weakness.

As the GAO’s Dillingham pointed out in Sept. 20, 2001

testimony to the Senate Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee, “it is clear that serious weaknesses exist in our aviation security system, and their impact can be far more devastating than previously imagined.”

Federal Re-Regulation Urgent

Just nine days after the Sept. 11 attacks, Dillingham was documenting for the Congress, how screener problems have worsened over the last two decades. In 1978, he said that screeners failed to detect 13% of dangerous objects in FAA tests. In 1987 that figure was up to 20%. The test data for 1991-99 “show that the declining trend in detection rates continues,” although he could not release that data because it is now classified by the FAA. “Furthermore,” he said, “the recent tests show that as tests become more realistic and more closely approximate how a terrorist might attempt to penetrate a checkpoint, screeners’ ability to detect dangerous objects declines even further.”

Significantly, the GAO’s investigators visited five other countries—Belgium, Canada, France, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom—to study their airport security procedures. Dillingham reported that generally, those countries “require screeners to have more extensive qualifications and to meet higher training standards; they pay screeners more and provide benefits, and they place the responsibility for screening with airports or the government instead of air carriers.” He added that these countries have significantly lower turnover rates among screeners and “may have better screener performance.”

The GAO reports do identify problems within the FAA in implementing new security standards, such as certification of screening companies, which has been recommended by the GAO since at least 1987, and higher training standards for screeners. The FAA Reauthorization Act of 1997 required the FAA to develop standards for certifying screening companies and for training and testing of screeners. The FAA expects to complete the deployment of equipment at airports to monitor and improve the performance of screeners by 2003 and is expecting to issue its final regulation on screening company certification this month, two-and-one-half years behind the schedule called for in the 1997 act.

Perhaps the most succinct comment on the relationship between costs and security was made by Rep. Peter Defazio (D-Ore.) on the floor of the House, on Sept. 24. He told the House that the system “has always been driven by costs. We had the best system of security you could get by pinching pennies and always, always hiring the lowest bidder to provide screening at the airports.”

Whatever bureaucratic problems the Federal Aviation Administration might have in implementing security standards, this situation was created, not by the FAA, but by the deregulation of the airline industry, which dictated savage cost cutting and the turning over of essential services, such as security, to the lowest bidder.

State Budget Revenues Are In Jeopardy

by Mary Jane Freeman

Forty-six states of the United States began a new fiscal year on July 1, 2001, and by the middle of August, when July revenue figures were tallied, state after state reported shortfalls, as against projected budget revenues, in the tens of millions of dollars (see *EIR*, Aug. 31, 2001). Now, as mid-September reports of August revenue collections trickle in, states are reporting additional revenue shortfalls.

What makes this news doubly troubling, is that these shortfalls occurred *before* the horrific attacks on the World Trade Center and Pentagon, which will negatively affect states’ economies, and *after* many states had reduced revenue projections for their 2001-02 fiscal year in anticipation of slowing economic growth. Moreover, these shortfalls come on top of FY 2000-01 state revenue shortfalls which ranged from tens to hundreds of millions of dollars, necessitating roughly one-third of the states to cut education and services, lay off state workers, and/or draw down various reserve funds to balance their budgets, as the stock market plummeted and manufacturing jobs continued to vanish (see *EIR*, May 4, June 15, and July 27, 2001). If state legislatures and the nation fail to adopt 2004 Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche’s proposed New Bretton Woods reorganization of the economy, immediately, then states will either have to make drastic budget cuts or face insolvency by year’s end.

Abundant Warning Signs

In our Aug. 31 issue, we characterized officials’ reaction to the July shortfall as an “hysterical calm,” because many said they would “wait and see” whether a trend were setting in. At the time, six states had reported declines in the range of tens of millions of dollars in the first month of the new fiscal year. Now, 11 states report second-month declines of the same magnitude. These are Arizona, California, Georgia, Iowa, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, and Tennessee. For at least Arizona, Indiana, and Nebraska, the decline was two consecutive months. The number of states with shortfalls in July and August is likely much greater, because such data are not centrally compiled, and thus we relied, largely, on state media reports, that are spotty at best.

For example, four states announced downward revisions of their projected FY 2002 revenues as of mid-September, presumably because of July-August shortfalls. The projected

shortfalls for these states are: Florida, \$673 million; Oregon, \$212 million; South Carolina, \$150 million; and Washington, \$101 million. A fifth, Colorado, expects a \$267-307 million hole, prompting Gov. Bill Owens to announce a freeze on state construction projects.

Stateline.org, a news arm of the National Governors Association, reports that, even before Sept. 11, "many states were already noting lower-than-expected tax revenues during July and August," according to Arturo Perez, senior fiscal analyst for the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL). Perez told *EIR* that these shortfalls are of concern because so many states had already revised their projected revenues downward for the FY 2002 budget cycle, such that the national average of projected state revenue growth "is now 2.4%" over FY 2001. "This year's budgets are built on a very different assessment" of the economy, Perez noted. But even this lowered growth rate is wildly optimistic, given the underlying erosion of the U.S. physical economy.

Indeed, as of the March 2001 NCSL "State Fiscal Outlook for 2001" update, 24 states expected "FY 2002 revenue growth to be at least 4%," 19 of which were then projecting 5-8% growth rates. When that update was issued, the warning signs were already on the wall: "State revenue growth has slowed," and "budget cuts are likely in 11 states and possibly in 8," it reported. By June, 17 states had made various cuts, including in teacher pay raises or halted capital improvements, or laid off state workers or imposed hiring freezes. As the red ink flowed, 20 states used these and other extraordinary measures to balance their FY 2002 budgets, with at least 11 revising downward their budget revenue projections for FY 2002. Thus, even before the economic impact of the Sept. 11 disasters can be measured, the accelerated rate of layoffs, especially in manufacturing, combined with the blow-out of the stock market and crash of the "New Economy," renders these lowered growth rates too optimistic, because states will face increased demand for services as the ranks of the unemployed swell and corporations retrench or close.

The State-By-State Picture

Here is a thumbnail sketch, state by state, of the July and August revenue shortfalls.

Arizona: July revenues were \$32.5 million below forecast, and preliminary August data indicate general fund revenues will come in \$12.5 million short. Gov. Jane Hull will meet with state agencies to work out 4% cuts, which will likely result in layoffs, reduced raises, and elimination of some programs.

California: The state's \$100 billion FY 2002 budget began \$3.5 billion in deficit, requiring a transfer of \$3.7 billion in FY 2001 surplus funds into the FY 2002 budget to balance it. The *San Francisco Chronicle* reports, "Already hit by the sputtering economy and the tanking stock market, California's cash-short state budget could fall further into the red after the terrorist attacks in New York and Washington." The



The State Capitol in Columbus, Ohio. The state budget director issued a "red-flag" memo to the governor, stating that the state's economic consultants "now project a recession."

state closed FY 2001 with June revenues \$327 million below forecast. Now, August general fund revenues are \$316 million below forecast.

Georgia: The state ended FY 2001 with a surplus, despite March and April revenue shortfalls. But by July the tide had begun to turn. It now reports a 6.2% two-consecutive-month revenue decline for July and August, or a \$136 million shortfall from income, sales, and corporate tax revenue sources.

Indiana: July revenues were down \$83.5 million, and August's were \$41.3 million short of projections. In announcing the August figures, Gov. Frank O'Bannon ordered a "strategic freeze" on state hiring and cut travel expenses in half, on top of last month's announced 7% spending cuts. This \$124.5 million two-month deficit means that for every \$15 the state expected to collect, \$1 did not materialize. The state's tax collections have been short of expectations 9 out of the last 14 months.

Iowa: Specific July and August figures are not yet in, but the state reports it is facing a 1.5% revenue fall for the first two months of the fiscal year, prompting Gov. Tom Vilsack to announce \$300 million in cuts in the FY 2002 budget on Sept. 20. Immediately, Vilsack has ordered a 7% spending cut in most agencies, which is projected to reduce the deficit by \$100 million. These cuts are on top of state worker layoffs, made when the state ended FY 2001 with a shortfall. The remaining \$200 million in cuts in the FY 2002 budget are to be made in January.

Massachusetts: Twelve weeks into the new fiscal year, the state still has not passed an FY 2002 budget, and is keeping government open via interim spending measures. Tax collection figures show July down \$38 million and August down \$35 million compared to last year's figures. Not since 1992 has it had a two-month revenue decline. September is a big month for revenues, as businesses and some individuals make

quarterly estimated tax payments, and if revenues continue to plummet, legislators will have to slash spending. Increased layoffs in the high-tech industry and a huge income tax cut passed by voters a year ago are the prime causes of the shrunken revenues.

Mississippi: Collections came in \$33.6 million short for the first two months, with the largest shortfall occurring in August, when revenues were \$27.7 million below estimates. The state had four quarters of negative growth in FY 2001, and Gov. Ronnie Musgrove had to use \$50 million in “rainy day” funds, among other things, to balance the FY 2001 budget by June 30. The state’s manufacturing sector has lost 11% of its workforce, or 27,000 jobs, over the last year. Musgrove had already directed state agencies not to spend 5% of their budgets when FY 2002 began. This year’s rainy day fund began with \$189 million, but now, because of accumulating deficits and the need to use these funds for cash flow management, the state expects only \$8 million to be left by November. Plans to use tobacco settlement funds to help bail out the state’s finances are looking bleak. The tobacco fund was expected to hit \$4.1 billion, but, because of decreased tobacco product sales, it will be at \$3.3 billion. Also, the rate of return on the investment of tobacco settlement monies severely dropped over the last year. In June 2000, tobacco investment earnings were \$25.2 million, but by June 2001, they were just over \$1 million. The legislators’ plan to divert tobacco funds to cover a \$124 million Medicaid shortfall in the budget is now jeopardy. House Appropriations Committee Chairman Charlie Capps summed it up on Sept. 10, saying, “August hit us like a bomb.”

Minnesota: The state’s August revenues were a net \$27.4 million below projections. Sales tax income alone fell \$27.4 million, while income taxes fell \$12.3 million and corporate taxes fell \$10.3 million. These huge declines were only partially offset by an increase in motor vehicle sales taxes and some smaller revenue categories. Even before August’s shortfall, the FY 2002 budget required scaling back school bus routes and many “non-essential” foreign language, music, and “gifted student” programs.

Nebraska: “There is now little doubt that state spending will have to be cut to keep the budget balanced,” Gov. Mike Johanns declared after August revenue figures were announced. July’s revenues were \$8 million below expectations, and August came in \$8.2 million below. He is calling a special session of the legislature in mid-October to cut the budget.

Ohio: July-August revenues came in \$101 million, or 3.4%, below estimates. The *Columbus Dispatch* reported that State Budget Director Thomas W. Johnson issued a “red-flag” memo to Gov. Bob Taft on Sept. 20, stating that the state’s economic consultants “now project a recession based on falling revenue in two consecutive quarters through the end of 2001.” A \$282 million shortfall in FY 2001 required 2-4% cuts, resulting in layoffs, in order to close out the year with a

balanced budget. The adopted FY 2002 budget, revised downward, “was so tight” that some agencies had trimmed spending by 1.5% in July before the revenue decline even hit.

Tennessee: The state, already reeling from a \$218.6 million shortfall in FY 2001, scrambled to patch together a FY 2002 budget which required a \$550-880 million infusion from tobacco monies and surplus and rainy day funds. Its July-August revenue shortfall is \$90.3 million (\$62.9 million for July and \$27.4 million for August).

Impact Of The Sept. 11 Attacks

Uncertainties abound as to how badly the Sept. 11 attacks will impact the economy. Yet, it is certain that the Wall Street bankers’ media myth that “consumer confidence” will make or break the economy, is a vicious lie. More than one-third of states already lost between tens and hundreds of millions of dollars in expected revenues as of June 30, the end of FY 2001. Layoffs were accelerating as of January 2001, while U.S. stock values since the first quarter 2000 have lost more than \$5 trillion. July-August revenues were down in the range of tens of millions for many states. Across the nation, from Maine to Mississippi to California, state officials are saying, “Our economy has been on the edge of recession for a year.” So, the downward trajectory was in place long before Sept. 11.

However, indications that the collapse of the economy is accelerating in the wake of Sept. 11, are already evident. There has been a 40-70% plunge in tourism revenues since Sept. 11. Florida’s \$673 million downward revision, for example, is largely due to expected falls in tourist spending. Stateline.org reports that Florida is the nation’s number-one tourist destination, “California is second,” and “Hawaii and New York tied for third.” Annual tourism revenues, which include business conferences etc., for some states are: Florida \$50 billion, New York \$25 billion, Nevada \$31.5 billion, Illinois \$23.7 billion, Tennessee \$9.7 billion, and Idaho \$2 billion. Hawaii’s governor has called an emergency economic summit. The immediate impact of the Sept. 11 attacks on Tennessee’s economy were summed up by the state’s Hotel and Lodging Association CEO Pam Inman: “In the first 48 hours, the Nashville hotel industry lost \$1 million in direct revenue because of cancelled conventions, and that translates into more than \$6 million in lost [indirect] tax revenue.”

Airline cutbacks already announced will strike a wide range of support companies, leading to layoffs far beyond the nearly 100,000 expected direct airline layoffs. State unemployment resources will be strained, and Medicaid claims are likely to soar. The Sept. 17-21 stock market plunge has resulted in huge losses to state employee pension funds. For example, pensioners in Michigan lost \$1 billion in the market plunge just on Sept. 17.

The predicament of states’ declining revenues began long before Sept. 11, and now is worse. The only way out is to launch LaRouche’s proposed economic recovery, as Franklin Roosevelt acted during the Great Depression.

Serbian Review Hails LaRouche's Economics

Serbian professor Blagoje Babic published the following review of Lyndon LaRouche's book Now, Are You Ready To Learn Economics?, in the Sept. 17 issue (No. 2578) of the Serbian economic review Ekonomska Politika. Professor Babic heads the Institute of International Politics and Economics in Belgrade. The article has been translated, and sub-heads added.

An Extraordinary Book From An Extraordinary Author

We have been accustomed to the conviction that the American political elite was homogeneous, in conceiving of the "national interests" of the U.S.A., on both the domestic and the world level. We have taken the official ideological postulate of the American policy of "globalization," "free trade," the system of "floating exchange rates," "deregulation," as axiomatically generally accepted in the U.S.A. Lyndon LaRouche, by his book, as well as by a series of other writings and statements, forced us to get rid of so simplified a view of the most influential country in the world today.

Lyndon LaRouche, an economist by profession, by his economic and political conceptions is among the controversial personalities. As a maverick, he achieved a high reputation by his economic forecasts. The following two are the best known:

The first forecast is developed in 1959-1960. LaRouche argued that, if the basic assumptions of the policies of Presidents Truman and Eisenhower were to continue, in the second half of the 1960s, one had to expect a series of international financial and monetary crises, leading to the disruption of the Bretton Woods system. This forecast was fulfilled in 1971, when President Richard Nixon, by his decision, suppressed the convertibility of the dollar into gold, and by the same token, he suppressed the Bretton Woods system itself. The system of floating exchange rates replaced the system of fixed exchange rates.

The second forecast departed from the suppression of the Bretton Woods system. LaRouche even at this time warned that, if the main powers took recourse in restrictive monetarist measures, the world would be confronted not with one more

cyclical crisis, but, rather, with a systemic crisis, a "general breakdown crisis" of the world economy. He argues that since the crisis of the American stock exchange in October 1987, and the strategic economic, financial, and monetary decisions from the period of 1989-1992, the existing financial and monetary system became locked into a series of seismic shocks, i.e., in a global systemic crisis or a "general breakdown" crisis.

As to how the author became convinced that the "general breakdown of the world monetary and financial system is imminent," the best evidence is his proposal how to confront it. The first chapter of his book is his anti-crisis program, "People First!" In this program, he proposes a series of measures on the general economic level, on the social and financial levels, and measures for the recovery of the physical economy. His key proposal is a "New Bretton Woods system." In the appendix of the book, there is an appeal for founding an "Ad Hoc Committee For A New Bretton Woods."

Outlines Of A New Bretton Woods System

LaRouche stresses that Prime Minister Harold Wilson of Great Britain first undermined the Bretton Woods system by his November 1967 decision to devalue the pound sterling. U.S. President Richard Nixon, by his decision of August 1971, completed its breakdown. LaRouche considers that the solution for such an induced crisis is to return to the Bretton Woods system. But, the author underlines that this system would have worked better, had the original vision of President Franklin Roosevelt been implemented afterward.

President Truman betrayed F. Roosevelt's vision in three points:

a) He did not liquidate the Portuguese, Dutch, British, and French colonial systems, as F. Roosevelt wanted done after the Second World War;

b) "The militarily unnecessary, counterproductive, and otherwise foolish and cruel dropping of the two fission bombs" on Hiroshima and Nagasaki;

c) He did not convert the military industry into a civilian one after the Second World War, as F. Roosevelt intended to do.

But, in spite of Truman's mistakes, the program of FDR, insofar as it was implemented, was successful. It ensured the recovery of the postwar economy. In other words, F. Roosevelt's program was successful to the extent it was carried out. "Today . . . we must implement Roosevelt's own intentions. . . . Leading developing nations . . . must be leading partners with the U.S.A., Japan, and Russia establishing and administering . . . the newly revived . . . economic protectionist Bretton Woods system, of cooperation among perfectly sovereign nation-state economies."

The New Bretton Woods system would be formulated in a conference of the major world states—Germany, Russia, China, India, Japan, and the U.S.A., for practical reasons. But,

all other countries would be equal partners in this system.

In a nutshell, among the essential elements of the “New Bretton Woods system” would be the following principles:

- a) rejection of the postulate of “globalization,” and respect for the sovereignty of states;
- b) rejection of the postulate of “free trade” in favor of the rights to protect national markets (protectionism);
- c) substitution of the fixed exchange-rate system for the floating exchange-rate system;
- d) reorganizing debts, and writing off non-performing claims;
- e) a “New Deal”-like program for building basic infrastructure.

LaRouche’s Philosophical Roots

To avoid misunderstanding, LaRouche does not consider these to be less American than those policies of “globalization,” “deregulation,” “free trade.” The opposite is true. He considers himself to be more American, because he follows the policies of the “Founding Fathers” of the American federation, irrespective of their party choice. He is member of the U.S. Democratic Party, where he did contend for the nomination as a Presidential candidate in the 2000 elections. He intends to be a pre-candidate in the next election, too.

In brief, the book *Now, Are You Ready To Learn Economics?* is at the same time the author’s political program, and a synthesis of his philosophy. To understand the author, the reader cannot rely only on his own knowledge of economics. He would be forced to renew his knowledge of physics and the history of philosophy also, as the author abundantly relies on these disciplines, too.

The Science Of Physical Economy

Of special interest for economists is the author’s insistence on a “new accounting.” It requires a new accounting unit, other than money without a real basis.

Namely, the author raises one of the key and the most controversial questions in economic science: determination of the value of a monetary unit. With the separation of the dollar from the gold reserve standard, the formal economy is divorced from the physical one. There lies the root of the instability of the world financial and monetary systems. That is why LaRouche proposes a “basket of hard commodities” as a measure unit of value.

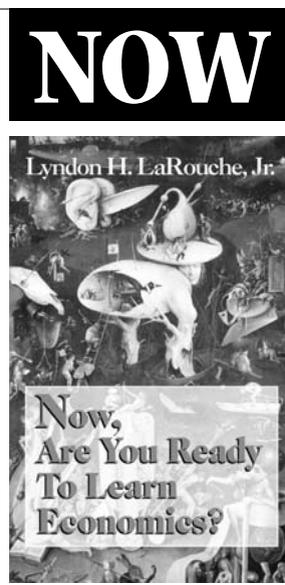
Many other economists, too, believed that without a real common measure of the value of all currencies in the world, namely, the determination of their value in relation to the same peg, the world economy would be permanently confronted with the danger of instability. The French economist of Bulgarian origin, Jacques Rueff (Jakov Ruev), sometime economic adviser to President Charles de Gaulle, proposed the return of gold to the international monetary system. The German economist Wolfram Engels, the author of the book *The Capitalist And His Crises* (1995), which has been trans-

lated into Serbian, proposes to determine the value of the currency unit in real terms, i.e., as an aliquot part of the national product.

But, what separates LaRouche from these economists, is the notion of the “physical economy.” “A new monetary system will provide . . . a long wave of global real economic growth, as measured in physical terms, per capita and per square kilometer.”

In the conflict between “two camps” in American economic policy — one seeking its interests in the national economy, consisting of the producers in agriculture and industry and operatives, and the second “oligarchic financier interests which loot the national economy” — LaRouche has been with the first. Thanks to such a choice, immediately after having built his own reputation, he was confronted by the financial oligarchy.

We recommend the book *Now, Are You Ready To Learn Economics?*, not only to grasp an unconventional concept of economics, but also to see that there exists “another America,” different from the one which we have bad memories of. And to the author, Lyndon LaRouche, we wish success in the next election, hoping that, if he succeeds, he will not share the destiny of his idols — Alexander Hamilton, Abraham Lincoln, John Kennedy — who perished because they were for an “American America.”



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'Pre-Attack Trend Set To Continue'

by Ron Castonguay

The quote in the title of this article, taken from a headline in the Malaysian English-language daily the *New Straits Times* on Sept. 19, reflects the situation that obtains across Southeast Asia. Things were bad, and getting worse, before the Sept. 11 terror attacks; now they continue to get worse, but even more rapidly.

The most clear-cut financial effect was in the local stock markets, which dropped sharply, in some cases after the markets were closed for a day or two. Most of the losses were of the same order of magnitude as that of the U.S. Dow Jones Industrials. In most other ways, the immediate economic effects of the Sept. 11 atrocities were similar to the effects on the American economy: disruption of business, especially air travel, air freight, hotels and restaurants, and certain financial clearings. Security was immediately tightened, with associated costs and disruptions.

Before the dust had cleared in New York City, governments and private economists in Southeast Asia were issuing warnings and revising downward all economic projections. The major economies of Southeast Asia (Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, and Singapore) are heavily dependent upon exports to the United States and the other industrialized economies, which were all faltering long before Sept. 11. For Thailand, Malaysia, and Singapore, the export sector of the economy is larger than the domestic sector; for Indonesia and the Philippines, the domestically available resources to protect the economy, by and large, don't exist.

Malaysia

Just hours after the destruction of the World Trade Center, the Petronas Twin Towers in the capital, Kuala Lumpur, the world's tallest buildings, had to be evacuated because of a bomb threat. A day later, the IBM and Citibank facilities in Penang got the same treatment. The stock exchange was closed by government order on Sept. 12, and, when it reopened, proceeded to lose 12.3%, as of Sept. 24.

The Fitch Credit Rating Agency on Sept. 20 dropped Malaysia's international credit rating. Already in a severe slump (second-quarter growth was only 0.5%), the government announced a "pump-priming" measure of 4.3 billion ringgits (\$1.1 billion). This year's budget, which started in October 2000, already contained \$8 billion in stimulus spending, to

which another \$1 billion was added in March. Interest rates were cut 0.5% on Sept. 21, for the first time in years.

The Malaysian financial system is the best protected in Asia, because of Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad's protective measures during the 1998 crisis, imposing exchange controls and securing the value of the ringgit. But these measures go only so far, given Malaysia's reliance on exports, especially in the collapsing "new economy" sector, and especially to the United States.

Singapore

Singapore was already officially in recession by the time of the Sept. 11 attacks. Unemployment had been rising, and exports falling. In a report released after the attacks, but reflecting the previous period, all non-oil exports were sharply down: electronics by 37.5% and semi-conductors by a whopping 60.9%. Job cuts, previously estimated at 20,000 by year's end, are now expected to greatly exceed that. The Singapore stock market saw the most severe drop in Southeast Asia, at 18.0%.

Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong called on Singaporeans not to be disheartened. "Today is a rainy day," he said, "and I think tomorrow it will continue to rain," but he said that the budget surplus is enough to see the country through the crisis. "We will be working out programs to ensure that those who will be retrenched [fired] in the months ahead will at least have their essential living expenses taken care of," he said.

New measures will be made public after the third-quarter results are announced in November. They will come on top of the \$2.2 billion off-budget package announced in July, to ease the pain of the recession. Goh also called for Singaporeans to be flexible, "like Americans," and take any job they can get!

Thailand

Thai officials immediately closed the Thai stock and bond exchanges at word of the attacks on the World Trade Center. They remained closed for two days, but the market lost 15.4% after they re-opened. Fearing immediate U.S. reprisal attacks in Central Asia, the Thai government took emergency steps to protect its oil supplies by banning petroleum exports, which had a severe impact on neighboring Laos and Cambodia, which import much of their refined oil from Thailand. Plans were made to evacuate the more than 25,000 Thais working in the Middle East.

In a move that has greatly upset the Wall Street speculators, the Thai government decided in late September not to break up and privatize the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT), pointing to the disaster that deregulation had caused in California.

Thailand had already been engaged in a process of switching its economy from export/import dependence to a greater reliance on internal demand and trade with the other members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and

the rest of Asia. There are indications that this process will be stepped up.

Indonesia

Indonesia expects a U.S. recession and a drop in exports, perhaps excepting oil, of 10-20%. In spite of this, the Indonesian market dropped only 7.9% during the past weeks, as hopes are high that the new government of Megawati Sukarnoputri will bring some stability to the troubled country. President Megawati carried out her already-planned visit to the United States in the days after Sept. 11. She was given "red carpet" treatment in her meeting with President George Bush and on her stops in New York and Houston, where she met with top officials of the U.S. oil and mining industries. She also met with World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) officials.

The Bush Administration has been seeking better relations with Indonesia, and now would like its support, as the largest Islamic nation in the world, in the coalition against terrorism. Bush offered Indonesia a \$657 million aid package, and resumption of U.S.-Indonesian military ties. The oil companies offered an increase in investment of \$2 billion, and the IMF dismissed worries that there was any risk to the expected \$2.8 billion debt rescheduling deal which is expected this year.

While Megawati may have played a crucial moderating role in regard to the U.S. military plans in the Islamic world, any subsequent American adventure may provoke an explosion in Indonesia, which would undermine her capacity to hold the nation together.

Philippines

Due to a somewhat smaller dependence on exports than its Southeast Asian allies, the stock market dropped only 4.9% during this period, although it had already been going down for some time. The government's economic response to the crisis has been primarily political, consisting of flag waving—the American flag, that is. The Clark Air Force Base has been made available for at least limited use by American F-18s, and President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo initially indicated that the country might send troops to aid in any U.S. military action. This provoked intense resistance, both on Constitutional grounds, and in regard to nationalist sensitivities.

The Philippines has two special, interrelated problems. The country's largest export is its people. Millions of Filipinos work abroad; there were an estimated 1,000 employed at the World Trade Center alone, of whom about 100 are missing and presumed dead. Most of these foreign workers remit part of their pay back to the Philippines, amounting to about \$6 billion annually, the single largest source of hard currency.

As in Thailand, in the days immediately after the crisis, the government was scrambling to implement and finance contingency plans for the evacuation of their nationals from the Middle East. In the case of the Philippines, this amounts to over 1 million people.

HMD Comeback Shows Blair's Policy Failure

by Rosa Tennenbaum

British Prime Minister Tony Blair seems to be very eager to get involved in the war that is being prepared, to retaliate against the attacks on the World Trade Center in New York City and the Pentagon in Washington. He urgently needs to distract from problems and crises he has at home, problems that are running out of control and that have caused him tremendous difficulties in recent weeks. Since the attacks, British media have been filled with war propaganda; they spend no words on major domestic issues, such as hoof and mouth disease (HMD), which is a real, pressing concern in Great Britain.

On Sept. 11, the day of the attacks, the *Daily Telegraph's* headline read, "Farmers Forced To Kill 200,000 Calves," which just highlights the situation Blair faces. Four days earlier, Simon Jenkins, a well-known senior journalist, ripped apart the government's policy in an article in the *London Times* headlined, "Blair's Foot-And-Mouth Policy Must Be Culled." Remember, hoof and mouth was diagnosed in the country on Feb. 20—seven months ago. In March, Blair put himself in charge of the fight against the epidemic. In May, he declared the epidemic to have ended—because he wanted to have the national election no matter what. But the virus did not listen: It was still there, and obviously enjoying circumstances favorable to its spread. It broke out again, this time with its center in Northumberland, in northern England. The needless practice of slaughtering whole herds of healthy animals in the vicinity of an outbreak, was geared up. On Aug. 31, the government had to call in the Army, again to help dispose of animals that are being culled in the thousands every single day.

The Policy Is Not Being Changed

The policy to eradicate the virus by slaughter, no matter how many animals it would cost, instead of using vaccine to protect the healthy animals, has completely failed. This was to be expected. Being confronted with an epidemic that threatened to run out of control, even Tony Blair changed his mind suddenly at the end of April, and asked the EU Commission in Brussels to permit vaccination. But he never established this policy, against strong opposition within parts of the political establishment and the head of the National Farmers Union (NFU). Now, after seven months, the epidemic is making a big comeback; it was always there, but was ignored by the

government. Blair hoped that by not looking at the facts, by pure denial, it would go away. This attitude is the reason for what developed into the biggest outbreak of HMD in modern history. Everybody knows that Blair's policy totally failed, every single member of government, writes Jenkins, is in favor of vaccination, but the policy is just not being changed.

Senior officials in Whitehall are screaming for vaccination," writes Jenkins. "The Treasury wants it, as does every relevant permanent secretary. The majority of the scientific committee is for it. Vets from the West country to Cumbria are protesting at the present 'needless slaughter.' In Downing Street, Tony Blair and his aides cannot understand why farmers are not vaccinating. At daily meetings of the emergency committee, Cobra [the Cabinet Office Briefing Room], there is shouting, arguing, and despair."

He continues: "Rural small businesses have been devastated. Youth hostels are close to bankruptcy. The government's own Countryside Agency estimates rural losses at £5 billion, its chairman, Ewen Cameron screaming for vaccination." According to official figures, 3.82 million animals have been culled; in fact, well over 7 million have been culled, farm organizations calculate. "So, why are they not vaccinating? . . . What anaesthesia runs in the veins of British government?" Jenkins asks.

Jenkins says that Cobra and the NFU are the main obstacles to a vaccination program. Cobra is an "emergency crisis management" apparatus for Britain, as the *Daily Telegraph* characterized it on July 11. It is a "powerful crisis management unit in the Cabinet Office, to deal with national emergencies, following concern about the handling of foot and mouth, and the fuel protest." Jenkins blasts the attitude of this shadowy committee: "The psychology of Cobra has been that of a staff chateau in the Great War. Having decided on a strategy of mass slaughter, and found it has failed, the generals dare not admit they were wrong. Instead, they try to validate the strategy with more of the same. They argue that 'one more push' will bring victory which is always 'just round the corner.' They cannot stop to contemplate the horror of what they are doing. They are trapped by the need to justify the original policy." The resistance of the NFU and its head, Ben Gill, Jenkins attributes to money: The government has to stuff Gill's mouth with banknotes, he writes.

Vaccination, the only sane alternative to mass slaughter of healthy animals has not been used. Now, Summer is over, which formed a natural barrier against the virus' spread, because the HMD virus is very sensitive to higher temperatures. The weather is turning cooler and rainy, perfect conditions

for the virus to prosper. If the slaughter policy did not contain the spread of the disease during Summer, it certainly will not do so during Autumn and Winter. It is also the time of the year when cattle are being moved from the fells and brought to market or back to the farms. But the ban on livestock movements in Cumbria prevents that, leaving animals without feed. Hundreds of thousands of sheep are facing starvation. At the end of September, nights can get very cold up in the hills, and only five frosts and the grass will disappear. The large number of livestock trapped on the fell land would strip what vegetation there is, damaging the land itself before they starve.

British Trade Policy

The government did not permit vaccination, because it did not want to damage exports. According to international regulations, and thanks to the campaign Great Britain had carried out for this policy since the 1960s, countries that vaccinate against HMD or swine fever are being cut off from all exports of animals and animal products. London wanted to eradicate the virus by mass slaughter, instead. Now, the government is indirectly admitting, that the export ban will most probably last for another year. Government officials warned farmers to think twice before they decide to have their ewes produce lambs. The time for this decision is now; then the lambs would be born in Spring and sold in Autumn. There would be no compensation for lambs that are being banned from exports next Autumn, the government said. The government is declaring its own policy to be a total and complete failure, but still it does not change it.

In addition to the prospect that a huge number of sheep will starve, this year some 200,000 new-born calves are being killed, because the market for them has collapsed. Most of the bull calves were being exported to France for veal, but the export ban and movement restrictions imposed in Britain itself makes that impossible. Until 1996, when Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, the human variant of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), became the subject of concern amid intense media focus, the price for new-born bull calves was £140. Today, it is £4, if farmers can sell them at all. So the only "profitable" decision in this beautiful market economy, is for the farmer to shoot the calves right after birth and throw them into a pit.

With all this information in mind, it might be understandable that Blair prefers to have a "splendid little war" to distract the concerns of his countrymen. But the virus will remain, and it will spread further. Continental Europe tightened hygiene measures against HMD and put out warnings to travellers coming from the island and to European farmers in early September. Denial does not solve the problem. Britain has to finally decide to use the vaccine. It will decide to use it, almost everybody is certain, because there is no other alternative left. "But if vaccination is right in October, why was it wrong in April?" Jenkins asked.

Why, Mr. Blair?



Prime Minister Tony Blair

Putin Judoes The War Script

by Jonathan Tennenbaum and Rachel Douglas

An address by the President of Russia, speaking in German to the German Parliament, the Bundestag, convened in reunified Berlin, would have been an historical milestone at whatever moment it occurred. The speech Vladimir Putin gave there on Sept. 25 became something even more—the offer of a precious opportunity, perhaps the last, to avert the worst catastrophe of modern times. Two weeks to the day after violent attacks on New York and Washington brought the world into a new, acute phase of crisis, Putin’s extraordinary intervention changed the axioms of policy, and challenged other world leaders to do likewise.

What he said in Berlin, the Russian President has also bolstered by intense personal diplomacy with other heads of state, by telephone and in person, and by a Sept. 24 formal statement, addressed both to the Russian people and to the United States (see p. 33).

In a situation where precipitous military actions, billed as reprisals for Sept. 11, threaten to ignite the infamous “clash of civilizations” from the Middle East and Central Asia, throughout Eurasia, and beyond, a calm but passionate Russian President stepped up before an astonished audience of government officials and parliamentarians in Berlin, and said, in effect: “Dear friends, this is not going to work. Russia will not play this game. The world has changed.” At the same time, Putin extended an unmistakable offer to the United States, to drop the rotten geopolitical axioms that locked the world into two world wars and a Cold War in the 20th Century, and to institute a new quality of cooperation among nations, typified by the collaboration of Russia, China and other Asian nations, around the Eurasian Land-Bridge.

The quality of shift proposed by Putin, matches that of U.S. President Ronald Reagan’s offer to the Soviet leadership on March 23, 1983, when he announced the Strategic Defense Initiative to replace the dominant, ever more perilous military

doctrine of the superpowers, Mutual Assured Destruction. Soviet General Secretary Yuri Andropov’s “No” to that offer signed the death warrant for the Soviet empire, and blocked the shift to stable security and healthy economic relations among nations, which could have been made.

In 1983, it was Lyndon LaRouche’s conception of war-avoidance, that Reagan put forward and Andropov rejected. Today, Putin offers a war-avoidance approach that the United States and other nations—all those who are under the Anglo-American financial system that’s now as shaky as the Soviet economy was in 1983—would reject at their own great peril. It is spelled out in his speech at the Bundestag, the full text of which accompanies this article, and should be read and reread by any person concerned with the survival of humanity at this juncture. The content of Putin’s policy coincides, lawfully enough, in three major areas with the strategic perspectives promoted by LaRouche today.

First, Putin explicitly rejects the “clash of civilizations,” asserting that there is nothing inevitable about a spread of religious and ethnic warfare in Eurasia, and that among the means to prevent that, “a whole complex of political, educational, and economic measures” should be developed by the world community. Second, Putin is committed to cooperation among Eurasian nations in all areas—economic development, political, and cultural. While the Russian President spoke in Berlin, a Russian deputy minister of railways was in Vienna to present Russia’s vision of Eurasian Transport Corridor development, to an international conference of railway officials. Third, Putin expressed with emotion his personal knowledge of the power of German Classical culture, as typifying the best of “extended European civilization”—as the Russian President has put it several times recently. Talking about “Greater Europe,” of which Russia is a part, Putin is simultaneously engaged with Russia’s



Russian President Vladimir Putin arrives in Germany on Sept. 25. His intervention in Germany has overturned the axioms of those who seek to continue the Cold War, and those who are promoting a “clash of civilizations.”

great neighbors to the east and south—China, India, and Iran—and thus brings to life Russia’s unique identity as a Eurasian nation.

The Context Of Deliberation

Putin did not spell out everything, that one might wish to have been said on the occasion of his speech in the Bundestag. In particular, he did not explicitly address the world financial crisis, which is central. Nor did he explicitly address the gross manipulation of world opinion by the mass media, which reduce all irregular warfare to “terrorism run by Osama bin Laden.” But, the nature and the implications of the cooperation Putin has offered come into focus, when we examine those crucial areas which he did not elaborate, but which are raised forcefully by the context in which his speech occurred. That context has been shaped, to a large extent, by the personal role of Lyndon LaRouche, and particularly his dialogue with Russian institutions over the recent period.

Since late 2000 at the latest, a number of leading circles in Russia have come into essential agreement with LaRouche’s standpoint on three decisive points:

1. That the world, and most emphatically the United States itself, had already entered, *before* Sept. 11, the terminal phase of the worst financial, monetary, and economic crisis in modern times. No amount of manipulation, up to and including the launching of war, could possibly save the present financial system from disintegration. This is what LaRouche himself laid out, just two months ago, in an invited speech before

the Economic Policy Committee of the Russian State Duma (Parliament). Leading Russian institutions have demonstrated their seriousness on this matter, by initiating measures to “de-dollarize” the economy, to create the option of a new gold-based currency in Russia, and to begin to explore the possibilities of alternative currency systems with other countries.

2. That a global solution to this crisis can only be reached through a new quality of cooperation among sovereign nation-states, centered on the large-scale development policy that LaRouche has identified as the Eurasian Land-Bridge. This means cooperation to create a network of transcontinental infrastructure corridors, combining modern railroads and maglev lines, water and energy systems stretching from Europe across the vast hinterland of Central Asia and Siberia, to the great population centers of East and South Asia. This, too, was a central topic of LaRouche’s discussions with leading Russian institutions; and this has become, increasingly, a shared vision among the leaders of Russia, China, India, Malaysia, Iran, and other countries of Asia, which are seeking to join together and with Europe in this kind of development. It is also broadly agreed, that implementation of the Eurasian Land-Bridge policy is inseparable from the creation of new financial, monetary, and trade arrangements, opposed to “free trade,” and converging on the creation of a new world monetary system.

3. That a powerful faction of the Anglo-American oligarchy is conducting systematic and escalating warfare against

the Eurasian Land-Bridge policy, to the point of fomenting generalized religious and ethnic warfare in Eurasia, in order to prevent the consolidation of an alternative to their present collapsing global system. The Russians have clearly identified this as “the Brzezinski strategy,” and Putin pointed to it directly, in his repeated condemnation of the “clash of civilizations.”

These points were understood and acknowledged in leading Russian circles prior to Sept. 11. Since then, another dimension of clarity was added: a general consensus, among intelligence professionals in Russia, that the events of Sept. 11 could not have occurred without an active and deliberate role of powerful elements within U.S. institutions themselves; and that LaRouche’s characterization of the initiation of a de facto coup process in the United States, is most likely accurate.

Russia’s Own Policy

It is no wonder that the Anglo-American press, which triumphantly welcomed Putin’s supposed endorsement of the anti-terrorism “crusade” announced by President Bush, has scarcely reported on his Bundestag speech. No doubt, they suspect—and not without reason—that the Russian President, an expert in Japanese martial arts, is in the process of “judoing” the whole operation. The sudden reversal, just 24 hours after Putin’s speech, of an expected decision to activate the “common defense” clause of NATO in preparation for a massive military operation against Afghanistan, most likely has to do with Russia’s intervention, which had already taken shape before Putin took the podium in Berlin.

After a state visit to Armenia on Sept. 14-15, Putin operated for a week from his working vacation headquarters, at Sochi on the Black Sea. He conducted phone calls with European, Asian, and Central Asian leaders. By no later than Sept. 22, when Putin met for six hours (interrupted only by an hour-long conversation with Bush) with his “force” ministers, the heads of the Defense Ministry and security agencies, he had made a decision. It was evidently determined that Russia did not have the power to prevent U.S. military action in Afghanistan—even though it threatens disastrous consequences for the entire region. Yet, Russia could not ignore or simply acquiesce to U.S. military operations in Central Asia. After all, this is the region of the “Great Game” since the 19th Century, the cockpit for geopolitical designs in which Russia was cast as antagonist.

With the five-point policy announced by Putin on Sept. 24, the Russian leadership walks a fine line with respect to any prospective military operations. Russia joins the new anti-terror front, but on her own terms, and for a price.

In interviews given before his visit to Germany, and in the Sept. 24 national address, Putin offered sympathetic support to the United States in the “battle against evil,” while at the same time drawing clear and principled limits. He stated that reason and the principles of international and national

law must be upheld; in particular, Russian law forbids the deployment of her military abroad, except under the auspices of the United Nations. Defense Minister Sergei Ivanov, as well as Chief of the Armed Forces General Staff Gen. Anatoli Kvashnin during his tour of Central Asia in mid-September, “categorically” ruled out the involvement of Russian troops there. The institutional role of the UN must be upheld, said Putin, especially the UN Security Council. Its permanent members, including Russia and China, must be consulted on any actions.

And, the whole concept of the “clash of civilizations” must be rejected as “wrong and destructive.” Putin demanded that the same standard be applied to the years-long insurgency in Chechnya, and for good measure pointed to *London* as a center of recruitment to the ranks of guerrilla forces and terrorists, demanding that Western governments put a stop to such activities.

Putin and his team thereby aim to contain the worst consequences of the prospective military actions, while at the same time increasing maneuvering room for the grave military-financial-political crisis which is certain to ensue. Without putting the decisive issue of the financial collapse explicitly on the table, Putin has positioned himself in such a way, that as the crash accelerates and efforts to reverse it fail, the weakness of the United States under current policy will be all the more manifest, and the possibilities of organizing an alternative all the greater. It is thus an open-ended flanking maneuver.

Thanks to Putin’s intervention, an alternative pathway for policymaking has been opened up, for leading the world away from the precipice, and toward a very different and much brighter future. Whether or not that opportunity will be realized, will depend on the extent to which, very quickly, key individuals and institutions in the United States, Europe, and elsewhere act with the quality of courage and strategic understanding of the world, which until now has been manifested only by Lyndon LaRouche.

In the meantime, one thing is clear. When Putin passionately declared, at a high point of his speech in Berlin, “the Cold War is over!,” he spoke not with the intonation of a defeated power, but with the confidence of a great nation. Russia lives, and Putin was demanding an end to the evil British geopolitical doctrine, which gave rise to the Cold War in the first place.

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1983: LaRouche's Offer Of Strategic Cooperation

The following is excerpted from an address by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. to the Schiller Institute, Sept. 3, 2001. LaRouche discusses his authorship of an earlier collaboration, around the Strategic Defense Initiative, and his role in today's opportunity, around the Eurasian Land-Bridge.

We have—by a selective process—a position in the world, which is unimaginably good for most of you. That is, our influence in the world, in places that really count, has been spreading rapidly in recent periods, largely because events coincided with what I forecast was going to happen. Look at the record of what I forecast. It's the best record of forecasting in modern history! Consistently. What we've written and published again, and again, and again, as my words, on forecasting, have been true.

The Strategic Defense Initiative

For example, we've just got more and more on this thing, about what happened in 1983, on the SDI. I created the SDI, no one else did. Reagan *named* it the SDI, or adopted it, and promulgated it. I didn't invent the word; he did. Or, he's responsible for inventing it. But the concept which he presented in that broadcast, was nothing but mine. On March 23, that last five-minute segment of his television broadcast. The concept, every part of it, was an exact replica of what I'd been saying, up to that point; nobody else invented that. Oh sure, we had scientists, and so forth, who collaborated—we had military, we had general officers from all over the world, collaborated with me on that one. And scientists. But, I put it together. They would never have put it together, without my direction. Never. They couldn't do it. They didn't have the conception. They had a knowledge of this, and a knowledge of that, and a knowledge of this—but *they couldn't make it work!*

The central thing is, the world was going to hell, because of what had happened in 1945, after Roosevelt's death. The idea of using nuclear weapons, to create a system of terror, and to create a global conflict between two major powers, or power blocs, which create the atmosphere of conflict and nuclear terror, which would be used according to the intention of John J. McCloy, and others, to create *world government*, to eliminate the nation-state. I knew that. Therefore, knowing, as I said, that the Soviet government was stupid on this question, and the U.S. government was stupid, I said, "We have to break that system! We have to free the world, from a situation, in which flotillas of nuclear-armed missiles can threaten to create that kind of confrontation." The way we do it, is by

shifting the emphasis in science, number one, on the question of using science, as we always had, in competent military policy, to shift to the strategy of defense; as defined, for example, by Vauban and Lazare Carnot, and Scharnhorst, and others. As we've always had that policy: a policy of defense. Get the enemy, if he's going to attack, to come to you, on your terms, and there, beat him.

Shift to that, through unleashing science, which had been *deliberately halted*—the progress of science had been halted—beginning 1927, by Bertrand Russell's order! There is no science today: It's been halted! No scientific thinking. There's mathematics at the blackboard, but no scientific thinking. There's mathematics on the computer, but no scientific thinking of the type we've been discussing. It doesn't exist.

The question was: If we can get the Soviet government, and other governments, the German government—a lot of them agreed—others. If we can develop this kind of system, and cooperate in doing it, and spreading its benefits, *we can reverse the trend*, which was put into place by Bertrand Russell and Company, in 1945-46. And, there were many, in the Soviet military and others, who *agreed* with that; many in this country; leading general officers in Germany, in Italy, in France, in other countries—*agreed*. We organized it. I simply had a chit, so to speak, from the relevant authorities inside the Reagan Administration, to conduct the bank-channel operation, a chit, which I got in December 1981. The authorization to conduct a back-channel discussion on this policy, with the Soviet representatives.

I put it together. I had already designed the policy earlier. But I said, "This is what I'm pushing. This is what I will present, as a discussion-point." And Washington said, "Yes. Okay." And I *did* it. We got right up to the edge—at which everything was ready to go. The President of the United States made an offer, in that broadcast, echoing me, which could have changed the world for the better, *instantly*.

And, the General Secretary of the Communist Party [Andropov] said, "No." Why did that idiot say no? He didn't say, we're going to discuss it. He didn't say, we're going to negotiate it. He said, "No. I don't want to hear any more about it. No!" And, his stooge, Gorbachov launched an attack, including one intended to assassinate me, over that issue. Why? Because, the Soviet government, like our own government, our own elite, was corrupt. Not corrupted by Communism, but corrupted by something worse: corrupted by systems analysis. If you look at the people, who acted as traitors to Russia, under Gorbachov, and under Yeltsin—the so-called bankers, the speculators—these people were all members of a team, created by Andropov, the friend of Armand Hammer, as Gorbachov was a friend of Armand Hammer, both funded in part, by the Hubert Humphrey Institute headed by Henry Kissinger in Minnesota; their foundations. This faction, the Andropov faction, is the faction, which introduced what is called liberalism, into the Soviet Union and Russia. I was



LaRouche discusses March 23, 1983: "The President of the United States made an offer, in that broadcast, echoing me, which could have changed the world for the better, instantly." Now, after Sept. 11, 2001, the strategic offer is coming from LaRouche and from President Putin.

proposing, and many agreed, a science-driver program to eliminate the problem, on a global basis. These guys were with Bertrand Russell. It didn't start then. I think it started in the 1950s — big. But, nonetheless, that's it.

So, you see what the issue is: We've come to this point, and this was something I've been working on for a long time; but, we've come to point, that if you go back to 1983, that was a turning point in history, in which I was the personal figure, who was key to a turning point in history. We lost. The United States lost. The people of the United States lost. The people of the Soviet Union lost, and suffered greatly as a result of that turn, against what I had proposed. But we were there! If Andropov had said, we'll discuss it, in response to Reagan's address of March 23, the world would be a far better, different place, than it is today. *And, I made and created the opportunity for that turn.*

Now, when you get a taste of having done, personally, something like that, you don't have any doubts of who you are, or what your capabilities are. I now come to another situation, more important, than even then, in which mankind faces a general collapse, a new Dark Age. I have in my hands, again, as in 1982-83, I have in my hands, the programmatic approach, and the understanding, needed to save this planet, from a self-imposed catastrophe.

That's the truth! And, that's the way you have to approach it. Because that's the truth. You can't say, "Well, maybe," "maybe this," "maybe something else could have done this," "maybe something else could have done it in 1983." No. No one could have done it. I was the only person on this planet, who dreamed that up. But, a lot people then accepted it. No one else put it together that way. The same thing is true today. We did, as a direct result of that — when in 1988, I said, "This damn system is coming down," the Comecon system, it was coming down. When it came down, there wasn't anybody in the German government, who was prepared to cope with it.

There was no one in the U.S. government who was prepared to cope with that situation. They improvised. I was right. They got me out of the way, for that reason — *put me in prison, for that reason.* And, then so on and so on, it continued.

The Eurasian Land-Bridge

We launched, from prison, the Eurasian Land-Bridge program — Helga, and I, and others; we launched it. It was a handful of us. With a lot of support. We launched it. We launched a campaign parallel to that, around me, which Debra Freeman ran in Washington, coordinated it. In 1992, we were committed to extending the Land-Bridge program into a Eurasia Land-Bridge program. In 1993, this work was done, pushed significantly by us, publicly. And in 1996, you had the famous conference in Beijing, which was organized, at our prompting, with Helga participating.

We're now — where we are: We've made advances. There's an unbroken continuity, between what we've been doing from the get-go, from 1966, approximately, to the present. There's a continuing program, a continuing conception of the historical process, which has continued since 1966 among us as an association. Out of this view, and its application, we have developed a programmatic approach, to dealing with the world situation. We have been repeatedly proven *right*, by the events of 1971, the events of 1975, '76, '79, '80, '82, '83, '86, and thereafter. We've now come to this point: A continuity of our understanding of the historical process in which we live, in which we — with me, in particular — play a key part, in determining what the future history of mankind will be for a century more to come.

That's the truth. It's a hard truth. It's a difficult truth for most people to easily understand. But, you can not win, unless you do as we have done, in everything we've done, that's of any count: *Tell the truth.* And don't, as the New Testament says, don't Peter out.

Putin Tells Bundestag: ‘The Cold War Is Over’

Here is the text of President Vladimir Putin’s Sept. 25 address to the German Bundestag (lower house of parliament). The translation is from the Russian text posted on the Russian President’s website. The President delivered only the first several paragraphs in Russian, and spoke in German for the rest. Subheads have been added.

Dear Mr. Chairman, dear ladies and gentlemen,

I am sincerely grateful for this opportunity to speak in the chambers of the Bundestag. This is the first time that a Russian head of state has had such an opportunity, in the entire history of Russian-German relations. And this honor, extended to me today, only goes to confirm that Russia and Germany are mutually interested in having a dialogue.

I am moved to be able here, in Berlin, to talk about Russian-German relations, about the development of ties between my country and a united Europe, and about questions of international security—here in this city with a difficult destiny, a city which more than once in the modern history of mankind became the center of confrontation with practically the entire world. But it is also a city where, even in the darkest times, no one ever succeeded in snuffing out the humanistic spirit of freedom, instilled by Wilhelm von Humboldt and Lessing.

This did not happen, even during the hard years of Hitler’s tyranny. The memory of the anti-fascist heroes is deeply honored in our country.

People in Russia have always had special feelings for Germany, and have seen your country as one of the most important centers of European culture—a culture, to whose development Russia has also made no small contribution. A culture that knew no borders, and which always belonged to us in common, and united our peoples.

Therefore, I shall permit myself to deliver the main part of my remarks today, in the language of Goethe, of Schiller, and of Kant—in German.

[He switches to speaking German.]

A United And Secure Europe

Ladies and gentlemen,

I have just mentioned the unity of European culture. At a certain point, however, this unity did not prevent the unleashing of two terrible wars on this continent—two world wars in the course of one century. It did not prevent construction of the Berlin Wall, which became a terrible symbol of the deep division within Europe.

In our day, the Berlin Wall no longer exists. It has been destroyed. And today, it would be appropriate to remember

once again, why this became possible. I am certain that the grandiose changes in the world, in Europe, and in the area of the former Soviet Union, would not have been possible without certain essential preconditions. Specifically, without the events that took place in Russia ten years ago. These events are of great importance, for understanding just what happened in our country, and what may be expected from Russia in the future.

Actually, the answer is simple: Under the influence of the laws of development of the information society, totalitarian ideology of a Stalinist type could no longer withstand the ideas of democracy and freedom. The spirit of these ideas won over the minds of the overwhelming majority of Russian citizens. It was the political choice of the Russian people, that made it possible for the leadership of the U.S.S.R. at that time to take the decisions, which ultimately led to the tearing down of the Berlin Wall. It was that choice, that extended the boundaries of European humanism many times over, and permits us to assert that nobody will ever be able to turn Russia back to the past. [Applause.]

As for European integration, we not only support these processes, but we look upon them with hope. We look upon them, being a people who learned very well the lessons of the Cold War, and the ruinous results of an occupation ideology. But here, it seems to me, it would be appropriate to add that Europe also gained nothing from its division.

I am firmly convinced that in today’s fast-changing world, where truly dramatic demographic changes and unusually high economic growth are observed in some regions of the world, Europe, too, has a direct interest in the development of relations with Russia. [Applause.]

No one is casting doubt upon the great value of Europe’s relations with the United States. It is just that I am of the opinion, that Europe will consolidate its reputation as a powerful and truly independent center of world politics, firmly and for the long term, if it can join its own capabilities with Russia’s possibilities—with the human, territorial and natural resources, and the economic, cultural, and defense potential of Russia. We have already taken the first steps in this direction together. Now it is time to think about what can be done, in order that a united and secure Europe become the harbinger of a united and secure world.

Ladies and gentlemen, we have accomplished a lot in recent years, in the field of security. The security system, which we had created over the past decades, has been improved. One of the achievements of the last decade is the unprecedentedly low concentration of armed forces and weapons in Central Europe and the Baltic region. Russia is a friendly European country. For our country, which has suffered through a century of disastrous wars, stable peace on the continent is the main goal.

As is known, we have ratified the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention, as well as the START II agreement. Unfortunately, not all NATO countries

have followed our example.

Ladies and gentlemen, since we have begun to talk about security, we should clarify first and foremost, against whom, and how, we should defend ourselves. In this connection, I cannot fail to mention the catastrophe that took place on Sept. 11 in the United States. All over the world, people are asking themselves, how such a thing could happen and who is to blame. I shall answer those questions.

I think that we are all to blame for what happened. And, above all, we politicians, to whom the ordinary citizens of our countries have entrusted their security. And this is the case, primarily because we have not yet managed to recognize the changes that have taken place in our world during the past ten years. We continue to live by the old system of values—we talk about partnership, but in practice we have not yet learned to trust each other.

Despite a great number of sweet speeches, we still secretly oppose each other. One minute we demand loyalty with respect to NATO, the next we argue about the wisdom of expanding it. And, we have not yet reached agreement on questions of anti-missile defense, and so on, and so forth.

Indeed, for many decades of the last century, the world lived under conditions of the antagonism of two systems—an antagonism, which repeatedly brought humanity to the brink of annihilation. This was so horrific, and we became so used to living in this expectation of catastrophe, that we are still in no condition to understand and evaluate the changes taking place in today's world. It's as if we don't notice that the world is no longer divided into two hostile camps.

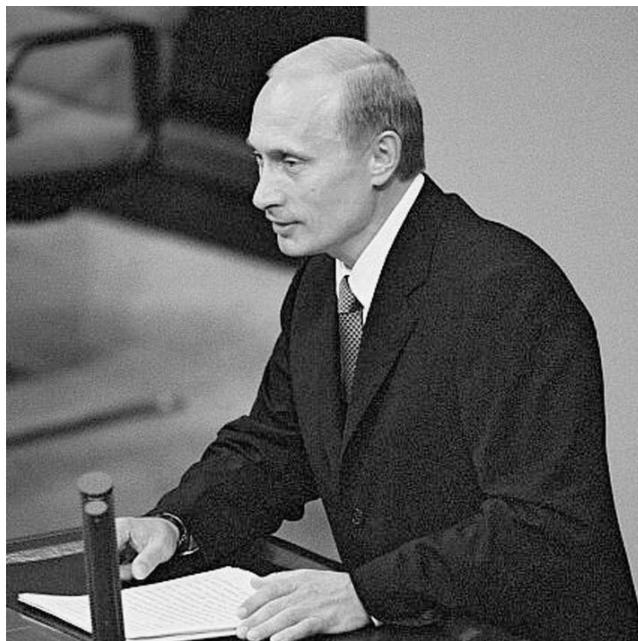
Reject A 'Clash of Civilizations'

The world, dear ladies and gentlemen, has become significantly more complex.

We do not want to or cannot realize, that the security structure created over the preceding decades, which was effective for neutralizing the old threats, is unable to handle the new threats of today. Often, we continue to quarrel about issues that still seem to us to be important. Probably, they still are important. But, at the same time, we fail to recognize real threats and are unable to anticipate acts of terrorism. And what brutal acts of terrorism! But, while doing this, we fail to see the new, real threats and overlook attacks—and what brutal attacks.

Hundreds of civilians were killed as a result of the explosions in apartment buildings in Moscow and in other major Russian cities [in 1999]. After seizing power in Chechnya and taking the ordinary citizens hostage, religious fanatics launched a brazen, large-scale armed attack on the neighboring republic of Dagestan. The international terrorists openly, completely in the open, proclaimed their intention to create a fundamentalist state across the territory from the Black Sea to the Caspian. A so-called Caliphate, or "United States of Islam."

Here I would like to stress right away, that I consider it unacceptable to talk about a "clash of civilizations." It would



"The terrorist organizations have many weak points. First of all, it is necessary to shut down all their flows of financing. It is necessary to locate the sourcing of financing, make the relevant demands, whether it is question of countries or . . . legal entities, and then tightly close the borders to such financial flows."

be wrong to equate Muslims as a whole, with religious fanatics. In our country, for instance, in 1999 it was precisely the courageous and tough response by the inhabitants of Dagestan that caused the defeat of the aggressors, and the population of Dagestan is practically 100% Muslim.

Shortly before my departure for Berlin, I met the spiritual leaders of Muslims in Russia. They put forward an initiative to hold an international conference in Moscow, under the slogan of "Islam Against Terror." I think we should support this initiative. [Applause.]

Today we confront not so much the aggravation of the international problems we already know, as the emergence of new threats. Russia, together with some CIS [Commonwealth of Independent States] countries, is acting to create a real barrier to the passage of drug trafficking, organized crime, and fundamentalism from Afghanistan, through Central Asia and the Caucasus, into Europe. Terrorism, national intolerance, separatism, and religious extremism have the same roots everywhere and bear the same poisonous fruits. That is why the methods for combatting these problems should also be universal. First, however, we should agree on a fundamental matter: We should not be afraid to call things by their names. It is extremely important to understand that criminal acts cannot be used to achieve political objectives, regardless of how noble these goals might look. [Applause.]

Naturally, evil must be punished, and I agree with that. But, we should also understand that no retaliatory strikes can substitute for a full-fledged, deliberate, and well-coordinated

struggle against terrorism. In this sense, I am in full agreement with the President of the United States. [Applause.]

Principles Of Effective Cooperation

I think that the readiness of our partners to pool efforts against real threats, as opposed to fabricated ones, will show how serious and reliable they are as partners. These threats are entirely capable of spreading from the remote perimeters of our continent, right to the heart of Europe. I have talked about this more than once, but after the events in the United States, no proofs are needed.

What do we lack nowadays for effective cooperation?

Despite all the positive achievements of the past decades, we have not yet managed to work out an effective mechanism for cooperation. The coordinating agencies, established so far, do not give Russia any real opportunity to participate in the process of preparing and adopting decisions. Today, decisions are frequently taken essentially without our participation, and only afterwards are we insistently asked to approve them. Then, once again, comes talk about loyalty to NATO; it is even said that the decisions cannot be implemented without Russia. Let's ask ourselves: Is this normal? Is this a real partnership?

Yes, the affirmation of democratic principles in international relations, the ability to find the right solutions, and the readiness for compromise—these are difficult things. But, after all, it was the Europeans who first understood how important it is to seek consensus solutions, rising above national egotism. We agree with this! These are all good ideas. However, the quality of decisions that are adopted, their efficacy, and, ultimately, European and international security as a whole, depend on the extent to which we can bring these clear principles to life as practical policies.

Not so long ago, it appeared that, soon, a truly common house would be built on the continent, a house in which Europeans would not be divided into eastern and western, or northern and southern. Yet, these “fault lines” will continue to exist. And this is primarily because we have still not yet been able to free ourselves for good from many of the stereotypes and ideological clichés of the Cold War.

Today we must state firmly and finally: The Cold War is over! [Applause.] We are in a new stage of development. We understand that without a modern, lasting, and firm security architecture, we shall never create an atmosphere of trust on the continent. Yet without that atmosphere of trust, a united Greater Europe cannot exist. We are obliged to say today, that we give up our stereotypes and ambitions, and that from now on, together we shall provide security for the people of Europe and the whole world.

‘Painful Path of Reform’

Dear friends, today, thank God, people in Europe mention Russia not only in connection with oligarchs, corruption, and the mafia. Still, there is a great lack of objective information on Russia. I can state definitively, that the main objective of

Russia's domestic policy is, first and foremost, to guarantee democratic rights and freedoms, a decent standard of living and security, for the people.

However, dear colleagues, let us take a look back at the events of the recent past. Russia embarked on a painful path of reform. The scale of the challenges we had to face was unparalleled in history. Of course, mistakes were made. Not all problems have been solved, but today Russia is an extremely dynamic part of the European continent. This dynamism is not limited to the political sphere, but can also be seen in the economic area, which gives us great hope.

Political stability in Russia is being achieved thanks to several economic factors, and, not least of all, thanks to one of the most liberal tax systems in the world. Our income tax is 13%, and the profit tax is 24%. [Applause.] Thank you. And, this is really the case. Economic growth last year reached 8%—8.3%, to be more precise. This year, we were planning on 4%, but the economy will most likely grow by about 6%, maybe 5.5% or 5.7%; we shall see.

At the same time, I am convinced that only broad, all-European cooperation on equal terms will make it possible to achieve qualitative progress towards solving problems such as unemployment, environmental pollution, and many others.

We are ready for close trade and economic cooperation. We are also planning to join the WTO in the very near future. We count on the support of international and European organizations in this. [Applause.]

I would like to turn your attention to things that you, as legislators, are certainly in a position to evaluate better, and that cannot be considered propaganda. In essence, a change of priorities and values has taken place in our country.

In the consolidated budget for 2002, social spending occupies first place. I would like especially to emphasize that, for the first time in Russian history, spending on education exceeds defense spending. [Applause.]

Centuries Of Russian-German Relations

Dear colleagues, let me say a few words about Russian-German relations. I would like to discuss this as a separate topic. Russian-German relations are as old as our countries. The first German tribes appeared in Russia at the end of the First Century. At the end of the 19th Century, Germans were the ninth largest ethnic group in Russia. But here what is important is not only the numbers, but the role these people played in the development of our country and in Russian-German relations. They were farmers, merchants, members of the intelligentsia, military people, and politicians.

The German historian Michael Stürmer once wrote, “Russia and America are divided by oceans, Russia and Germany are divided by a great history.” I would say that, just like the oceans, history not only divides, but also unites. [Applause.] It is important to interpret this history properly.

As a good western neighbor, Germany often embodied Europe for the Russians—European culture, technical thinking, and commercial competence. It was no coincidence that,

at first, all Europeans were called “Germans” in Russia, and the European district in Moscow was called *Nemetskaya Sloboda*, the German settlement.

Cultural influences among the two peoples were, of course, mutual. Many generations of Germans and Russians studied and still today enjoy the works of Goethe, Dostoyevsky, and Lev Tolstoy. Our two peoples understand each other’s mentality very well. A good example of this are the excellent Russian translations of German writers. These translations are very close to the original texts, maintain the rhythm of narration, the atmosphere, and the beauty of the originals. Boris Pasternak’s translation of *Faust* is just one example of this.

Ladies and gentlemen,

There are various pages in our common history, and sometimes painful ones, especially during the 20th Century. But, before that we were often allies.

The relations between these two European peoples were repeatedly consolidated by marriages between dynasties. In general, women always played a major role in our history. [Applause.] Think, for example, of the daughter of the Archduke of Hesse-Darmstadt, Ludwig IV, known in Russia as Princess Elizabeth. Her fate was tragic. After the murder of her husband, she founded a nunnery. During the First World War, she nursed the wounded—Russians and Germans alike. The Bolsheviks executed her in 1918, but not long ago she was rehabilitated and canonized—for general veneration. A monument in her honor now stands in central Moscow. Neither should we forget the Princess of Anhalt-Zerbst. Her name was Sophie Auguste Friederike, and she made a unique contribution to Russian history. Simple Russian people called her “*matushka*,” but she went down in history as the Russian Empress Catherine the Great.

Today, Germany is the main economic partner of Russia, our biggest creditor, one of our main investors, and a key interlocutor on matters of foreign policy. Let me give an example: Last year, trade between our countries reached a record DM 41.5 billion. This is comparable with the total trade of the Soviet Union with both German states. Should we be satisfied with that and rest on our achievements? I think not. Russian-German cooperation still has quite some potential to develop.

I am convinced that today we are opening a new page in our bilateral relations. By doing this, we are making a joint contribution to the construction of an all-European home.

In conclusion, I would like to speak the words which were used in the past to characterize Germany and its capital. I would like to apply this idea to Russia and say this: Of course, we are at the start of our path to building a democratic society and a market economy. There are hurdles and obstacles on that road, which we must surmount. But, if we free ourselves from the objective problems and from our own inexperience, which we sometimes exhibit, we shall see how the strong and vital heart of Russia beats. And this heart is open to genuine cooperation and partnership.

Documentation

Putin’s Hard-Hitting Interviews In Germany

On the eve of his trip to Germany, Russian President Vladimir Putin gave three interviews to German media. An interview with the newspaper Bild was given Sept. 18, followed by interviews for ARD-TV and Focus magazine on Sept. 19. These excerpts are translated from the Russian versions, posted on Putin’s website.

The Tasks Of Intelligence

Focus: You have already told us, that around a year ago you warned about the existence of a terrorist international. Did you know more than the Americans did? Did you not tell them, or did they not listen to you? Or were your intelligence agencies also in the dark?

President Putin: You know, it seems to me that what we lack most of all at the moment, is a realization of how much the world has changed. I think that our intelligence agencies, too, have a fair number of people who are living by an old system of priorities. The same goes for Western intelligence services; they are still fighting the Soviet Union, failing to notice that it no longer exists. Sometimes I have the impression, that this is not even because they are so stupid, but because they have to earn a paycheck and feed their families, but they don’t know how to do anything but fight the Soviet Union. So they pretend that nothing has changed, that the same work can just be continued. There are plenty of such people in the foreign policy agencies of our country, as well as in the West. Therefore when people send each other, say, some reports and so forth, they don’t know what to do with them. They go round and around, and finally throw it in the trash.

I hope very much that the recent tragic events will confirm the necessity of understanding what it means really to pool our efforts, to increase mutual trust, and will not only inspire, but actually result in a qualitative transformation of work in this area.

Focus: If your intelligence agencies had possessed some information . . . would they have given this information to the American intelligence services, that is to another country? Or did they hand over this information, but it was ignored?

Putin: I would not like my reply to sound like an accusation against any one of our partners, for insufficiently deep study and evaluation of the material we did pass to them. And we really did give them reports. This is not the time to exchange recriminations. What we should do now, evaluating the situa-



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tion, is to abandon all preconceptions and, I repeat again, unite our efforts in the struggle with terrorism and other manifestations of extremism. We are ready for this. . . .

Focus: What were these reports, maybe from the CIS countries, which the Americans either didn’t receive, or didn’t attribute importance to them?

Putin: As for these specific acts of terror, we did not have specific information on this question. But we had information, that terrorists were preparing certain terrorist actions against American citizens, American facilities abroad, and on U.S. territory. And all of these reports, this information, needed further checking and work-up. All of this information was passed to our American partners in a timely fashion. This does not mean that, on the basis of that data they could have reached conclusion about the attack that was being prepared. But how they treated this information, I do not know.

The Financing And Recruitment Of Terrorists

Bild: How can you fight a criminal, who kills himself, and who cannot be pursued?

Putin: Believe me, there are plenty of ways. You will agree with me, that people potentially prepared for suicide cannot be considered normal. We all know very well, that to get positive results, one must exploit existing weaknesses. And you can believe me, that the terrorist organizations and the terrorists have many weak points. First of all, it is necessary

to shut down all their flows of financing. It is necessary to locate the sourcing of financing, make the relevant demands, whether it’s a question of countries, or of some firms or legal entities, and then tightly close the borders to such financial flows.

Focus: . . . You once mentioned [Osama bin Laden] as involved in the Chechen events. . . . Do you think there is a connection between terrorists in Chechnya, and those in Afghanistan?

Putin: Listen, I was talking a year ago—take a look at my public speeches—about the existence of a so-called terrorist international. That was a year ago. Nobody should pretend that this problem will not affect him. Therefore today, having understood the threat, we should coordinate our actions in all areas. Above all, we must shut off the channels for financing, and we should influence the governments of all countries towards creating a barrier to the activity of terrorist organizations on their territories. . . . In some countries of the East, fundamentalist organizations operate almost out in the open. In some European countries, volunteers were being signed up for the war in Russia’s North Caucasus, actively and practically in the open. Today, the same people, in the same places, are recruiting volunteers for a possible war in Afghanistan and other parts of the world.

Of course, it requires political courage and some serious measures, for the government of any countries to put a stop to this activity. There will likely be some political costs, but

this must be done, and done without delay. Of course, we could, in the framework of the G-8 or the Security Council, think up a whole complex of political, educational and economic measures, in order to deprive extremist organizations of their support base, and assist and support those tendencies within, say, Islamic groups and organizations, which oppose terrorism as an instrument for achieving political goals. . . .

Focus: You talked about the recruitment of mercenaries. Can you name specific countries or names of people, involved in this?

Putin: In London, there is a recruitment station for people wanting to join combat in Chechnya. Today—not officially, but effectively in the open—they are talking there about recruiting volunteers to go to Afghanistan. This is well known, the mass media talk about this. And there are many such centers in Western Europe. But we should absolutely not allow a situation, like you have with the ostrich, which hides its head in the sand when it senses danger, evidently supposing that the entire rest of its body cannot be seen. This is not the case.

The Implications Of Military Action

Focus: But surely this solidarity [with the United States] has not reached the level, that you will agree to take part in the Americans' military actions?

Putin: Nobody has asked us about that. We cannot be more Catholic than the Pope. But, we are prepared for joint work.

Focus: And if you are asked?

Putin: We shall see, specifically what they ask from us, at what time, on what scale, and so forth. On one front, we are already combatting international terrorism. I don't think fighting a battle on two or three different fronts is the best way to proceed. This is well known in Germany.

But if our partners want, really want, not just to use Russia, but to work together with Russia and jointly combat terrorism, then we are prepared for this. But then we have to fight together also on the front where Russia is fighting today. In that case, we are prepared to look at the possibility of our participation in other areas of the struggle against terrorism.

Focus: The second front is Afghanistan. If the Americans "help you in Chechnya," would Russia strike against the Taliban from the north and the Americans through Pakistan, "to get at the chief terrorist bin Laden, if that's what he is"?

Putin: Have you seen the pictures on TV around the world today, of what is happening in Pakistan? We have to understand that there are complex processes going on in the world. And we should support the governments of countries, which are genuinely in solidarity with the world community in the struggle against terrorism. But, we should support only such

governments as really want to do this. It is a difficult task, and we should support them in carrying it out, not just support them because they have pretty eyes or something. We should act cautiously and be careful in what we say, so as not to make provocations. In any event, this is an area where sometimes it is necessary to talk less, and act more. We are prepared.

ARD: How far are you prepared to go in cooperation with the U.S.A. and NATO, if a military strike is made? Is it imaginable, that Russia would give its agreement for the use of air bases on CIS territory, for example in Tajikistan?

Putin: You said "CIS," which means the Commonwealth of Independent States. These states are independent, in the full sense of the word. Of course, we have a certain influence on them, as they on us; we were born out of a single state, the Soviet Union, so we have many ties, and a substantial economic presence there, but these states take political decisions of this sort independently.

Now concerning Russia's possible participation, we are prepared to work extensively with the U.S. in the fight against terrorism. So far we have not received specific requests in this regard, but our intelligence services have been working together already for a long time. The question is, to raise this cooperation to a new, qualitatively higher level. We are ready for that. Of course, I should say that all of our actions are and will be in total accord with Russian law, and with the international obligations Russia has assumed, and the norms of international law.

ARD: Is it imaginable that Russian troops might fight on the side of U.S. and NATO troops, or do you exclude such a possibility?

Putin: You know our principled position. The deployment of our Armed Forces outside the territory of the Russian Federation, first of all, entails a special legislative process and requires the approval of the Federation Council, the upper house of the Russian Parliament.

Moreover, the deployment of the Armed Forces in "third" countries can occur on the basis of a decision of the UN Security Council. We have followed these rules until now and we intend to do so in the future. But, this does not mean that we cannot discuss such questions, and think together with our partners about possible reactions in connection with acts of terrorism. I should say that the members of the UN Security Council, at any rate the permanent members, are in general and complete solidarity with the United States, and support the fight against terrorism. . . .

ARD: Could we imagine in the current global crisis situation, related to the fight against terrorism, that you would say, "If you Americans slow down your anti-missile shield program, we will find a greater possibility of helping you militarily with more support in the fight against terrorism,"



Russia's President speaks to the German Bundestag (Parliament), offering to Europe and the United States, Eurasian-wide cooperation against terrorism and for economic development: "I consider it unacceptable to talk about a 'clash of civilizations.'"

or can you not picture such a way of dealing?

Putin: No, we do not wish to, nor shall we make any trade-offs here.

No Clash Of Civilizations

Bild: Mr. President, there is an American writer Samuel Huntington, who some years ago wrote a book called *The Clash of Civilizations*, in which he writes about the struggle among cultures. Is that what we are dealing with today?

Putin: No. I think this is a harmful theory. In order to combat manifestations of religious fanaticism today, it is necessary first and foremost to find support within the framework of the region the religion comes from. . . . One should not divide up the world according to cultures.

Focus: Within the enormous country of Russia, there is also the problem of many ethnic groups, including Muslims. . . . And you have to solve the problem of preserving the unity of this space, attracting peaceable and well-wishing Muslims to your side. . . . How do you intend to achieve this goal?

Putin: . . . The special situation in Russia, is that for centuries we have had two cultures — Christianity and Islam — co-existing fairly peaceably; there have been ways of cooperating over the course of a very long time. In this sense, Russia has a unique experience not only of combatting terrorism, in the recent period, but a unique humanitarian experience of the

coexistence of two great cultures and religions. It is a kind of natural symbiosis, which one can find in few places in the world.

An important basis for this positive symbiosis is the unconditional recognition by one people, of the lawful rights of another people. . . . In Russia, the moral atmosphere is favorable for people of different cultures and creeds.

The Self-Conception Of A Leader

Putin (in Focus): It is a positive thing for me, that fate granted me the opportunity to do something for my homeland, for my country, that other people are not in a position to do. And I am obliged to take advantage of this in the best way.

I think that it is an absolutely superior quality of the democratic way of organizing a nation, that the person at the pinnacle of power must never forget, that he should act in such a way today, that tomorrow he will be able to live in that country, to look people in the eye and recollect with satisfaction, the time when he took decisions, on which the fate of millions of people depended.

For Russia this is especially urgent, because Russia is now at the stage of constructing our statehood and forming a civil society. And the person who is the great initiator today, must remember that some time will pass, and then he will be an ordinary citizen, and he will have to live in the society he is creating today. I try not to forget this.

White House Hails Putin's Cooperation

At a press briefing on Sept. 26, White House spokesman Ari Fleischer's words of praise for Russian President Putin took the press corps by surprise. Here is an excerpt from the briefing, as provided by the White House website.

Q: Is the U.S. taking a softer line on Russia over Chechnya in return for the cooperation Putin has offered in this effort?

Fleischer: President Putin gave a very important speech the other day, which should be noted. President Bush appreciated very much President Putin's offer of concrete cooperation in the common fight against international terrorism. And President Putin's remarks demonstrate that Russia can make a major contribution to that common struggle against international terrorism, while at the same time displaying a respect for the sovereignty and independence of Russia's neighbors.

In particular, the President noted and wants to thank President Putin for his offer to provide, as President Putin described it, permission for humanitarian overflights, information about the situation on the ground, as well as search and rescue operations, if necessary. The President looks forward to continuing

to work with the Russian government together as we build this international coalition.

The President also wants to note particularly President Putin's remarks about the situation in Chechnya, in which President Putin called on Chechen insurgents to disassociate themselves immediately from the international terrorist networks and meet for discussions to resolve the crisis in Chechnya. The Chechnya leadership, like all responsible political leaders in the world, must immediately and unconditionally cut all contacts with international terrorist groups, such as Osama bin Laden and the al Qaeda organization.

At the same time, the United States has long said that the only solution in Chechnya is a political solution, a political process to resolve the conflict there. The President welcomes the sincere steps that have been taken by Russia to engage the Chechen leadership, and consistent with what you've heard repeatedly, respect for human rights and accountability for violations on all sides is crucial to a durable peace there.

Q: Does this offer by Putin reflect any input by the United States? Did Bush suggest that he needed to do something on Chechnya? And do you have any idea what might happen if the 72-hour period expires without an acceptance by the rebels?

Fleischer: Well actually, there's been an update on that, as you may have heard. The Chechen leader, Mr. Maskhadov, has responded and indicated a commitment to the peace process. He has indicated a willingness. And so it's important now to let events develop in Chechnya. That is an encouraging sign.

Q: And so the administration believes, with President Putin, that the resistance in Chechnya has been infiltrated and is linked to the same terrorist networks that committed the atrocities in New York?

Fleischer: Terry, there is no question that there is an international terrorist presence in Chechnya that has links to Osama bin Laden. And that's why I indicated what I indicated.

That also is a point of view that was shared with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in, I believe it was November of 1999, by a spokesman—an official from the Clinton State Department, when he testified before Senate Foreign Relations. So that's been—long been known. In fact, it's been referenced in the *Patterns of Global Terrorism* report,



Secretary of State Colin Powell. The official U.S. response to Putin's German speech was an important development in the crisis. "President Putin gave a very important speech. . . . President Bush appreciated very much, President Putin's offer of concrete cooperation," said spokesman Ari Fleischer.

which is issued by the State Department.

Q: One more on this. Would, then, Chechen separatists, by the statement you read today, calling on them to cut off links to this group, are they on notice, as the Taliban is, that they will share the terrorists' fate if they don't do so?

Fleischer: The President's words speak for themselves about those terrorist organizations that have global reach. But what's notable here is the President is reiterating that it's important to have a political solution to the situation in Chechnya. But undeniably, there are terrorist organizations in Chechnya that have ties to Osama bin Laden.

Helen Thomas: Haven't we made many statements denouncing Russia for its attacks in Chechnya? And isn't there some image of freedom fighters there? And all of a sudden you're calling them terrorists?

Fleischer: As I just indicated, the concern for human rights remains a vital part of American policy, and the only solution to the problem in Chechnya is a political one.

Q: Yeah, but why is it just today that you're calling them terrorists? What has changed?

Fleischer: Well, as I indicated, that's not the case. That's been the long-standing position.

Q: I think this is the first time—is this not the first time you've used this word at that podium? It's the first time we've heard it.

Fleischer: I'm not sure that I have discussed the situation in Chechnya with the White House press corps prior to this. We haven't had much reason to do so.

But that's why I indicated, going back to the previous administration, in testimony before the Senate, they said what they said because it's true. And the State Department publishes a report every year that included similar information.

Q: Is it fair to assume that these words from you are in exchange for Putin's cooperation on the U.S. effort?

Fleischer: No, it's an accurate statement about the situation on the ground and the importance of the speech that President Putin made. But keep in mind, President Putin called for political discussions. Leaders of Chechnya have now indicated they are willing to engage in such discussions. That's a positive development.

Q: It sounds like a deal, though. It sounds like, in exchange for Putin's support, we, rhetorically, from this podium, are lending him support in characterizing the opposition as international terrorists.

Fleischer: No, there's no—no such conclusion should be reached. This is consistent with actions taken by the previous administration, because it's an accurate statement about developments in Chechnya.

Putin Addresses Nation On Terrorist Threat

Russian President Vladimir Putin gave a nationally televised address on the evening of Sept. 24, after going to the State Duma (lower house of parliament) earlier in the day to brief and discuss with its leaders, his security deliberations over the weekend. This was his statement (subheads have been added):

After the barbaric acts of terrorism in New York and Washington on Sept. 11 of this year, the entire world has continued to feel the impact of this tragedy.

The Russian Federation has been waging the struggle with international terrorism for a long time, relying exclusively on its own resources, and has repeatedly called on the international community to unite efforts. Russia's position is unchanged: We remain, it goes without saying, prepared to contribute to the struggle against terrorism. We hold that it is necessary, first and foremost, to give attention to strengthening the role of those international institutions, which were created for the purpose of reinforcing international security. These are the United Nations, and the UN Security Council. It is also necessary to put energies into improving the basis in international law, which would make possible an effective and timely reaction to acts of terrorism.

Position On Afghanistan

As for the planned anti-terrorist operation in Afghanistan, we define our position as follows:

First. Active international cooperation between intelligence services. Russia is providing and intends to continue to provide information in its possession, concerning the infrastructure, the locations of international terrorists, and the training bases of terrorist fighters.

Second. We are prepared to open the air space over the Russian Federation for flights by planes carrying humanitarian cargoes into the region where this anti-terrorist operation is conducted.

Third. We have coordinated this position with our allies among the Central Asian states. They share this position and do not exclude the possibility of providing their airfields.

Fourth. Russia is also prepared, if it becomes necessary, to take part in international search and rescue operations.

Fifth. We shall expand our cooperation with the internationally recognized government of Afghanistan, headed by

Mr. [Burhanuddin] Rabbani, and shall provide additional assistance to his armed forces in the form of supplies of weapons and military equipment.

Other, deeper forms of cooperation between Russia and the participants in the counter-terror operation are also possible. The extent and nature of this cooperation will directly depend upon the overall level and quality of our relations with these countries, and our mutual understanding in the area of the struggle against international terrorism.

I have created a group to coordinate the work on all of the matters outlined above, headed by Minister of Defense S.B. Ivanov. This group will collect and analyze information received, as well as carry out the practical interactions with participants in the operation.

Events In Chechnya

We also believe that the events in Chechnya cannot be viewed outside the context of the struggle with international terrorism. At the same time, we understand that these events also have their own pre-history. I believe it is possible that there are people in Chechnya to this day, who took up arms under the influence of false and distorted values. Today, when the civilized world has defined its position towards the struggle with terrorism, every person must define his position. This opportunity should also be extended to those, who have not yet laid down their arms in Chechnya.

Therefore, I propose to all participants in illegal armed units, and those who call themselves political leaders, to immediately cease all contacts with the international terrorists and their organizations. They have 72 hours to make contact with official representatives of the Federal agencies of power, to discuss the following questions: the procedure for disarming these illegal armed units and groups, and the procedure for their inclusion in the peacetime life of Chechnya. V.G. Kazantsev, Representative of the President of the Russian Federation in the Southern Federal District, which includes Chechnya, will be authorized to conduct these contacts on behalf of the Federal authorities.

'Islam Against Terror'

I should also like to take this opportunity to say a few words about my meeting today with the Muslim religious leaders of Russia. This meeting took place on their initiative. They have proposed to convene in Moscow an International Islamic Conference under the slogan "Islam Against Terror." I share their concerns, which arise in connection with the current world situation. And without any doubt, the convocation of this conference will be supported. I believe that it is only possible effectively to combat religious extremism and fanaticism, and not only Islamic, but any other brand, with the active participation of the religious communities themselves.

Thank you for your attention.

German-Russian Trade, Cooperation Growing

by Rainer Apel

The statements and interviews made by Russian President Vladimir Putin in connection with his three-day visit to Germany, were remarkable even from the narrower standpoint of bilateral German-Russian relations. In an interview with the daily *Bild Zeitung* appearing just prior to his arrival in Berlin, Putin called upon Germans to step out from the shadow of the post-World War II era, and to recognize their own sovereign national interests in the international arena. He delivered most of his speech before the Bundestag (parliament) in German, and in his introduction in Russian, he expressed joy over being a state guest in Berlin, the city where, over 200 years ago, Wilhelm von Humboldt and Gotthold Lessing lived and worked.

Putin described Germany as not only a leading world economic power, but also a leading nation of culture, with Classicists such as Goethe and Schiller, poets who for centuries have enjoyed great respect among Russians—despite two world wars in which Russia and Germany were enemies.

In his address at the Hgel Villa in Essen, Putin also praised Chancellor Gerhard Schrder for his personal interventions on behalf of expanding German-Russian economic relations—"indeed, doing so during a period of general economic decline." The spectacular growth of German-Russian trade—25% over the first two quarters of this year, and now almost equalling the level of Soviet trade with both parts of Germany a decade ago—would not have been possible without Schrder's personal involvement, Putin said, though he was also quick to add that the potential for cooperation, especially in the high-technology sector, has only just begun to be exploited.

Relations Are At Best Level

The German government's interest in establishing closer relations with Russia was also evident in Schrder's second meeting with Putin on Sept. 27, held in Dresden. Indeed, German-Russian relations have never been better over the past 56 years, and they can keep on improving, so long as no one acts to sabotage the intense diplomacy and economic contacts going on now between Berlin and Moscow.

Putin's remarks to the Bundestag and at the Hgel Villa are especially remarkable, because of the broad perspective



In the midst of the Russian intervention in the global crisis, Russian-German relations and trade are at their best level since the Berlin Wall fell. President Putin here lays a wreath at the Neue Wache (Place of Remembrance) for war victims, on Berlin's Unter den Linden.

within which he situated the future development of German-Russian relations. He surprised not a few Bundestag members with the term “Greater Europe,” at the point when he spoke about how Europeans could play a more important international role, if they united their economic potential with that of the Russians. In Essen, on Sept. 26, he not only held out to the German and the European economy, the prospect of increased energy supplies from Russia during shortages caused by international conflicts, but he also invited German and European industry to invest in Russia, because Russia is a springboard for their entry into the markets of its neighbors.

At his joint press conference with Schröder, Putin had emphasized the significance of the six-nation Shanghai Cooperation Organization, and more generally, of Russia’s relations with China. Putin deliberately framed these statements so as to highlight the Eurasian dimension of his recent diplomatic efforts, and we can probably expect additional insights and progress at the European Union-Russian summit meeting which is scheduled to take place on Oct. 2-3.

Other Russian Officials Intervene

Two other interventions by Russian diplomats, taking place in parallel to Putin’s visit, should also be mentioned. First was a Sept. 26 address by Russian Railroad Ministry official Vyacheslav Petrenko at a conference in Vienna. Using a series of maps, he presented the future Eurasian Land-Bridge railway from Europe to China, and discussed the

planned expansion of the north-south corridor from the Baltic to India. One project that is of special interest to Europeans, according to Petrenko, is the plan for a direct freight-rail connection with Asia, which would run over Russian-gauge track via Ukraine to the Czech Republic.

Concurrently with Petrenko’s lecture, in Moscow, former Russian Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yevgeny Primakov gave a speech in which, like Putin’s the day before, he criticized the fact that so many people still fail to realize how much the world has changed over the past ten years. In China and in Western Europe, he said, new, global economic centers have sprung up, centers whose economic strength exceeds that of the United States, and—even if many don’t want to admit it—this has great bearing on the future shape of the multipolar world order.

In coming weeks, German-Russian relations will be intensified at three important events: In mid-October, the German-Russian Forum will devote two parallel seminars in Baden-Baden and Potsdam, to discussing the future role of German and European economic cooperation with Russia. This will be attended by high-ranking Russian diplomats and economic decision-makers. At the end of November, there will be a meeting in St. Petersburg of the “Petersburg Dialogue,” which was founded this past April. This will be in preparation for a large German-Russian conference scheduled for April 2002 in Weimar, which will likewise focus on economic cooperation.

Kissinger, Brzezinski Are Still Peddling London's 'Great Game'

by Jeffrey Steinberg

For the past 30 years, grand politics in the United States has been defined by the running conflict between those who wish to revive the American philosophical tradition in foreign and economic policy, and those pushing for the United States to surrender to London and fully join a new Anglo-American imperium.

By far the leading, most consistent, and, often, sole proponent of the former policy orientation, over this entire period, has been Lyndon LaRouche. Two of LaRouche's leading adversaries, throughout, have been the U.S.-based "Tweedle-dee" and "Tweedle-dum" of Anglo-American geopolitics, Henry A. Kissinger and Zbigniew Brzezinski.

LaRouche is renowned throughout the world as the author of the Eurasian Land-Bridge, a proposal to revive, in even more advanced form, the late-19th-Century American-led efforts to build vast infrastructure corridors across Eurasia, a program modelled on the United States' own Transcontinental Railroad success, which LaRouche has described as, in the words of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, eliminating "18th-Century British colonial methods."

Brzezinski and Kissinger promote precisely those "18th-Century British methods" that produced two world wars during the 20th Century, and 50 years of disastrous Cold War, to defeat the efforts to promote Eurasian development (see p. 23 for LaRouche's account of his own role in launching the Eurasian Land-Bridge policy). Now, as then, Brzezinski and Kissinger, on behalf of the Anglo-American oligarchy, prefer a global plunge into war and a genocidal dark age, to the realization of LaRouche's Land-Bridge. The banner under which Brzezinski and Kissinger peddle this new Eurasian geopolitical warfare is the "Clash of Civilizations," a pop-cult label for the same British "Great Game," promoted, since the Summer of 1993, by Brzezinski's Trilateral

Commission and Jimmy Carter Administration underling Samuel Huntington.

The events of Sept. 11 have once again placed this conflict between the policies of LaRouche, on the one side, and Kissinger and Brzezinski, on the other side, in the category of "life-and-death" matters for the United States, and for civilization as a whole. The pivotal nature of this conflict was, in large measure, the principal subject of Russian President Vladimir Putin's extraordinary recent diplomacy (see this week's *Feature*).

Even as investigators in the United States and throughout the world search through mountains of evidence, in pursuit of the ground-level operatives, field commanders, and ultimate authors of the strategic covert warfare attack against the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, fault lines have already emerged over the question of what kinds of action should be taken in response. LaRouche has been on record, since February 1985, with a detailed proposal for an all-out war against the transnational narco-terrorist apparatus, which perfectly defends the sovereignty of all participating nation-states (see below for excerpts from that 1985 LaRouche plan), and which model corresponds, almost precisely, to the post-Sept. 11 requirements.

For Kissinger, Brzezinski, and Brzezinski's longtime henchman Samuel Huntington, the response is to promote the "Clash of Civilizations," by launching a war in Central Asia and in the Near East that would soon degenerate into an out-of-control religious war engulfing the planet. The essential backdrop to the Kissinger/Brzezinski push for global conflagration is the imminent final collapse of the post-Bretton Woods global financial and monetary system, which has been driven into irreversible bankruptcy by the policies of the Anglo-American financial establishment.



Who is harboring terrorists? Is it, perhaps, that “symbol of American financial resolve and patriotism,” the President of the New York Stock Exchange, Richard Grasso? Here is the infamous “Grasso Abrazo”: the Wall Street mogul embraces narco-terrorist Rail Reyes, head of finances for the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), during a June 1999 visit to Colombia.

CNN Promotes War Of Civilizations

Indicative of this “Tweedle-dee/Tweedle-dum” war drive was the joint appearance Sept. 23 on Cable News Network (CNN) by Kissinger and Brzezinski, during which the two competing Harvard University protégés of Nashville Agrarian William Yandell Elliott, tripped over each other’s feet to promote the idea of major wars in Central Asia and the Persian Gulf, in response to the Sept. 11 attacks.

Kissinger denounced the idea of attempting to make any progress toward Middle East peace between Israel and the Palestinians, prior to an all-out military assault against “the terrorists,” citing Israel’s 1973 Yom Kippur War victory, and the first Bush Administration’s 1991 Persian Gulf War against Iraq, as the kinds of actions required *before* a Mideast peace deal. “For Israel to make concessions before a big success has been achieved against terrorism,” Kissinger warned, “will enable the terrorists to say that after they bombed New York and killed thousands of people, America exacted concessions which we wouldn’t do before and would establish anti-American terrorism as a method for dealing with the Arab-Israeli conflict.”

In earlier televised interviews in Germany, and in a Sept. 13 *Washington Post* commentary, Kissinger had implicitly advocated the use of nuclear weapons against a list of “rogue states.” Kissinger’s rantings about limited nuclear war were a throwback to the 1958 Pugwash call by Kissinger ally Leo Szilard, the H.G. Wells protégé who advocated world government, via such limited nuclear engagements, in the context of

wars aimed at population reduction and control over global energy resources.

Brzezinski’s comments on the Sept. 23 CNN broadcast were even more revealing. While paying lip service to the idea of cooperation with Russia, Brzezinski pointedly warned against any concessions to Moscow: “We shouldn’t pay them politically because a lot of these networks were established in the ’70s, nurtured in the ’80s, trained and armed. And hence, the Russians now have a stake also in dealing with this problem before [it] turns against them with full force.”

The Afghansi Mujahideen

What was Brzezinski referring to in his not-so-veiled threat to Moscow? Brzezinski’s remarks certainly did not escape leading policymakers in Russia, who have been faced with major destabilizations in the Caucasus and the Caspian Sea/Central Asia regions for the past years, all of which have been loudly promoted by Brzezinski as a means of

forever destroying Russia as a great nation.

Brzezinski was referring to the vast army of irregular warriors, drug- and gun-traffickers, etc., that was “nurtured, trained, and armed” as part of the American, British, and Israeli “Afghansi mujahideen” campaign of 1979-90. At the time, the covert war in Afghanistan against the Soviet Red Army was promoted as a Western response to the Christmas 1979 Soviet military invasion of the Central Asian nation. But a more careful look reveals that Brzezinski and others in the Trilateral Commission-run Carter Administration were fully committed to the promotion of a “Crescent of Crisis” along the southern tier of the Soviet Union, long *before* the Christmas 1979 military actions by Moscow—actions that were, in large measure, provoked by the Anglo-American overthrow of the Shah of Iran, and the installation of the Ayatollah Khomeini regime in Tehran in February 1979.

It was Brzezinski himself who spilled the beans on the pre-existing Anglo-American designs, in a now-famous Jan. 15, 1979 *Time* magazine cover-story headlined, “The Crescent Of Crisis: Troubles Beyond Iran,” which began with a most revealing Brzezinski statement: “An arc of crisis stretches along the shores of the Indian Ocean, with fragile social and political structures in a region of vital importance to us threatened with fragmentation. The resulting political chaos could well be filled by elements hostile to our values and sympathetic to our adversaries.”

Despite Brzezinski’s recognition of the hostile nature of

Huntington's 'Clash Of Civilizations'

In the Summer of 1993, Samuel Huntington, who served as Zbigniew Brzezinski's Deputy National Security Adviser during the disastrous Jimmy Carter Presidency (1977-81), penned an article for the New York Council on Foreign Relations' journal *Foreign Affairs*, promoting the idea that, in the post-Cold War world, future conflict, up to the level of global warfare, would arise from the struggle between "the West" and "the rest," particularly the struggle against the spreading influence of Islam and China.

When Huntington's diatribe first appeared in *Foreign Affairs* — it would later be the subject of a book by the same author, *The Clash of Civilizations And The Remaking of World Order* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1996) — leading officials of the Clinton Administration soundly denounced the idea of a clash between the West and Islam.

Other leading world figures, from LaRouche, to Pope John Paul II, to Iranian President Mohammed Seyyed Khatami and Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad, counterposed a "dialogue of civilizations" to the crass geopolitical war schemings of Huntington, Brzezinski, Kissinger, and a gaggle of neo-conservative Zionist lobby loudmouths, typified by the *Washington Post's* Charles Krauthammer, the *New York Times's* William Safire, and the Hollinger Corp.'s Richard Perle, who propagandized for Huntington's "Clash."

Nevertheless, since the events of Sept. 11, the insane rantings of Huntington have been revived, with a vengeance, by the same Anglo-American-Israeli apparatus who are advocating a full-scale war against the 1.4 billion Muslims on this planet.

On Sept. 17, in an interview with Germany's weekly newspaper *Die Zeit*, Huntington warned that if "Islamic states show solidarity with the criminals, the danger will grow that there will actually be a 'clash of civilizations,' and not merely a struggle of civilized societies against the powers of evil." — *Jeffrey Steinberg*

the Afghansi networks, which he promoted, the *Time* story concluded with a clear signal of the operation Brzezinski et al. were in the process of unleashing: "In the long run there may even be targets of opportunity for the West created by ferment within the crescent. Islam is undoubtedly compatible with socialism, but it is inimical to atheistic Communism. The Soviet Union is already the world's fifth largest Muslim nation. By the year 2000, the huge Islamic populations in the border republics may outnumber Russia's now dominant Slavs. From Islamic democracies on Russia's southern tier, a zealous Koranic evangelism might sweep across the border into these politically repressed Soviet states, creating problems for the Kremlin."

Those "problems for the Kremlin" were certainly one included element in the background to the assault against the American people, launched on Sept. 11, 2001. But, now, as then, Brzezinski remains an enthusiastic advocate of the deployment of those dark age irregular-warfare forces — at minimum, against Russia. The cartoonish idea that the authorship of the Sept. 11 attack lies with Osama bin Laden, who was a mid-level paymaster for the U.S., British, and Israeli "Afghan mujahideen" operations, was thoroughly dispelled by LaRouche in his Sept. 11 radio interview with Salt Lake City host Jack Stockwell (see *EIR*, Sept. 21, 2001).

As we reported in a Sept. 10, 1999 *Feature* — nearly two years to the day before the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon — entitled "Brzezinski Plays Britain's 'Great Game' In Central Asia," Brzezinski has never aban-

doned his "Crescent of Crisis" policy. In his 1999 book, *The Grand Chessboard*, Brzezinski revised and extended his "crescent" idea to what he labelled the "Eurasian Balkans," a reference to the fault-line region of Central Europe that had been exploited by British geopoliticians to block continental cooperation from the time of World War I through the post-Soviet era. But, for Brzezinski, the oblong area defined as the "Eurasian Balkans" represents a far more important zone of world conflict.

In *The Grand Chessboard*, Brzezinski ranted, "In Europe, the word 'Balkans' conjures up images of ethnic conflicts and great-power regional rivalries. Eurasia, too, has its 'Balkans,' but the Eurasian Balkans are much larger, more populated, even more religiously and ethnically heterogeneous. They are located within that large geographic oblong that demarcates the central zone of instability . . . and that embraces portions of southeastern Europe, Central Asia and parts of South Asia, the Persian Gulf area, and the Middle East."

Brzezinski made no bones about Anglo-American efforts again to pursue a Great Game in that region: "The Eurasian Balkans form the inner core of that oblong . . . and they differ from its outer zone in one particularly significant way: They are a power vacuum. Although most of the states located in the Persian Gulf and the Middle East are also unstable, American power is that region's ultimate arbiter. The unstable region in the outer zone is thus an area of single-power hegemony and is tempered by that hegemony. In contrast, the Eurasian Balkans are truly reminiscent of the older, more familiar

Balkans of southeastern Europe; not only are its political entities unstable, but they tempt and invite the intrusion of more powerful neighbors, each of whom is determined to oppose the region's domination by another."

Brzezinski concluded his war mantra: "The Eurasian Balkans . . . are of importance from the standpoint of security and historical ambitions to at least three of their most immediate and more powerful neighbors, namely, Russia, Turkey, and Iran, with China also signaling an increasing political interest in the region. But the Eurasian Balkans are infinitely more important as a potential economic prize: an enormous concentration of natural gas and oil reserves is located in the region, in addition to important minerals, including gold. . . . An independent, Turkic-speaking Azerbaijan, with pipelines running from it to the ethnically related and politically supportive Turkey, would prevent Russia from exercising a monopoly on access to the region and would thus also deprive Russia of decisive political leverage over the politics of the new Central Asian states."

While spouting his typical geopolitical filth, Brzezinski also betrayed the underlying motive for his latest drive to

destroy Russia, in concluding chapters of *The Grand Chessboard*: to prevent the realization of LaRouche's Eurasian Land-Bridge.

"Potentially," he wrote, "the most dangerous scenario would be a grand coalition of China, Russia, and perhaps Iran, an 'anti-hegemonic coalition' united not by ideology but by complementary grievances. It would be reminiscent in scale and scope of the challenge posed by the Sino-Soviet bloc, though this time China would likely be the leader and Russia the follower. Averting this contingency, however remote it may be, will require a display of U.S. geostrategic skill on the western, eastern, and southern perimeters of Eurasia simultaneously."

It was precisely this insane, imperial geopolitical outlook that Russian President Putin denounced, when he spoke in Germany in recent days, about the need to bring to an end—once and for all—the mentality and the actions of the disastrous Cold War era, actions that are typified by Brzezinski and Kissinger's geopolitical rantings, and by the "Clash of Civilizations" response, advocated by Kissinger, Brzezinski, and Huntington, to the events of Sept. 11.

Why The Real Name Is 'Osama bin London'

by Michele Steinberg

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak was asked by the Sept. 22 issue of the French newspaper, *Le Figaro*, why he said that London is "the greatest base of terrorism in Europe." Mubarak revealed that warnings that he personally, and his government's intelligence services, had delivered to Britain and the United States, about their harboring known terrorist groups and individuals, had gone unheeded. Mubarak said, "I had warned [then Prime Minister] John Major, who didn't listen to me. I repeated it this week to the BBC, when they asked me questions about people to whom Great Britain granted asylum. I sent a message to [Prime Minister] Tony Blair recommending he be cautious."

When the *Le Figaro* interview turned to the United States and the 1993 World Trade Center bombing by networks associated with Sheikh Abdul Omar Rahman—who was a fugitive from Egyptian justice—Mubarak said, "The Americans accepted [Rahman] because he had assisted them in the fight against the Soviet invader [in Afghanistan]. I had warned them that they could not trust such an individual. They asked

me: 'Do you want us to send him back to you?' I answered them: 'Are you joking! Keep him in your country, I don't need him. But one day he will make you pay dearly for your hospitality.' Three months before the bombing . . . Rahman was still the good friend of the Americans."

During British Foreign Secretary Jack Straw's visit to Iran the same week, London's *Daily Telegraph* acknowledged that Iranians blame Britain for terrorism and irregular warfare in their country, and even suspect some British institution's hand behind the networks involved in the Sept. 11 disasters in the United States.

For the readers of *EIR*, the statements by Mubarak are not new. On Jan. 11, 2000, *EIR*'s editors prepared a memorandum for Secretary of State Madeleine Albright called "Put Britain On The List of States Sponsoring Terrorism," using the information provided by Egypt, and nine other nations—Israel, France, Algeria, Peru, Turkey, Germany, Libya, Nigeria, Yemen, Russia, and India. The memo documented their protests to Britain over London's giving asylum, funding, and free rein to terrorist recruitment, fundraising, and training. The memorandum was delivered to top U.S. officials of the Defense Department, Justice Department, the FBI, the CIA, and both Houses of Congress. Had the lengthy dossier been taken seriously, and had the warnings of *EIR* and its founder, Lyndon LaRouche, been heeded then, the tragedy of Sept. 11, 2001 might have been averted.

But of great concern, is that the evidence pointing to London, and from there to the rogue elements of the Anglo-American-Israeli geopolitical interests, not be ignored this time.

Roads Lead To London

The Sept. 22 interview by President Mubarak turned out to be only one of several revelations about London in the ongoing investigation into the Sept. 11 attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, where more than 6,500 people died.

In the week before Mubarak's interview, reports began to surface that British centers were also used for major financial transactions suspected of having links to the attacks. According to highly placed U.S. law enforcement sources, a series of highly suspicious large speculative transactions had been tracked to dummy accounts in three of Britain's offshore centers: the Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands of Jersey and Guernsey. Investigators from the U.S. National Security Agency and Financial Intelligence Center (Fincen), along with the Interpol and its European branch, Europol, and Russian security agencies, have been working with a high degree of coordination, said these law enforcement sources, to crack the mystery of whether there was "insider trading" against airline and insurance industry stocks in the days preceding the Sept. 11 attacks. Few details have emerged publicly about these transactions, but as a result of the attacks of Sept. 11, the speculators made a financial killing, as airline stocks fell drastically when the U.S. stock exchanges reopened on Sept. 17 in New York, and the insurance industry stocks also declined, in anticipation of more than \$50 billion in insurance claims from the New York attacks alone.

On Sept. 23, the *Washington Post* reported that these suspicious transactions had been discussed at the meeting of European finance ministers and central bankers in Liège, Belgium, on the subject of the next stage of the euro currency. The *Post* reported that Ernst Welteke, president of Germany's Bundesbank, had told a meeting of European finance ministers and central bankers that some transactions in sales of shares in airlines and insurance companies, along with major trades in gold and oil, led investigators to hypothesize that "people connected to the terrorists must have been trying to profit from this tragedy."

According to Washington sources familiar with the Fincen investigation, the high degree of sophistication of the money-laundering operations traced to the British centers has again poked large holes in the idea that the Sept. 11 attacks were the work of Osama bin Laden. The complexity seen in the financial side of the operations, supplements what *EIR* founder Lyndon LaRouche has emphasized since Sept. 11: that the great sophistication in the hijacking operation required high-level complicity from rogue elements inside the United States.

EIR has documented since 1996, when bin Laden first emerged as the international news media's new "Carlos the Jackal," that the name bin Laden has simply been a code-word for "Islamic terrorism" in order to justify attacks on Arab and Muslim countries, such as the unjustified bombing of Sudan in August 1998 after the attacks on U.S. Embassies

in Nairobi, Kenya and Dar-Es-Salaam, Tanzania. Islamic countries have been branded, since as early as the late 1970s by Zbigniew Brzezinski, then National Security Adviser to President Jimmy Carter, as an "Arc of Crisis." After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the British-American-Israeli geopolitical crazies of the Brzezinski school went even a step further, with the "clash of civilizations" thesis of Brzezinski protégé Samuel Huntington, who wrote that in the post-Communist world, all new conflicts would be centered around religious and ethnic differences.

New Leads Open

Despite the *refusal* of official U.S. agencies to name London as a major problem, its role as a terrorist base is so central, that even the false trails, confusing tips, and fake identities have led to Britain. The following leads have already emerged; and to ignore them would constitute a breach of security which endangers lives throughout the world:

- On Sept. 26, the *Times* of London reported that "11 of the hijackers who took part in the attacks in America stayed in Britain this year before going on their suicide mission." Of these 11, says the *Times*, 3 each were on the two aircraft that hit the World Trade Center, and on the plane that crashed in Pennsylvania, and 2 were on the plane that crashed into the Pentagon. At least 4 of the 11 names were "experienced fighters who had fought in Chechnya" against the Russian government. On Sept. 18, the *Daily Mail*, another major British newspaper, reported that the FBI had turned over to Scotland Yard the names of five people that the United States says were among the Sept. 11 hijackers. "Britain has been a base for some years for the co-ordination of operations linked to bin Laden," writes the *Daily Mail*, adding that "previous suicide bombings have been linked through London."

One major problem, however, is that the *identities* themselves of the so-called "19 hijackers" that the FBI and U.S. Justice Department have come up with are *false trails* (see box). A well-placed Washington intelligence source told *EIR* that Saudi and other warnings, that at least 7 of the 19 names put out by the FBI are erroneous, point again to the sophistication of the Sept. 11 attack network. In several cases, the individuals established their false identities more than a year before the attack. "It was a very sophisticated and coordinated shift of identities," the source said, that goes "way beyond the prowess of the so-called Al Qaeda, or bin Laden organization." But despite these contradictions and inconsistencies, whoever was using the identities that the FBI claims appeared on the passenger manifests, had been based in Britain.

- The Sept. 9 attack that fatally wounded Afghanistan's opposition leader Ahmed Shah Massoud, head of the anti-Taliban Northern Alliance, was planned in London. Massoud died at most a few days later—there were conflicting reports and denials—but the attack was only two days before the strikes against the World Trade Center and Pentagon. Evidence indicates that organizations central to Osama bin Lad-

en's network—identified as such by *EIR* in 1998—were involved.

On Sept. 20, the Arabic daily *Al-Hayat* interviewed Yasser Al-Serri, a member of the Egyptian Islamic Jihad who enjoys asylum in Britain, even though he has a murder charge which carries a death sentence waiting for him in Egypt. His organization, Egyptian Al-Jihad Al-Islami, is part of bin Lad-

en's alleged international Islamic front, Al-Qaeda. British authorities have for many years resisted Egyptian demands to extradite Al Serri to be tried on murder charges in Egypt.

Al-Serri admitted that he had provided the “journalist” credentials for the “reporters” whose booby-trapped video camera exploded during the interview with Massoud on Sept. 9. Al-Serri alleges that he was “fooled” by the two Arabs

Riemann And Counter-Terrorism

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

September 28, 2001

During the Nineteenth and early Twentieth Centuries, the occurrence of what was usefully called “terrorism,” usually signified either the practices of British Foreign Office assets, such as Danton/Marat; or, in the latter part of the Nineteenth and early Twentieth Centuries, “propaganda of the deed”—politically motivated use of methods of major felonies, such as acts of exemplary violence, blackmail, and so on.

Today, in the age of nuclear weapons of mass destruction, what has come to be called “international terrorism,” since 1968-69, is a special form of warfare deployed covertly either by governments, institutions of governments, or powerful financial cliques which approach—and sometimes exceed—the power of the relevant governments. In such cases, what is called “terrorism” is often better called “covert methods of irregular warfare,” which is what happened to the United States on Sept. 11th.

For example, Brzezinski's Afghansi since the late 1970s, and the assortment of pranks which came to be known popularly as “Iran-Contra,” merely typify an amassing of a vast assortment of persons who have adopted killer-for-hire as their customary, preferred sort of employment. Government agencies, and other putatively “respectable” institutions, which prefer to act anonymously, dip into the labor-pool of thuggery, assembling teams who conduct the covert irregular warfare which a screaming mass media enjoys describing as “International Terrorism.” By calling this “international terrorism,” those who deploy such acts of warfare mask their roguish deeds with forms of denial such as “Who, me?!” or, “Me? I never touch the stuff.”

Naturally, the British Commonwealth being the far-flung British Commonwealth, and managing the Irish being the practice that it is, a lot of the hirelings of what is called the “international terrorist” trade pass through British ductways and safe-house arrangements. By calling

all this “international terrorism,” the public, and even many officials of government, are fooled.

Thus, we have a situation, as the events of Sept. 11th show, in which the national origin, or religious persuasion of the persons deployed to such monstrous effects does not necessarily lead the investigator to useful findings. Sherlock Holmes becomes a useless nuisance; Dupin is to be preferred, instead.

The key to unravelling operations such as those of Sept. 11th, lies not in the parts of the actions, but in the form of organization and of political effects of the yet-to-be-determined agency which has recruited the bits and pieces as expendable help for the operation which should concern us. Those of us who have spent decades tracking these forms of irregular warfare, are presented at this moment, with a situation in which the objectives and motives of the mysterious agency behind the Sept. 11th attacks are known with relatively great, and increasing precision.

Who would and could organize such an operation? We know, or should know the answer to that question. Given our knowledge of the objectives, motives, and general nature of the perpetrator, we have forewarning of what kind of actions we must expect from him in the near future, and can therefore design flanking actions which will tend to eliminate the possibility of the still-unknown adversary's realizing his ultimate objectives, even if we do not yet know who he is.

Yes, the pool of resources for international terrorism should be dried out. However, that, at its best, will be no more than a necessary housekeeping chore, if a sometimes bloody one. The primary objective must be to neutralize—and, hopefully, also identify—the high-ranking cabal which has assembled and deployed the capability whose first public actions have been witnessed on Sept. 11th.

That answer, to that question, will not be found in the Middle East, or Central Asia. Irregular warfare's ability to outflank modern regular military capabilities, is the ability to sneak up with a knife, or piece of wire, from a place very close to the intended victim. The question is, through what kind of powerful institutions, including some very high-ranking, and very capable types residing inside the U.S. itself, could it sneak up on the security institutions of the U.S. in the way that was done on Sept. 11th?



Buckingham Palace, freely gazed on by well-known terrorists living in Britain, as well as unknown ones. EIR's memo on the problem, presented to Secretary of State Madeleine Albright in 1999 but ignored, needs to be reopened.

(both Algerians with reportedly false Belgian passports), who told him that they wanted to report on the situation in Afghanistan. He gave them journalist credentials from his "Islamic Observation Center," which they used to get a visa from the Pakistani Embassy in London. Al-Serri nonsensically claims that he knew nothing about the two men; a journalist seeking entry to Afghanistan, needs recommendations and security clearances from Islamic groups with connections to the Taliban, to certify, for example, that he is not agent of an Arab or other government. Al-Serri certainly has that kind of pull with Taliban and bin Laden.

While the connection between the Massoud assassination and the Sept. 11 attack is not known, the fact remains that Al-Serri's Islamic Observation Center is one of the cases identified by *EIR* in the memorandum to Albright demanding that Britain be sanctioned as a terrorism center.

- Perhaps the most preposterous element in the entire avoidance of naming Britain as a terrorist-sponsoring country, is the list of organizations provided in President George W. Bush's own Executive Order of Sept. 24, 2001 — the so-called "Executive Order on Terrorist Financing."

In releasing the order, Bush stated, "We will starve terrorists of funding . . . rout them out of their safe hiding places, and bring them to justice." In an addendum to the order, an "Annex" of 22 organizations, individuals and businesses, none other than Yassir Al-Serri's Islamic Jihad of Egypt is listed as one of the immediate targets whose assets are to be frozen and bank accounts seized. This is considered the "hot list" of suspects being considered by top U.S. intelligence and law enforcement agencies. Yet, Britain has ignored request

for the extradition of Islamic Jihad leaders living in Britain since 1991!

In its January 2000 memorandum, *EIR* warned the U.S. government about Britain's dangerous harboring of this group: "The Islamic Group, and its subsidiary arm, Islamic Jihad, are headquartered in London. In February, 1997, the British government formally granted permission to Abel Abdel Majid and Adel Tawfiq al-Sirri to establish Islamic Group fundraising and media offices in London. . . . Abdel Majid was implicated in the October 1981 assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, and he subsequently masterminded the escape of two prisoners jailed for the assassination. In 1991, he fled to Britain and immediately was granted political asylum . . . [despite the] fact he was sentenced to death *in absentia* for the bombing of the Egyptian Embassy in Islamabad, Pakistan in November 1995, in which 15 diplomats were killed.

"Abdel Tawfiq al Serri . . . has also been granted political asylum in Britain, despite the fact that he was also sentenced to death *in absentia* for his part in the 1993 attempted assassination of Egyptian Prime Minister Atif Sidqi."

Another organization on Bush's "hot list" is the Algerian Armed Islamic Group (GIA), whose ability to openly organize, recruit, and raise funds in London had also been protested by the government of Algeria. Again, Britain ignored Algeria's official protest.

The above case studies are just a tiny sample of the detail provided by the *EIR* dossier, which has been ignored by U.S. agencies, or suppressed by those with interest in using these groups. That dossier should be reopened now.

LaRouche's 1985 Plan For Nations To Fight A Multi-National Enemy

Policymakers searching for an effective framework for response to the deadly irregular warfare attack of Sept. 11, 2001, would do well to study the attached document, which contains portions of a presentation by Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr., to a hemispheric anti-drug conference in Mexico City, on March 9, 1985.

LaRouche's "Proposed Multi-National Strategic Operation Against the Drug Traffic for the Western Hemisphere," provides an invaluable framework for international cooperation in dismantling the very same global irregular warfare apparatus implicated in the Sept. 11 actions. The document also offers a useful reminder that LaRouche has been one of the world's leading combatants against the scourge of irregular warfare for decades. His cumulative experience should be tapped by American policymakers, if the required actions are to be successfully launched against the proper enemy.

LaRouche's March 1985 proposals were focussed on a Western Hemispheric war on the drug trade. But the international irregular-warfare infrastructure, spawned over the past two decades, is itself indistinguishable from the global narcotics and weapons trade, the dirty offshore and onshore money-laundering structures, etc.. Thus LaRouche's "15 points" are of greatest relevance.

1. What we are fighting, is not only the effects of the use of these drugs on their victims. The international drug traffic has become an evil and powerful government in its own right. It represents today a financial, political, and military power greater than that of entire nations within the Americas. It is a government which is making war against civilized nations, a government upon which we must declare war, a war which we must fight with the weapons of war, and a war which we must win in the same spirit the United States fought for the unconditional defeat of Nazism between 1941 and 1945.

2. Law-enforcement methods must support the military side of the War on Drugs. The mandate given to law-enforcement forces deployed in support of this war, must be the principle that collaboration with the drug traffic or with the financier or political forces of the international drug traffickers, is treason in time of war.

a) Any person caught in trafficking of drugs, is to be

classified as either a traitor in time of war, or as the foreign spy of an enemy power.

b) Any person purchasing unlawful substances, or advocating the legalization of traffic in such substances, or advocating leniency in anti-drug military or law-enforcement policy toward the production or trafficking in drugs, is guilty of the crime of giving aid and comfort to the enemy in time of war.

3. A treaty of alliance for conduct of war, should be established between the United States and the governments of Ibero-American states which join the War on Drugs alliance to which the President of Mexico has subscribed. Other states should be encouraged to join that military alliance.

4. Under the auspices of this treaty, provisions for actions of a joint military command should be elaborated. These provisions should define principles of common action, to the effect that necessary forms of joint military and law-enforcement action do not subvert the national sovereignty of any of the allied nations on whose territory military operations are conducted. These provisions should include the following:

a) The establishment of bilateral military task-forces, pairwise, among the allied nations;

b) The establishment of a Common Command, assigned to provide specified classes of assistance, as such may be requested by designated agencies of either of any of the member states, or of the bilateral command of any two states;

c) Under the Common Command, there should be established a central anti-drug intelligence agency, operating in the mode of the intelligence and planning function of a military general staff, and providing the functions of a combat war-room;

d) Rules governing the activities of foreign nationals assigned to provide technical advice and services on the sovereign territory of members of the alliance.

5. In general, insofar as each member nation has the means to do so, military and related actions of warfare against targets of the War on Drugs, should be conducted by assigned forces of the nation on whose territory the action occurs. It were preferred, where practicable, to provide the member nation essential supplementary equipment and support personnel, rather than have foreign technical-assistance personnel engaged in combat-functions. Insofar as possible:

a) Combat military-type functions of foreign personnel supplied should be restricted to operation of detection systems, and to operation of certain types of aircraft and anti-aircraft systems provided to supplement the capabilities of national forces; and

b) Reasonable extension of intelligence technical advice and services supplied as allied personnel to appropriate elements of field operations.

6. Technologies appropriate to detection and confirmation of growing, processing, and transport of drugs, including satellite-based and aircraft-based systems of detection, should be supplied with assistance of the United States. As soon as

the growing of a relevant crop is confirmed for any area, military airborne assault should be deployed immediately for the destruction of that crop, and military ground-forces with close air-support deployed to inspect the same area and to conduct such supplementary operations as may be required. The object is to eliminate every field of marijuana, opium, and cocaine, in the Americas, excepting those fields properly licensed by governments.

7. With aid of the same technologies, processing-centers must be detected and confirmed, and each destroyed promptly in the same manner as fields growing relevant crops.

8. Borders among the allied nations, and borders with other nations, must be virtually hermetically sealed against drug traffic across borders. All unlogged aircraft flying across borders or across the Caribbean waters, which fail to land according to instructions, are to be shot down by military action. A thorough search of all sea, truck, rail, and other transport, including inbound container traffic, is to be effected at all borders and other points of customs-inspection. Massive concentration with aid of military forces must be made in border-crossing areas, and along relevant arteries of internal highway and water-borne transport.

9. A system of total regulation of financial institutions, to the effect of detecting deposits, outbound transfers, and inbound transfer of funds, which might be reasonably suspected of being funds secured from drug trafficking, must be established and maintained.

10. All real estate, business enterprises, financial institutions, and personal funds, shown to be employed in the growing, processing, transport, or sale of unlawful drugs, should be taken into military custody immediately, and confiscated in the manner of military actions in time of war. All business and ownership records of entities used by the drug traffickers, and all persons associated with operations and ownership of such entities, should be classed either as suspects or material witnesses.

11. The primary objective of the War on Drugs, is military in nature: to destroy the enemy quasi-state, the international drug trafficking interest, by destroying or confiscating that quasi-state's economic and financial resources, by disbanding business and political associations associated with the drug trafficking interest, by confiscating the wealth accumulated through complicity with the drug traffickers' operations, and by detaining, as "prisoners of war" or as traitors or spies, all persons aiding the drug trafficking interest.

12. Special attention should be concentrated on those banks, insurance enterprises, and other business institutions which are in fact elements of an international financial cartel coordinating the flow of hundreds of billions annually of revenues from the international drug traffic. Such entities should be classed as outlaws according to the "crimes against humanity" doctrine elaborated at the postwar Nuremberg Tribunal, and all business relations with such entities should be prohibited according to the terms of prohibition against trading with

the enemy in time of war.

13. The conduct of the War on Drugs within the Americas has two general phases. The first object is to eradicate all unlicensed growing of marijuana, opium, and cocaine within the Americas, and to destroy at the same time all principal conduits within the Hemisphere for import and distribution of drugs from major drug-producing regions of other parts of the world. These other areas are, in present order of rank:

a) The Southeast Asia Golden Triangle, still the major and growing source of opium and its derivatives;

b) The Golden Crescent, which is a much smaller producer than the Golden Triangle, but which has growing importance as a channel for conducting Golden Triangle opium into the Mediterranean drug-conduits;

c) The recently rapid revival of opium production in India and Sri Lanka, a revival of the old British East India Company opium production;

d) The increase of production of drugs in parts of Africa.

Once all significant production of drugs in the Americas is exterminated, the War on Drugs enters a second phase, in which the war concentrates on combatting the conducting of drugs from sources outside the Hemisphere.

14. One of the worst problems we continue to face in combatting drug trafficking, especially since political developments of the 1977-81 period, is the increasing corruption of governmental agencies and personnel, as well as influential political factions, by politically powerful financial interests associated with either the drug trafficking as such, or powerful financial and business interests associated with conducting the revenues of the drug trafficking. For this and related reasons, ordinary law-enforcement methods of combatting the drug traffic fail. In addition to corruption of governmental agencies, the drug traffickers are protected by the growth of powerful groups which advocate either legalization of the drug traffic, or which campaign more or less efficiently to prevent effective forms of enforcement of laws against the usage and trafficking in drugs. Investigation has shown that the associations engaged in such advocacy are political arms of the financial interests associated with the conducting of revenues from the drug traffic, and that they are therefore to be treated in the manner Nazi-sympathizer operations were treated in the United States during World War II.

15. The War on Drugs should include agreed provisions for allotment of confiscated billions of dollars of assets of the drug trafficking interests to beneficial purposes of economic development, in basic economic infrastructure, agriculture, and goods-producing industry. These measures should apply the right of sovereign states to taking title of the foreign as well as domestic holdings of their nationals, respecting the lawful obligations of those nationals to the state. The fact that ill-gotten gains are transferred to accounts in foreign banks, or real estate holdings in foreign nations, does not place those holdings beyond reach of recovery by the state of that national.

Israeli-Palestinian Journal: Investigate U.S.-Based Cabal

An independent Israeli-Palestinian journal has published an analysis of the Sept. 11 attacks on the United States, pointing to a strong possibility of conspiracy internal to the United States. The publication, *I&P—Israel & Palestine Strategic Update*, edited by Israeli peace activist Maxim Ghilan, brings together pro-peace Israeli and Palestinian authors and political activists. The publication also calls for an “independent investigation of the possibility of domestic-initiated terrorism.”

Written within two days of the attacks, *I&P* put forward three possible conspiracies, which are not necessarily mutually exclusive, and in fact could include elements of all three.

The first would include “Arab terrorists, maybe abetted by an anti-American Arab state, such as Iraq or Afghanistan.” The second could involve a “pro-American provocateur-state, such as Israel, which would wish to drag America and all the world into an anti-Muslim crusade.” The third could involve “a domestic American right-wing cabal of politicians and military men, maybe using fanatics — whether white militiamen or Arabs.

“Such a bunch would have the automatic sympathy of wider circles inside the Bush Administration, who want to change priorities. Their own agenda includes abolition of the U.S.-Russian missile ban, a shift of national (and budget) priorities from domestic and social needs to security, i.e., repression.

“Such a hypothetical group of powerful American conspirators could be found among the Southern, Christian fundamentalists. Their Protestant wing is now part and parcel of the Bush Administration. They are powerful in Congress. . . . Their Catholic fundamentalist counterpart is no less powerful inside Washington’s Beltway, in the CIA, the FBI, and DEA [Drug Enforcement Administration], or in finances. As for the outer fringe of affluent and extremist Zionists, including those Jewish money-men who support [Israeli Prime Minister] Ariel Sharon, they too must be considered suspect. In fact, if such a conspiracy exists, it would almost obligatorily be linked to the most extreme, fanatic minority inside Israel’s army and secret service establishment which entertain cordial relations with their Christian counterparts in the U.S. This alliance ran a radio station in occupied southern Lebanon that now broadcasts from northern Galilee.”

The analysis echoes that of 2004 Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., who has pointed to rogue elements with access to U.S. security and intelligence capabilities as likely culprits. Like LaRouche, the analysis is careful not to prematurely name names of potential conspirators, but points to the direction in which one should begin investigation.

The ‘Runaway Ally’ Scenario

The possibility that a powerful Arab terror network, such as that headed by Osama bin Laden, was involved in the Sept. 11 attacks, *I&P* points out, if true, would be the “most extreme example of Third World despair” in the face of the ravages of what is seen as a U.S.-led policy of globalization — a policy which has led to genocidal levels of death and destruction throughout the Third World which have gone virtually unnoticed.

Nonetheless, *I&P* points out, the thorough penetration and manipulation of many of these groups by Western and other state intelligence services, casts serious doubt on the possibility that such groups initiated such an attack, despite whatever role they may have played in carrying it out.

Going into more depth about why the possibility of a “runaway ally,” particularly such as Israel, should not be dismissed, *I&P* points out how, in the 1950s, Israeli agents tried to bomb the U.S. Embassy in Cairo in order to discredit the regime of Gamal Abdel Nasser. During the 1967 war, Israeli warplanes sank the *USS Liberty* in the eastern Mediterranean, which was monitoring Israeli broadcasts and radio communications, and there is the case of Jonathan Pollard, an American convicted of spying for Israel.

The motivating factor would be the failure of the Bush Administration to fully back Sharon’s policies, “including his wish to kill Arafat and dismantle the [Palestinian] Authority. This could have led to a decision by Israeli “extremists” to do something “to draft the U.S. — forcing Washington to adopt Israel’s concept of a global war against terror and a war against Iraq, Syria, Iran, Pakistan, and Afghanistan. . . .

“The allies of Israeli extremism exist, both inside the U.S. Christian fundamentalist camp and in the power structure in Washington and Wall Street. The runaway ally scenario is, therefore, a very plausible one.”

‘A Virtual Takeover’ In The United States

Citing the bombing of the Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City as a precedent, *I&P* points to a group internal to the United States as a crucial area of investigation. Even senior Israeli military officials suspect the internal American angle as a real possibility. *I&P* quotes remarks by former Israeli Air Force commander Ben Eliahu on Israeli TV 2 that, in his “professional view, the pilots must have been American, not foreign, given their technical style.” More broadly, *I&P* points to elements in the United States which want a dramatic change in the agenda of the Bush Administration, with or

without President Bush:

“After the Republicans successfully ‘won’ the Presidency, in the wake of Florida’s controversial elections, extremists in the new administration have become increasingly disappointed with the new President’s failure to show leadership or to adopt violent action. . . . A relatively small number of individuals in the military-industrial complex and on its fringe have found themselves increasingly losing influence on the Presidency. They are also furious at Bush’s ‘weaknesses.’ The new War on Terrorism will grant these networks unexpected decision-power and juicy budgets. The faltering U.S. economy will profit, unemployment will fall.

“Military-linked industries will increase production. . . . Funds for secret services and for the Pentagon will be generously handed out. Frantic ‘hit ‘em advisers’ and a war-loving specialist as Paul Wolfowitz, will see their influence increase, ultra-conservative and fundamentalist think-tanks and other nasty side shows of the right will prosper. So will the Zionist lobby.

“Public opinion, fuelled by horror and national shame and anger at the perpetrators, will support these forces and increase the Christian fundamentalist influence. Xenophobia will grow as will white supremacist militias in backward areas. Anti-Arab feeling will spread Zionism’s theses. Inside the U.S. and in the world, repression and authoritarianism will increase hugely.”

‘Independent’ Investigation Needed

I&P then calls for the formation of “an *independent* investigation of the possibility of domestic-initiated terrorism” (emphasis in the original). The call states: “Independent and official researchers would do well to start by asking themselves which American pilots might conceivably have participated in the hijackings. Lists of Gulf War veterans linked to the militias should be particularly looked at.

“The investigators [must] ask themselves the classic question: Who profits from the crime?”

The publication calls for investigating government, political, industrial, banking, and secret service circles for traces of a possible conspiracy. Also, individuals with links to militias and Arab terrorists. “The most rabid ultra-Zionists should also be investigated. Help should be obtained from lucid, sane, Israeli and Zionist circles as well as from army and intelligence officials inside the U.S. Establishment, from all those in America and elsewhere who stand opposed to a right-wing takeover of the United States.

“To conclude this first analytical response to the terror attack on the American people. The truth must be revealed, entirely, fully. Nobody should be immune to investigation. The real culprits must be identified and removed. And when this is done, the U.S., together with the rest of the Western world, must rethink its politics of global development, and wage a war far more important than the one against terror: a war against the causes of global despair.”

For Many Arabs, LaRouche Is U.S. Voice Of Reason

by Hussein Al-Nadeem

From the very first hours that followed the murderous attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon on Sept. 11, Arabic news outlets and newspapers were waiting to hear what “The American” Lyndon LaRouche had to say about the attacks. Arab journalists and observers, who were shocked by the attack and, at the same time, disgusted by the lying “clash of civilizations” propaganda served up by Cable News Network (CNN) and its like among American and British mass brainwashing media, were waiting for the “American voice of reason” to comment.

LaRouche’s statements to American and other radio stations on the subject were rapidly translated for publication in Arabic media. Arabic newspapers and web-based news services, including *Al-Arab International*, Middle East Online, and Islam Online, published LaRouche’s statements on their front pages. On Sept. 14-15, *Al-Arab* published parts of LaRouche’s interviews highlighting the fact that “the intention behind this operation is to drive the U.S. into a war against the Arab and Muslim world in a ‘clash of civilizations.’” LaRouche was regarded as the only American statesman who had the ability to respond with calm and wisdom to these horrifying events.

To promote the true American tradition of statecraft, as represented by LaRouche today, an Arabic website for the LaRouche political movement and *EIR* was established during the same week as the attack, to provide Arabic readers with the antidote to the “clash of civilizations,” and to unite Muslims, Christians, Jews, and others in the fight against this alien evil.

A Stark Contrast

At the same time, the contrast was becoming clear between the moral stand taken by LaRouche to avoid a catastrophic reaction by the United States against innocent nations in the Muslim world, and those who were raving about revenge. Of course, many people around the world were already becoming suspicious about the repeated CNN broadcast of an incident where a few Palestinians were shown allegedly celebrating the Sept. 11 attacks — which proved to be a hoax. Similarly, the British Sky News television network had broadcast shots from Libya’s Sept. 1 National Day celebrations, claiming that this was the Libyan people’s reaction to the U.S. attacks.

Former Tunisian diplomat and current Professor of Media and Information at the University of Qatar Ahmed Al-Kedidi, in a signed commentary in the United Arab Emirates daily *Al-Bayan* titled “The U.S. Has To Adjust Its Size To Its Historic Mission In The World,” writes that the attacks on the United States represent “a dangerous earthquake, which is going to shake the foundations of the old, unjust New World Order that was created in the aftermath of the Gulf War by known and covert forces. These forces have determined the fate of mankind and enslaved poor nations to satisfy their whims and to benefit the major financial interests.”

However, Al-Kedidi emphasizes, “voices have emerged from within the United States” to put things in order. “This is the voice of Dr. Lyndon LaRouche, the celebrated economist and Presidential candidate, who said on the very [day of the attacks] on U.S. radio stations and his own Internet site, that the intention behind this operation is to drive the U.S. into a strike against the Muslim and Arab world to realize the clash of civilizations of Samuel Huntington, who instead of calling for reconciliation with the great cultures, wants the U.S. to destroy them, especially the Islamic and Chinese cultures.”

Al-Kedidi cited LaRouche on his view that “this operation is very big, and is beyond the capabilities of a merely terrorist group, because it requires months of training and logistical support. There are people who want to drive the U.S. into a war with the Arab world behind the Israeli Defense Forces.” He also cited LaRouche’s warnings that “the international financial system will collapse, and we have to remove the real causes behind this crisis, and establish a New Bretton Woods system.”

Al-Kedidi went through the facts about the Anglo-American creation of the bin Laden and Afghansi operation in the 1980s, Iran-Contra, and the Gulf War. He attacked “globalization” and its effects on the nations of the world, and the resistance that has emerged against this policy. He concludes: “Of course, Washington must be aware of these drumbeats of hatred for America, but also those calling for justice, in order for America’s gigantic power to cohere with its new cultural mission in the world. Of course, we denounce terrorism and consider it a criminal action. We also sympathize with America’s shock. But, we also believe that a military reaction without regulations or legitimacy would be just another act of terror.”

Al-Kedidi lauded Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak as “a wise Arab, Muslim voice, who realizes the implication and dimensions of this dangerous moment. But are there people in Washington who are listening?”

A Debate In Egypt

On Sept. 22, the main Egyptian satellite TV channel featured a debate on the issue, assembling some very prominent journalists and experts. Dr. Mohammed Al-Sayid Selim, Chairman of the Asian Studies Center, Professor at Cairo University, and an advocate of the Eurasian Land-Bridge, was

among the participants on the program. Dr. Selim characterized the Sept. 11 attacks as a strategic covert operation against the United States, to launch a war. He said that there was no proof linking bin Laden to the events, and recalled the Oklahoma City bombing in 1995, which was carried out by Americans.

Dr. Selim, who reportedly had a file of *EIR* and LaRouche material with him, said that this was all in the public domain, so why aren’t CNN, BBC, et al. reporting on it? Selim shaped most of the discussion, starting with geopolitics and the significance of Central Asia. He said that the Sept. 11 events present a big opportunity for those who want to play geopolitics. The main goal would be to control Central Asia and Afghanistan—the old Halford Mackinder idea, that he who controls the heartland of Eurasia, controls the world. There have been reports of diminishing American influence in the region over the last three years. There was diminishing U.S. aid; these countries realized that their economic and strategic interests lie with Russia, so they created a number of alliances, to cooperate with Russia. A large number of oil and gas agreements were concluded, including between Turkmenistan and Iran. The United States will seek in this crisis to rearrange the whole region, and regain U.S. influence. As examples of increasing Eurasian cooperation, Selim cited the Russian-Chinese agreement and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, and said, there’s a new balance in the world order, which the United States wants to shift. He referred to U.S.-China crises, such as the May 1999 bombing of the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade and the American spy plane incident earlier this year. Now the United States is mobilizing public opinion to achieve this goal, to regain influence in Eurasia.

Other participants put forward the thesis that to prevent the clash of civilizations, Muslim countries must participate in Washington’s “war against terrorism,” and Israel must be excluded. Arabs could use this, to solve the Palestinian issue, they said, citing the Gulf War, which was followed by the Madrid peace conference. Selim said: No. This is a completely different situation; Arab countries so far have shown no desire or capability to participate in this war. Israel’s exclusion from the Gulf War led to its enhanced strategic role after the war. There is no political deal the Arabs could make with the United States, so they shouldn’t play that game. Selim asked, how Arab or Muslim nations could support an attack without any evidence? First, we should know what the target is, and then we must gain international legitimacy.

This is becoming the view of many Arab nations, especially Egypt. The magnitude of the U.S. military and political mobilization, is leading Arab leaders and intellectuals to suspect that Washington’s plans far exceed the targeting of bin Laden and the Taliban regime. Therefore, many Arabs are hoping that the kind of wisdom and courage which has been expressed by LaRouche, would prevail in the way America deals with the crisis, to prevent the world from plunging into a new global conflict.

Ibero-America Is A Target For Escalated Irregular Warfare

by Cynthia R. Rush

While the world was reeling in shock over the Sept. 11 terror attacks on the United States, on Sept. 16 delegates from at least 16 countries around the world met in Cochabamba, Bolivia to proclaim their support for that bloody, “revolutionary” action, and to plan the next phase of irregular warfare against global targets. Meeting as the Third International Conference of People’s Global Action (PGA), an umbrella group coordinating “anti-globalization” shocktroops around the world, the 150 or so participants chose as their political banner what can best be described as “narco-nationalism.”

Most explicit was Bolivia’s Felipe Quispe, the coca legalization leader whom *EIR* has identified as the fanatic leader of the regional indigenous terrorist apparatus being built up in the Andes. “We need these kinds of actions to destroy the enemy,” Quispe frothed, in reference to the Sept. 11 savagery. “Imperialism is killing the world.” Quispe, who calls himself “El Mallku,” and calls for imposing “Indian” rule on Bolivia through armed struggle, publicly sent his “fraternal and revolutionary greetings to those who carried out the attack” on New York and Washington.

The Cochabamba meeting, in turn, threw its support behind the cause of drug legalization, and especially to the coca growers movement — the *cocaleros* — that Quispe represents. The closing day of the international conference was held in the heart of Bolivia’s coca-growing region, where conference participants held a joint rally with thousands of coca growers in the village of Chimore. There they announced that they intend to escalate their activities in Ibero-America by turning the cocalero movement into a mass narco-terrorist force, and merging it with the international “anti-globalization” Jacobins.

At the Chimore rally, Bolivian “coca congressman” Evo Morales, coordinator of the Cochabamba conference and a longtime advocate of drug legalization, announced that the “anti-globalizers” had decided that “from this date forward, a worldwide defense of coca will begin,” under such catchy slogans as “Coca Isn’t Cocaine” and “Coca, Sí; Coca-Cola No.”

Drug legalizers meeting with global anarchists in the wilds of Bolivia, endorsing the Sept. 11 massacre in the

United States, and threatening more of the same worldwide? What’s going on here?

Goldsmith And Soros

According to its organizers, PGA is not an organization; “it’s a space.” That space, as *EIR* documented in its Aug. 24, 2001 issue, brought you the “Seattle movement,” responsible for organizing violent demonstrations and anarchist chaos at several international conferences beginning in 1999. And that “space” is the creation of the Anglo-French oligarch, Teddy Goldsmith. Under various guises of supposed “globalophobia,” Goldsmith’s gangs are actually shock troops deployed to *advance* the globalizers’ agenda of dismembering sovereign nation-states.

The World Social Forum (WSF), for whose January 2001 founding in Pôrto Alegre, Brazil Goldsmith was the chief moneybags, is at the center of this strategy. On the very day of the U.S. terror attacks, the WSF brought 500 people together, again in Pôrto Alegre, to launch the organizing campaign for its second global meeting, planned for Jan. 31-Feb. 5, 2002. It is using talk of U.S. retaliatory raids against Islamic targets to aggressively build an “anti-imperialist” movement against such attacks, making Ibero-America a key staging ground for future violent action.

As for the drug legalization movement, all roads lead to George Soros — or at least to his pockets. Soros is best known as a mega-speculator, and as a personal banker to the Queen of England. But he is also the world’s premier financier of drug-legalization movements. For example, since at least 1996, Ethan Nadelmann, head of Soros’ drug legalization center, the Lindesmith Center, has bankrolled the coca legalization campaign in Bolivia and across the Andes, working in coordination with the Institute for Policy Studies-linked Transnational Institute (TNI) in Brussels, and Peru’s current Foreign Minister Diego García Sayán, former president of the Soros-financed Andean Jurists Commission.

Prince Philip’s Minions

But there is another wrinkle to the story. This demented narco-terrorist support for the Sept. 11 assault, is being

matched in Ibero-America by an equally rabid *right-wing* campaign calling for war against the purported terrorists, even if world war is the result.

Take the case of the Brazilian self-proclaimed “philosopher” Olavo de Carvalho, whose columns are published regularly in the newspapers of Brazil’s *O Globo* chain, headed by José Roberto Marinho, president of the Brazilian branch of Prince Philip’s World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). In a recent interview, De Carvalho lashed out at any and all critics of future U.S. reprisals for the Sept. 11 assault: “All the people who are collaborating with the disinformation and psychological warfare are criminals too. They are as criminal as those who set off the bombs there, and this includes journalists, and even Brazilian journalists,” he said. “These people are morally guilty of the crime of genocide, because that’s genocide. All of those journalists are guilty, they’re criminals. . . . We don’t have to discuss ideas with these people; we have to put them on trial for apology for a crime.”

De Carvalho concluded by laying blame for the Sept. 11 attacks on China and Russia: “I think that if there really was this Chinese backing, which is very possible, then that is a process of inducing a war. . . . This is the operation of a highly skilled secret service, this is an operation for the KGB.”

U.S. 2004 Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche commented that, judging by his diatribe, Olavo de Carvalho is probably ripe for the Pasteur treatment for rabies.

The danger, LaRouche noted, is that this rabid position-mongering from both the “left” and “right” extremes in Ibero-America is obscuring the real issue facing the world—the launching of the first stages of a coup d’état against the United States, by rogue elements *inside* the U.S. intelligence services.

“This is like the French Revolution. You have to look at who is behind this frothing, coming from both the right and the left,” LaRouche said. “It is the globalists—in the case of De Carvalho, we’d have to talk about the O Globalists—who want a clash of civilizations, and they’re trying to execute a coup d’état inside the U.S. to bring it about.

“There are some people,” LaRouche explained, “who are fanatically in a state of denial about the internal, U.S. component of the intended coup. They display intellectual cowardice in the face of the evidence, and prefer to go kill the neighbor’s cat instead. They are afraid of reality, and instead want to go bomb some brown-skinned people far away. They propose to send ten regiments to go occupy some empty tents in the mountains of Afghanistan.

“This won’t help the United States. It will only destroy it,” LaRouche warned.

Apologists For Sept. 11

Meanwhile, the Jacobin defenders of the Sept. 11 attack are organizing support by arguing that the United States “got

what it deserved.” Brazil’s Frei Betto, WSF organizer and editor of the São Paulo Forum’s *América Livre* magazine, justified the assaults in New York and Washington with the line that “if the U.S. is today attacked in such a violent and unjust way, it is because . . . it humiliates peoples and ethnic groups.” Anyone who knows the history of Latin America, he wrote, knows that for 200 years, the United States has been “disseminating terror” in our countries, and “violence attracts violence.”

In a Sept. 16 statement, Colombia’s narco-terrorist Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), the country’s number-one cocaine cartel, issued a pro forma regret over the U.S. attacks, but then asked: “Who is responsible? . . . The [United States’] imperial state which sows death and violence around the globe, asphyxiating by all means the peoples’ struggle for self-determination.”

Cocalero leader Evo Morales announced in Chimore that he will be organizing a march in Cochabamba in the coming days, to protest the planned U.S. war in Central Asia. Just a few days before, Brazil’s Landless Movement (MST), together with “the National Coordination of the Organizations of Federal Public Servants,” held a demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy in Brasilia, to protest a possible attack on Afghanistan. The MST is organizing around the line that the United States is responsible for the misery of many peoples around the world, and that explains the Sept. 11 attack.

Dialogue = Money

Against this backdrop, it is not surprising that the “anti-globalization” organizers are openly courting Soros. Former Brasilia Gov. Cristovam Buarque, a leader of the Workers’ Party (PT), a key element in the WSF hierarchy, boasted that he has sounded out Soros on the possibility of attending the 2002 World Social Forum. Soros “is not simply a speculator,” Buarque gushed. “His humanist formation is surprising. And he doesn’t believe in solutions without dialogue.” Soros told Buarque that, if officially invited, he’d be pleased to discuss globalization.

Some observers speculate that what Buarque means by “dialogue” is actually money. The former employee of Soros’ Quantum Fund, Brazilian Central Banker Arminio Fraga, reportedly put Buarque in touch with Soros, and Soros is now funding one of Buarque’s “education” projects.

Soros’ friends in the Anglo-American financial oligarchy are also maneuvering to put the PT’s Presidential candidate, Luís Inácio “Lula” da Silva, into power in Brazil next year, just as they did with Jacobin madman Hugo Chávez in Venezuela. On Aug. 28, Lula was wined and dined by the president of BankBoston, Henrique de Campos Meirelles, along with Cristovam Buarque and other PT bigwigs. Meirelles invited Lula to visit the United States to present his program of government, offering to set up meetings for him with bankers.

For Leaders In Time Of Crisis: The Example of St. Thomas More

by Muriel Mirak-Weissbach

The following presentation was made to the Schiller Institute's Europe-wide conference, "The Battle For The Mind," at Oberwesel, Germany, on Aug. 19. It has been edited, and subheads added, by EIR.

On Nov. 4, Pope John Paul II declared St. Thomas More the Patron of Statesmen and Politicians. The declaration constitutes an extraordinary challenge to the totality of political leaders in the world today; for, to declare Thomas More their Patron Saint, is to challenge them to become like the great humanist, to conceive and live politics as he did.

What is politics? For Pope John Paul II, "Politics is the use of legitimate authority in order to attain the common good of society. . . . Political activity ought therefore to be carried out in a spirit of service."

. . . Thomas More, undoubtedly the greatest statesman of Tudor England, embodied the ideal and worldview of the responsible Christian fulfilling civic duty, in the interests of the common good. Ironically, it was not More's intention to become a politician at all, but to enter the church. It was only after years of internal struggle, that he decided to accept the responsibilities of political leadership, which he proceeded to fulfill in the service of God. When the demands of public office came into conflict with his conscience, he sacrificed his life.

A Statesman Like Socrates

More's extraordinarily strong character was shaped by a special educational process, which started in his family, and continued with study of Classical culture, mediated through the Italian Renaissance into Tudor England.

The driving force which shaped More's character in his

family relations, and in his political career, was love. Born in 1477 or 1478, he was raised by his loving father, the lawyer John More, and his mother, Agnes Granger. Thomas was to reciprocate their love, by giving his own family—wife and children—the same quality of love, most emphatically, by uplifting their minds, and educating them. For Thomas, education was a form of loving, of developing in the other, those God-given potentials for creative thinking, which each child has. His home, as Erasmus reported, was like Plato's Academy.

His father sent him to the humanist St. Anthony's school, then to the house of John Morton, who was Lord Chancellor, Archbishop of Canterbury and later Cardinal. Morton had been the leading counsellor to the great king Henry VII of England.

Morton later sent Thomas to Oxford, to study Greek and Latin, as well as theology and sciences, and, three years later, he returned to London to study law. At the same time, he started giving lectures on St. Augustine's *De Civitate Dei (The City of God)* in London. London at this period, the 1490s, was indeed the center of the leading humanists who had brought back the seeds of the Golden Renaissance from Italy, and planted them in Tudor English soil. Under Henry VII, Italian humanists began to stream into England, and more important, Englishmen went to Italy, to bring the new learning of the Renaissance back to England. Leading among those, were William Grocyn, William Lily, John Colet, and Thomas Linacre. The most important member of this intellectual circle, for More's own development, was Erasmus of Rotterdam, his "soul-mate."

What these churchmen brought back was knowledge of the Greek language, the texts of Classical Greek, including



Sir Thomas More, painting by Hans Holbein. Pope John Paul II's decision to name More as the Patron Saint of Politicians, is a bold and polemical challenge to leaders in the world today, to rise to the level of humanism that More represented.

scientific works, and also the works of the Italians, from Dante, through Petrarca, Boccaccio, and including Lorenzo, Poliziano, Pico della Mirandola, and especially Nicolaus of Cusa. They set about spreading the new learning, not only personally, but by establishing institutions of learning, like St. Paul's school, the Royal College of Physicians, and so on. This was More's intellectual circle.

Once Thomas More had decided to enter public life, he made progress rapidly, assuming posts of responsibility. In 1504 he became a Member of Parliament under Henry VII; in 1510, under Henry VIII, and was named Under Sheriff. In 1517, member of the King's Council. In 1521, knighted, and named Subchancellor. In 1523, speaker of the lower house of Parliament; in 1524, High Steward of Oxford University; in 1526, named Judge of the Star Chamber.

In 1529, after the ouster of Cardinal Wolsey, More was named Lord Chancellor in his place. It was with this promotion, that the crisis in More's relationship with the Crown became manifest.

Kings and Natural Law

More's entire political outlook was shaped by his study of Plato, Augustine, and the Italian Renaissance thinkers, especially Cusa; it was based on the Renaissance idea of Man, as the highest product of divine Creation. If Man were created in the image and likeness of God, . . . Man alone has the capacity for creative thinking, and the ability to apply his cognitive powers to make fundamental discoveries, embody them in new technologies, and thereby, greatly enhance the productive powers of labor. If Man is such, then it is the moral duty of government, to establish institutions and policies, which contribute to developing these God-given creative capacities, so that each individual may fully contribute to the continuing progress of society. This is Natural Law.

For More, it was the king who was invested with the power and duty to order society in moral coherence with the divine order, with natural law, such that government would serve the common good. Thus, the *personal character of the king* was of paramount importance.

In his epigrams, More wrote of the difference between the good and the bad king: "Who is the good king? He is the shepherd dog, the protector of the flock. With his barking, he holds the wolves far from the sheep. Who is the bad king? He is the wolf."

More's early studies in statecraft, examined the ways in which a good or an evil king could determine the prosperity or the ruin of his kingdom, by his character. The earliest work in this context, was his study of King Richard III, who, for More, was the case *par excellence* of what the king should *not*

be. Richard III was pure evil, a bloody tyrant, whose character determined every catastrophe that befell the kingdom under his reign. More's study of Richard III, was the model for Shakespeare's masterpiece.

More and Henry VII

More presented his conception of the virtuous king, in his *Utopia: The Best State Of A Commonwealth*. . . . Here, the good King Utopos, is he who organizes society according to reason, to serve the common good. More also had the model of the good king, Henry VII.

With the end of the War of the Roses, Henry VII acceded to the throne in 1485, and proceeded to build on English soil, a modern nation-state. Henry's right to the throne had been won on the battlefield at Bosworth Field, where he defeated the tyrant Richard III, and his claim to have overcome the bloody rift between the Yorks and Lancasters, was supported by his marriage to Elizabeth of York. But, more than his marriage, it was his economic, social, and political policies

which reorganized the nation, and unified it in reality.

To establish a modern nation, committed to the common good, Henry had to break the power of the heteronomic feudal nobility, and shift social support for the Crown, from this degenerate layer, to the rising middle class engaged in manufacture and trade. This meant defining a new economic and trade policy, and creating new political institutions for the task.

Henry VII reorganized the King's Council, choosing his councillors on the sole criteria of loyalty and ability—not wealth, or land, or family. The core group of about 20, out of over 200 councillors, met regularly, with him, and after deliberation, Henry would make decisions. The most important of the councillors was the same John Morton who educated the young Thomas More in statecraft.

With very few exceptions, Henry's close councillors were men who had been with him in exile prior to Bosworth, most of them having been active in the Buckingham conspiracy against Richard III. Furthermore, they were all extremely well educated men, many of whom had studied at Oxford, the center of the new learning. . . .

Henry VII explained that the laws must be implemented to ensure the common good, for the “[politique wele peace], and gode rule and for the profit, surety and restful living of his subjects.” He wrote, “nothing is more joyous than to know his subjects live peaceably under his laws and increase in wealth and prosperity.” When Henry VII died on April 21, 1509, he earned the name of “the second Solomon.” He had been a pious Christian, who left behind the largest estate in Christendom, a sovereign nation-state, with a national economy that was flourishing, and an 18-year-old son, as his successor.

The Tragedy of King Henry VIII

More and Erasmus were not alone in celebrating the coronation of Henry VIII, in whom they placed great hopes. Here was a man, albeit very young, the son of the best King England had known; he had had all the benefits of a humanist education, given him personally by his doting father. When he ascended the throne at age 18, Henry VIII had mastered English, French, Latin, and Italian; he was educated in history, science, and theology; he had all the attributes of a nobleman, could ride, and fence. He was an accomplished musician, and a composer. And he had the best advisers.

Thomas More was not only a leading political figure in Henry VIII's administration, serving as a member of the inner circle in the King's Council, and elevated to knighthood, but he was also a preferred interlocutor of the King. As Roper, More's son-in-law, was to record later, More was Henry's favorite for 20 years; “the King upon holy-days,” would “send for him,” and they would discuss “matters of astronomy, geometry, divinity and such other faculties, and sometimes of his worldly affairs.” At night, the King would often call More,

and sit up with him, “to consider with him the diversities, courses, motions and operations of the stars and the planets.”

The problem with Henry VIII, was his weakness of character. He was not, like his father, someone who had fought against tyranny, and struggled to build a nation; rather, he was handed the state and royal power on a platter. Unlike his father, he did not rule over his administration, but allowed himself to be ruled by his advisers. And among his advisers were Venetian agents as well; primary among them, was Cardinal Wolsey, the key person in the drama of Henry VIII and Thomas More.

Wolsey entered the service of Henry VII as a chaplain, and rose rapidly. As a member of the Council under Henry VIII, Wolsey became the liaison between the Council and the King. As Wolsey's biographer Cavendish relates, he profiled the King, manipulated him; knowing that the King “was young and lusty, disposed all to mirth and pleasure and to follow his desire and appetite, nothing minding to travail in the [ro]bust affairs of this realm,” Wolsey persuaded Henry to follow his worldly appetites, and leave the boring business of governing to him, Wolsey. Wolsey so usurped the royal power, that he spoke *for* the King. As the Venetian Ambassador Sebastiano Giustiniano reported back to the Doge of Venice, Wolsey at first used to say, “His Majesty will do this or that,” and later, forgetting himself, would say, “We will do this or that,” until presently (1519), he had become accustomed to saying, “I will do this or that.” It was notorious, that it was Wolsey, not Henry VIII, who ruled. . . .

‘Good and Bad Angels’

With his Venetian methods of manipulation, Wolsey made a meteoric rise to power, parallel to More's:

In 1514, Wolsey became Bishop; then, Primate of England, and Cardinal. In 1518 he became legate and then, Lord Chancellor. Wolsey had ambitions to become Pope, and when this failed, he sought to concentrate power in his person, and to establish the Church of England as a national church.

More and Wolsey appear like the good and bad angels in the old medieval drama, each vying for the soul of the King. Wolsey as a person, was everything More was not: ambitious, unscrupulous, power-hungry, deceitful, fickle, arrogant, vain, a vile sycophant, a snake. More was committed to ensure the unity of the Christian princes, for peace; Wolsey worked to bring about the break of England with Rome, which inaugurated the Reformation, and the epoch of religious wars that devastated Europe.

This was Venetian geopolitical strategy: After the defeat of the League of Cambrai against Venice, in 1510, England (which had not been invited to join the League), France, Spain, and the Papacy, were pitted against one another, in a Venetian “balance of power” game. Venice wanted to break England's relations with its historic ally, Spain, and induce it to ally instead with France, then to play all against each other.

Venice wanted to get Henry VIII to divorce his wife — Catherine of Aragon, who was the aunt of Hapsburg Emperor Charles V — and to marry Anne Boleyn, a lady at Catherine's court and the granddaughter of one Thomas Howard, second Duke of Norfolk, who led the pro-French faction in the royal counsels.

Wolsey first suggested to Henry, legal grounds for a divorce; it was Wolsey, having Henry's psychological profile and knowing his weakness for women, who arranged the encounter with Anne, at his house, during a masked ball. It was Wolsey who convoked a gathering of scholars and prelates to study the legal question of divorce; and it was Wolsey, who manipulated the papal envoy Cardinal Campeggio. All the while, Wolsey was *ostensibly* pursuing the annulment or divorce; but he was playing two games at once. If the annulment were to succeed, he planned to have Henry marry not Anne, but the French King's sister.

Anyone who doubts the crucial role played by Wolsey, should re-read Shakespeare's play, *Henry VIII*. The central character in the play is Wolsey, pitted against both Catherine of Aragon and Anne Boleyn. It is through his interaction with them, both portrayed as virtuous, honest, and devoted to Henry, that he emerges as the evil, intriguing snake that he was.

More's Conscience vs. The King

After Wolsey was ousted as Lord Chancellor, whom did Henry name? None other than Sir Thomas More. Henry believed that More, the most respected intellectual in England, and a fervent Christian, either would have the ability to succeed in his suit with Rome (to annul his marriage with Catherine), or to provide credibility for the King, for whatever recourse he might have, including a break with Rome. In either case, More would have to support the King's pursuit — something Henry must have known he would not do, as a matter of conscience.

In 1532 came the decisive step: Henry had Parliament issue the Supremacy Act, which named him Head of the Church of England. Everyone was forced to swear an oath to the act. The clergy, almost without exception, capitulated on May 15, 1532. The very next day, More resigned as Lord Chancellor. Henry replaced More as Chancellor with Thomas Cromwell, Wolsey's chief officer, also a Venetian agent, committed to forcing through the break with Rome; Cromwell had two other Venetian agents at his side, Francesco Zorzi and Marco Raphael.

Events moved fast: On Jan. 25, 1533, Henry married Anne Boleyn. His previous marriage was swiftly annulled, not by Rome, but by his Archbishop of Canterbury Thomas Cranmer, on May 23, 1533. On June 1, Henry's wife was crowned Queen Anne, in an ostentatious ceremony which More refused to attend. More was first put under pressure to recognize Henry as head of the Church, or be denounced as a

traitor. Then, he was pressured to accept the Act of Succession of March 1534, guaranteeing power to Henry's offspring with Anne, again — on pain of being named a traitor. On April 13, a royal commission went to More to demand his allegiance personally, which he refused. Just days later, he was taken to the Tower, where he was to remain, under continuing pressures to capitulate, until his execution on July 6, 1535.

More held resolute, that it was a matter of obeying the laws of God, over those of any temporal authority. That was the issue, not the divorce or marriage per se. It was a higher issue that was at stake: that man could not decree laws in violation of God's law. More knew, that regardless what might befall him personally, were he to sacrifice truth for convenience, it would not only deal a deathly blow to the Church, but it would violate divine, natural law.

More's letters from prison document his internal struggle to defend truth, in all its agony and glory. One of the most telling episodes of his prison tribulations, was his discussion with his beloved daughter Margaret, when she visited him in the Tower. Margaret reported on the visit afterwards. Margaret tried to convince her father to capitulate, arguing that many learned men had assured her, it would be all right; and that, if not, "it would both be a great blot in your worship in every wise man's opinion and as myself have heard some say (such as yourself have always taken for well-earned and good) a peril unto your soul also."

More responded, "Daughter Margaret, we two have talked of this thing oftener than twice or thrice, and that same tale in effect, that you tell me now therein, and the same fear too, have you twice told me before, and I have twice answered you too, that in this matter if it were possible for me to do the thing that might content the king's Grace, and God therewith not offended, there hath no man taken this oath already more gladly than I would do: as he that reckoneth himself more deeply bounden unto the king's Highness for his most singular bounty, many ways shewed and declared, than any of them all beside. But sith standing my conscience, I can in nowise do it."

Margaret repeated her appeals, that he swear the Supremacy Oath, arguing that it was an act of Parliament, and that others had done so, even against their conscience. More replied, "Mary Margaret, for the part that you play, you play it not much amiss. But Margaret, first, as for the law of the land, though every man being born and inhabiting therein, is bounden to the keeping in every case upon some temporal pain, and in many cases upon pain of God's displeasure too, yet is there no man bounden to swear that every law is well made, not bounden upon the pain of God's displeasure, to perform any such point of the law, as were indeed unlawful."

Laws Of Parliament vs. Natural Law

More reported to Margaret on June 3, 1535, of the proceedings of his last interrogation in prison, by the Commis-

sion sent by the King. The message they communicated at the outset from the King, was “that the king’s Highness was nothing content nor satisfied with mine answer, but thought that by my demeanor I had been occasion of much grudge and harm in the realm, and that I had an obstinate mind and an evil toward him and that my duty was, being his subject; and so he had sent them now in his name upon my allegiance to command me to make a plain and terminate answer whether I thought the statute lawful or not and that I should either acknowledge and confess it lawful that his Highness should be Supreme Head of the Church of England, or else to utter plainly my malignity.”

More wrote, that it hurt him to hear that the King had such a view of him, which was not true, but that he was sure, “that I know very well that the time shall come, when God shall declare my truth toward his Grace before him and all the world. And whereas it might happily seem to be but small cause of comfort because I might take harm here first in the meanwhile, I thanked God that my case was such in this matter through the clearness of mine own conscience that though I might have pain I could not have harm, for a man may in such case lose his head and have no harm. . . .”

On July 1, 1535, More was formally tried for treason in Westminster Hall. On his insistence that he be allowed to speak out, to explain why he should not be found guilty, he was allowed to issue his defense:

“Seeing that I see ye are determined to condemn me (God knoweth how) I will now in discharge of my conscience speak my mind plainly and freely touching my Indictment and your Statute withal.

“And foreasmuch as this indictment is grounded upon an Act of Parliament directly repugnant to the laws of God and his Holy Church, the supreme Government of which, or any part whereof, may no temporal Prince presume by any law to take upon him, as rightfully belonging to the See of Rome, a spiritual pre-eminence by the mouth of our Saviour himself, personally present upon earth, only to Saint Peter and his successors, Bishops of the same See, by special prerogative granted; it is therefore in law, amongst Christian men, insufficient to charge any Christian man.”

When told that the authorities in the Church and universities disagreed with his view, More answered, declaring his loyalty to a higher authority, the court of history: “If there were no more but myself upon my side, and the whole Parliament upon the other, I would be sore afraid to lean to mine own mind only against so many. But if the number of Bishops and Universities be so material as your Lordships seemeth to take it, then see I little cause, my Lord, why that thing in my conscience should make any change. For I nothing doubt but that, though not in this Realm, yet in Christendom about, of those well learned bishops and virtuous men that are yet alive, they be not the fewer part that are of my mind therein. But if I should speak of those that are already dead, of whom many be now Holy Saints in heaven, I am very sure it is the

far greater part of them that, all the while they lived, thought in this case that way that I think now, and therefore am I not bounden, my Lord, to conform my conscience to the Council of one Realm against the General Council of Christendom. . . .”

More was judged guilty of treason, for refusing to swear the oath, and was condemned to die on July 6, 1535.

The Death of More

When More met his death, he did so with the characteristic self-consciousness, and humor, which he had displayed his life long.

His good friend Sir Thomas Pope was sent to his cell in the Tower, to inform him, he would be executed the next day. Roper reports the scene:

“ ‘Master Pope,’ quoth he [More], ‘for your good tidings I most heartily thank you. I have been always much bounden to the king’s Highness for the benefits and honors that he hath still from time to time most bountifully heaped upon me, and yet more bound am I to His Grace for putting me into this place, where I have had convenient time and space to have remembrance of my end. And so help me, God, most of all, Master Pope, am I bound to His Highness that it pleaseth him so shortly to rid me out of the miseries of this wretched world. And therefore will I not fail earnestly to pray for His Grace, both here and also in another world.’ ”

. . . When taken out of the Tower and led to the execution block by the Master Lieutenant, More was about to fall, from weakness. Then, “he said merrily to Master Lieutenant, ‘I pray you, Master Lieutenant, see me safe up, and for my coming down, let me shift for myself.’ ”

“Then desired he all the people thereabout to pray for him, and to bear witness to him that he should now suffer death in and for the faith of the Holy Catholic Church. His last words were: ‘I die as the King’s true servant, but as God’s servant first.’ . . .” More was beheaded, and his head was exhibited on a stake in London, for weeks, until, re-united with his body, it was buried.

Henry’s Great Matter was one of the great tragedies of English history. Although he prevailed through power, . . . Henry was the tragic figure, who *could* have, and *should* have been the great King that More and Erasmus hoped he would be. Instead he allowed himself, like Shakespeare’s Othello, to be manipulated by Venetian methods, and was turned into a beast.

It was Sir Thomas More, elevated in 1935 (the 400th anniversary of his death) to St. Thomas More, who was the victor, who secured for future humanity the victory of truth. More is in the tradition of those precious few individuals in history—like Socrates (to whom he has been often compared), Christ, and Jeanne d’Arc—who in making what is considered the ultimate sacrifice, actually gave new life to humanity, by demonstrating in exemplary deeds, what the power of the love of truth, is. More is the sublime figure,

who in every word and action, rose above the petty world of political intrigue and personal interest, to lead the struggle for the common good, for a society founded on the commitment to love and truth.

The decision on the part of Pope John Paul II to name More as the Patron Saint of Politicians, is the boldest challenge which could be thrown out today. Were political leaders to rise to the challenge, as Lyndon LaRouche has done, there would be not only hope, but the optimistic confidence, that the world can indeed be brought into coherence with the law of God.

'Politics Is To Attain The Common Good'

This "Address of His Holiness Pope John Paul II, to the Jubilee of Government Leaders, Members of Parliament and Politicians," was given in Rome on Nov. 4, 2000.

1. I am most happy to welcome you, distinguished Government Leaders, Members of Parliament and men and women responsible for public life who have come to Rome for the Jubilee. I greet you and I thank Senator Nicola Mancino for the kind words he has spoken on your behalf. My grateful thoughts turn to Senator Francesco Cossiga, who has actively promoted the proclamation of Saint Thomas More as Patron of Statesmen and Politicians. My greeting also goes to the other distinguished leaders, including Mr. Mikhail Gorbachov, who have spoken in this assembly. I offer a special word of welcome to the Heads of State present.

Our meeting gives me the opportunity to reflect together with you, in the light of the motions just presented, on the nature of the mission which God, in his Providence, has entrusted to you, and on the responsibilities inherent in that mission. Yours can well be deemed a true and genuine vocation to politics, which in practice means the governance of nations, the formulation of laws and the administration of public affairs at every level. We ought then to inquire as to the nature, the demands, and the aims of politics, in order to act as Christians and as persons conscious of the excellence and, at the same time, the difficulties and risks which politics entails.

2. Politics is the use of legitimate authority in order to attain the common good of society: a common good which, as the Second Vatican Council declares, embraces "the sum of those conditions of social life by which individuals, families and groups can achieve complete and efficacious fulfillment" (*Gaudium et Spes*, 74). Political activity ought therefore to be carried out in a spirit of service. My predecessor Pope Paul VI rightly affirmed that "politics is a demanding

way of living the Christian commitment to serve others" (*Octogesima Adveniens*, 46).

Hence, Christians who engage in politics — and who wish to do so as Christians — must act selflessly, not seeking their own advantage, or that of their group or party, but the good of one and all, and consequently, in the first place, that of the less fortunate members of society. In the struggles of life, which can at times be merciless and cruel, not a few are "crushed" and are inevitably cast aside. Among these I cannot fail to mention those who are imprisoned. . . .

Justice must indeed be the fundamental concern of political leaders: a justice which is not content to apportion to each his own, but one which aims at creating conditions of equal opportunity among citizens, and therefore favoring those who, for reasons of social status or education or health, risk being left behind or relegated to the lowest places in society, without possibility of deliverance.

This is the scandal of the affluent society of today's world, in which the rich grow ever richer, since wealth produces wealth, and the poor grow ever poorer, since poverty tends to additional poverty. Not only is this scandal found within individual nations, but it also has aspects which extend well beyond their borders. Today, especially, with the phenomenon of the globalization of markets, the rich and developed nations tend to improve their economic status further, while the poor countries — with the exception of some in the process of a promising development — tend to sink into ever more grievous forms of poverty.

3. I think with profound distress of those areas of the world afflicted by endless wars and hostilities, by endemic hunger and by terrible diseases. Many of you share my concern for this state of affairs which, from a Christian and a human point of view, represents the most serious sin of injustice found in the modern world. It must therefore deeply disturb the conscience of Christians today, especially those who, since they guide the political, economic and financial mechanisms of the world, are in a position to determine — for better or for worse — the destiny of peoples.

Truly, there needs to be a greater spirit of solidarity in the world, as a means of overcoming the selfishness of individuals and nations. Only in this way will it be possible to curb the pursuit of political power and economic wealth with no reference to other values. In a now globalized world, in which the market, which of itself has a positive influence on human freedom and creativity in the economic sector (cf. *Centesimus Annus*, 42), nonetheless tends to be severed from all moral considerations, and to take as its sole norm the law of maximum profit, those Christians who feel themselves called by God to political life, have the duty — quite difficult, yet very necessary — to conform the laws of the "unbridled" market to the laws of justice and solidarity. Only in this way can we ensure a peaceful future for our world and remove the root causes of conflicts and wars: *peace is the fruit of justice. . . .*

Pope In Central Asia: 'Civilization of Love'

by Marianna Wertz

Pope John Paul II's 95th international apostolic trip, which brought him to Central Asia from Sept. 22-26, for the first time in his 23-year papacy, could not have been more important had it actually been planned to occur at this time of great tension. Indeed, the Pope had to repulse advice not to take the long-planned trip to Kazakstan and Armenia, because of the possible danger of terrorist assault, or even that American planes might be launching bombing raids into neighboring Afghanistan while the Pontiff was in Kazakstan.

The visit took John Paul II to two countries which have witnessed war and violence throughout most of the 20th Century, and where ecumenicism is crucial to their very survival. In Kazakstan, with more than 100 different nationalities and ethnic groups, Muslims comprise more than half the 15 million population, while Catholics number merely 200-400,000. Many of the nation's Christians were victims of Stalin's gulags during the Soviet occupation until 1991. Armenia, with a population of 3.3 million, is also a former Soviet republic. It was the first country in the world to proclaim Christianity its official religion, 1,700 years ago. The Pope's trip was planned, in part, to celebrate this.

- Call for Peace and Dialogue-

From the moment he arrived in Astana, the capital of Kazakstan, on Sept. 22, until he departed Yerevan, the capital of Armenia, five days later, Pope John Paul devoted his visit to the urgent message of achieving a peaceful solution to the global crisis sparked by the Sept. 11 events in the United States, and pointing the way to what he called "a civilization of love."

As he was welcomed to Astana by President Nursultan A. Nazarbayev, the Pope told his Kazak hosts, and the world media covering his trip, that "controversies must not be resolved by recourse to arms, but by the peaceful means of negotiation and dialogue." The President thanked the Pope for his courageous decision to undertake the trip: "Muslims and Christians must create a society based on love," said Nazarbayev, the former leader of the Soviet Communist Party in Kazakstan. He called the dialogue among believers of different religions a weapon for the struggle against terrorism.

Following a Mass celebrated at Astana's Square of the Motherland on Sept. 23, before more than 50,000 people, the majority of whom were Muslims, the Pope called on this special nation to set an example for the world: "From this

city, from Kazakstan, a country that is an example of harmony between men and women of different origins and beliefs, I wish to make an earnest call to everyone, Christians and the followers of other religions, to work together to build a world without violence, a world that loves life, and grows in justice and solidarity. We must not let what has happened lead to a deepening of divisions. Religion must never be used as a reason for conflict. From this place I invite Christians and Muslims to pray in common to God, whose sons we all are, so that the Supreme Good and Peace reign in the world. That all people who are illuminated by the wisdom of God, work in favor of a 'civilization of love' in which there is no room for hatred or violence."

On the 'Great Silk Road'

As Pope John Paul departed Kazakstan on Sept. 25 for Armenia, he pointed to the nation's key location in the world, "on the great Silk Road." This reference certainly resonated with the leaders of such nations as Russia and China, who, in accord with Lyndon LaRouche's idea, are working to bring a "New Silk Road" into existence to restart the world economy. Of course, the outbreak of war in Central Asia, resulting from the Sept. 11 attack, would spell the end to these development efforts—the precise intent of those behind the attack.

"The quest for harmony has characterized relations between Christianity and Islam here ever since the formation of the Turkish Khanate in the endless spaces of your steppes, and this has enabled your country to become a junction between East and West on the great Silk Road. The younger generations too should follow this path with renewed commitment," said the Pope.

In Armenia, the Holy Father also focussed on the importance of peace, linking it to the fight for "the common good." "Everyone, especially those responsible for public life, is called today to be genuinely committed to the common good, in justice and solidarity, putting the progress of the people ahead of any partial interests. This is also true of the urgent search for peace at the regional level. Peace will only be built on the solid foundations of mutual respect, justice in inter-community relations, and magnanimity on the part of the strong."

Counters Western 'Hedonism'

In dialogue with religious, scientific, artistic, and youth leaders during his trip, the Pope made clear that the Christian ideas he represents are not the "hedonism" of the West. This is particularly important, because it is opposition to American "materialist culture" that breeds recruitment of fundamentalist extremists from among Muslim youth.

"The long Winter of Communist domination," John Paul II told a group of religious leaders in Kazakstan, has led to "a scarcity of ideals, which makes people particularly vulnerable to the myths of consumerism and hedonism imported from the West." During his last public appearance in the country,



A frail but powerful voice for the civilization of love against the “clash of civilizations”: Pope John Paul II with the President of Armenia, Robert Kocharian, and Mrs. Kocharian.

he repeated the theme, warning that “Western models are enticing and alluring because of their remarkable scientific and technical cast, but regrettably there is growing evidence of their deepening human, spiritual, and moral impoverishment.”

At the same time, John Paul II warned that “hatred, fanaticism, and terrorism profane the name of God and disfigure the true image of man.”

The Pope addressed students at Eurasian University in Astana—established in 1996 by President Nazarbayev, to make possible student exchanges between Kazaks and Europeans. He spoke to an audience of scientists and intellectuals of Kazakhstan, whom he called, “seekers after truth.” With them, he discussed the deeper basis for ecumenical dialogue: “One of your country’s great thinkers, the teacher Abai Kunanbai, put it this way: ‘A man cannot be a man unless he perceives the evident and the hidden mysteries of the universe, unless he seeks an explanation for everything. Anyone who fails to do this is no different from the animals. God distinguished man from the animals by giving him a soul.’”

While encouraging this bridge between Europe and Asia, the Pope pointedly recalled his “Message for the World Day of Peace on the first of January 2001, when I spoke of the danger of a ‘slavish conformity’ to Western culture. . . . In this context, and precisely here in this land of encounter and dialogue,” the Pope stressed, “I wish to affirm the Catholic

Church’s respect for Islam, for authentic Islam: the Islam that prays, that is concerned for those in need. Recalling the errors of the past, including the most recent past, all believers ought to unite their efforts to ensure that God is never made the hostage of human ambitions.”

Contrast With Fundamentalism

The entirety of Pope John Paul’s trip, emphatically including the warm reception he received from the Muslim leadership in Kazakhstan—both President Nazarbayev and the religious leaders who welcomed him with open arms—stands in stark contrast with the actions of the fundamentalists on both sides of the fight.

The Taliban in Afghanistan, willing to sacrifice the country’s population to carry out its warped view of Islam, is in essence no different than the raving of American televangelist Pat Robertson in this crisis, who calls for the elimination of seven Muslim-run nations in an American “crusade.” On Sept. 18, Robertson, in a savage interview with Lee Webb on the Christian Broadcasting Network, called on the United States to “repent,” and then carry out what he called orders to eliminate seven Islamic states, and prepare for war against a billion Muslims: “And if you see a comment by Paul Wolfowitz, who is the Deputy Secretary of Defense, he says we’ve got to basically eliminate—I’m paraphrasing his words—crush, do away with, states that sponsor terrorism. That puts us against Iran, Iraq, Syria, Afghanistan, Libya, and the Palestinian Authority. . . . And Sudan. That’s seven of them. And you’re looking at a billion Muslims around the world who sooner or later are going to say, ‘We are brothers of these people. They’re our heroes, and Allah is great,’ and all that. . . . And yes, we need to go do what Mr. Wolfowitz . . . said. I don’t want us to, in any way, stop the resolution of this nation to pursue terrorism as far as it takes us, and to eliminate those states that sponsor terrorism.”

The choice between a “Civilization of Love,” a “Dialogue of Civilizations,” or a “Civilization of Hate,” a new Dark Age, is clear.

Some of the material for this article is from Vatican News Service and Zenit News Agency.

The United States Needs A Real German Partner!

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche is Chairwoman of the Civil Rights Movement Solidarity.

If it comes to the infamous “clash of civilizations,” which will be almost inevitable, if U.S. military operations against Afghanistan and possibly other Islamic states occur, the world will be faced with the acute danger of a third world war. This horrible perspective, this danger of an abyss for mankind, makes it urgent, that some of the mythologies left over from the previous two world wars be addressed and corrected.

This is all the more important, since certain Americans, as the superannuated American journalist broadcasting in Germany Don Jordan did in a recent talk show, are putting pressure on German politicians, saying that they would have no right to consider the implications and consequences of military actions in the Middle East, because “We [the Americans] liberated you from Hitler!” This is supposed to be the big stick aimed to shut up all Germans and get them into line.

The problem is, that recent developments in the United States do indeed bring forth the memory of Hitler in Germans, but in a quite different way than Don Jordan seems to have learned. Everybody in Germany, or, better, those who are allowed to know history, know very well the difference between the official myth of the history of the 20th Century and what really happened.

No serious historian today could maintain that Germany was the only guilty party for World War I. Nevertheless, the real prehistory of this war remains obscured. The cause for that war was chiefly the geopolitical obsession of the British establishment, based on Halford Mackinder’s strange views concerning the fight for world domination between the Atlantic rim countries and the Eurasian heartland. This caused

Prince Edward, the Prince of Wales and later King of England, to set up the chessboard for World War I, by organizing the Anglo-French Entente Cordiale, and then pitting Russia and France against Germany. Admittedly, the nephews of England’s King Edward VII, Germany’s Kaiser, and Russia’s Tsar, were fools. So, essentially, the uncle organized the two nephews to cut each other’s throats.

As a consequence, the German, Russian, and French people in particular, suffered enormous psychological and material damages, which uprooted an entire generation and prepared the ground for things to come. It should be noted, that the entering of the United States into World War I, on behalf of the Entente Cordiale, was the biggest blow to the identity of of the U.S.A., its Founding Fathers, and Lincoln; it began the Anglo-American “special relationship,” against which French patriots complain to the present day. The terms of the Versailles Treaty, which arbitrarily, fraudulently asserted the sole guilt of Germany, were intended to ensure that Germany would not recover for the indefinite future.

Fascism: Establishment Response To Depression

Germans know, that when the Great Depression occurred, key figures of the Anglo-American establishment intervened to put Hitler into power, especially Montagu Norman, the ex-head of the Bank of England, his business partner and subordinate Averell Harriman, and Harriman’s chief executive officer, Prescott Bush, the grandfather of the present President of the United States. Harriman and Bush played leading roles in channelling financial and other support to Norman’s and Hjalmar Schacht’s Nazi Party.

These Anglo-American backers of the Nazi Party oper-

ated from the profile based on Hitler's writings and the ideology of the SS; they were confident that Hitler would launch war against the Soviet Union, and that putting Hitler into power would therefore complete the destruction of Germany. Those Anglo-Americans, being fully aware of the lessons of Napoleon's 1812 defeat in Russia, calculated, that once the German armies were deeply entrenched in Russia, the Anglo-French could attack Germany in its rear, and crush it.

Soon, however, British intelligence discovered, that Germany used Ribbentrop's channels to engage the Soviet government in détente negotiations, which freed Germany to attack France and Great Britain first. At the point this was recognized, the British monarchy dumped Edward VIII, with his known pro-Hitler profile, in order to develop an understanding with the United States. The United States eventually joined France and Great Britain in the attack on Germany.

This Anglo-American backing for Hitler is well documented, but, naturally, is a taboo subject. Nonetheless, the fact remains, that when Hitler suffered severe losses in the election of November 1932, Montagu Norman, Harriman, and Prescott Bush intervened with their German accomplices, who included Hjalmar Schacht and von Papen, to save Hitler and his party, through financial and other support. This is documented in great detail in the book *George Bush: The Unauthorized Biography*, by Anton Chaitkin and Webster Tarpley.

Von Schleicher was Germany's last option for overcoming the depression, in ways similar to Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Through pressures from Britain's Norman and Norman's New York banker allies, Schleicher was ousted on Jan. 28, 1933 and Hitler was appointed Chancellor on Jan. 30, 1933.

In the beginning, Hitler's Chancellery was weak, but the Reichstag fire created the pretext to give Hitler's regime police-state powers. This was done, first, through the so-called Presidential decree of Feb. 28, 1933, which eliminated the basic rights of the Weimar Constitution. This constitutional coup was completed with the agreement of the Reichstag, to adopt the emergency laws ("*Ermächtigungsgesetze*") desired by Hitler. This coup was finalized with the assassinations following the alleged Röhm putsch of June 30, 1934. What essentially happened after these leading changes, was a far-reaching perversion and destruction of the Constitutional order—"Right is what is advantageous to the German people, injustice is what is damaging to the German people," was a principle of which one is reminded, when one hears today the slogan, "Who is not with us, is against us."

Which Way For The United States?

The position of the prosecution in Germany was strengthened to the disadvantage of civil rights and the authority of the courts. The tendency to abolish any legal foundation of their actions increased as the regime radicalized with the years. This is what made the concentration camp systems and the mass killings of the mentally retarded possible. This is

how Hitler, after von Schleicher was assassinated and von Hindenburg died, assumed absolute power. World War II was the ultimate consequence.

It is this historical period of which one is reminded today, if one sees the aftermath and effects of the attacks on the Twin Towers and the Pentagon, which are the equivalent of the Reichstag fire of the Hitler regime. Immediately following these attacks, the Attorney General has come forward with proposals for legal changes, which are threatening to destroy the American Constitution and turn the United States into a dictatorship.

This time the intended victim is the United States itself, to lure it, and the West in general, into a clash of civilizations which almost certainly would end up in a third world war. That, everybody should understand, is the crisis of civilization today.

What is the reaction of the typical German, when he reads these lines?

The typical parliamentarian would shriek: "Are you crazy, don't you know that I owe my position and my pension to the fact, that I always will follow the American line?" And besides, if he would dare to pursue an independent policy in the interest of Germany, "then we will have another Rohwedder, Herrhausen, or a case like Kohl!" (referring to the assassination of Detlev Rohwedder and Alfred Herrhausen by the supposed third generation of the Baader-Meinhof, whose existence is highly doubtful, and the discreditation of Helmut Kohl through the so-called party financing scandal). "I cannot possibly be overheard to criticize the United States, no matter what is going on there!" says this average fool. But in reality a lot of people in Germany, especially the older ones, who were maybe born during the First World War, or who lived through the hyperinflation of 1923, or the Great Depression, or the Nazi takeover, World War II and the occupation period, know that history was not so simple as the clichés of Hollywood try to suggest. And they see the danger that were the coup in the United States to be consolidated, not only would the United States turn into a nightmare domestically, but the whole world would be in mortal danger.

So, What Is To Be Done?

It is very rare, that history offers the opportunity to completely change its course. Such an occasion existed when President Reagan, in 1983, offered to the Soviet Union, collaboration in the development and implementation of the Strategic Defense Initiative, which would have ended the division of the world into blocs, and terminated the terror regime of nuclear destruction as it existed with the NATO strategy and with the policy of Mutually Assured Destruction. This opportunity was lost, when Soviet General Secretary Andropov rejected the offer.

Such an occasion existed again, when the fall of the Wall and the reunification of Germany created the chance for a

completely new definition of East-West policy based on infra-structural and industrial integration of the Eurasian continent. This chance was destroyed, when Thatcher, Bush, and Mitterrand forced Germany to capitulate to the Maastricht Treaty and imposed the so-called “Reform Policy” on the countries of the former Comecon, which was based on the geopolitically-nourished intention to reduce these countries to raw materials exporters with an essentially Third World status.

Now, again, such an historical opportunity exists. Two weeks after the catastrophe in the United States, Russian President Putin came for a long-scheduled state visit to Germany and addressed the German Parliament with a truly historic speech. He emphasized that the Cold War was over, and offered a completely new quality of cooperation among the nations of this world.

If one looks at the total package of Russian political, economic, and cultural initiatives taken by the Russian government in the recent period, it is clear that Russia not only is committed to the development of the Eurasian Land-Bridge as a policy of war-avoidance by bringing prosperity to all countries of Eurasia including those of Central Asia, the Middle East, and the Near East. It is also the view of leading circles in Russia that world peace can only be secured, if the United States follows the path indicated by Lyndon LaRouche, namely, that the United States must be integrated into the Eurasian Land-Bridge as it extends via the Bering Strait into the Americas. So, it is up to the United States to join the potential for a new community of principle, as it was intended by the American Founding Fathers.

The United States has two options. One is to become an American version and a new variety of the dictatorship of Hitler, whom Montagu Norman, the Harrimans, and others, after all, helped to bring to power. (For example, in the American Eugenics Society, it was promoted that Hitler’s race policy was exactly what every “civilized society” should implement.) If this were to happen, the fate of mankind would be doomed for a long time. Or, the United States will remind itself of its tradition, to be a beacon of freedom and a temple of liberty, of the proud heritage of Benjamin Franklin, Abraham Lincoln, FDR, John F. Kennedy, and Martin Luther King.

A lot will depend, on how real friends now help this struggling nation to find the right way.

This is why it is urgent, that a good number of Parliamentarians and average German citizens should stop trying to *appear* to be brainwashed—because they fear that they will be crushed otherwise by the Anglo-Americans—and learn the lesson of history. Had leaders in other countries not praised Hitler after his takeover, or kept quiet or supported him like the *New York Times* until 1938, events might have turned out differently.

And Don Jordan should not brag so much, because it is true, that Germany was saved from Hitler by the United States, but it is also true, that he was helped into power by Americans of the type Don Jordan obviously likes.

Ashcroft Seeks Hitler-Style Dictatorship Measures

by Edward Spannaus

To understand the extraordinary powers being sought by U.S. Attorney General John Ashcroft under the rubric of anti-terrorism legislation, one must know the process by which the Nazi emergency measures, the *Notverordnungen*, were established in early 1933, on the pretext of the Reichstag fire.

As is discussed in this issue’s Editorial, Adolf Hitler had been put into power by a circle of British and U.S. financiers, whose situation was becoming increasingly desperate at the time. Within a month, the Anglo-American-backed plotters of the Hitler coup d’état, arranged the Reichstag fire—immediately and falsely blamed on the Communists—which was used as a justification for the emergency police-state laws.

In January 2001, shortly after the nomination of John Ashcroft was announced, Lyndon LaRouche warned that we would soon see the outbreaks of provocations and wars, to which the Bush Administration would respond with crisis-management, *Notverordnung*-type emergency measures. If John Ashcroft were confirmed for U.S. Attorney General, LaRouche warned, he would be in a position of crucial responsibility as part of an Executive branch crisis-management team, at the point when the administration would be faced with an unavoidable series of financial and strategic crises.

LaRouche and his associates made a fight out of the Ashcroft nomination—on precisely this issue of the role that Ashcroft would play under crisis conditions. The leadership of the Democratic Party ducked the issue, even when the Senate Democrats clearly had the power to stop Ashcroft’s confirmation as Attorney General. Today, there can be no doubt: that LaRouche was right, and they were wrong, in allowing Ashcroft’s nomination to go through.

The parallel of the Nazi emergency laws is the precise parallel to understand what Ashcroft is now doing. That is not to say that he is witting of the overall *coup d’état* plot now under way. But Ashcroft’s actions today are consistent with those of certain Nazi officials in 1933. He is playing into the coup plot, the same way some German officials played into the 1933 plot to put Hitler into power and then to quickly establish a dictatorship.

Ashcroft’s Emergency Powers

Since the events of Sept. 11, Ashcroft, who up to that point had operated largely out of the public limelight, has



A demonstration in January 2001, against confirmation of John Ashcroft as Attorney General, already warned of the danger of a “Reichstag Fire” and emergency decrees.

emerged as a prominent spokesman and a key player in the Bush Administration’s crisis-management team. And he has demonstrated that LaRouche’s warnings were fully justified.

In the immediate aftermath of the World Trade Center and Pentagon attacks, Ashcroft’s Department of Justice (DOJ) went into action to patch together a new package of anti-terrorism laws—which consisted largely of measures which the Justice Department had already been seeking, but had been unable to get passed by Congress.

And even as the new legislative package was being submitted to Congress and debated, Ashcroft’s Justice Department and the FBI were already stretching existing laws beyond any previous limits, in rounding up and detaining hundreds of persons, largely of Middle Eastern origin.

In his appearance before the House Judiciary Committee on Sept. 24, Ashcroft reported that the FBI and INS (the DOJ’s Immigration and Naturalization Service) have arrested or detained 352 individuals since Sept. 11, and they are seeking 392 more beyond that. (Some informed sources believed that the number actually detained far exceeds Ashcroft’s official estimate.)

Of the 352 being held as of Sept. 24, there were 98 being detained on immigration violations, and 254 were being held on other charges, generally for minor offenses such as traffic violations, misdemeanors, and identification fraud. At least a dozen are being held as “material witnesses”—a hitherto little-used provision, that allows law enforcement to hold a person without bond, if he is deemed likely to have significant information about a crime.

According to press accounts, many of those detained have not been given access to a lawyer, and some are being held incommunicado.

The Justice Department’s Legislative Package

Even though Ashcroft had demanded that Congress pass his so-called “Anti-Terrorism Act of 2001” within a week,

many members of Congress, both Democrat and Republican, balked, and demanded time to read and analyze it. A markup of the bill, scheduled for Sept. 25 by the House Judiciary Committee, had to be postponed for a week. The Democratic chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Patrick Leahy (Vt.), is working on his own version—which retains many of the Ashcroft proposals—with the objective of arriving at a “consensus” version of the bill.

Following are some of the most objectionable provisions of the Justice Department bill as presented by Attorney General Ashcroft:

- Expand the government’s right to conduct secret search-and-seizure operations;
- Expand the INS’s deportation and detention powers;
- Permit authorities to seize computer e-mail and voice-mail without a wiretap court order;
- Allow a nationwide roving wiretap order for all communications by an individual;
- Allow the use of criminal wiretap information for intelligence purposes, and allow use of national-security electronic intercepts for criminal cases (which cannot legally be done now);
- Allow the use in U.S. courts, of foreign government intercepts of U.S. citizens’ phone conversations abroad, obtained without Fourth Amendment protections;
- Allow secret grand jury information to be released to military and intelligence agencies;
- Increase *all* terrorism offenses to carry up to possible life sentences;
- Expand the use of racketeering laws in terrorism cases;
- Permit the Attorney General to issue an “administrative subpoena” for documents and records, in a terrorism or national security case, rather than requiring that the subpoena be issued by a duly convened grand jury, which is subject to judicial review;
- Limit a detained person’s ability to bring a *habeas*

corpus petition, or seek judicial review (an appeal) of a detention order, so that it can be brought only in Federal court in Washington, D.C., no matter where the person is detained.

A number of the above provisions are made all the more dangerous, because of the expansion of the definition of “terrorism” under current law—which could now include civil disobedience, or any act of violence, or threatened violence, not carried out for financial gain.

‘Homeland Security’

Another part of the administration’s overall response to Sept. 11, is the proposal to create a Cabinet-level Office of Homeland Security, to coordinate both preventive counter-terrorist measures, and responses to any terrorist attack.

The *New York Times* reported on Sept. 28, that the administration wants to give the new agency powers to match those of the existing National Security Council. The new “Homeland Security Council” would include the Secretaries of the Justice, Defense, Treasury, and Health and Human

Services Departments, as well as the heads of the FBI and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

At this point, the new agency appears to be more of a coordination focal point, rather than a new command structure. But, potentially, such a structure could combine two of the worst features of the Reagan-Bush crisis-management structure which ran what is known as “Iran-Contra” and other covert operations.

These were 1) the National Security Council staff structure, typified by Lt. Col. Oliver North, which ran a “parallel and secret government,” and, 2) the “continuity of government,” or “emergency preparedness” program, responsible for contingency planning for nuclear war, disaster, or mass civil unrest. (This was actually Ollie North’s first assignment in the NSC.) It was reported at the time, that contingency plans existed under this program, to *suspend the Constitution* in a period of national emergency. This program also incorporated the Defense Department’s Civil Disturbance Plan, known as “Operation Garden Plot,” which dates from the 1960s, and is still in effect today.

Who Dunit? Unknown After Two Weeks

Scrap the Sherlock Holmes method of investigation. Scrap the “Clash of Civilizations” mass media targetting of Islamic and other foreign nationals. Such ideological and methodological obsessions have left the United States in a state of confusion about the Sept. 11 attacks, and vulnerable to new ones.

At least seven of the “19 hijacking suspects”—all of whom reportedly died in the four Sept. 11 plane crashes—are possibly *fake or stolen identities*. Protests from some of these still-alive “suspects” has not deterred the FBI, nor the news media, from reporting over and over that these are the suspects. And, since Sept. 27, the release of the photos of the 19 suspects by Attorney General John Ashcroft has only compounded the travesty.

Take the case of “Waleed M. Al Shehri,” whose picture appears on the front page of many U.S. newspapers, as the suspect in the American Airlines Flight 11 that crashed into the World Trade Center. On Sunday, Sept. 23, BBC published statements from Mr. Al Shehri, alive and well, and living in Casablanca, Morocco—and published the *same photo* of him, as released by the FBI days later. Mr. Al Shehri, a Saudi Arabian pilot, protested his innocence, and noted that he left the United States more than one year ago. Another “suspect” is Abdulaziz Al Omari, an engineer

with Saudi Telecoms, who lost his passport in Denver, Colorado.

FBI Director Robert Mueller acknowledged that he *knows* that many of the identities are in question. But the photos were released, creating an atmosphere of what some fear is a deliberate attempt to create a “witch-hunt” in the United States. Indeed, there have already been dozens of anti-Arab attacks, and even a fatal shooting of an Indian Sikh gas station attendant who was mistaken for an Arab.

Accusations in Germany are also creating a scandalous blowback. On Sept. 24, again with great fanfare, the Bush Administration announced a new list of bin Laden-connected groups and individuals whose bank accounts were immediately to be blocked. Prominent on the list was the Hamburg-based import/export firm head Mamoun Darkazanli, who promptly went to the police, explained who he was, and was permitted to go home—there was no basis to arrest him, according to the police.

In Texas, Dr. Al Badr Mohomammad Al-Hamzi was held “on suspicion” for a week by the FBI as press accounts linked him to other “suspects” and to credit card charges linked to the Sept. 11 hijackings. Dr. Al-Hamzi had had his credit card number stolen. But the hysteria is rampant.

Highly placed Washington intelligence sources say that the United States—after more than two weeks—does not know who perpetrated this attack, and that the string of false identities, establishing a cover in some cases for years, is a sign of sophistication beyond Al Qaeda and Osama bin Laden.—*Michele Steinberg*

‘Hysteria Is The Worst Possible Thing’

Lyndon LaRouche was interviewed on Sept. 25 on “Revista 110,” the popular morning news and commentary TV program hosted by Dr. Julio Hazim in the Dominican Republic. The interview, which centered around the terror attacks of Sept. 11, was scheduled to air again on Channel 56 that same evening, and again on Channel 13 and 53 the following weekend.

Q: Mr. LaRouche, I want to quote something you said in a statement you issued on Sept. 15:

“The trouble is, there are too few people on this planet today, especially in my own country, who have both the knowledge and the guts to tell the truth about such matters. That is why I am a leader among my nation’s celebrities, and some others who pretend, or are even elected to be leaders, are not.

“As for the current global monetary and financial crisis, which defines the environment of what happened on Tuesday, I have warned you about it. Many of you rejected my warnings, including the leading candidates for the 2000 U.S. Presidential election. You were wrong; they were terribly wrong. Now the devil against which I warned you then is here. I know how to get us safely out of this monetary and financial crisis. I do not know who the treasonous rogues are, who did what happened on Tuesday, but I know we can defeat them if we come to our senses soon enough. Have courage. Stop looking for retribution against those who have been proven guilty of no crime. Face up to what you have lacked the courage to face up to now. Then, together, we shall build this nation out of this horrible nightmare.

“I can propose; what you do about what I propose, is up to you. You can reject my warnings, but you can not escape the consequences of your own folly.

“For a start, turn off CNN!”

Could you please comment?

LaRouche: We’re at a point of the collapse of a world system, a system which developed especially in the past 30-odd years. We have reached the end-point of that, and at this particular time, we have not only the crash of a financial system, but we have from inside the United States, someone, some powerful agency, trying to run a coup d’état. It’s not an ordinary coup d’état, nor is it over.

What happened on Sept. 11 was the first blow of what is obviously intended to be a series of blows. The first attack

was on the mentality of the population. In that sense, it was a terror attack, but so far, we recognize that, unlike many terror attacks, the author of the attack has not come forward in any way. Nor has he been detected. He is not, of course, an Arab terrorist country, or something of that sort. Because some of the personnel involved may have been recruited from such sources as the former Iran-Contra operation, and as we know, these people came from many countries. But it could not be done without the direction of a powerful organization, a secret organization, working inside the United States.

Therefore, there will be a second attack, and probably a third. Exactly when, we don’t know, but it could be fairly soon.

Q: Do you believe it’s possible for there to be such an alliance, as has been proposed, of such different clashing cultures? You have the Taliban on the one side, which has already given some indication of its culpability. The cultures are so different. Also, are these people . . . really capable of conceiving such a plot that they can hit this financial center, the Twin Towers, and the military center, the Pentagon, and a fourth plane which, to this day, we don’t really know where it was headed for, do you think this is possible?

LaRouche: No, it is not. Not from such sources. Remember, we’ve had, over the period of over a quarter-century, actually since 1968, we’ve had the buildup of a phenomenon of international irregular warfare, including terrorism. But this was never—with a few exceptions here and there—really an individual or group phenomenon. I’ve been investigating this thing for over 30 years, and this is never done without the participation of governments or similar agencies.

The Iran-Contra operation, as it came to be called, is an example of this. This was run by special warfare units and commands inside the United States, Britain, and Israel. And it had involved assets who had been recruited for this operation from many countries. The case of Italian terrorism, the case of German terrorism, the French terrorism, all of these things were run by agencies like governments, or by governments. This is a phenomenon of the age of nuclear weapons, where governments no longer feel free to start wars in regular warfare. So they go back to another form of warfare, of semi-anonymous guerrilla warfare, by people under false flags.

Now, what you have out there is you have a tremendous potential of mercenary, and mercenary-like forces, which have been trained and used for these kinds of operations. So, if someone wants, from inside the U.S. government, the British government, the Israeli government, or some combination of these, to run an operation of this type, they can pick up veterans of this kind of past experience, the way you pull tissues out of a box. In a case like this, it’s like hunting an animal that you don’t know. You study the spoor and behavior of the animal.

Q: You referred to a mercenary operation, but mercenaries

LaRouche To Address Brazilian Congress

The following press release was issued by EIR and was posted on www.larouchepub.com on Sept. 26. It was entitled, "LaRouche To Address Brazilian House Of Representatives Seminar On 'Brazil And The Free Trade Agreement Of The Americas.'" For more information call: Gretchen Small, at (703) 777-9451, ext. 272.

Lyndon H. LaRouche, EIR's founder and contributing editor, has accepted an invitation from Deputy Aécio Neves, the President of the Brazilian House of Representatives, to participate in an international seminar organized by the Brazilian Congress, on "Brazil And The Free Trade Agreement Of The Americas." The seminar will be held Oct. 23-24, 2001, in Brasilia, Brazil.

Mr. LaRouche will participate as a commentator in the fourth session, on the subject of agriculture, which will be presided over by Brazil's Agriculture Minister, Marcus Vinicius Pratini de Moraes. In addition to numerous cabinet ministers, congressmen, and other distinguished Brazilian participants, international participants in the two-day seminar include: Julio Sanguinetti, former President of Uruguay; Raúl Alfonsín, former President of Argentina; Jorge Castañeda, Mexican Foreign Minister; Domingo Cavallo, Argentine Economics Minister; and others.

work for money. Here we had people who actually gave up their lives. How do you get people to give up their lives? You had four planes, they didn't use nuclear weapons. Why use four airplanes filled with fuel as missiles?

Within a year, or ten years, they'll probably come up with a scenario, such as the "Warren Commission," saying that the Oklahoma thing was carried out by an all-American guy all by himself, just like the magic bullet from Dallas killed four people, and that the Iran-Contra business was people independently trading drugs for weapons, and that Jimmy Carter lost the election because a political party was conducting negotiations on its own. So, what are the chances that we will get a different version than the simplistic tale they're telling us, that it was bin Laden by himself who did it?

LaRouche: First of all, you have to recognize that we're looking at an operation like that started by Brzezinski during the late 1970s, and continued under Vice President George Bush, in which they went to organizations like Islamic Jihad, then based in Egypt, to organize the forces for what became

known as the Afghansi. Now, this operation that ran the Afghansi, under Brzezinski, is the same operation which continued the Afghansi operation under George Bush, and also included other things, including things in Central America, like in Guatemala, the drug trafficking, the Iran-Iraq War, things like that. Although these people may be paid to do what they're doing, that is, for the logistics, they are not actually mercenaries in the ordinary sense. But they are the same people, like the Anglo-American-Israeli combination, who are recruiting mercenary armies inside Africa, the same command structure.

So, it's a large assortment of capabilities, which are recruited and deployed in various ways. What we're looking at here is an attempt to terrify the United States into undergoing a change in its government, to conduct a geopolitical war in Central Asia. Although the operation was done from inside the United States, the brainwashing that's being done to the American people, is to cause them to believe that it came from someplace in the Arab world. There is a connection to the Islamic world, because the purpose of the operation is to have what Brzezinski has called a geopolitical "Clash of Civilizations" in Central Asia. And the idea, the motive for this operation, is that given by Brzezinski, Kissinger, and people like that. So, therefore, they're trying to terrify the United States, to bring about a change in government, which will run this kind of geopolitical war in Central Asia.

Q: Mr. LaRouche, you have said in the past, "Ask me, I know what to do." So, we have a situation where they have now said they are going to declare war on all terrorist organizations and countries that harbor them. We have 18 such organizations in Latin America. We have the Tupamaros, Cuba, the Chávez regime, the Peruvian terrorists, Libya, Iraq, Iran, etc. This could devolve into a Third World War. Do you see a situation where, because of the economic situation in the United States, somebody says, "Look, we need a war to get the economy going again"?

LaRouche: No, though some people may say that. On the subject of economics, they are blind, wishful-thinking idiots. The financial crash that is occurring now, is the end of the present world financial and monetary system. It is like the crash of the banking system of Europe, the Lombard banking system, in the 14th Century. Now, in this situation, you have all these local kinds of things you are talking about, but to my knowledge, none of them are autonomous. They're all run by governments, especially with Anglo-American-Israel connections. What the guys behind this are afraid of, is that cooperation in Eurasia, among Russia, China, India, Japan, Western Europe, and so forth, will start an economic recovery of a new system, and that that will defeat the power of the Anglo-American financier lobby. And the question of oil in Central Asia is one of the key fulcrums of their objective, in the so-called Caspian region. And other natural resources in Central Asia, as well. So, what they've done is that they've launched

this operation.

Now, obviously, the solution is that the United States should dump this nonsense, recognize the need to replace the presently bankrupt system with a new monetary and financial system, and enter into cooperation, principally, with combinations of nations in Eurasia, in cooperation with nations in South America and Africa, to create a new system, in the way that Franklin Roosevelt planned to create a new kind of world system, a more just system, when World War II had ended. And while we work to expose and defeat this coup plot inside the United States, and in Israel and elsewhere, we must offer the people of the world a sense of hope that there is a positive solution to the present world financial and monetary crisis.

We have to operate on the principle that if the overwhelming majority of the people understand what the threat is to them and their future, and to coming generations, nobody can conquer that people. It's only when the people are confused and don't know what they're fighting against, that the people surrender to things like a coup d'état. When the people are aroused—and remember, soldiers are people and are influenced by the population—if we give political leadership and inspiration to the people, they will not allow any such tyrant to triumph. Under that condition, the tyrant is defeated before he strikes.

Therefore, while I consider all the military and related problems, I concentrate on my specialty, the political and economic dimension, where the solution lies. The solution never lies in winning the war. The solution lies in winning the peace, a durable peace.

Q: What's the importance of Afghanistan from the standpoint of politics and economics? The Soviets invaded it, the United States armed the opposition, now the United States is moving to attack it again. It doesn't seem to have any apparent wealth or natural resources. What is its importance?

LaRouche: It has mountains, and it has a geographical position. If you have a war among several powers, involving Afghanistan, you have involved China, India, Pakistan, Russia, the nations of Central Asia. In fact, you have involved the entire Eurasian continent in one big war. And since it's impossible to win a war in Afghanistan, in the ordinary sense—it's a desert area with no infrastructure—it becomes like a Thirty Years' War, but worse. The armies of the world, the mercenaries of the world, are all moving into that area, fighting each other in a perpetual war. The effect is to spread a war from Central Asia, which will destroy the nations, as well as the economy, of all Eurasia. It's the ultimate geopolitical war.

Q: We must end now, but there is one thing we cannot close without dealing with. Lyndon LaRouche is attacked, he is a patriot, a leader, a man respected by some, and considered by others a controversial figure. What do he and his political organization think of this attack [of Sept. 11], which has been

deemed inhuman, atrocious, a provocation, arrogant, and even an insult to the "Establishment," and the government and the people of the United States? They cannot respond by doing nothing, and he knows it. It was an attack against the two capitals of the United States: the economic capital, and the political capital. It was also an attack against the people of the United States, because the Twin Towers were full of workers. It was an attack on the commercial center of the world, on the military center of the world, and perhaps that fourth plane was intended for the political center of the world. How does LaRouche view that, and what kind of response do you think would be reasonable, to this kind of attack?

LaRouche: The first thing you have to do is recognize who the enemy is, who you're going to respond to. The enemy, the command structure, lies inside the United States. Therefore, any attack on places or nations outside the United States, virtually has the same effect as an act of treason, because you are attacking your friends, when you should be looking to your enemies. Most of these Arab countries are, implicitly, friends of the United States. Russia is presently a friend of the United States. China wishes to be a friend of the United States. Tajikistan, where the Pope has just made a major appearance, is a friend of the United States. India would like to be a friend of the United States. The nations of Southeast Asia, many of the nations of Africa, wish to be friends of the United States. Most of continental Europe wishes to be friends with the United States. Why should we make war against these friends, or involve them in great troubles unnecessarily, when the enemy is within our own country?

We don't know the exact identity of the perpetrators who commanded this operation. But they were a group of people with the highest degree of military skills and experience on the flag-officer level of command. Things of the nature of a planned military coup, run with special warfare capabilities. The "activists," shall we call them, who did this—and I'm talking about people of flag-officer rank and higher—of the United States, are in sympathy with people like Brzezinski and Kissinger.

Q: Unfortunately, Mr. LaRouche, our time has run out. I want to leave you one more minute, to give you the opportunity to say something to the people of the Dominican Republic, through our program "Revista Ciento Diez."

LaRouche: At the time that the attack occurred on New York and Washington, I was on the radio, and I told the people who were listening to this interview at that time, not to panic, that leadership must speak with a calm voice and speak relevant things, on the real issues and their solutions, like a great commander would in a major war, and as Franklin Roosevelt did in facing the Great Depression. That's what is needed. Panic and screaming from the mass media of the United States and elsewhere, is the worst thing you can do under these kinds of conditions. Hysteria in many parts of the U.S. government is the worst possible thing.

A Step Toward Reviving The American Intellectual Tradition

by Nancy Spannaus

John Adams

by David McCullough

New York: Simon & Shuster, 2001

751 pages, hardbound, \$25

“Popularity was never my mistress, nor was I ever, or shall I ever be a popular man. But one thing I know, a man must be sensible of the errors of the people, and upon his guard against them, and must run the risk of their displeasure sometimes, or he will never do them any good in the long run.”

So wrote John Adams, in a letter to his friend James Warren at the beginning of the momentous year 1787. Truthfully, biographer David McCullough remarks that this statement could serve as a synopsis of the future President’s course through public life. Today, in the face of the decline of the American character to a state where most citizens routinely get their opinions and convictions from the popular news media, not daring to think for themselves, such a self-reflection automatically puts Adams far above the crowd. When you add the fact that Adams’ own principles were shaped by the continuity of extraordinary republican thinking which characterized the Winthrop-Mather intellectual tradition in New England, you can get a beginning appreciation of the quality of this usually denigrated and ignored “Founding Father.”

This author is unfamiliar with McCullough’s other books, but this biography of John Adams is definitely worthwhile. It is explicitly based on McCullough’s understanding that the American Revolution was an unprecedented event, based on the fight of extraordinary people with *ideas*, for which they had pledged to risk their lives. The book is heavily based on primary sources as well. As such, the fact that the Establishment publishing house Simon & Shuster brought out this

book, represents a serious turn away from the dismal standard of American historical work in recent decades, which has stomped all over the Revolution, lyingly calling it the work of greedy rich men with no ideas in their heads.

What comes to mind is the promotion, in the early 1930s, of the American Founding Fathers, in particular Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton, just at the point that the American Republic was going to be driven to have to take up those ideas again, to get out of the Depression. *John Adams* has been on the bestseller list for more than 16 weeks, and promoted not only in the literary supplements, but also in “low-brow” papers such as *USA today* and the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*. Its popularity follows that of another serious book praising the Founding Fathers, called *Founding Brothers*.¹ Some faction of the Establishment wants to get Americans to stop trivializing their history, and begin to once again understand what the United States was founded to do.

Another point, however, must be stressed. The true history of the last 25 years would show that it is the political-philosophical movement around economist and statesman Lyndon LaRouche which has provided the motive force for reviving the American Intellectual Tradition, which John Adams shares with John Winthrop, Cotton Mather, Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, Adams’ son John Quincy Adams, and others. LaRouche’s political campaigns and writings, in addition to a series of groundbreaking history books,² have unfolded the story of how the American Revolution was, in fact, the outgrowth of the breakthroughs mankind made in the Italian Renaissance. And, only if the leadership of the

1. See this author’s review of *Founding Brothers: The Revolutionary Generation*, by Joseph J. Ellis, in *Fidelio* magazine, Summer 2001.

2. There are four American history books produced by associates of LaRouche: *The Political Economy Of The American Revolution*, ed. by Nancy Spannaus and Christopher White (out of print); *The Civil War And The American System*, by W. Allen Salisbury; *Treason In America*, by Anton Chaitkin; and *How The Nation Was Won, America’s Untold Story*, by H. Graham Lowry (out of print).

United States takes up the American Intellectual Tradition as LaRouche uniquely embodies it, will this country, and the world, actually succeed in pulling this nation back from the brink—especially in this time of extraordinary crisis.

The Adams Story

That said, let us take up the contributions of John Adams, which McCullough describes, but have been buried under a load of lies, starting within his own lifetime.

First, it should be noted that Adams hails from the very best of the New England republican tradition. His key teacher was Prof. John Winthrop at Harvard, who was a devotee of Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz,³ and his understanding of Classical humanist culture was of some depth. This background is inadequately noted by McCullough, but crucial to understanding what Adams was willing and able to do in this revolutionary period.

McCullough does, however, provide adequate evidence to show that the caricature of the New England “Puritan” is wildly misapplied to Adams—and many others. Once in France, at the start of his diplomatic career, Adams, and later his beloved wife Abigail, were avid devotees of the theater, concert halls, beautifully sculptured gardens, and fine dining and wines. (Not to mention John’s appreciation of elegantly dressed, intellectual French ladies!)

And, yes, John Adams was a serious intellectual, who thought through his ideas, fought them out with his peers, and was committed to a victory for the concept of republicanism in the long term—whether he and his family might benefit from it or not.

Adams’ Contributions

Now, let’s look at the absolutely indispensable contributions which John Adams made to the creation of our republic, and the winning of the Revolutionary War, most of which contributions McCullough describes, even though he does not put a spotlight on them.

- It was John Adams, as a member of the Massachusetts delegation to the Continental Congress, who took the initiative to nominate Virginian George Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, whose first assignment was to rush to the defense of Boston. Had this alliance between Massachusetts and Virginia not been consummated, the chances for holding the 13 colonies together would have been considerably diminished, if not negligible.

- In March 1776, it was John Adams who first laid out a positive set of conceptions for a new independent American government in a ten-page, widely circulated letter called “Thoughts on Government” (see below).

3. For a review of the Renaissance tradition among the New England founding fathers, including the Winthrop family, see Lowry’s *How The Nation Was Won*.



John Adams was nearly 89 when he posed for this portrait by Gilbert Stuart. While much maligned during his lifetime and since, President Adams is an example of the “American Intellectual Tradition” that must be restored today.

- It was John Adams who, on May 10, 1776, put forth, with Richard Henry Lee of Virginia, a Congressional resolution recommending that the individual colonies assume all powers of government, and that the authority of the British Crown be “totally suppressed.” This resolution, which Adams himself called “the most important resolution that was ever taken in America,” was the precursor to the event we later chose to celebrate, the passage of the Declaration of Independence on July 2, 1776.

Adams also played a very active role in the debate over the adoption of the Declaration, on whose drafting committee he served with Jefferson, Franklin, Sherman, and Livingston.

- After a two-year stint as part of the U.S. legation in France, John Adams came back in 1779 and wrote the Constitution for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, one of the strongest republican documents ever produced (see below).

- During his next tour of duty in France, which started in 1779, Adams took an aggressive, if undiplomatic, stand in order to get the French government to send a Navy to North America, in order to challenge the British fleet. Adams had the strategic sense to know that it would take a successful

challenge to British sea power to give the young republic a victory.

- Between 1780 and 1782, John Adams waged a single-handed campaign to win the support of the population and leadership of the Kingdom of Holland, in order to get a much-needed loan for the bankrupt United States. This effort was undertaken on his own initiative, after he had been rebuffed, actually dismissed, by Congress for his lack of tact with the French government, and represented an extraordinary achievement.

- In 1782-83, John Adams was part of the delegation which negotiated the Treaty of Paris with Great Britain, thus capping the American victory in the Revolutionary War.

- In 1787, while debates over the ratification of the U.S. Constitution were raging, John Adams, who was serving as the U.S.'s first ambassador to London, wrote a book entitled *A Defense Of The Constitution Of The Government Of The United States Of America*, which played a highly positive role in creating support for it.

- During his Presidency, 1796 to 1800, John Adams navigated the increasingly wild pressures from Federalists, Democratic-Republicans, the French, and the British, to follow George Washington's dictum to keep the infant United States out of war.

Although Adams lived for almost 26 years after he left the Presidency, long enough to see his son John Quincy elected to the highest office of the land, he did not play any central role in party or national politics during that period.

A True Revolutionary

While most people will undoubtedly be surprised to discover how crucial John Adams' activities were in assuring the success of the Revolution, the quality of his thinking about the principles of government provides a crucial additional dimension to both understanding his role, and understanding what must be revived today. His *Thoughts on Government*, the Massachusetts Constitution, and his later *Defense of the Constitution* are excellent sources.

Adams began his *Thoughts on Government* with the following statement of voluntarism:

"It has been the will of Heaven that we should be thrown into existence at a period when the greatest philosophers and law-givers of antiquity would have wished to live, . . . a period when a coincidence of circumstances without example has

afforded to thirteen colonies at once an opportunity of beginning government anew from the foundation and building as they choose. How few of the human race have ever had an opportunity of choosing a system of government for themselves and their children? How few have ever had anything more of choice in government than in climate?"

Adams described the purpose of government as the happiness of the people, adding that all "sober inquirers after truth" realize that happiness comes from virtue, and therefore the form of government with virtue as its foundation was the best opportunity to promote the general happiness. Such a government would be republican, and "an empire of laws and not of men." This also required, he said, that, while there should be a representative assembly as part of the government, domination by the popular legislature would make government, like an individual with unchecked power, subject to "fits of humor, transports of passion, partialities of prejudice." In other words, the whims of public opinion.

Thus, Adams put forward the contribution for which he is most famous—the idea of "checks and balances" through a separate council, or Senate, a strong executive, and an independent judiciary. But that was not all; he emphatically added the need for the promotion of education. "Laws for the liberal education of youth, especially for the lower classes of people, are so extremely wise and useful that to a humane and generous mind, no expense for this purpose would be thought extravagant."

A mere three years later, Adams had the opportunity to put these general thoughts into concrete form, when he was called upon to draft the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1779. Adams himself chose to call Massachusetts a "commonwealth," and proceeded to define the concept of such a form of government in the preamble:

"The end of the institution, maintenance, and administration of government is to secure the existence of the body politic; to protect it; and to furnish the individuals who compose it with the power of enjoying, in safety and tranquility, their natural rights and the blessings of life; and whenever these great objects are not obtained, the people have a right to alter the government, and to take measures necessary for their safety, happiness, and prosperity.

"The body-politic is formed by a voluntary association of individuals. It is a social compact, by which the whole people covenants with each citizen, and each citizen with the whole people, that all shall be governed by certain laws for the common good."

(Adams' concept is not to be confused with Locke's idea of the social contract, based on autonomous individuals each negotiating to protect their property rights. Adams, to the contrary, believes in the subsuming principle of the common good.)

Among the additional notable aspects of the Massachusetts Constitutional draft, which was adopted with very few

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changes, was a Declaration of Rights, and a section entitled "The Encouragement of Literature, Etc." This section, according to McCullough, was an innovation in constitutions, and a remarkable one at that, by declaring it the *duty* of government not only to provide education but to "cherish" the interests of literature and science, arts, commerce, trades, manufactures, and natural history. The paragraph, Section II of Chapter 6, read as follows:

"Wisdom and knowledge, as well as virtue, diffused generally among the body of the people being necessary for the preservation of their rights and liberties; and as these depend on spreading the opportunities and advantages of education in various parts of the country, and among the different orders of the people, it shall be the duty of legislators and magistrates in all future periods of this commonwealth to cherish the interests of literature and the sciences, and all seminaries of them, especially the university at Cambridge, public schools, and grammar schools in the towns; to encourage private societies and public institutions, rewards and immunities, for the promotion of agriculture, arts, sciences, commerce, trades, manufactures, and a natural history of the country; to countenance and inculcate the principles of humanity and general benevolence, public and private charity, industry and frugality, honesty and punctuality in their dealings, sincerity, good humor, and all social affections, and generous sentiments among the people."

The third major piece which Adams wrote about government, was his *A Defense Of The Constitution Of The United States Of America*, produced in 1787 for the purpose of promoting the ratification of that document. Adams was writing from London, where he and his family had suffered innumerable humiliations at the Court of St. James, which looked down its nose most haughtily at this "plain," outspoken New Englander. On the one hand, he was absolutely clear, in developing his balance of powers scheme, that hereditary positions were an abomination—either in a monarchy or an aristocracy. He also firmly rejected parliamentarianism, and insisted upon a strong executive. On the other hand, he presented the English form of government as the best that had been crafted up to that point—seemingly overlooking the evil *content* of that government, for the forms which it employed.

Contrary to most stories about Adams' behavior as Vice President under Washington, and President, he maintained his impassioned anti-monarchical position—although he insisted that great respect be shown for the institution, and person, of the Presidency.

Can The Tradition Be Revived?

The United States has only had a few Presidents who shared the best qualities of John Adams—an understanding of history and culture, an inquiring and philosophical mind, an independence of popular opinion, and a republican passion for furthering the public good. John Quincy Adams and Abra-

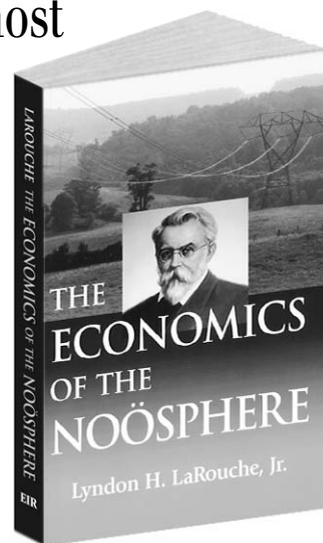
ham Lincoln stand out in the 19th Century, along with a few lesser lights. In the 20th Century, the only individual who approaches this level is Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who, fortunately, served three full terms.

Yet the ideas which inspired Adams, continue to be enshrined in our Constitution, our Declaration of Independence, and the history of our Republic, which itself lives in the minds and historical memories of our people. They lie dormant, waiting to be transformed into the inspirations for action, as the alien paradigm of British empiricism, and the rock-drug-sex counterculture show themselves to be the disasters which they are. These ideas await the emergence of a true leader who will fight public opinion, to revive the commitment to the general welfare and republicanism on which our nation was founded.

If this book on John Adams is understood, it will help this process. McCullough emphasizes, as have others, that it is Adams, the individualist and energetic fighter, who best represents the patriotic American—as opposed to the aristocratic, aloof "democrat," Thomas Jefferson. If we are rallied to save our nation, it will be by a leader more in the tradition of Adams, than Jefferson.

As we go into even more revolutionary times, the more involved in real American history people are, the better.

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Appropriations Process Begins To Move Again

When it comes to budget matters, Congressional leaders of both parties have been making a great show of unity in the aftermath of the Sept. 11 attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. They've appeared together numerous times on television talk shows, and Senate Majority Leader Tom Daschle (D-S.D.) and Minority Leader Trent Lott (R-Miss.) have taken to holding press conferences together as well. While the appearance of unity is useful for both sides in an emergency, there is no formal agreement between the two sides to maintain it, and that lack of agreement may become a factor as budget pressures begin to build up, again.

The two parties have agreed to move appropriations bills at a faster pace than was evidenced prior to Sept. 11, and both Houses also approved a continuing resolution to keep the government functioning until Oct. 16. The House passed it by a vote of 392 to 0 on Sept. 24, and the Senate followed suit with a voice vote, the next day. Between Sept. 20 and Sept. 24, the House appointed conferees on 6 of the 13 spending bills, as well as passing the Military Construction and District of Columbia appropriations bills. The Senate had already passed the Commerce, Justice, and State Departments appropriations bill on Sept. 13, but otherwise has continued to move more slowly than the House.

That the old budget axioms still prevail was indicated by Daschle on Sept. 21, when he said, in response to a reporter's question, that "there are very serious budgetary ramifications that we're addressing," because of the emergency, but that he had no desire to re-open the fiscal year 2002 budget resolution, which has been mooted in some circles. House Speaker Dennis

Hastert (R-Ill.), in a joint appearance with the rest of the leadership on Sept. 23, assured reporters, "We have one of the largest surpluses we've had in the history of the United States," and Lott jumped in to add that "Social Security checks are going to go out."

Tough Questions On Anti-Terror Legislation

The Bush Administration probably won't be getting the new anti-terrorism legislation it's been pushing for in the aftermath of the Sept. 11 attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, as fast as it wants, and it probably won't get everything it wants. That's the message emanating from Capitol Hill, even after Attorney General John Ashcroft spent two days testifying before the House and Senate Judiciary Committees on Sept. 24 and 25. So many questions are swirling around the proposed legislation, that House Judiciary Committee Chairman James Sensenbrenner (R-Wisc.) was forced to delay a committee vote on the bill by at least a week.

Most of the questions center around civil liberties and Constitutional concerns, but the potential for abuse was not far from the minds of many members, either. Rep. Barney Frank (D-Mass.) raised the example of the FBI's treatment of Martin Luther King in the 1960s, and called for a provision in the bill to allow any individual subject to such abuse to sue the Federal government for damages. Rep. Bob Barr (R-Ga.) noted that the Justice Department has been seeking many of the authorities in Ashcroft's proposed legislation for a number of years, but was never able to get them. He suggested that the Justice Department "now seeks to take advantage of

what is obviously an emergency situation to obtain authorities that it has been unable to obtain previously, even though the government cannot tell us . . . with any degree of certainty or with any specific examples, that had these authorities been available prior to Sept. 11, they have some confidence that these events could have been prevented."

On the Senate side, there is generally more support expressed for Ashcroft's proposal, but he was subjected to some of the same questions as in the House hearing, especially on the preventive detention provisions in the legislation. Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman Pat Leahy (D-Vt.) has asked Ashcroft to make a second appearance before the committee, and he warned that it could take weeks to iron out disagreements.

Intelligence Reorganization Is Placed On The Agenda

On Sept. 20, House Speaker Dennis Hastert (R-Ill.) announced that the working group on terrorism, which has been functioning under the auspices of the House Intelligence Committee since last year, will be elevated to a full subcommittee of the Intelligence committee. He said that the subcommittee "will be the lead Congressional entity on this issue and will examine all aspects of these terrorist attacks, including the vulnerability of American infrastructure and our counter-terrorism efforts, our preparedness and response capabilities." Saxby Chambliss (R-Ga.) will be the subcommittee chairman and Jane Harman (D-Calif.) will be the ranking Democrat.

On the Senate side, Intelligence Committee Chairman Bob Graham

(D-Fla.) has introduced two new pieces of legislation, one to “enhance intelligence and intelligence-related activities” of the government, and the other to establish a National Office for Combatting Terrorism. Graham said, on Sept. 23, that the second bill makes the Homeland Defense office set up by President Bush permanent, “giving it the ability to direct other agencies . . . where they must be coordinated for purposes of an effective, comprehensive defense and attack against terrorism.” He said the first bill gives law enforcement intelligence agencies “sufficient authority that they can track down who committed these acts, and those who might want to launch future terrorist assaults against the United States.”

These actions come amid a growing chorus of criticism of the intelligence community. During a Sept. 23 appearance on CBS’s “Face The Nation,” Sen. John Kerry (D-Mass.) said that “the single most important weapon for the United States is intelligence,” yet, “we are weakest, frankly, in that particular area.”

Senate Takes Up Defense Authorization Bill

On Sept. 21, the Senate began debate on the fiscal year 2002 Defense authorization bill. One immediate casualty of the Sept. 11 terror attacks, was the language that had been inserted into the bill by the Democrats requiring certification of any missile defense test that would violate the 1972 ABM Treaty. Armed Services Committee Chairman Carl Levin (D-Mich.) told the Senate that he had decided to withdraw the language, rather than try to resolve the issue in the aftermath of the Sept. 11 attacks. Levin, instead, put

the language into a separate bill which is available to be called up at any time. The \$1.3 billion that had been cut from missile defense in committee was also restored.

The bill also includes a provision for another round of base closures. The Pentagon has been arguing for a number of years that it needs to reduce its infrastructure by about 25% in order to free up funds for transformation efforts. That argument has received only a lukewarm reception on Capitol Hill, however, although the provision was approved by the Armed Services Committee by a vote of 17 to 8. Levin told the Senate that he had sent a request to the Defense Department asking whether, in light of the events of Sept. 11, their position on base closures was still the same.

Sen. Jim Bunning (R-Ky.), however, couldn’t wait for an answer from the Pentagon and went ahead and introduced an amendment to strike the language. He argued that because of the uncertainty following the Sept. 11 attacks, “it is unwise to begin hacking away at our military infrastructure.” Sen. John Warner (R-Va.), the ranking member on the committee, responded that the provision gives the Secretary of Defense the authority to go ahead with the base closure round, but doesn’t require him to do anything. If the President fails to appoint anyone to the base closure commission, the provision will expire automatically in 2003. Warner’s argument prevailed, as Bunning’s amendment was tabled on Sept. 25 by a vote of 53 to 47.

After the vote on the Bunning amendment, the Senate bill stalled over disagreements on amendments relating to military testing on Vieques Island and preferences for Federal Prison Industries products. The House faced no such problems and passed its bill on Sept. 25 by a vote of 398 to 17.

Leahy Targets McDade Citizens Protection Rule

On Sept. 19, Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman Pat Leahy (D-Vt.) introduced a bill to amend the so-called McDade law of 1998. What became the McDade law started out as the Citizens Protection Act, co-sponsored by then-Rep. Joe McDade (R-Pa.) and Rep. John Murtha (D-Pa.), to protect citizens from misconduct by Federal prosecutors. The original bill included a list of prohibited practices, such as lying to the court and knowingly suppressing exculpatory evidence, but was never given a hearing. McDade then took the unusual step of adding the bill to that year’s appropriations bill funding the Department of Justice, but only one provision of it, that requiring Federal prosecutors to abide by state ethics rules, survived the conference committee.

Leahy claimed that the McDade law has been wreaking havoc in Federal investigations, and he provided a number of examples where this is supposedly the case. He further claimed that the McDade law “seriously threatens to impede” the investigation into the Sept. 11 attacks. He said the McDade law will subject Federal attorneys to different rules of conduct, because the investigation will spread across many states and jurisdictions.

Leahy said that his bill retains the “basic premise” of the McDade law, which is that the Department of Justice doesn’t have the authority it has long claimed to regulate the conduct of its attorneys. “This legislation establishes that the Department may not unilaterally exempt Federal trial lawyers from the standard of professional responsibility adopted by the Federal courts. Federal courts are the more appropriate body to establish such standards for Federal prosecutors.”

How It Happened, Back Then

At the end of 1932, with the election of Franklin Roosevelt as U.S. President, the situation of the British and U.S. financier circles behind Adolf Hitler and the Nazis was desperate. The Nazi Party was virtually bankrupt, in the process of threatened disintegration.

The plotters of what became the Hitler coup d'état were the Anglo-U.S. circles typified by former Bank of England head Montagu Norman; Norman's partners and accomplices Averell Harriman and the grandfather of today's U.S. President, Prescott Bush; and Montagu's asset Hjalmar Schacht in Germany. These forces—Prescott Bush, among others—decided to move to arrange the financial resuscitation of Hitler's Nazi Party, and used various assets, including certain trade-union circles in Germany, to bring down the potential partner of incoming U.S. President Roosevelt, the von Schleicher government of Germany.

The German generals who should have remained on post to prevent the Hitler coup d'état, left the scene. The plotters induced President Paul von Hindenburg to dump von Schleicher, on January 28th, and appoint Hitler Chancellor on January 30th.

Next, the plotters of the coup d'état arranged an incendiary attack on the leading building of Germany, the Reichstag, which Goering et al. used to install Ashcroft-like police-state decrees, establishing Hitler as dictator, and founding what became notorious as the Nazi death-camps.

However, Hitler's dictatorship was still vulnerable. Schacht saved the Hitler dictatorship by instituting Felix Rohatyn-like measures used to build the Nazi war-machine in preparation for the intended war.

Originally, the Anglo-American backers of Hitler had intended Hitler to prepare and launch a war

on the Soviet Union, with the intent that British and French forces should attack Germany only when the German military forces were trapped deeply in their invasion of Russia.

When the British monarchy found itself blushing to discover that Hitler planned to make a deal with Stalin and attack to the West first, the monarchy panicked, and from about 1936 committed itself to bringing in the U.S. to mobilize for the coming war against Hitler.

Today, some things, if only some, are different. Fifteen years after World War I, the economies of the U.S.A. and Western Europe still commanded much of the physical strength they had built up prior to and during that war. Then, most notably in the U.S.A. and Germany, the efforts led by Roosevelt and Schacht, respectively, revived much of that vast potential, while it was still alive.

Today, more than 35 years have passed since the ruinous first Wilson government of Britain, and 30 years since Nixon's folly of August 1971. The "outsourcing"-dependent, bankrupt U.S. domestic economy, and those of Europe, are a pitiable wasteland compared to the U.S. and European economies of 1932-1933. The U.S. and world monetary systems of 1933-1945 were resuscitated by "Dr." Franklin Roosevelt, as contrasted with the delusion that today's economies could be revived, by black magic, as zombies, or rescued by Rohatyn in the fashion of the famous sheep of Panurge.

Meanwhile, has anyone seen either the Democratic Party or the trade-union movement, these days? Or those who, when last seen, were off in some swamp, somewhere, admiring the Moon?

—Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.,
Founding Editor
Sept. 26, 2001

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- NASSAU—Ch. 71 Fridays—4 pm
- NIAGARA FALLS Adelphia Ch. 24 Thursdays—10:30 pm
- ONEIDA—T/W Ch.10 Thursdays—10 pm
- PENFIELD—Ch.12 Penfield Community TV*

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- LINCOLN Time Warner Channels 80 & 99 *Citizen Watchdog* Tue.—6 & 7 pm Wed.—8 & 10 pm

NEVADA

- CARSON CITY—Ch.10 Sun-2:30 pm; Wed-7 pm Saturdays—3 pm

NEW HAMPSHIRE

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NEW JERSEY

- MONTVALE/MAHWAH Time Warner Ch. 27 Wednesdays—4 pm

NEW MEXICO

- ALBUQUERQUE Jones Ch. 27 Thursdays—4 pm
- LOS ALAMOS Adelphia Ch. 8 Sundays—7 pm Mondays—9 pm
- TAO'S Adelphia Ch. 2 Mondays—7 pm

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- AMSTERDAM Time Warner Ch.16 Thursdays—4:30 pm
- BROOKHAVEN (E. Suffolk) Cablevision Ch.1/99 Wednesdays—9:30 pm
- BROOKLYN—BCAT Time Warner Ch. 35 Cablevision Ch. 68 Sundays—9 am
- BUFFALO Adelphia Ch. 18 Tuesdays—7 pm
- HORSEHEADS—Ch.1 Mon., Fri.—4:30 pm
- HUDSON VALLEY Cablevision Ch. 62/90 Fridays—5 pm
- ILION—T/W Ch. 10 Saturdays—12:30 pm
- IRONDEQUOIT—Ch.15 Mondays—7 pm Thu.—9:30 am & 7 pm
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- PENFIELD—Ch.12 Penfield Community TV*

NORTH CAROLINA

- MECKLENBURG Time Warner Ch. 18 Saturdays—12:30 pm

OHIO

- AMHERST Amherst City Cable*
- FRANKLIN COUNTY Ch. 21: Sun.—6 pm
- OBERLIN—Ch.9 Tuesdays—7 pm
- REYNOLDSBURG Ch. 6: Sun.—6 pm

OREGON

- CORVALLIS/ALB. AT&T Ch. 99 Tuesdays—1 pm
- PORTLAND AT&T Ch. 22 Tuesdays—6 pm Thursdays—3 pm
- SALEM—ATT Ch.28 Tuesdays—12 Noon Thu.—8 pm; Sat.—10 am

SILVERTON

- SCANAV Ch. 10 Alt. Tuesdays 12 Noon, 7 pm
- WASHINGTON—ATT Ch.9: Tualatin Valley Ch.23: Regional Area Ch.33: Unincorp. Towns Mon-5 pm; Wed-10 am; Sundays—10 am

RHODE ISLAND

- PROVIDENCE—Ch.18 Tuesdays—6:30 pm
- STATEWIDE R.I. Interconnect* Ch. 13 (Cox) Ch. 49 (Full)

TEXAS

- EL PASO—Ch.15 Wednesdays—5 pm
- HOUSTON Houston Media Source*
- GLENWOOD, Etc. SCAT-TV Ch. 26,29,37,38,98 Sundays—about 9 pm

UTAH

- GLENWOOD, Etc. SCAT-TV Ch. 26,29,37,38,98 Sundays—about 9 pm

VIRGINIA

- ARLINGTON ACT Ch. 33 Mondays—4:30 pm Tuesdays—9 am
- CHESTERFIELD Comcast Ch. 6 Tuesdays—5 pm
- FAIRFAX—Ch.10 Tuesdays—12 Noon Thursdays—7 pm
- LOUDOUN Adelphia Ch. 23/24 Thursdays—7 pm
- ROANOKE—Ch.9 Thursdays—2 pm

WASHINGTON

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- YAKIMA—Ch. 9 Sundays—4 pm

WISCONSIN

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- MARATHON COUNTY Charter Ch. 10 Thursdays—9:30 pm; Fridays—12 Noon

WYOMING

- GILLETTE—Ch.36 Thursdays—5 pm

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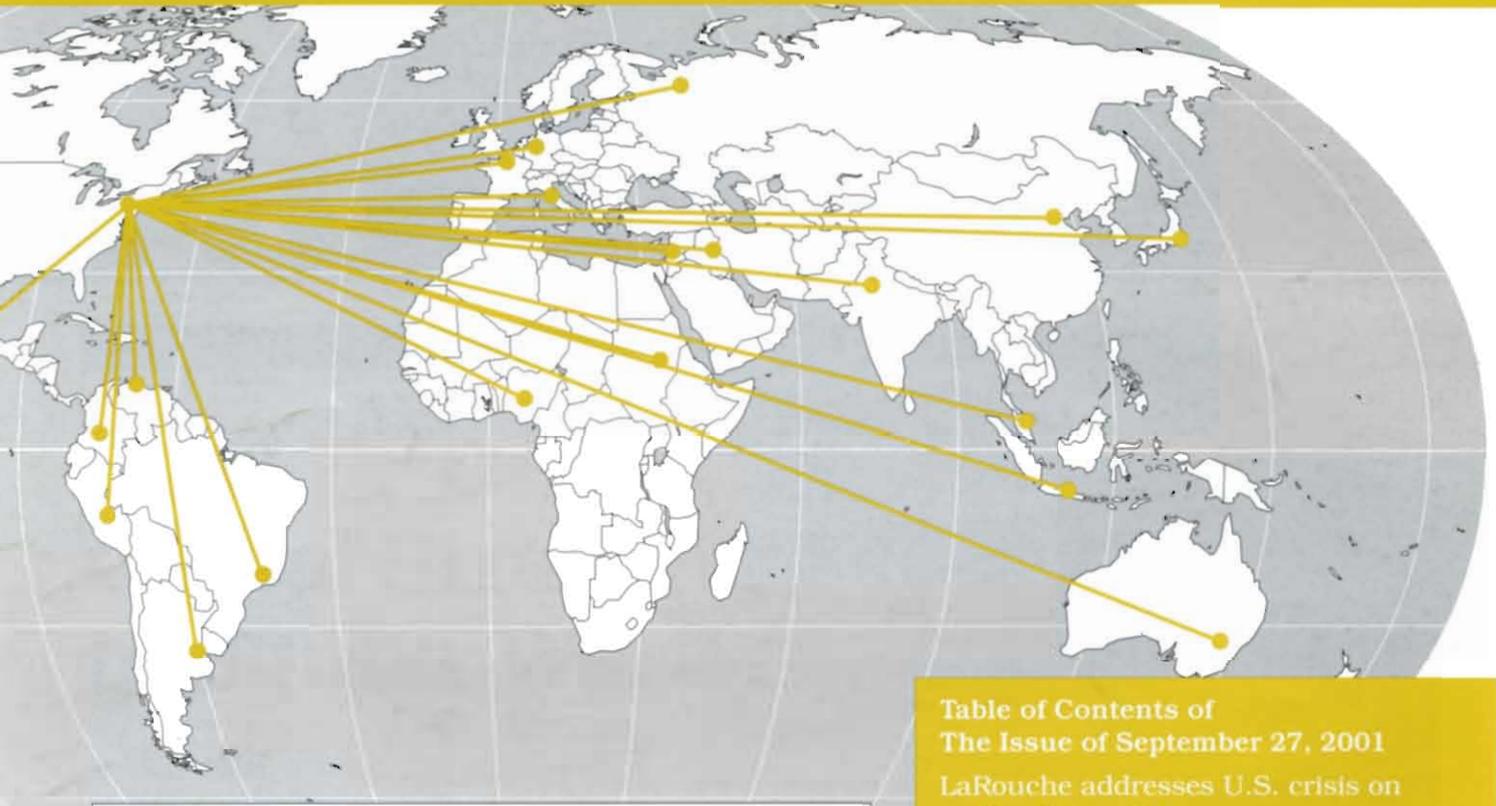
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