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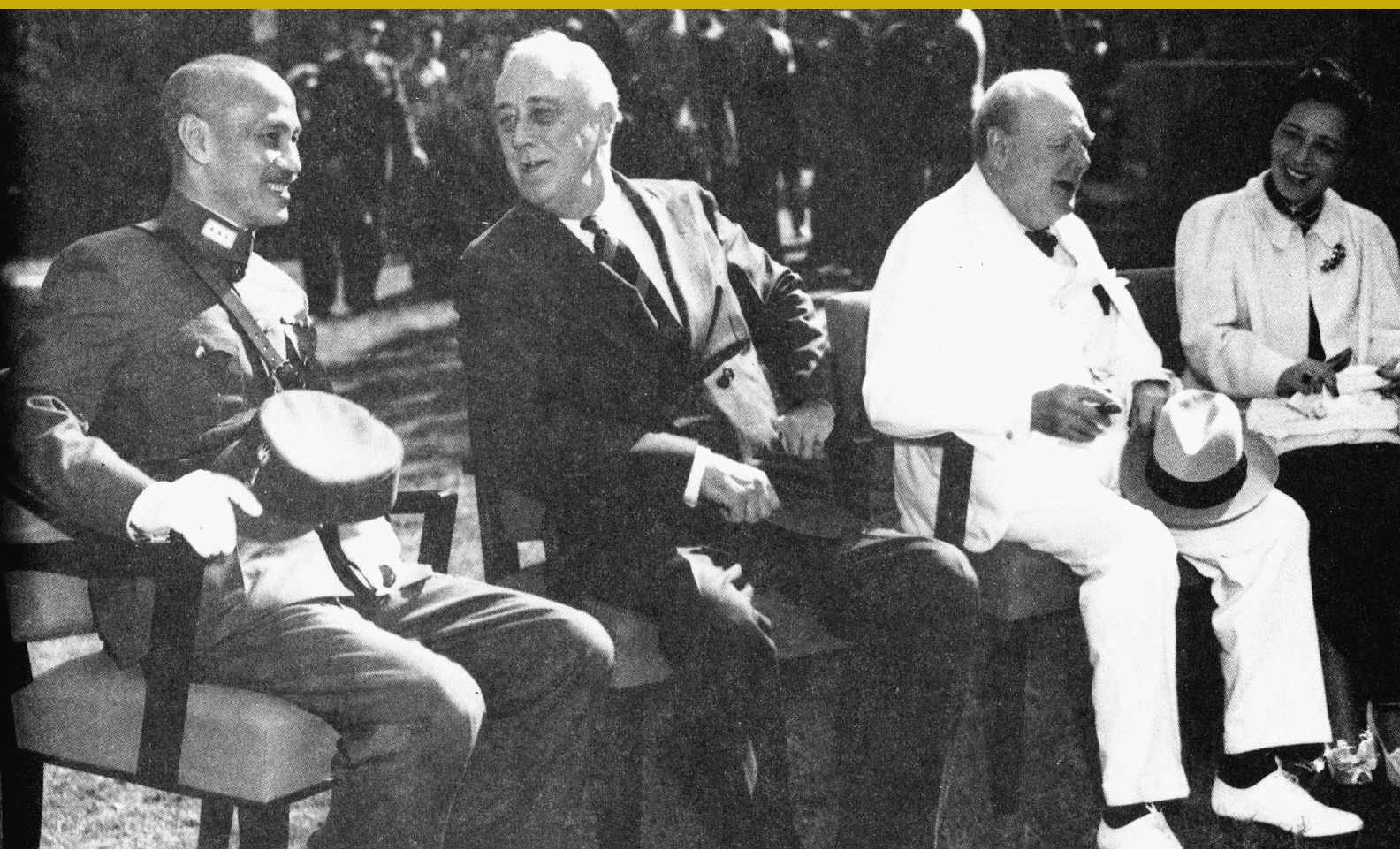
Andropov's Blunder Still Haunts the Earth
LaRouche Tells Congress: 'Oust Cheney Now'
'Scoop' Jackson and the British Empire

FDR's Legacy Needed To Defeat The Threat of Globalization



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EIR

From the Managing Editor

With this issue, Lyndon LaRouche introduces a shift in focus to *EIR*'s coverage, which should help to clean the cobwebs out of some of the relevant heads on Capitol Hill. Speaking to a diplomatic luncheon in Washington, D.C., he underlined that the war in Iraq, the likelihood of war against Iran, the deterioration in Afghanistan—none of these is the real, fundamental issue confronting policymakers today. The real issue is the drive of the London-centered financier oligarchy for world empire: globalization.

Once you understand who your enemy is, you fight more effectively.

LaRouche's speech is in our *Feature.* A timely and useful contribution to the debate on that occasion was the appearance of a Special Report in the London *Economist* on the topic of "Britannia Redux." LaRouche later described it as "an early Christmas gift" to our movement, since it spells out in black and white, just what we have long been saying the British imperial gameplan is and has been. "Hurrah for imperialism!" *The Economist* chortles. We include selected quotes, but refer the reader to the source for the gory details. We also print excerpts of Elliott Roosevelt's (the President's son's) eloquent description of the clash between FDR and Winston Churchill, which shows so clearly the difference between the American and British systems.

Ed Spannaus's dossier on the late Sen. Henry "Scoop" Jackson gives a case study of how British imperial "white shoe" influence operates in the United States. We will present, in future issues, many additional historical portraits, to help our readers better understand "the beast."

Have Russia and China noticed what the imperialists are up to, including of course their assets in the Bush-Cheney Administration? You bet they have. Recent developments with respect to antiballistic-missile defense can be seen as an asymmetrical warfare response to U.S. actions abroad. Our *International* section documents this, while giving the little-understood history of the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), and LaRouche's role in it. Once you've read these articles, you will understand why the oligarchy imprisoned LaRouche. Fortunately, they did not silence him.

Susan Welsh

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Cover This Week

FDR Library

President Franklin Roosevelt in Cairo in 1943, with (from left) China's Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Britain's Winston Churchill, and Madame Chiang Kai-shek. FDR frequently clashed with Churchill on the "globalization" issue of the day: imperialism.

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LaRouche's opening statement at a Feb. 8 meeting of diplomats in Washington, D.C. Reviewing recent developments such as the London *Economist*'s touting of Britain's imperial past; China's demonstration of anti-satellite capabilities; and the U.S. Presidential election race, he emphasizes that "the real issue is the attempt by a group centered in the United Kingdom, and integrated with forces in the United States, typified by the circles represented by the Bush Administration—these circles are moving toward total globalization." The only way out is to form an alliance in defense of the nation-state, with four principal countries at its core: the United States, Russia, China, and India.

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34 Henry Jackson: 'Scooping' Up After the British Empire
It is indeed fitting, that the founders of the new Henry Jackson Society in Britain, proponents of Anglo-Dutch-American empire, should name themselves after the late U.S. Sen. Henry "Scoop" Jackson, who was a witting tool of those Anglo-American networks who have been out to destroy the United States for the past century, and, more broadly, since the American Revolution.

Corrections: Several typographical errors appeared in last week's *Strategic Studies* section, "On His 250th Birthday, Hamilton Counsels Congress: Rediscover Your *Powers,"* by Michael Kirsch. The complete corrected version, in PDF format, can be found at www.larouchepac.com.

In the same issue (for those with good eyesight), the collage on p. 5 misidentified New Mexico Gov. Bill Richardson as a Republican. He is, of course, a Democrat. Sen. Barack Obama's first name was also misspelled. Our apologies to both gentlemen.

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Lyndon LaRouche: The Issue Is Globalization

The following opening statement was delivered by Lyndon LaRouche, at a Feb. 8 meeting of diplomats in Washington, D.C.

I'd like to bring to your attention an item in the latest edition of the London ***Economist*** magazine. I recommend that you look at it, particularly the article on page 12, which is a one-page reference to a special central feature in the same edition of that magazine: because this refers to what I'm going to deal with here today.

Now, looking at the U.S. Presidential candidacies: It's a farce. These people that are running are not a farce, but what they're saying is a farce. It's totally irrelevant to anything of importance to the world today; but it's very important to them, because it's an ego-trip.

But the realities are far different. You should know, first of all, that we are on the verge of the greatest financial crisis in all modern history: that is, in modern European history since the great crash in the middle of the 14th Century.

The urgent financial situation is absolutely impossible; there is no solution. Present policies will lead to an absolute disaster, globally. Not just the United States, the whole world will go down; because, obviously, a collapse of the U.S. economy would mean a collapse of the China economy: because China depends currently upon exports to the United States.

A similar thing is true with respect to the rest of the world. Europe, continental Europe, is essentially non-functional. It has a role to play, but, it is not an independent power. The nation-states of central and western Europe are not functional, apart from the British, which is significant.

We recently had an incident that occurred involving China; that incident involved the illumination of a U.S. satellite passing over China. And, then there was a second incident, where China has shot down one of its own bodies in space, with the aid of a laser-guidance system. Now, this is not the most sophisticated system that can be used; but, it portends what is going on.

For example, China today is expending more effort in terms of scientific personnel on developing laser and related systems than the United States was expending during the 1980s. It's a much higher level, over 300 such cases. You never had that in the U.S. The problem that comes up that causes this, is the behavior, particularly, of the present Bush Administration in two terms, which has been moving toward a globalized world: which is why I referred to this China coverage in Britain, in which the intention is to have a world system of weapons, controlled entirely by the United States, which would be able to rain death on any part of the world it chooses. It is assumed that the economy of the United States is broken down, the economy of Europe is broken down; they are no longer industrial economies.

EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. at a webcast on Jan. 11. In his speech to diplomats a month later, he stressed the need for agreement in defense of national sovereignty on the part of the United States, Russia, China, and India.

We are now, in the United States, as in continental Europe, we are in a post-industrial economy. In an economy of stupid people, who don't know how to do anything, because they are not bred to do anything, they're not educated to do anything. So, you have the idea of a kind of super-science-fiction kind of system, around the planet, in which the United States can rain death on any part of the system it wants.

Now this kind of thing is foolish. Because an automatic system, or a quasi-automatic system of the type that's being proposed now from the United States by this Administration, is vulnerable. Automatic systems depend upon the control

system which controls them.

Therefore, if I'm Chinese, I'm going to develop a system to knock out the control system. We have enough junk flying around the planet in outer space, that we can create all kinds of things, one nation can create all kinds of things which can wreck the functioning of the control system. And, what you're seeing as was developed in Russia, which is echoed in India and in China—you're seeing the development of systems which could be used to disrupt such a control system, by going after the control mechanism.

The Drive for World Empire

That's what is at stake. So therefore when you're talking about important issues, like the issue of Southwest Asia or the current Iran issues, these are not the real issues. These are issues, but they are not the real issues.

The real issue is the attempt by a group centered in the United Kingdom, and integrated with forces in the United States, typified by the circles represented by the Bush Administration—these circles are moving toward total globalization. The environmentalist turn of the current President of the United States is a featured example of that.

What they're headed for, is a world empire, a world empire of a type which is modeled on what happened when Byzantium collapsed as an imperial force, around A.D. 1000. At that point, the Venetian financier oligarchy took control of the European Norman chivalry, and ran what was called a medieval (*ultramontane*) system, which was based on attacking Islam and also on anti-Semitism, back during the period of 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries.

What you're looking at is an apparently stateless system like that in medieval Europe under the Crusaders and the Venetian oligarchy. Today Venice is still a factor—the Venetian oligarchy; but, the key thing is the Anglo-American or the Anglo-Dutch liberal financial oligarchy,* which is now running the world. It's crazy, but it's running the world.

Defend National Sovereignty

And Britain is a power which says we can not have a globalized system if there is a big power alliance in Asia plus the United States: that is, if the United States, Russia, China, and India are determined to defend the principle of national sovereignty, and agree *to agree* on defending that principle of national sovereignty, then, globalization cannot happen. Therefore, the immediate enemy, the target of what Cheney represents, and what Blair represents in London, are Russia, China, and currently India. These are the primary targets. Not Iran, Not Iraq. Not Southwest Asia. Southwest Asia, including Iran, are targets precisely because they are the door to an open attack on China, Russia, India, so forth. And that's what we've said.

Now the politicians in the United States, the ones who are running for office, are largely from the U.S. Senate. They are not quite as stupid as they seem. What they are, is they are opportunists. You, looking from the outside, must recognize, that when they run for office, they become prostitutes, walking the streets looking for customers. But when they are in the Senate they tend to be a little better quality. The problem is, when they're running for office, as for President, they become stupid even in their behavior in the Senate, because

* Cf. Carroll Quigley, ***The Anglo-American Establishment: From Rhodes to Cliveden*** (New York: Books in Focus, 1981).

The London Economist: 'Hurrah for Imperialism!'

The Economist, *mouthpiece for the City of London, on Feb. 3-9 runs a feature titled "Britannia Redux: A Special Report on Britain." The editorial introduction is headlined "You've never had it so good. Globalisation has done wonders for Britain, though not for all Britons." Under the subhead "Hurrah for an imperial past," the article equates "Britain" with the City of London financial center:*

There are lots of reasons why Britain has done well, and most of them are connected to the country's enthusiastic embrace of globalisation. . . . The early restructuring of its economy gave Britain an edge, accelerating the shift from mass manufacturing, where it had few advantages, to high-value-added goods and services, where it has many. A City that had earned its keep for centuries by financing trade and foreign investment attracted new business as others too began to think globally. . . .

Perhaps because of its imperial and trading past, Britain is remarkably at ease with globalisation. . . .

Another article elaborates:

"Rule Britannia," Britain's unofficial national anthem dating from 1740, celebrated not only Britain's military might but its commercial prowess as well. A century later Britain had fully risen to the advance praise. This was the high-water mark of its influence in the world, which coincided with the last great wave of globalisation. The first country to industrialise, Britain was soon turning out more than half the world's coal, pig-iron and cotton textiles. . . .

Less than a century on from those glory days Britain had become the "sick man of Europe.". . . Now its fortunes are looking up again. . . . It retains a post-imperial habit of thinking and investing globally, and it is home to the world's most important international financial center. All this makes it a testing ground for globalisation. . . .

their Senatorial actions are conditioned by their Presidential campaign ambitions. So we now have that kind of situation.

But the important thing for nations to understand, is that there are four key nations on this planet, on which the fate of the planet as a whole depends. These four nations are the United States, Russia, China and India. If we can establish an agreement among Russia, China, India and the United States, to defend the principle of sovereignty and to make agreements which will serve that purpose, then we can defend the world from chaos and we can come out of the current mess.

I emphasize that here, because this is reality. What you get from the press here, is not reality. What you get from the mouths of politicians running for office here, is not reality. The reality is that the Anglo-American crowd, of which we have a big chunk inside the United States, is typified by the Bush Administration, and also by dubious Democrats like Gore and Lieberman. This crowd is moving around the policy of globalization, a global reduction of the population of the planet, total control over the planet of a medieval type, of a type based on the model of Venice, the Venetian financial system, which was the imperial power of the Middle Ages, which was allied then with the private interests of the Norman chivalry.

What we're getting today is a pattern of private armies, eliminating state power, replacing this with private armies controlled by large corporations such as the Halliburton complex, which is taking the place of the military forces. These are the policies which are inside the United States government. These are the policies associated with Cheney today, to eliminate the military. They don't care if they lose the United States Army; they'll transfer the power to private forces, such as Halliburton. They're destroying the rest of the world economically; they hope to establish an empire.

This is the real issue. And the threats to Russia, China, and India in Asia, are the real issues. Because, if the United States defends the right of Russia, China, and India to have national sovereignty, then we can unite the world around the idea of restoring the principle of national sovereignty, and can eliminate these evils. If we do not understand this, if we think that the issue is Iran, or we think the issue is Iraq, then we are fools. Because these are merely the doorways into the major crisis.

And what you see with the talk now in response to this discussion of the Chinese development of laser-assisted—and they're not just laser-assisted, we're talking about all kinds of systems way beyond lasers involved in this, which are being developed by serious countries. And these issues have come on the table now. And, when they start talking about China and its lasers; about breaking China; when they talk about attacks on Russia; when they talk about trying to disrupt India's sovereign development of its own economy, you're getting signs of what the real issue is.

The issue is globalization. And this little issue of the publication, the London ***Economist,*** if you read it carefully with what I have just said in mind, you will know exactly what I'm talking about.

So the question is, we have to have a system which deals with a general collapse of the world financial system. The world financial system is now immediately doomed. Nothing could save it in its present form. It's finished. There is no way to reform it, you must eliminate it. There are ways to eliminate it.

There are ways to deal with that; but, we must save the nation-state system. We must set up a system under which nation-states are protected in their rights to sovereignty; and, we must organize methods of cooperation in the economic field, as well as otherwise: where we provide not competition, not cutthroat treatment of one nation by another, but we provide security for the nations of the world for their development.

The FDR Legacy

And, this goes back to Franklin Roosevelt's death. When Franklin Roosevelt died, we had one policy. The policy of the United States was, that all the former colonialized nations

FDR Confronted Churchill On British Imperialism

The following eyewitness account of the clash between President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Sir Winston Churchill, in Newfoundland in March 1941, is taken from As He Saw It, *by Elliott Roosevelt (1946).*

It must be remembered that at this time Churchill was the war leader, Father only the president of a state which had indicated its sympathies in a tangible fashion. Thus, Churchill still arrogated the conversational lead, still dominated the after-dinner hours. But the difference was beginning to be felt.

And it was evidenced first, sharply, over Empire.

Father started it.

"Of course," he remarked, with a sly sort of assurance, "of course, after the war, one of the preconditions of any lasting peace will have to be the greatest possible freedom of trade."

He paused. The P.M.'s head was lowered; he was watching Father steadily, from under one eyebrow.

"No artificial barriers," Father pursued. "As few favored economic agreements as possible. Opportunities for expansion. Markets open for healthy competition." His eye wandered innocently around the room.

Churchill shifted in his armchair. "The British Empire trade agreements" he began heavily, "are—"

would be free in their national sovereignty. The United States would take the great industrial military power we had built up, we would use, we would convert that, to develop the world, to develop the nations, like India, to develop projects for Africa, which were the projects that Roosevelt threw in the face of Winston Churchill in Morocco.

But, the moment that Roosevelt died, the Anglo-Dutch Liberal crowd, using President Truman, took over and reversed every policy that they could that Roosevelt represented. My view today, to sum it up, is, the policy of the United States must be—and this is what I fight for—to return to the policies of Franklin Roosevelt at the moment of his death, or to the modern equivalent of those policies.

We must set up what Roosevelt intended as the United Nations, as a system of cooperation among respectively sovereign nation-states, which must cooperate in their common interests and establish treaty-systems which provide for the separate, and independent role, but cooperative role, among nation-states. By treating this part of our memory, of our historic memory, and going back to that point, saying, "This is the policy the United States must return to, the policies of Franklin Roosevelt up until his death." And look at nearly everything that was done after that as a big mistake.

We are forced to do that now, because the entire financial monetary system which has dominated the world increasingly, especially since the Nixon Administration, especially since the middle of the 1960s, that system is now finished. And if we don't replace it, we will have chaos on this planet, and we will not have much to salvage, that's the essential part. And I think this is the crux.

I think every other leading issue of this jigsaw puzzle, is irrelevant. We must establish, among nations, a consciousness that this is the problem: that we have to understand what the meaning is of four major world powers, leading world powers, which, if they can come to an agreement on this issue, we can create a system under which all nations can be protected, including the nations that are too weak to fight for themselves.

That is what I think are the real issues on the table at this time in history.

Father broke in. "Yes. Those Empire trade agreements are a case in point. It's because of them that the people of India and Africa, of all the colonial Near East and Far East, are still as backward as they are."

Churchill's neck reddened and he crouched forward. "Mr. President, England does not propose for a moment to lose its favored position among the British Dominions. The trade that has made England great shall continue, and under conditions prescribed by England's ministers."

"You see," said Father slowly, "it is along in here somewhere that there is likely to be some disagreement between you, Winston, and me.

"I am firmly of the belief that if we are to arrive at a stable peace it must involve the development of backward countries. Backward peoples. How can this be done? It can't be done, obviously, by eighteenth-century methods. Now—"

"Who's talking eighteenth-century methods?"

"Whichever of your ministers recommends a policy which takes wealth in raw materials out of a colonial country, but which returns nothing to the people of that country in consideration. *Twentieth*-century methods involve bringing industry to these colonies. *Twentieth*-century methods include increasing the wealth of a people by increasing their standard of living, by educating them, by bringing them sanitation—by making sure that they get a return for the raw wealth of their community."

Around the room, all of us were leaning forward attentively. Hopkins was grinning. Commander Thompson, Churchill's aide, was looking glum and alarmed. The P.M. himself was beginning to look apoplectic.

"You mentioned India," he growled.

"Yes. I can't believe that we can fight a war against fascist slavery, and at the same time not work to free people all over the world from a backward colonial policy.". . .

"There can be no tampering with the Empire's economic agreements."

"They're artificial. . ."

"They're the foundation of our greatness."

"The peace," said Father firmly, "cannot include any continued despotism. The structure of the peace demands and will get equality of peoples. Equality of peoples involves the utmost freedom of competitive trade. Will anyone suggest that Germany's attempt to dominate trade in central Europe was not a major contributing factor to war?"

It was an argument that could have no resolution between these two men. . . .

[*The conversation resumed the next evening:*]

Talking, gesticulating, at length he paused in front of Father, was silent for a moment, looking at him, and then brandished a stubby forefinger under Father's nose.

"Mr. President," he cried, "I believe you are trying to do away with the British Empire. Every idea you entertain about the structure of the postwar world demonstrates it. But in spite of that"—and his forefinger waved—"in spite of that, we know that you constitute our only hope. . . ."

[I]n saying what he did, he was acknowledging that British colonial policy would be a dead duck, and British attempts to dominate world trade would be a dead duck, and British ambitions to play off the U.S.S.R. against the U.S.A. would be a dead duck.

Or would have been, if Father had lived.

Andropov's Blunder Still Haunts the Earth

by Rachel Douglas

Two current strategic military moves bring into focus once again, the blunder committed by the Soviet regime of Communist Party General Secretary Yuri Andropov in 1983, when Moscow rejected President Ronald Reagan's offer of Lyndon LaRouche's policy: cooperation by the two superpowers on the development of strategic defensive weapons, anti-missile systems based on "new physical principles" such as lasers, particle-beams, and other directed-energy technologies. With that decision against the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), "the Soviets played a trick on themselves," as LaRouche put it recently, and it was one with fatal consequences for their regime.

One of those current developments is the U.S./NATO in-your-face emplacement of anti-missile systems in Poland and the Czech Republic near Russia's borders, and the other is China's experimentation with the blinding of satellites last year and destruction of one of its own in January. Each is a feature of the post-Soviet world that dramatizes, in a different way, what a lost opportunity the SDI's potential for a shift to war-avoidance, as well as generalized economic development, represented.

Neither China nor Russia intends to allow the United States to monopolize the military use of space, under the recent one-empire doctrines of the Bush-Cheney Administration. This, the Chinese test demonstrated, and the opinion of Russian First Channel TV commentator Mikhail Leontyev that "we ought to be extremely grateful to the Chinese; they showed the U.S.A. that nobody has the right to dictate his will to the world community, whereas it would probably have complicated matters if we had been the ones to make a demonstrative satellite kill," is shared by more than a couple of Moscow strategists. Meanwhile, Russian officials up to the level of President Vladimir Putin and Minister of Defense Sergei Ivanov warn that Moscow perceives the forward basing of the anti-missile systems in Europe, as being geared to a U.S./NATO confrontation not primarily with Iran, but with Russia itself; and they emphasize the preparation of asymmetrical defense measures in response.

The Feb. 9 issue of the Russian government daily, *Rossiyskaya Gazeta,* covered U.S. Secretary of Defense Robert Gates's budget testimony, which cited the unpredictability of "places like Russia, China, North Korea, and Iran," under the headline, "The U.S.A. Is Prepared for War with Moscow and Beijing."

And yet, the mentality of Andropov in his fury against the SDI, and the misrepresentation of what happened in that respect during 1981-1991, lives on in leading Russian circles. It turns up often, like a bad penny, as in a Feb. 6 article in the liberal daily *Vremya Novostei,* by its military analyst Nikolai Poloskov. After summarizing official Russian anger, and countermeasures, against the eastern Europe anti-missile emplacements, Poloskov wrote: "But there is also another possibility—a very simple explanation that would make all current predictions pointless. Vladimir Shamanov, an advisor to the defense minister, says: 'All of this is just a bluff—a trial balloon launched by Washington, to see how the Russian leadership will react.' Something similar happened with the Strategic Defense Initiative, when the Soviet leadership took the bait and plunged the U.S.S.R. into ruinous arms spending."

The Ogarkov Surge

Poloskov's typical account of the SDI matter has it exactly backwards. It was not the SDI, per se, that broke the back of

the Soviet system. It was the Soviet *rejection* of SDI technology-sharing and the associated change in doctrine, away from Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD), that broke the U.S.S.R. and its Warsaw Pact system, just as LaRouche had warned Soviet representatives would happen. Had the Soviet Union accepted Reagan's offer, and the U.S.A. reneged in some way later on, then it would be appropriate to blame the United States. But, it was Moscow's prideful decision to reject the offer, that turned the trick. The Soviet Union mobilized for a surge in the build-up of its strategic offensive capabilities, an effort named the Ogarkov Plan, after then-Chief of the General Staff Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov. The strain was too much for the U.S.S.R. and the Comecon countries, whose relatively high-technology industries were crucial to the Soviet military machine.

When Reagan spoke on March 23, 1983, the Soviets knew it was LaRouche's policy that the President had enunciated, against all the assurances of Moscow's ostensible friends in the United States. Moscow knew of LaRouche's access to Reagan's national security staff. Half a dozen Soviet representatives were present at the February 1982 *EIR* seminar in Washington, where LaRouche proposed joint development of ballistic missile defense by the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.; among them was Yevgeni Shershnev, the Washington-based diplomat with whom LaRouche discussed these matters over a two-year period, with the knowledge of Reagan's team. Soviet publications later acknowledged that Reagan had taken the SDI from LaRouche, while an East German magazine called him "the direct forerunner of the doctrine pronounced by Reagan."

LaRouche recalls his last private discussion with Moscow's emissary, some time before Reagan's famous speech, when Shershnev informed him of what he had been instructed, "from the highest level," to say about potential U.S.-Soviet anti-missile cooperation: "We agree with you that what you and Reagan propose would work, but we reject it, because we believe that if we accepted the collaboration, the United States would outstrip us and take advantage." In reply, LaRouche warned that if the Soviets rejected the forthcoming offer, and went ahead with attempting a military surge to achieve so-called first-strike capability (the ability to deliver a disarming strategic strike), the Soviet Union would collapse in about five years.

As LaRouche spelled it out again in a September 1988 memorandum: "In the July 1985, first edition of *EIR*'s *Global Showdown* report, I emphasized that the Soviets' Ogarkov Plan of pre-war economic mobilization of new military potential, which had begun during 1983, would run its course after approximately five years. I forecast that if Moscow continued to follow the mobilization policy then in progress, which I identified by the label 'Plan A,' the Soviet economy would reach the threshold of a worsening physical-economic crisis about 1988-89. We have reached that point, and the first signs of a severe physical-economic crisis are in full eruption. . . .

"In the Soviet lexicon, the relevant term is 'primitive accumulation,' a term which 1920s Soviet economist Yevgeni Preobrazhensky adopted from his studies of the work of Rosa Luxemburg. This term references the looting of previously accumulated physical capital as a source of wealth for capital formation, or, for military mobilization. . . . So, during the recent five years, Moscow has savagely intensified its looting of the captive nations of Eastern Europe, has cut back on essential projects in Soviet basic economic infrastructure, has depressed the physical income and conditions of life of most of the Soviet population, and has even allowed its vital Soviet machine-tool industry to fall out of repair."

In "On the Subject of Missile-Defense: When Andropov Played Hamlet" (*EIR,* April 21, 2000), LaRouche emphasized: "Contrary to the usual gossip, then, and now, the SDI was not a military system *per se;* it was a strategic policy for outflanking, and thus changing the dimensionality of the global strategic, political, and economic equations, and that in a fundamental way. It was the President's offer of that to Andropov, and Andropov's refusal, which is the subject of SDI."

Thus, the superpowers were locked into a regime, under which arms-control and non-proliferation agreements were supposed to serve as the pathway to greater security, in place of a shift to a lasting basis for war-avoidance and shared economic benefit. The legacy of that blunder is still with us.

Mutually Assured Destruction

In the 1950s, when Nikita Khrushchov was General Secretary of the Communist Party, Soviet leaders publicly signed on to the MAD doctrine. The process came out of Khrushchov's special relationship with London strategists, beginning with his dispatch of four Soviet representatives to a conference of Bertrand Russell's World Association of Parliamentarians for World Government, in 1955. Soviet officials were at key meetings where MAD was developed, such as the Pugwash conferences of 1957 and 1958. Khrushchov himself corresponded with Russell on the unthinkability of war in the nuclear age (the same Russell, who in 1946, had campaigned for the atomic bombing of the Soviet Union).

The Soviet military high command was in no hurry to toe the Khrushchov-Russell line. In 1962, Marshal V.D. Sokolovsky published his book, *Military Strategy,* in which he expressed the Soviet view of anti-missile defense as follows: "An anti-missile defense system for the country should obviously consist of the following: long-range detection of missiles using powerful radar or other . . . equipment to assure detection of missiles during the boost phase; . . . timely warning, and application of active measures; . . . devices to assure deflection of the missile from its target and, possibly to blow it up along its trajectory. Possibilities are being studied for the use, against missiles, of a stream of high-speed neutrons

as small detonators for the nuclear charge of the rocket. . . . Special attention is devoted to lasers; it is considered that in the future, any missile and satellite can be destroyed with powerful lasers."

It was only in the late 1960s, after the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962, after the assassination of President Kennedy in 1963, when the Vietnam War was well under way, and when a period of destabilizations in Western Europe had begun that ended the career of French President Charles de Gaulle—it was only then, that Moscow moved to enshrine MAD in treaty documents with the United States. Their negotiating partner was Robert Strange McNamara, Secretary of Defense under President Lyndon Johnson. At the close of 1967, he launched negotiations for a treaty to ban anti-ballistic missile systems, the ABM treaty.

As late as January 1968, after McNamara's first ABM treaty overture to Moscow, Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin said at a press conference in London, that any power that was capable of developing technical means to destroy nuclear-tipped missiles, and did *not* do so, did *not* develop such strategic defense, was clearly advocating offensive nuclear war. Two months later, Moscow signalled a shift in public posture. The shift was announced by means of a long article in *Pravda,* the Communist Party paper, which made the basic MAD argument, that general war would be unthinkable in the nuclear age. The author was a former advisor to Khrushchov and to Yuri Andropov at the Communist Party Central Committee, named Fyodor Burlatsky.

Some Russian analysts do see this 1967 moment as a fateful one, for the Soviet Union and the world. The preparations for shifting to an avowal of MAD were carried out, in part, by Johnson's National Security Advisor McGeorge Bundy, and KGB officer Dzhermen Gvishiani, who was Kosygin's son-in-law. Bundy and Gvishiani also launched a project that was to become the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), a channel that accelerated the importation of systems analysis methodology into the Soviet Union. In particular, IIASA and related institutions prepared the minds of a whole layer of young Russian economists to purvey the murderous, Hobbesian economic policies of "free market economic liberalism" in post-Soviet Russia—polices based on the same systems analyst's game theory, on which the calculated brinksmanship of MAD was based. The contemporary Russian writer Alexander Neklessa has studied and written about the 1966-67 Bundy-Gvishiani agreements as a historical turning point, for these reasons.

'Fundamental Realities of Our Day'

Were Soviet intelligence specialists unaware of the real nature of SDI, as LaRouche had advanced it? No, they were not. And, even at the height of attacks on LaRouche by the Soviet media under Andropov's heir, Mikhail Gorbachov, serious attention to LaRouche's ideas, from within the Soviet establishment, came to light. In 1983, Fyodor Burlatsky himself attacked LaRouche by name for the SDI, on the pages of *Literaturnaya Gazeta.* In late 1986, Soviet press outlets demanded that the U.S. government take action against LaRouche. Yet, exactly 20 years ago, an extraordinary dialogue appeared in the pages of *International Affairs,* the monthly journal of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It proved that, even during the most lurid Soviet propaganda against LaRouche, and vehement behind-the-scenes demands for his elimination, the idea remained alive within Soviet leading institutions, that they might have to deal with LaRouche on the basis of the real content of his policies.

In March 1987, *International Affairs* slandered LaRouche as a "neo-fascist," with his hand too close to the nuclear button. LaRouche sent a long letter to the editor of the journal, which, six months later, *International Affairs* published in full. Included was a passage, in which LaRouche suggested that the team around war-planner Ogarkov was likely more capable of understanding the need for a strategic shift toward SDI, than the henchmen of Gorbachov who were attacking it: "Academician Pustogarov and others may believe that publishing even the wildest fantasies against me is politically sound practice, since I am classed as a prominent political adversary of the Soviet Union. The academician overlooks the small point, on which Marshal Ogarkov might instruct him, that it is the U.S. and U.S.S.R. which are adversaries. . . . Since I am an influential voice among those U.S. figures working consistently for a constructive form of durable war-avoidance between our nations, your journal should think it most counterproductive to frighten Soviet children with the imported, obscene fantasies featured in the identified article."

In an editorial introduction, *International Affairs* wrote, "Had it only been a question of Mr. LaRouche's squabble with the journal, his letter would not really have been noteworthy. But he touches on some fundamental realities of today, and we therefore print the full text of his letter, and our answer to it."

It is now more appropriate than ever, to study the "fundamental realities" of what happened with the SDI, for which purpose we reprint articles about the content of the policy, and its history, by LaRouche and Jeffrey Steinberg, in the pages that follow.

In Defense of Strategy

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

The following are excerpts from an article published in 21st Century Science & Technology*, Summer 2000. We have selected sections which emphasize the economic benefits, to the United States as well as other nations, of the cultural transformation that a Strategic Defense Initiative—conceived as LaRouche conceives it—would bring. Footnotes have been renumbered.*

U.S. President Bill Clinton's recent proposals on missile defense, were delivered in Moscow slightly more than seventeen years after the March 23, 1983, announcement of the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). I focus upon certain crucial, current strategic issues of physical science posed by those U.S. proposals.

For reasons I shall explain, I shall relegate the core of my treatment of those scientific issues, to the closing portion of this report. I must first situate those issues of science itself, that at some unavoidable length, within the relevant political-strategic domain: *the form of strategic defense specific to the need to preserve the institution of the modern sovereign nation-state.*

If we limit attention to the appearance presented by the list of usual suspects from the precincts of the New York Council on Foreign Relations, the current crop of putative leading U.S. professional strategists, might be judged, as a whole, as worse than merely incompetent, even seemingly mentally and morally deranged. Fortunately, contrary to that general appearance, we should recognize, from other evidence, that the general situation is not quite that disastrous—not yet!

Behind the scenes, usually overlooked in the accounts of the leading news media, there are, among leading military and other professionals, significant numbers, in the U.S.A. and other nations, who, aside from their accustomed lack of willingness to risk taking controversial leading positions on the public record, can not only think, but are otherwise sane, essentially well-informed, morally sound, and competent, at least within the bounds of their areas of specialization. The related fact is, that on evidence of performance, the leading news media currently prefer to mislead public opinion into believing that such a relatively less known stratum of competence, with its morality, and its opinion, does not exist.

Despite the false appearances created by government and the major media, the good news, which I wish to convey here, is, that were we to supply our less-heralded, competent specialists with the quality of leadership they require, leaders in the tradition of Abraham Lincoln or Franklin Roosevelt, the world has the chance—if no more than a good chance—to pull together the team needed to solve the most deadly threats menacing us now, thus to survive the present, global, economic and strategic crisis. . . .

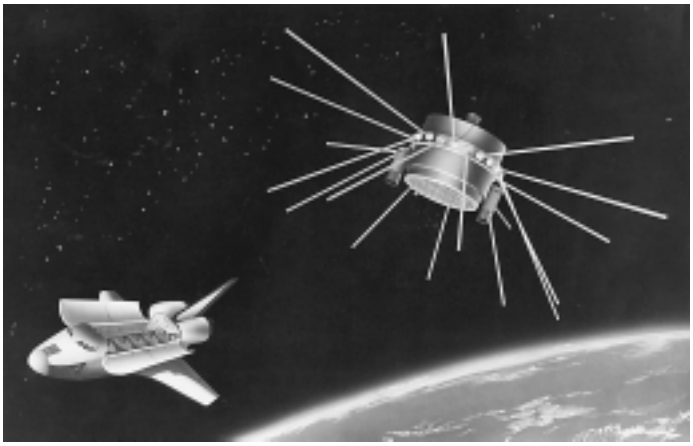
Physical Economy Was Crucial

The crucial test of validity of a proposed strategic ballistic missile defense, had to be based on those principles of physical economy which are banned from all those classrooms which are devoted to apologies for so-called "free trade" doctrines, systems analysis, and so on. The test of the validity of any proposed such defense was: *Is the effective cost of producing and deploying countermeasures less than that of expanding the assault against the "defensive screen"—supersaturating the defense?* This is not, as some misguided fellows proposed, a matter of financial accounting; it is the type of problem of policy-shaping which can be competently addressed only within the province of a science of physical economy.

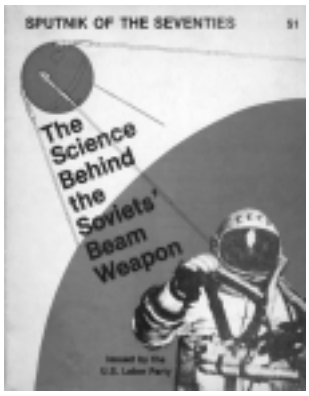
Therefore, the definition of physical space-time curvature applicable to this problem, can not be situated competently within the narrower phase-space of physics as ordinarily defined in today's classroom. The definition of curvature must be situated within the domain of physical economy as such.

A crucial point must be stated again, at this specific juncture.

Many of the most important problems of policy confronting mankind, reflect the popular delusion, that living processes are, in the worst view of this matter, epiphenomena of physical processes, as today's conventional mathematical physics usually views this topic. In other words, the currently conventional doctrine is, that, ultimately, we must justify the existence of life at the blackboard, so to speak. This means, to advocates of that view, that we must discover the mechanisms by which living processes are generated entirely from non-living ones. The analogy is the increasing popular, tabloid-style delusion, that digital computer techniques are leading to the replacement of the human individual by robots with "artificial intelligence."



Christopher Sloan



Left: Artist's depiction of an X-ray laser in space, a beam defense weapon based on new physical principles. Center: a 1982 pamphlet on beam weapons authored by LaRouche and (right) a 1977 pamphlet put out under LaRouche's guidance, "The Science Behind the Soviets' Beam Weapon."

One contrary view, the Classical Greek view adopted in a modern form by Vernadsky, is the so-called *hylozoic* view: that the universe already contained a principle of life from the outset, as from whatever might be assumed to be "the beginning," and that non-living processes are, in effect, subsumed by those superior, more universal processes, which correspond to the general characteristic of living organisms.[1]

It was the central feature of my original discoveries, decades ago, that I had taken this same issue a step further. The fact, that only the human species, among living species, is capable of willfully increasing its potential relative population-density, places living processes categorically into relatively the same position, relative to human cognition, in which the hylozoic view places non-living processes. The fact, that whereas mankind obeys the universe's known laws, in one case, but is also able to command the universe to change its lawful response to human intervention, as through validation of newly discovered universal principles, indicates, that cognition is not an epiphenomenon of living processes in general, but is a functionally higher, therefore more elementary form of existence, than merely living processes as such. (That is, of course, to put this profoundly important point of all scientific method, in terms as relatively simple as possible, but not in error.)[2]

By the standards of experimental method, this higher function of cognition can be conclusively demonstrated in but one way: within the domain of the science of physical economy. Thus, it was necessary to pose the issues of ballistic missile defense within the relevant terms of that science.[3]

The answer provided by this approach produced answers on two successively higher levels.

On the relatively lower, simpler level, the question took two forms of successive approximation. Can the method elected for proposing to neutralize a ballistic missile salvo, effectively "kill" the warhead's function more cheaply, as measured in physical-economic terms, than the cost of deploying increments of the attacking system, that latter in the effort to overwhelm ("supersaturate") the defense? Second, we must also factor in the effects ("cost"—human and other losses) of every failure to prevent an attacking warhead from completing the function assigned to its mission.

On the relatively higher level, I shifted the emphasis, to the impact of the ongoing process of continued, evolutionary development of the respective attacking and defensive systems. That aspect of the study became meaningful, if and when we abandoned the proposal to develop a fixed design of defense, in favor of a "crash program" of forced-draft, successive scientific discovery of principles. In this latter case, the "spill-over effect," from experimental validation of *a continuing generation of newly discovered physical principles,* reached, relatively soon, a level at which the superiority of the defense would emerge as absolute.

Why should the Soviet Union have accepted that proposition, as stated to it, by me, during the period of approximately a year of U.S.-Soviet back-channel discussions, between February 1982 and February 1983? My point was, that on the condition that the United States and others viewed such a process of rendering MAD obsolete, as a science-driver for

1. Hence the axiomatic differences in definition of physical principles as such, among biophysicists such as Chicago's Rashevsky, Russia's Oparin, and Vernadsky.

2. This agrees with strong Christian theology, but, having noted that fact so, we may move on.

3. This means that the physical universe, otherwise defined, is axiomatically a sub-phase-space of the inclusive, higher, living domain, and that that living domain is a sub-phase-space of the cognitive domain.

raising the standard of productivity and physical income in and among the developing nations, through spill-overs of technological by-products, both the U.S. and Soviet economy, among others, would undergo a revolutionary technological upshift in their internal technological composition of employment, production, and related foreign trade.

In other words, the benefits to the people and economy of the Soviet Union, would include a unique solution for an increasingly deadly internal problem of physical economy which that state was otherwise unlikely to overcome. *Peace must always be conceived as of great advantage to each and all among the participating nations.* The advantage from the non-military, spill-over features of SDI, as originally proposed, would have been earth-shaking, and would not become available in any other available way.

The only influence which could effectively prevent the thermonuclear missiles from flying, would be the overriding common interest in the benefits of cooperation in such a program for effectively freeing mankind from the continued threat of MAD. We would, in due course, reach the break-even point, at which new systems of defense would be able to overwhelm the threat of MAD. However, it was my expressed belief then, as now, that the shift of relations among the nations of NATO and the Warsaw Pact, by replacing the institutions of MAD established since approximately 1962-1963, would generate a political-economic factor which would prevent nuclear warfare, by uprooting the issues which might prompt it, and that this happier state of affairs would be already in effect years before the desired mode of strategic ballistic missile defense had been perfected.

This confidence is reenforced in an elementary way, by noting that the British monarchy's motive for orchestrating what became World War I, was to set the 1877-1901 admirers and partners of the Lincoln-Carey American System at one another's throat. It was a war, launched by the British monarchy, to prevent a global coalition of Eurasian and Americas admirers of that Lincoln-Carey model, from becoming the securely hegemonic determinant of general relations among the peoples of the world. The British monarchy acted to organize World War I, because, had it not succeeded in causing that war to occur in that way, the impact of the American System would have led, as President Franklin Roosevelt had later intended, to eradicate the last vestiges of Portuguese, Dutch, British, and French imperialism from this planet.

The style of American republican model associated with the Lincoln Whig legacy, was and is, the historically defined, model precondition for realizing a general exit of the planet to peace under conditions of modern times. The additional reason for this optimistic view is supplied at a later point, below.

Look at this same matter of physical economy, from the standard of the fanatical faith which a typical dupe of Galileo's empiricism, applies to the notion of laws operating within a physical universe which is everywhere assumed to be simply Euclidean in its fixed (*a priori*—"ivory tower") definitions of space and time. The misguided, anti-Leibniz fanatic Leonhard Euler, for example, looked at the universe in this pathetic, empiricist's way. In such an imaginary universe as that of the empiricists, the universe is run under the regulation of fixed laws, governing both percussive interactions, and also action at a distance. In such an empiricist's perverted state of mind, the definitions of both "action" and of "physical laws" are congruently misdefined in common.

However, once we recognize that a valid discovery of a new universal physical principle, changes the curvature of our action within the universe, as such curvature defines "action," we must assign an entirely new meaning to not only the term "action," but also the connotations of the term "physical law."

Most elementary: since it is only through the valid discoveries of universal physical principle, that mankind is able to change his species' relationship to the physical universe, it is only the manifestly successful such qualitative—for example, Riemannian—changes which can be regarded as *efficiently* expressing universal physical laws.[4] It is only those forms of action, which define a new such conception of a manifold of such laws, which deserve the name of *action.* As I have emphasized above, the nature of human existence requires, that the measurement of that action, that change of curvature, must be located in the terms of physical economy.

The notion of physical lawfulness then becomes the following. From this vantage-point, discoveries of universal physical principle cease to be regarded as isolated individual discoveries. Instead, we must proceed in a way specifically contrary to the central sophistry of Kant's series of *Critiques.* From close examination of the way in which students, as in a well-arranged Classical-humanist education, re-experience, successively, original acts of past discoveries of validated universal physical principles, we should become aware of the existence of an attainable, well-defined, "synthetic" method of cognitive action, which underlies such an ordering of successive educational and analogous experiences. Directly contrary to the avowed enemy of truthfulness, Immanuel Kant, for example, we recognize that such qualities of education bring forth in the student a qualified cognitive, "synthetic-geometric," rather than deductive, "algebraic," way of thinking about the way in which successive such discoveries of universal principle are ordered with respect to one another.[5]

What makes a truly creative scientist, for example, is not

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4. This signifies an ontological definition of "change," a definition consistent with both the famous aphorism of Heraclitus, and the crucial ontological paradox of Plato's ***Parmenides*** dialogue.

5. "Synthetic geometry," as employed in connection with Gauss's work on the notions of general principles of curvature, and Riemannian geometry, has the connotations of "anti-Euclidean geometry," rather than "non-Euclidean," as this distinction was emphasized by Gauss's teacher Kästner. This is, of course, closely related to the work of Gaspard Monge, as well as Riemann's geometry teacher Jakob Steiner.

the accumulation of what he or she has learned. Rather, our concern should be, not what has he learned, but what will he be able to discover when faced with the challenge of the unknown? In other words, by taking this approach, the issue is transformed from the simplistic notion of valid individual discoveries of principle, to the discovery and mastery of a reliable "synthetic" method for generating an ensuing series of valid discoveries of new universal principles. This "synthetic" method is a method of "change," in the ontological sense of the use of the notion of "change" by both Heraclitus and in Plato's ***Parmenides.*** For which of two different qualities of such graduates, the pedantic formalist (Kantian) or the cognitive thinker, such as Leonardo, Kepler, Leibniz, Gauss, Wilhelm Weber, and Riemann, would you choose to employ a person to solve the need for a yet-undiscovered universal physical principle?[6]

It is the same in matters of education in Classical artistic composition and performance. A recent set of conference presentations on the subject of the method of composition represented by J.S. Bach's ***The Art of the Fugue,*** is appropriate reference.[7] It is by reliving the discoveries of principle, as these permeate and underlie the compositions of the greatest Classical composers, notably Bach and such successors as Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, et al., that, through years of maturing experience, the greatest performers move closer to the ability to replicate the intent embedded within such works.

Thus, rather than interpreting the notes of the score, they perform that music for which the score serves merely as a mnemonic device for the aid of the literate musician. It is not simply a matter of getting the notes right, in a pedant's sense of the matter; it is a matter of discovering the ideas lurking among the lawful contrapuntal "dissonances"—the Classical metaphors—of the heard chorus of polyphony. It is a matter of hearing the ideas which are there, but would be otherwise lost from the performance, without breaking free of the stultifying habits of feigned, grumpy "seriousness" of all entrenched overtone-eavesdroppers and kindred Romantic formalists.

These Classical, cognitive approaches, define the specifically anti-Kantian, anti-empiricist, Classical humanist methods in science and art, the same methods of education employed, in combination, for competent education in history, and in military science as other arts of statecraft. What such methods accomplish, is a relatively high rate of cultivation of those creative (non-deductive, cognitive) powers of mind, by means of which validatable original discoveries of universal principle are fostered within the affected population.

These methods of study and education typify the method of education and general practice appropriate for a society with a mission-orientation toward scientific and related progress. The more immediate military implication of such a mission-orientation, is that such a society has a relatively high rate of potential for being mobilized for great, even perilous, but often successful, otherwise impossible undertakings.

My emphasis on the proper definitions of "action" and "physical law" here, is to be considered as a way of conceptualizing the development of such a mission-orientation potential. This itself, is a crucial military-strategic potential, under appropriate circumstances; it is also the standpoint from which to conceptualize the principle underlying what President Reagan presented as an SDI task-orientation, in his March 23, 1983, address.

Ironically, but not accidentally, this deep and fundamental philosophical difference between my Leibnizian use of the term *action,* and Bertrand Russell's fanatically empiricist misdefinition of the same term, is classic.

Russell's Mind in the Very Small

By his nature, Bertrand Russell, for example, would have denied, with the kind of hysteria typical of him, even the scientific possibility of what President Reagan introduced as SDI. Russell would have shuddered with nervous embarrassment at the crude 1976-1983 anti-SDI ravings of the former U.S. Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) chief, the Heritage Foundation's Lt. Gen. (ret.) Daniel Graham; but the gist of their arguments was common.[8] The so-called scientific issue was Russell's hysterical defense of his thesis, that physics could and must be created by formalist mathematicians, as if at the blackboard, the same view adopted—variously, explicitly or implicitly—by such Russell devotees and hoaxsters as information theory's Norbert Wiener and systems analysis's John von Neumann.[9] If we discount the crude defense-contractor-style greed permeating Graham's rhetoric, the whole crew of the defenders of the notion of "the exclusive primacy

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6. The difference between the pedant and the creative personality is most commonly expressed as the latter's wont for a certain, almost compulsive type of playfulness. This playfulness, expressed in a cognitive form, is the mode of human individual creativity. Thus, stodgy "professionalism" often proves to be a cloak of relative intellectual sterility.

7. The referenced speeches from the Bad Schwalbach, Germany conference of the Schiller Institute will in upcoming issues of ***Executive Intelligence Review*** [June 2, 9, 16, and 23, 2000].

8. Graham had opposed the idea of a ballistic missile defense based on new physical principles already during the mid-1970s. Later, during the summer of 1982, he launched a nationwide campaign of personal venom against me, and then also against Dr. Edward Teller, on this same matter. After President Reagan's announcement of SDI, Graham switched positions, pretended to support SDI, on the condition that it be limited to simplistic "kinematic" systems which could be purchased off the shelf of existing Wall Street-owned defense contractors. Graham's role was key in turning the SDI program into a double-dipper's boondoggle.

9. Both Wiener and von Neumann were expelled from David Hilbert's Göttingen University on charges ranging from incompetence to fraud. In von Neumann's case, there was a charge of plagiarism involved, but the scientific issues of the expulsion involved Wiener's and von Neumann's stubbornly fanatical adherence to the radical conceptions and method they had adopted under Russell's influence.

MIT

Mind in the very small: Empiricist Norbert Wiener here studies the record of his own brain waves, emerging from a newly developed "auto-correlator" computer in 1955.

of kinetic interception," can be efficiently characterized as impassioned foes of the very idea of the existence of those creative powers of mind—those powers of ontological "change"—by means of which validatable new discoveries of universal physical principle are generated.

In other words, the common stand of the empiricists, was their insistence that, axiomatically, there is no quality of the human individual which sets our species apart from and above the beasts. They insisted, that no physical principle could exist which could not, and should not be constructed, by deductive methods, at the blackboard—or, as so-called virtual reality, on today's digital computer. Russell's, Wiener's, and von Neumann's argument to this effect, can be reduced to Russell's insistence that nothing existed in this universe which could not be explained, if but ultimately, as the product of a universe which is "Euclidean in the very small." That was Wiener's axiomatic premise for "information theory," and von Neuman's for his hatred against Kurt Gödel's 1930 demolition of the central thesis of Russell's ***Principia Mathematica.***[10]

In the history of today's globally extended European civilization, the issue of this quarrel with impassioned hoaxsters like Russell, is very old. Take the case of Plato's ***Timaeus,*** for example.

Not only had Plato's Academy at Athens shown, that only five fully regular solids could be generated by action within a spherical universe. The fact that the Golden Section so determined, is characteristic of living processes, pointed, inclusively, to the fact, that a universe containing living processes could not be "Euclidean in the very small."[11]

This argument formed the kernel of the founding of modern experimental physical science, by Nicholas of Cusa and his successors Luca Pacioli and Leonardo da Vinci. The same conception was central to the founding and initial development of astrophysics by Johannes Kepler. The work of Fermat, in discovering a principle of least time, rather than least distance, underlying the refraction of light, led to the work of Huyghens and Leibniz on light, isochronism, and Leibniz's principle of universal least action.

The work of Abraham Kästner's pupil Carl Gauss, in proving Kepler's thesis for a missing planet located between Mars and Jupiter, and the refutations of Newton by Fresnel, Arago, and Ampère, among others, pointed to the mounting evidence, that not only was it impossible to derive universal physical principles by deductive methods at the blackboard, but, as Riemann insisted, that it is mathematics which must adapt itself to experimental physics, rather than the other way around.[12]

Despite this evidence, various mathematicians, including Helmholtz, Rayleigh, and Russell, insisted, that physical principles must be implicitly derivable at the blackboard, that according to the arbitrary, "ivory tower" assumption, that the universe is "Euclidean in the very small." All of the products of Russell's devious mind, like those of his devotees, are reducible to a mentality which is itself "Euclidean in the very small." Indeed, in all of his published writings on science and mathematics, Russell himself, like his acolytes Wiener and von Neumann, insisted on that point.[13]

The deductive-inductive method of all empiricists, Russell notably, is based implicitly upon the fatally vulnerable presumption, that existence is limited, in effect, to objects which are, in and of themselves, echoes of human sense-

10. See Kurt Gödel's 1930-1931 works "On Formally Undecidable Propositions of *Principia Mathematica* and Related Systems" and *Discussion on Providing a Foundation for Mathematics,* ***Collected Works,*** Vol. I (New York: Oxford University Press, 1986). This is also the formal axiomatic presumption underlying the interrelated, currently popular lunacies of "artificial intelligence" and "information economy." Axiomatically, both fads depend upon blind faith in the dogma that the physical universe is mathematically Euclidean in the infinitesimally small.

11. Note, respecting the account of these solids within ***Euclid's Elements,*** that Euclidean geometry itself was created by the mind of a living creature.

12. *Op. cit.*

13. Sometimes, after the publication of his ***Principia Mathematica,*** Russell made evasive concessions to physicists on the matter of Leibniz's notion of an *Analysis Situs* existing in physical reality outside the domain of mathematical analysis, but never actually confessed his own error on this point.

Library of Congress

H.G. Wells, shown with some stills from his 1936 film "Things to Come," which portrays a future world at war. The world is later rescued by the "Great Air Dictator," who arrives from the "World Council" at Basra to demand an end to national sovereignty and submission to the international force.

perception.

As Galileo's mathematics pupil Thomas Hobbes emphasized, in his proposal to ban the existence of metaphor, the dogma of the empiricist does not wear well when compared with what is, in fact, human experience as a whole. Hence, Hobbes proposed to outlaw metaphor, thus to suppress the evidence that such uncomfortable ontological paradoxes existed.

There are certain kinds of experiences, whose efficient existence can not be denied, but which reflect conditions which do not conform to the empiricists' and materialists' definitions of sense-phenomena as such. Such troublesome evidence includes the non-trivial distinction between living and dead persons, the subtleties of astronomy,[14] and those controllable processes, reaching even beyond the microscope, which, by their nature, are beyond the direct reach of the senses. It is not sense-perceptions as such which define reality, but rather the power of the mind to impose willful choices of new orderings upon the domain reflected by sense-perception, especially as the new orderings represent the validation of a discovered universal physical principle. Man's certainty of knowledge lies not in his observation of nature, but his increase of his power to master it.

Most important of all, are experimentally validatable conceptions generated by individual cognition, cognition being a process lying entirely beyond the control of mere deductive operations. Hence, the empiricist's efforts either to ban metaphor, or to degrade it to the intellectually inert quality of mere symbol-mindedness.

Despite those pro-empiricist hysterics by both the empiricists and the Kantians, the evidence is, that validatable new discoveries of universal physical principles do occur, as willful productions of individual human cognitive processes. I think it important to repeat the point, that, as Riemann insisted upon the implications of Leibniz's and Gauss's discoveries, in Riemann's 1854 habilitation dissertation, and in his additional work on Leibniz's (and Abel's) posing of the challenge of *Analysis Situs,* it is deductive mathematics which must adapt itself to the implications of such experimental demonstrations, not the other way around.[15]

At root, on this point, the source of energy expressed in the hysterical outbursts by Russell and such devotees as Wiener and von Neumann, lies not within the practice of science, but, rather, as Wiener emphasized in his ***The Human Use of Human Beings,***[16] the insistence that the definition of

14. For example, the altogether anomalous Crab Nebula and its apparent role as the source of Earth's receipt of cosmic-ray showers.

15. *Op. cit.*

16. Norbert Wiener, ***The Human Use of Human Beings*** (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1950).

science must be limited by the view adopted by the oligarch and his lackeys, that the purpose of science is to assist in managing the generality of the human herd in the same sense that a farmer breeds, uses, and culls herds of cattle. The idea that mere "human cattle," the mere subjects of oligarchical rule over the human herd, might have a quality which sets each person above the beasts, is anathema to an oligarch such as Russell, or mere oligarch's lackeys: such Leporellos as H.G. Wells, Wiener, or von Neumann. H.G. Wells' 1896 ***The Island of Dr. Moreau,*** already typfies that lackey's view of humanity in general which he continues to the end of his miserable life.[17] The promotion of psychedelic practices by such Theosophy-linked cronies of Aleister Crowley, H.G. Wells, and Russell, as Aldous Huxley, and the related role of the circles of Russell acolytes Gregory Bateson and Margaret Mead, typifies this satanic view of people as merely human cattle.

The question is: *is humanity created to exert dominion within, and over the universe, or, on the contrary, as Adam Smith argues, is man assigned a more modest place, the administration of the many human cattle by the few?*[18] Russell's 1931 and 1951 published utterances on policies for culling the undesirably intelligent specimens of the lower common herd, are blatant, and express exactly the root of Mrs. [Madeleine] Albright's pro-genocidal policies toward sub-Sahara Africa and elsewhere.[19]

Once we take into account the fact that the universe is obliged to obey commands expressed as validatable discoveries of universal physical principles, the significance of the distinction in definition of the two qualities of action comes more clearly into view. The cognitive *action* which enables man to increase our species' power in and over the universe, through discovery of a new universal principle (for example, Leibniz's principle of universal least action), is to be distinguished from the lower quality of *action* expressed by applying previously established principles as if mechanically, deductively. The latter expresses the curvature of physical space-time in terms of a deductive view of previously known universal principles; the former represents the action of generating a new principle, resulting in a change in the effective physical-space-time curvature *within our action upon* the universe.

Consider the March 23, 1983, SDI announcement in these terms. *In terms of the principle of the flank, as viewed from this higher standpoint, can the discovery of an unending series of new universal physical principles, enable us to attack the essential principles of strategic thermonuclear ballistic salvoes from the flank of a higher order of physical space-time?*

Such questions typify the difference between mere rhyme and metaphor-driven Classical poetry, the difference between a silly Rameau and a genius such as J.S. Bach. Such, as a matter of cognitive principle, was the difference between the Roman generals commanding a physically superior military force against Hannibal, at Cannae, and Hannibal's virtual obliteration of the Roman force by his double-flanking assault, or, the way in which Frederick the Great, with vastly inferior numbers, doubly outflanked an attempted double-flanking operation by the Austrians at Leuthen. Hannibal, as Frederick at Leuthen, outflanked the minds of the opposing commanders.

In the case of my proposal for the SDI, our flanking attack, for which Reagan and I sought the cooperation of the Soviet leadership, was against the scientific bankrutpcy of Bertrand Russell and his world-government policy. Our proposed line of march—our action—was, like Hannibal's double-flanking of the foolish, ram-like deployment of the doomed Roman forces, through dimensions of physical space-time which our adversary, Russell and his accomplices, could not bring themselves to admit existed.

To summarize the crucial point made thus far:

The action by means of which the human species is enabled to increase its potential relative population-density willfully, is the higher form of action, that corresponding to Leibniz's notion of a universal principle of least action. This notion is specifically distinct from the action taken according to a preexisting manifold: cognitive actions, as distinct from, and superior to action according to a deductive form.

In this view of the subject-matter of physical science, the principal features of universal action are, in descending order, first, the cognitive powers of action associated with the human mind; second, the superiority of the principle of living processes over the non-living (as Vernadsky argued for this); third, and lowest in rank, non-living processes. The cognitive power of the human mind, is the only means by which man is enabled to cause the universe to submit increasingly to the human will. Thus, there, in cognition, lies the highest known expression of lawfulness. For reasons ably identified by Vernadsky, the universe of living creatures is, as some notable ancient Greeks insisted, *hylozoic.* It is a universe in which the principle of life reigns over non-living processes, rather than being an epiphenomenon of non-living processes. The evidence on these accounts, is elementary; only self-blinding hysteria, such as empiricism, denies such evidence.

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17. New York: Berkley Publishing Co., 1973.

18. Adam Smith, ***The Theory of the Moral Sentiments*** (1759).

19. See, for example, Bertrand Russell, ***The Prospects of Industrial Civilization*** (London: George Allen & Unwin, 1923), p. 273:

"Socialism, especially international socialism, is only possible as a stable system if the population is stationary or nearly so. A slow increase might be coped with by improvement in agricultural methods, but a rapid increase must in the end reduce the whole population to penury, . . . the white population of the world will soon cease to increase. The Asiatic races will be longer, and the negroes still longer, before their birth rate falls sufficiently to make their numbers stable without help of war and pestilence. . . . Until that happens, the benefits aimed at by socialism can only be partially realized, and the less prolific races will have to defend themselves against the more prolific by methods which are disgusting even if they are necessary."

See also, Bertrand Russell, ***The Impact of Science on Society*** (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1953), pp. 102-104.

In this configuration, what we are accustomed to regard as physical science, corresponds to those forms of universal action corresponding to validatable universal physical principles: man's mastery over nature, as implicitly measurable in demographic characteristics of populations, per capita and per square kilometer of the Earth's surface.

However, in order to share and apply this knowledge, we must bring the individual cognitive processes of the members of society to that degree of development of socialized cognitive relations, that the cognitive processes of discovery of principle are themselves efficiently engaged as the primary form of social relations. This condition can be realized only through those modes of cognitive relations associated with Classical forms of artistic composition, and with those studies of the principles of history and statecraft which are, in fact, the natural extensions of valid forms of Classical artistic composition and performance.

3. The Legitimate Object of War

It used to be elementary competency in the training of modern civilization's higher military ranks, as typified by General Douglas MacArthur, that the object of warfare, is to produce and offer to one's opponent the circumstances in which his own moral conception of his self-interest efficiently requires him to cease war-fighting. Such, as I have already stated, once again, in this report, were among the crucial lessons which modern, pre-Versailles Treaty Europe had learned from the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia. Such had been, earlier, the practical implication of the Augustinian principle of justified warfare.

However, there has never been a known instance of a durable application of this principle under any form of society corresponding to what "globalization" represented under the ancient Babylonian and Roman empires, European feudalism, or a region of the world under the hegemony of the Anglo-Dutch imperial model of modern financier-oligarchical rule, up to the present time.

Therefore, it is the proper leading concern of the strategist, to ask himself: Under what conditions, is there no likelihood of willingness on the side of the attacker, to relent, or his target to submit? Such expressed conditions, either in a distinctly military form, or otherwise, are the circumstances under which the existing society will probably destroy itself through either continuing or recurring warfare, rather than that the war be concluded by that society.

Such were the perpetual wars of the successive dynasties of ancient Mesopotamia, the Roman Empire, European feudalism, the lunatic prolongation of the U.S. war in Indochina, the continuing genocidal warfare against the people of Iraq, and the contemptible folly of Tony Blair's and Madeleine Albright's—in fact—continuing warfare against the Balkans as a whole. Such is the implied outcome of the present strategic and related "globalist" dogmas and strategies of the currently reigning Anglo-American power.

On the one side, the fact that the object of warfare should be an early exit to a durable peace, should be clear to any rational, literate, and intelligent person, especially to those who have studied the history of such matters. The evidence, that powerful civilizations, such as those of Mesopotamia and Rome, have preferred to destroy themselves, and much of mankind as well, rather than enjoy available benefits of peace, poses the kind of issue of strategic policy-making which is of the utmost, overriding importance today. *Pax Romana* always meant endless war, as long as that policy persisted. Comparing those cases to the way in which Alexander the Great established, so suddenly, a new system, ending the millennial nightmare of chronic warfare specific to Mesopotamian imperialism, is a case in point.

The starting-point for such comparative studies, should emphasize the notable successes of modern European civilization on this account, as during the period 1648 to 1901, in contrast to the general failure, on the same account, of all civilization prior to the Fifteenth-Century emergence of the first modern sovereign nation-states, the conclusion of the Hundred Years War by Louis XI's France, and conclusion of the Wars of the Roses by England's Henry VII.

Why, on balance, has the modern sovereign nation-state been, relatively speaking, a successful institution in its search for durable peace, relative to all known earlier forms experienced by the recent 2,500 years of globally extended European civilization? Why, in contrast, despite that superiority of the modern sovereign nation-state on this account, have such horrors as Portuguese, Dutch, British, and French colonialism persisted—actually, recently escalated in the name of "globalization" and "rule of law," up to the present moment of writing; and why did European civilization allow itself to become enmired in the plot of Britain's Edward VII to drown much of civilization in World War I? Why, after the lessons of 1914-1917, did the Twentieth Century continue to be the kind of recurring nightmare which World War I typified, as characteristic of the history of that century as a whole?

To restate the same point in the most relevant terms, *it is a flat lie, if also popular fools' babble, to say that the existence of the sovereign nation-state is the root of the impulse toward war.* It is the opposition to the sovereign nation-state, which has been the principal cause of warfare and related pestilence, throughout the history of globally extended European civilization.

For example, the history of globally extended European civilization, during approximately 2,500 years to date, shows that the mere existence of those impulses associated with the post-1945 drives toward what Russell et al. defined as "world government," represents a condition which ensures the perpetuation of forms of warfare, such as the continued, sense-

less, genocidal bombing of Iraq, and the recent NATO war against Yugoslavia. That pattern of conditions, unless overturned, as the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia did, can have no ultimate outcome but a "new dark age," such as the collapse of the Roman Empire in the West, the Fourteenth-Century "New Dark Age," and the 1618-1648 Thirty Years War.

That is precisely the pattern of doom which looms as an immediate menace before this planet as a whole, unless the current fads of "globalization" are now abruptly obliterated.

Indeed, because of the new kinds of epidemiological and related conditions existing world-wide today, the eruption of a "new dark age" as the result of the kinds of policies currently advocated by Prime Minister Tony Blair's United Kingdom, or the U.S. candidacies of Governor George W. Bush and Vice-President Al Gore, typify the greatest potential threat to mankind since at least the beginning of modern civilization in ancient Classical Greece.

Notably, all of the major European wars of the Sixteenth and early Seventeenth centuries, were wars organized by Venice's financier-oligarchy and its allies, in the effort to suppress the effects of the Fifteenth-Century Golden Renaissance, and to prevent the rise of modern forms of sovereign nation-states, such as those which had been established provisionally under Louis XI in France and Henry VII in England. The religious wars which erupted, at the instigation of Venice and Padua, in the wake of the defeat of the League of Cambrai, religious wars which thereafter dominated all of Europe until the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia, were nothing but products of the same impulse which the Venice-modelled financier oligarchy of London and the Netherlands launched, in their effort to abolish technologically progressive forms of modern nation-states, such as the wars launched from William of Orange's and Marlborough's Netherlands and Britain during the late Seventeenth and early Eighteenth centuries.

The latter was a pattern of imperial warfare conducted at the instigation of the Anglo-Dutch-centered financier oligarchy, a pattern extended over the entire span of time following, up to the presently escalating, genocidal campaigns for looting and recolonization of the territories of the former Portuguese, Dutch, British, and French colonies, today.

As I have summarized the matter in my recent Bad Schwalbach address, "On the Subject of Strategic Method," since the Roman subjugation of the higher form of Hellenistic civilization, at the outset of the Second Century B.C., until the present, the only factor which ever lifted globally extended European civilization up, from the plunging cultural degeneration represented by the Babylonian tradition of pagan Rome, was the so-called "neo-Platonic" current defined by the Christian Apostles' adoption of the legacy of Plato's Athens Academy, as an integral part of the cultural resources adopted by Christian civilization. The murder of the Apostles Peter and Paul by pagan imperial Rome, like the earlier crucifixion of Jesus Christ under the order of the Capri-based Emperor Tiberius's son-in-law Pontius Pilate, typifies the central issue of all European civilization and its legacy, the conflict between the respective Classical and the Romantic legacies of pagan Rome and the latter's corrupting principle of *vox populi*—the degenerate Walter Lippmann's *public opinion,* from then to the present day.

The crucial feature of strategy which provides for a durable form of exit from war to peace, is the same principle enthroned in the opening paragraphs of the 1776 U.S. Declaration of Independence and the Preamble of the Federal Constitution. The appearance of that principle in the U.S. struggle against the force of evil represented by the British monarchy then, was a product and reflection of a long struggle rooted in the work of the early Christian Apostles. It was an expression of the revolutionary policy introduced by France's Louis XI and copied by England's Henry VII; it appeared in the Declaration of Independence as a perfected expression of the same motive which inspired the architects of the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia to bring to an end more than a century of religious warfare. Just as the United States was conceived as a republic, to promote the general welfare of all of its people and their posterity, so the principle of the general welfare had exerted its rightful higher authority over factitious religious issues, and over the claims of supranational governments' interests, in the Treaty of Westphalia.

On the condition that the United States and others viewed such a process of rendering MAD obsolete, as a science-driver for raising the standard of productivity and physical income in and among the developing nations, through spill-overs of technological by-products, both the U.S. and Soviet economy, among others, would undergo a revolutionary technological upshift in their internal technological composition of employment, production, and related foreign trade.

The only durable basis for peace, is the commitment of victor and vanquished to the common purpose of the general welfare of each and all equally. Thus, according to that

principle, President Abraham Lincoln, at the conclusion of an awful civil war, in his final public address, shortly before his assassination by a British intelligence service's operation, proclaimed that each and all of the states briefly associated with the cause of the treasonous Confederacy, should be returned to the Union as if they had never left it.[20]

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McGeorge Bundy

EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

Henry Kissinger

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Zbigniew Brzezinski

In contrast to the nobility of Lincoln's stated "exit" from warfare, consider the morally degraded, hate-brimming politics of revenge of the victor, of reparations and retribution, such as the legacies of Versailles; the recent NATO war against Yugoslavia, and the genocidal measures against the population of Iraq still continued by the U.S.A. and the United Kingdom, are the marks of governments of victor-nations which, among their other offenses, are neither Christian nor civilized in any meaningful sense.

The policy of the founders of the U.S. republic, the policy of my fellow American Whig Abraham Lincoln, was not an inclination peculiar to some U.S. patriots. It was the aspiration of all of the greatest souls of modern Europe, notably those figures from all Europe's nations, who have contributed what they might to bring forth in North America, the kind of republic, committed to the general welfare, which they desired to spread back into aching, oligarchy-oppressed Europe. The basis for durable peace lies within the victor's commitment to the freedom and general welfare of the vanquished, that as much as for himself. That was Wolfgang Mozart's reworking of the script for his ***The Abduction from the Seraglio,*** and is also the implicit lesson of the Treaty of Westphalia

The problem is, that the legacy of our republic's deadly adversaries, are a powerful force of anti-republican financier oligarchy, within our nation today, as they are world-wide. Thus, among the nations of Europe and the Americas, and Asia and Africa, too, the desire for a durable peace represents a still-viable charter for the application of the lessons of the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia to world affairs. However, that peace will never exist, until we defeat its opposition; that fight for peace, against the continuation of oligarchical rule; that is the only legitimate pretext for justified warfare.

That opposition, which is to be defeated, is represented by the oligarchical forces—chiefly, today, the London-Wall Street-centered financier oligarchy—rallied behind the neo-imperial cause called variously, "globalization," "free trade," "rule of law," and "world government" today. We can not have peace anywhere on this planet, until we remove from power those specific types of oligarchical forces, merely typified by the followers of H.G. Wells and Bertrand Russell, which remain fervently dedicated to imposing the institutions of a "New Age" of world government, even at any cost to humanity as a whole.

Locate the solution to this paradox in the domain of science-driven strategic thinking.

Science: The Power for Peace

From a moral standpoint, it were virtually impossible, to repeat the following point too often:

The essential folly underlying all official U.S. discussion of missile defense today, is that the currently ruling political authority in the United States today, despite its widespread, fashionable, and baldly hypocritical "anti-nuclear" and kindred protestations against so-called "weapons of mass destruction," does not desire, either to end the reign of the nuclear-missile threat, or to secure a peaceful state of relations among all, or any of the existing nation-states. Quite the contrary, the current policy of the United States is, still today, that announced by Governor George W. Bush's father nearly a decade ago, and avowed by Vice-President Al Gore today: a neo-Romantic's new world order.

That intended new world order, is still, today, a parody of the old pagan Roman Empire, under whose reign no nation is sovereign. As under the ancient Caesars Tiberius, Claudius, Caligula, and Nero, and as seen in the foreign policy of practice of Mrs. Albright, all peoples are subject to the caprices of whatever so-called "globalization" decrees in the name of "universal rule of law" the presently ruling Anglo-American

20. Address at the White House, April 11, 1865; ***Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln,*** Roy P. Basler, ed. (New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 1953, Vol. VIII), pp. 399-405.

EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

George Bush, Sr. and Margaret Thatcher

EIRNS/Christopher Lewis

Tony Blair

EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

Al Gore

financier oligarchy happens to concoct, as pretext, at that moment.

As we have seen above: in the proposals for missile-defense against a threat to peace from alleged "rogue states," what the authors of that rhetoric intend, as Zbigniew Brzezinski and other present-day Mackinders have insisted, is to settle the last obstacle to permanent Anglo-American imperial power, by preparing to go to, or beyond the brink of geopolitical war, over the issue of their lust for control of the raw materials in the region of Central Asia bordering the Caspian Sea. Just as Adolf Hitler cried "Peace!" when he intended to seize Czechoslovakia on the road to an intended world war, so today's would-be Anglo-American Caesars cry "Peace," or "rule of law," or "missile defense," when their intentions could have no outcome but generalized warfare.

Nor are these presently hegemonic oligarchical circles motivated by concern for the welfare of the population of even the U.S.A. itself As we see from the consistently worsening secular trend in the welfare of the lower eighty percent of U.S. family-income brackets, since the time of President Jimmy Carter's 1977 inauguration, there is no intent on the part of the presently reigning Anglo-American financier oligarchy, to satisfy the welfare of the general populations of even the imperial U.S.A. and United Kingdom themselves. Indeed, as the U.S.A. itself plunges toward the deepest world depression in more than a century, the current Congress and Administration are seized by an obscene zeal to remove all of those protections of our people, such as the Glass-Steagall Act, which were adopted, under President Franklin Roosevelt, as lessons in law learned from the brutish debacle of the last depression.

These would-be mad mass-murderers of today and tomorrow, are like the modern Caesars, Napoleon Bonaparte, Benito Mussolini, and Adolf Hitler before them, or Tony Blair today. They are the old pagan ruling class of Rome in modern plebeian disguise. Today's Blairs and their like, are the Caesars who proclaim themselves, once again, as Hitler did, the humble-as-Uriah-Heep, dutiful servants of the popular will, of currently inevitable, remorselessly unstoppable current trends in public opinion, as innocent instruments of the *Zeitgeist, Weltgeist,* and *Volksgeist,* of the fateful spirit of the age: *The New Age.* "We, who are about to die, salute you!" *"Duce! Heil Hitler!"* Nietszche hailed the Anti-Christ, who, perhaps, had been Tiberius lurking on Capri. So, the pattern unfolds. The cry is often different; but the evil is the same.

Let us end the reign of ideology over the empty minds of the sightless crowd of what Wells follower Walter Lippman defined as manufacturable public opinion. It is time to trash that glitter of cheap tinsel called today's popular opinion. People should cease cheering for slogans, and examine instead, the issue of what those slogans mean in practice. When we speak of security, whose security do we mean? What kind of security do we mean, provided by whom, and for whom?

What, then, are the essential elements which must be brought together for the sake of peace?

First, there must be the desire for true peace, a desire which is stronger than other motives.

Peace requires not merely the bare desire for peace from both the prospective victor and vanquished alike. It requires an efficient form of such desire. There exists no efficient desire for peace among any of the leading powers of the world today; there will be no peace, until that condition is radically, and suddenly, changed. The very early resignations of Mrs. Albright, Vice-President Gore, and Tony Blair, might be merely a suitable, token first step in that blessed direction.

The state of mind of both which elevates "peace" above the level of self-righteous hypocrisy, is a belief, by both parties, especially the victor, in the general welfare of all mankind. It means, therefore, a state of mind which has rejected

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Lincoln at Gettysburg: "The true peacemakers do not merely act; they act to raise mankind ot a higher state of relationship to the universe at large."

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President Franklin Roosevelt in 1941,looking at a Norman Rockwell illustration of the Four Freedoms. "Even if great public works were not otherwise needed, we must provide them, even if no other reason for that effort were proposed, but the uplifting moral effect of constructing them."

what the modern English-speaking tradition recognizes as the Hobbesian conceptions of human nature, power, and conflict. Unless those preconditions are satisfied, peace will come, if at all, falsely, like hyenas at night, like Christians being slaughtered in the Roman arena, solely as the death-like subjugation which those too powerful impose upon those too vulnerable.

Granted, my subject here is the role of science in strategic defense; but, only a fool could avoid the challenge of asking and answering the question: *who will bring such peace, by what means, and, above all, out of what personal motivation?*

Peace could never come, except to the degree that the rule by oligarchy is outlawed, as the opening paragraphs of our 1776 Declaration of Independence and the 1789 Preamble of our Federal Constitution prescribe. As long as oligarchy's claims are tolerated—whether Babylonian, Spartan, Roman, feudal, or financier, there is no peace on this planet, and can be no peace, except that of the grave.

Second, therefore, there must be the all-too-rare individual peacemakers.

View this matter of motive from the vantage-point of what Plato defined as *agapē,* as this is presented in ***I Corinthians*** 13.

Peace is not the artefact of a legal contract. Peace is not a utopian's set of rules. *Peace exists only to the degree it is brought into being, over the opposition of a corrupt popular will, by those rare persons rightly known as the peacemakers.*

The study of history should have informed the literate, that, contrary to popular, foolish paeans to the empyreal delights of "democracy," the true peacemakers are not popular opinion, but the still rare individuals of each relevant time of crisis. These peacemakers are, like our memory of the officially martyred Rev. Martin Luther King,[21] the egregious personalities of their time, who act, not out of what they enjoy from the immediate fruits of mortal life, but what will satisfy them about their having lived, when they think of one's future identity as one deceased. These exceptional individuals, the peacemakers, express a natural quality of human nature, a quality which appears only when a certain maturity has taken over their being.

So far in history, instances of such individual moral maturity have been relatively rare.

That heretofore rare, but only normal concern of a morally matured, redeemed member of our species, is that defined by the nature of our species, as distinct from that of the lower forms of life.

Moral maturity means to reconcile the fact of individual mortality with some special sort of joyful reward which might surely endure in some efficient way, even after all of the pleasures of sense-perception have vanished into one's grave. So far, in the known history of cultures, only a tiny fraction of the individual members of society has grown to the moral maturity of that point of view. It is upon such still rare individual leaders, that the effective leadership of society for times of great peril has always depended. These, sometimes described by Plato as our "philosopher kings," are the only true peacemakers for times of great peril to entire cultures, or mankind in general.

21. The echo of ***Murder in the Cathedral*** comes to mind among those who have studied the still-continuing record of official complicity in the case of Reverend King's assassination.

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Martin Luther King, Jr., in Arlington Cemetery. "It is, thus, if and when mankind acts according to that perceived immortal self-interest of the mortal individual, that recognized self-interest impels us to embrace the general welfare of mankind as the most intimate and compellng interest of each and all among us."

The fate of mankind, in such moments, depends not upon the blind instinct of masses, but upon the heretofore exceptional existence of such individual, usually egregious peacemakers, and the role they attempt, and are permitted to play in opposition to such creatures of Mephistophelian evil as Bertrand Russell and Madeleine Albright's H.G. Wells.

Such is the personal motive of the truly great and moral physical scientist, for example. The peacemakers are those, who, above everything else, find the meaning of their personal mortal lives in their contribution to the future peace and welfare of humanity as a whole. They are what are sometimes described as men and women "of Providence," as the great Classical tragedian Friedrich Schiller presents the case of the Jeanne d'Arc who made Louis XI's reconstitution of France possible. Only such leaders of society, the Solons and Platos of their time, are to be entrusted by the people with making the policies which, in times of greatest crisis, will prejudge the future welfare of mankind.

These true peacemakers have an additional distinction. Their moral maturity enables them to see that the true form of action, is that which raises the human condition to a higher level of power within the universe, as valid discoveries of universal physical principle do. The true peacemakers do not merely act; they act to raise mankind to a higher state of relationship to the universe at large.

Third, the peacemakers must bring what is called an "exit strategy" from warfare.

For example: several times, but in one ironically notable moment, President Bill Clinton has attempted to play the part of a peacemaker. Unfortunately, he failed to live up to that promise.

This Classically tragic failure of U.S. President Clinton, was expressed, and typified by his failure to adhere to the exit strategy he had outlined a few weeks prior to the close of NATO's war against Yugoslavia. This case aptly illustrates the point. What Mr. Clinton had proposed, from the time of his notable address on this subject, to a group of West Coast journalists, had been a well-considered "exit strategy" for that war, a policy which was in accord with the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia. Suddenly, at the close of the bombing, he changed: disaster! Vengeance and retribution transformed the cessation of ill-conceived and bungled NATO hostilities, into a farce which threatens, a year later, to ignite the tinder remaining in the war-torn underbelly of Europe, into a spreading holocaust worse than the recent Balkan wars themselves.

What was required, instead of that tragic turnabout, was, as the President had strongly implied, a "Marshall Plan" style of generalized reconstruction for the Balkan region as a whole. The physical means for such an undertaking existed, in fact, if not in the will of the NATO member-nations as a whole. What had been done in war-torn post-World War II Europe, notably in France, the western part of Germany, and Italy, under the provisions of the 1945-1958 Bretton Woods system, could have been repeated, promptly, in the Balkans as a whole.

Consider, as an example of the point about strategic defense we are developing here, the way in which such an "exit strategy" could have produced, rather quickly, a condition throughout the Balkan region better, for each and all, than had existed since the war there had first been provoked and unleashed by the Anglo-American circles associated with the preceding "Desert Storm" adventure. Look at this example, first, and then compare the implications of that example with both what I and President Reagan had proposed as SDI cooperation with the Soviet Union, and the contrasting farce of the missile-defense proposals being emitted from the U.S.A. today.

Consider three aspects of the implementation of such an "exit strategy."

1. It has the general effect of tending to shift the axiomatic world outlook of increasing portions of all those nations, and their benefactors, too, from a pathetically Romantic, Nietzschean-like bestiality, deeply imbued with murderous, vengeful cultural pessimism, into an opposite direction, that of pro-Classical cultural optimism.

The post-war moral decline of the populations of that region, relative to the earlier moods, even during the heat of those wars, is sickening; but, it is merely a lawful expression of the consequences which the NATO allies have imposed upon each and all of the nations of both the Balkans and the immediately adjoining regions of the Danube and eastern Mediterranean. The promotion of Hobbesian-like conflicts among nations, ethnic groups, and so forth, tends to transform

men and women so affected, into feral beasts, beasts whose every reference to "my interests" resonates like the cry of a predatory hyena.

2. The most general consideration, in adopting the kind of "exit strategy" which President Clinton had advocated prior to his reversal of that policy, is located in the effect of two contrasting forms of labor upon the mind of the individuals and households engaged in that labor. As we in the United States should have learned from observing the American family farmer and the industrial operative, when a spirit of technological progress, and increased physical productivity of the economy arises, the cognitive factors tend to predominate.

First, the operative whose work calls upon his or her cognitive potentials, rather than merely repetitive, cattle-like labor, is more culturally optimistic, more moral, less likely to beat his wife and children routinely. Second, even if the form of labor does not produce significant tangible benefits for the individual operative, the fact that the society is visibly on an upward track, fosters optimism about each individual's participation in the work which promises a better future for coming generations.

3. Great public works, as typified by the effects of the Tennessee Valley Authority upon the population of that region of Tennessee and Alabama, have an important, most positive philosophical impact upon the culture of all affected. These kinds of enterprises, hold up the mirror to mankind, reflecting an optimistic image of man in the universe. The net result, is the tendency of the individual to think, less of what he or she is acquiring, than as the importance his or her existence assumes as a contribution to the benefits enjoyed by a larger humanity, that over the course of generations yet to come.

Thus, even if great public works, and so forth, were not otherwise needed, we must provide them, even if no other reason for that effort were proposed, but the uplifting moral effect of constructing them. It is as Benjamin Franklin's early mentor, the great American patriot Cotton Mather, once warned, the axiomatic root of remedies for nearly all human afflictions, is the simple passion "to do good."[22] Science, as I have defined it in this report so far, is the appropriate example of the motivation otherwise to be described as the commitment to do good.

Fourth, the commitment to do good must be defined not as commitment to take a specific action, but as a principle of continuing action. Here, on this point, we touch the core of the issue, the issue of the role, and the corresponding, corrected definition of science. We must supply a relevant correction for the popularized misdefinition of science.

For reasons already given above, today's customary definition conflicts with two sets of facts. First, in the relatively lesser degree, it conflicts with the hylozoic view, as echoed by Vernadsky. Second, it ignores the fact that so-called physical science itself, to the extent it has any experimental validity, is a product of human cognition.

On this latter account, it should be acknowledged, that the categorical separation of knowledge from a standard of truth is false, and, similarly, that the separation of so-called physical science from Classical forms of artistic composition, is the common fraud of such Romantics as the empiricists and Kantians. Thus, to summarize this point: the required functional redefinition of science, subordinates what present convention terms "physical science" to the higher authority of Classical artistic composition.

Once science is so properly redefined, then we are able to say that science, and scientific progress, are the form of action which constitutes the essence of human nature, the essence of the distinction between mankind and lower forms of life.

This has crucial implications for defining appropriate policies respecting war and peace.

From this corrected view of science, it follows, that morality, as ***I Corinthians*** 13, for example, rather than a set of shibboleths, defines morality, requires the individual, and society, to act in all matters in a specifically human way. By human, one should signify scientific progress, as I have corrected the definition of science here. That is to say, that morality is to practice scientific progress, as I have corrected the definition from the standpoint of a science of physical economy, for its own sake.

In other words, mankind must follow its own nature, this nature, as I have just defined it. It is to the degree that this is done, that mankind progresses, and that present generations find in the future they help to bring forth in a fully practical way, the immortal importance of their individual mortal lives.

It is, thus, if and when mankind acts according to that perceived immortal self-interest of the mortal individual, that recognized self-interest impels us to embrace the general welfare of mankind as the most intimate and compelling interest of each and all among us. It is to the extent, that we respond to all problems of society by a scientific imperative of the quality I have identified here, that the natural compulsion for peace will assert itself in a most durable way.

It is by practicing that scientific way of life, that we embrace the moral impulse called *agapē,* the impulse accessible to us. If we reject the impulse, or simply failure to nurture it, we lose a practical sense of that which sets us apart from inferior forms of life. If we affirm that impulse in practice, we affirm our true nature, affirm the immortal, universal interest

22. Cotton Mather, ***Essays To Do Good*** (1710), as cited by H. Graham Lowry, ***How The Nation Was Won: America's Untold Story*** (Washington, D.C.: Executive Intelligence Review, 1988).

of our mortal individual selves. We may then take joy in being ourselves, joy in experiencing the discoveries of universal physical principle, and their application, and joy in that Classical artistic composition which expresses the essence of cognitive relations among human beings.

In this connection, the very nature of science, so correctly defined, demands the primacy of the role of the perfectly sovereign form of nation-state republic. Since the relations among cognitive individuals are primarily, axiomatically of a Classical-artistic form, the role of language, in the most general sense of the development and use of language, has the dominant role of the medium through which cognitive relations are developed and maintained. Hence, a language, defined and viewed more or less as Dante Alighieri specified the necessity of nation-states premised upon a literate development in popular language, becomes the foundation for the moral existence of political society.

The essential feature of a literate language, has nothing in common with mathematical or related forms of symbolic deduction. The essence of the cognitive function of language, as expressed typically by great Classical poetry, or by the paintings of a Leonardo da Vinci and Raphael Sanzio, is Classical metaphor. It is the posing of ontological paradoxes, by means of Classical forms of language—in the broadest definition of language—and the sharing, similarly, of the discoveries of principle which overcome those paradoxes, which is the essentially, specifically human, cognitive quality of language, to which Dante's imperatives refer.

Hence, the sovereign nation-state does not separate humanity as much as it is an essential instrument for uniting peoples. It is in the translation, for practice, of the metaphors posed and shared within one language, with the speakers of another, that the common efforts of humanity are united in a specifically human way. Thus sovereignty does not divide humanity, but, rather, is the only efficient way to unite it, through the medium of the interstices among its sovereignties.

Thus, to dissolve the sovereignty of the nation-state, is to bring on a descent into the barbarism of a Tower of Babel, such as those of "information society." Such has always been, and will always be the case.

It is for the cultivated state of affairs among the sovereign nations of mankind, and that alone, that we are allowed, and sometimes compelled, not only to make, but to win war, when war were necessary, that with nothing but that goal, that "exit strategy," in view.

Thus, on that account, strategic ballistic missile defense, as I have defined it, as President Reagan proposed on March 23, 1983, is essentially nothing differing from the most natural expression of a properly cultivated, moral way of life. The proper motive for all important policies, is not limited to a specific calculable proximate outcome; the proper motive for every policy, for action, is to affirm, constantly, continuously, being a person, and part of a society, acting in accord with the special moral nature of a member of the human species.

The Power of Ideas: SDI Changed the World

by Jeffrey Steinberg

The tenth anniversary of President Reagan's announcement of the Strategic Defense Initiative was marked by this presentation by EIR *Counterintelligence Editor Jeffrey Steinberg—"The Power of Ideas: LaRouche's SDI Changed the World"—to the International Caucus of Labor Committees/ Schiller Institute conference of March 21-22, 1993.*

Ten years ago this week, President Ronald Reagan changed the world by delivering the following brief message at the close of his nationwide televised address: "In recent months," the President said, ". . . my advisors . . . have underscored the necessity to break out of a future that relies solely on offensive retaliation for our security. Over the course of these discussions I have become more and more deeply convinced that the human spirit must be capable of rising above dealing with other nations and human beings by threatening their existence. . . . Wouldn't it be better to save lives than to avenge them? Are we not capable of demonstrating our peaceful intentions by applying all our abilities and our ingenuity to achieving a truly lasting stability? I think we are—indeed we must!

"After careful consultation with my advisors, including the Joint Chiefs of Staff, I believe there is a way. Let me share with you a vision of the future which offers hope. It is that we embark on a program to counter the awesome Soviet missile threat with measures that are defensive. Let us turn to the very strengths in technology that spawned our great industrial base. . . . What if free people could live secure in the knowledge that their security did not rest upon the threat of instant U.S. retaliation to deter a Soviet attack; that we could intercept and destroy strategic ballistic missiles before they reach our own soil or that of our allies? . . . Isn't it worth every investment necessary to free the world from the threat of nuclear war? We know it is!

". . . I clearly recognize that defensive systems have limitations and raise certain problems and ambiguities. If paired with offensive systems, they can be viewed as fostering an aggressive policy and no one wants that. But with these considerations firmly in mind, I call upon the scientific community in our country, those who gave us nuclear weapons, to turn their great talents now to the cause of mankind and world peace; to give us the means of rendering these nuclear weapons impotent and obsolete. . . . We seek neither military superiority nor political advantage. Our only purpose—one all

people share—is to search for ways to reduce the danger of nuclear war.

"My fellow Americans, tonight we are launching an effort that holds the promise of changing the course of human history. There will be risks, and results take time, but I believe we can do it. As we cross this threshold, I ask for your prayers and your support."

'At Last, Hope'

The following day, March 24, 1983, in a public statement issued from Wiesbaden, West Germany, Lyndon LaRouche offered his personal congratulations and support to the President with the following words: "No longer must Democrats go to bed each night fearing that they must live out their lives under the threat of thermonuclear ballistic terror. The coming several years will be probably the most difficult of the entire post-war period; but, for the first time since the end of the 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis, there is, at last, hope that the thermonuclear nightmare will be ended during the remainder of this decade. . . . Only high-level officials of government, or a private citizen as intimately knowledgeable of details of the international political and strategic situation as I am privileged to be, can even begin to foresee the earth-shaking impact the President's television address last night will have throughout the world. No one can foresee what the exact consequences of the President's actions will be; we cannot foresee how ferocious and stubborn resistance to the President's policy will be, both from Moscow and from the nuclear freeze advocates in Europe and the United States itself. Whatever those reactions and their influence, the words the President spoke last night can never be put back into the bottle. Most of the world will soon know, and will never forget that policy announcement. With those words, the President has changed the course of modern history.

"Today I am prouder to be an American than I have been since the first manned landing on the Moon. For the first time in 20 years, a President of the United States has contributed a public action of great leadership, to give a new basis for hope to humanity's future to an agonized and demoralized world. True greatness in an American President touched President Ronald Reagan last night; it is a moment of greatness never to be forgotten."

Lyndon LaRouche's prophetic comments on President Reagan's March 23 address were based on his own intimate involvement in the process leading up to the President's adoption of what he labeled the Strategic Defense Initiative. From Moscow to London to Washington, among the small circle of the world's most powerful political figures, friends and enemies alike, there was absolutely no doubt that President Reagan had adopted Lyndon LaRouche's strategic doctrine. Against all odds, the power of an idea, devised and promulgated by Lyndon LaRouche, had "touched" the President of the United States and a small handful of his most loyal advisors, and history was made.

EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

Three weeks after Reagan's "SDI speech" of March 23, 1983, Lyndon LaRouche addresses a conference of the Fusion Energy Foundation in Washington.

For some leading figures in Moscow, one of the critical questions left unanswered by the TV address of March 23 was whether President Reagan's adoption of the ballistic missile defense/Mutually Assured Survival doctrine also meant that he had consciously adopted Lyndon LaRouche's *Operation Juárez* proposal for a new world economic order. But on the question of ballistic missile defense (BMD), there was no doubt.

Earlier in the afternoon of March 23, at a National Security Council background briefing for the White House press corps, details of the President's 8 p.m. TV address had been filled out. At that briefing, it was made clear that President Reagan would propose that the United States and the Soviet Union work together to make the doctrine of Mutually Assured Survival a reality. Shortly after the President's speech, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger more formally conveyed the offer to Moscow for the two superpowers to work together to develop and deploy a strategic ballistic missile defense system.

Not only was Lyndon LaRouche the intellectual author of the policy concept behind Reagan's SDI. Between December 1981 and the date of the President's speech, Lyndon LaRouche, acting on behalf of and at the behest of the Reagan White House and other U.S. government agencies, personally conducted back-channel negotiations with high-level representatives of the Soviet government. As the result of those negotiations, Moscow was fully informed, well over a year in advance of the President's March 23 speech, of the details of the policy offer. And because of LaRouche's personal role in those discussions, Moscow had no justifiable reason to doubt the sincerity of President Reagan's offer.

Had Moscow decided to take up President Reagan's generous offer, rather than adopt the suicidal alternative, Lyndon LaRouche would have undoubtedly been called upon to con-

tinue in his role as broker and guarantor of a new era of world peace and prosperity based on a thorough transformation of East-West and North-South relations. Tragically, LaRouche was right when he warned on March 24 about the reactions that would come spilling out of the crevices in Moscow, London, New York, and Washington. But he was also right when he said that the actions taken by President Reagan could "never be put back in the bottle."

History of the Back Channel

President Reagan's March 23 address came as the result of years of effort.

Lyndon LaRouche and his associates had been talking about ballistic missile defense, employing new physical principles, since 1977.

During the perilous years of the Carter Presidency, Mr. LaRouche had served as an unofficial channel of communication between elements inside the official U.S. intelligence establishment, and Soviet intelligence counterparts. This was part of a "fail-safe system" built up by sane individuals on both sides of the East-West divide, to minimize the danger of a misunderstanding triggering a strategic confrontation. LaRouche was solicited for this effort, in part, in response to his election-eve 1976 nationwide TV address, in which he warned of the dangers of thermonuclear war, should Jimmy Carter and the Trilateral Commission come into office.

In early March 1981, a senior Soviet diplomat posted at the Permanent Mission to the United Nations, Mr. Kudashev, approached *EIR*'s Asian Affairs Editor, Dan Sneider, soliciting LaRouche's views on the new Reagan Administration. On instructions from the same U.S. intelligence channels through which the earlier Soviet discussions had been conducted, word of that approach and a detailed summary of the discussion, was forwarded to White House counsellor Edwin Meese.

By the early Autumn of that year, Lyndon LaRouche had spelled out his proposals for a joint or parallel U.S.-Soviet strategic ballistic missile defense program. During this same period, representatives of *EIR* held preliminary discussions with a senior diplomat at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C. named Shershnev.

As the result of these developments, in December 1981, Lyndon LaRouche was again approached by senior U.S. intelligence officials and formally asked to initiate "back-channel" discussions with appropriate Soviet representatives on the possible adoption of a modification of existing strategic doctrine—i.e., LaRouche's own Mutually Assured Survival concept. LaRouche was informed that the back-channel discussions were classified as a compartmentalized secret operation known to a select number of senior officials under a codename.

By this time, Lyndon and Helga LaRouche had met personally with CIA Deputy Director Bobby Ray Inman at the Agency's facility adjacent to the Old Executive Office Building and the White House.

In support of his back-channel efforts on behalf of the ballistic missile defense policy, on Feb. 18-19, 1982, LaRouche participated in a two-day *EIR* seminar on the subject and related topics in Washington, D.C. Of the 600 or so attendees, a number were Soviet and Warsaw Pact diplomats. At an *EIR* reception for participants in the conference, LaRouche was introduced to Mr. Shershnev, and they had the first of a number of discussions about strategic policy issues affecting the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.

At their first private discussion, which took place in a suite at the Hay Adams Hotel in Washington shortly after the February 1982 event, LaRouche informed Shershnev that he had been designated by the Reagan Administration to conduct exploratory discussions, and that he would distinguish clearly when he was conveying official messages from U.S. government agencies and when he was providing his own personal evaluations.

In the early Spring of 1982, Admiral Inman announced his resignation as Deputy Director of the CIA effective several months later. The channels under whose auspices LaRouche had been carrying out the negotiations with Moscow representatives informed him at that point that the operation was for the time being aborted. Sensitive to the highly restricted "need to know" security surrounding the back-channel negotiations, LaRouche prepared a written memo to Edwin Meese seeking some guidance on how to proceed. That memo was hand-delivered by a representative of the National Security Council. With the appointment of Judge William Clark as Special Advisor to the President for National Security Affairs in January 1982, LaRouche representatives had established ongoing discussions with a number of NSC officers.

After Ed Meese failed to provide any clear response to the LaRouche memo, Richard Morris, the Executive Assistant to National Security Advisor Clark, informed LaRouche that the Council would take charge of the operation and that the sanctioned back-channel negotiations should continue uninterrupted.

By the Autumn of 1982, momentum had built up inside sections of the U.S. military and intelligence establishment in support of Lyndon LaRouche's ballistic missile defense proposals. General Volney Warner, a retired head of the U.S. Army's FORCECOM, told LaRouche associates in October 1982 that the policy was winning strong support among some of the President's key advisors. Also in October, Edward Teller, a close personal friend and science advisor to President Reagan, threw his support behind BMD, citing recent breakthroughs at Lawrence Livermore Labs on some of the very "new physical principle" approaches advocated by LaRouche. Significantly, Teller also advocated sharing these scientific and technological breakthroughs with Moscow.

LaRouche publicly alluded to his role in the back-channel process in a Dec. 12, 1982 *EIR* Memorandum titled "The

Cultural Determinants of an Anti-Missile Beam-Weapons Policy": "During the months since I first announced the proposed beam-weapons policy, since February of this past year, I have had a number of occasions to discuss this policy with Soviet and other East Bloc representatives, both in person and through relayed communications. In such discussions one must acknowledge that the Soviet representative in question is speaking as a representative of his government to me as a person whom that representative views as connected to policy influencing agencies of the United States. Therefore, the kinds of discussions which occur have two functional aspects. In one aspect, each of us is speaking for the record. I am careful to indicate what I believe to be my government's policy, as well as I know that policy, as for the record. My Soviet discussion partner in each case will do the same. Then, apart from such statements of policy for the record, we are able to enter into a more or less frank discussion of possible other, additional policy options."

LaRouche again addressed all of these issues in his Dec. 31, 1982 speech to the International Caucus of Labor Committees conference in New York City. Referencing his beam defense program, LaRouche observed: "If we succeed, if President Reagan does this thing, in the coming weeks, then we shall have administered to that ancient foe of our people and of the human race—the Harrimans, et al., the Malthusians—not a killer blow, but a very deadly defeat: a sharp reduction of the Malthusian power internationally. We shall have cleared the decks, weakened the enemies of humanity, to the point that those who are not the enemies of humanity are given a greater latitude for making decisions without having to submit to the Harrimans and that crowd in the period ahead.

"It is in that sense, in that act, which, I believe—in this great tragedy through which we are now living—that choice, is the *punctum saliens* of our age. Either we can grab it, or I know not what we can do."

In the early weeks of February 1983, back in Washington, Lyndon LaRouche again conferred with Mr. Shershnev—this time in a suite at the Sheraton Carlton Hotel. In that discussion, Shershnev delivered a three-part message to LaRouche and, through LaRouche, to the Reagan White House, straight from Moscow.

1. The Soviet government would reject SDI.

2. Soviet studies of LaRouche's BMD proposal had proven that they were sound and viable. However, under conditions of "crash development," the Soviet economy would be incapable of keeping pace with a revived U.S. economy. Therefore, it was principally on economic grounds that Moscow would reject the package.

3. Through other channels of discussion with the highest levels of the Democratic Party, Moscow had been informed that LaRouche's BMD proposal would never reach the desk of President Reagan, and that, therefore, there was no danger of the Reagan Administration ever actually adopting the plan. Under those circumstances, since Moscow found the back-channel talks with LaRouche useful, they would be continued.

Efforts To Sabotage Reagan's Speech

March 23, 1983 hit Moscow like a ton of bricks. Closer to home, the combat had already begun in earnest.

In his autobiography, President Reagan gave a hint of the battle: "March 22—Another day that shouldn't happen. On my desk was a draft of the speech on defense to be delivered tomorrow night on TV. This was one hassled over by NSC, State and Defense. Finally I had a crack at it. . . .

"March 23—The big thing today was the 8 p.m. TV speech on all networks about national security. We've been working on the speech for about 72 hours and right down to the deadline. . . . I did the bulk of the speech on why our arms buildup was necessary and then finished with a call to the science community to join me in research starting now to develop defensive weapons that would render nuclear missiles obsolete. I made no optimistic forecasts—said it might take 20 years or more but we had to do it. I felt good."

Years after that historic date, I received a firsthand account from one of the key figures at the National Security Council of what actually happened on March 23.

James Baker III, as the White House Chief of Staff, was officially the last person assigned to review the President's speeches before the final version was passed on to Reagan for approval. The SDI portion of the speech had been written under the auspices of Judge Clark by a White House speechwriter, Aram Bakshian, who had been in contact with *EIR* for some time—initially, courtesy of Richard Morris. When Baker saw the ballistic missile defense section of the speech, he personally went ballistic. He removed the entire final section, eliminating any mention of the SDI.

Fortunately, Judge Clark was alerted to Baker's perfidy, and in a total violation of protocol, bypassed Baker, slipped into President Reagan's office and alerted him to the deleted portion of the speech. Reagan reinserted the SDI announcement. James Baker didn't find out about it until about 8:20 that night, when the President read those fateful words to the American people.

Ironically, from Wiesbaden, West Germany, Lyndon LaRouche had such a pulse-beat sense of the fight surrounding his strategic defense policy, that even after being informed of the late-afternoon White House background briefing in which the SDI announcement was prominently featured, he warned us back in New York to watch the 8 o'clock telecast to be sure that nothing had been done at the last moment to sabotage the President's public announcement.

I can assure you that there are leading figures from the Reagan Administration, who stood with us in the SDI fight, who will probably never forgive James Baker for what he tried to do that day.

In one of those fortunate quirks of scheduling, *EIR* and the Fusion Energy Foundation had arranged a conference on

the strategic defense plan for mid-April in Washington, D.C. at the Vista Hotel. The event had been scheduled prior to the President's March 23 speech. It was a standing-room-only crowd of 500 or 600 people. Mr. Shershnev sat in the front row. Afterwards, in a meeting with *EIR*'s Washington bureau chief, Shershnev conceded that his and Moscow's hard-line attitude towards LaRouche's strategic defense proposals had been a mistake. He added that with the President's March 23 announcement, the situation was now too big for him to handle. He reported that he had recommended a face-to-face meeting between LaRouche and Georgi Arbatov, the head of the U.S.-Canada Institute. This recommendation was at that very moment being reviewed at the highest levels back in Moscow.

Two weeks later, the back channel was abruptly shut down on orders from Moscow. Shershnev was, shortly thereafter, summoned back home.

Now More Than Ever

In a few moments, Rachel Douglas will pick up this chronology from the eye's view in Moscow. I just wish to end with one final postscript.

Even after the Soviet government's rejection of the SDI policy, Lyndon LaRouche never abandoned the idea that this was the last, best hope for mankind. On Sept. 2, 1983—the day after the Korean Airlines 007 downing—LaRouche wrote to Georgi Arbatov:

"There is no possible route to war-avoidance," LaRouche said, "except the general strategic doctrine I have proposed. . . . Since we must either end up agreeing to what the President has offered on March 23, 1983, or destroy one another, the only worthwhile discussion is a discussion of means to reach such war-avoidance agreement. . . .

"I am not in the least insensitive to the deep implications of the leading point I propose to discuss. I know there are aspects of this matter which are most painful by their nature to the Russian world-outlook, the issue of the 1439 Council of Florence, the issue of Plato versus Aristotle. Yet, experience shows that unless Soviet thinkers in responsible positions can fight through precisely these issues with me, avoidance of war may be impossible, since the philosophical basis for conducting such negotiations may be impossible. How much psychological discomfort of this sort would your associates be willing to endure for so unimportant a matter as perhaps saving the Soviet Union from thermonuclear holocaust?"

These blunt but hopeful words, so typical of the vision that Lyndon LaRouche brought into all of his dealings with Moscow, spoke of axiomatics that are as valid today as they were a decade ago.

Now more than ever, the world needs Lyndon LaRouche—in the flesh and blood, free to shake things up and pull together the kind of international combination of people of good will that passed the world—albeit imperfectly—through the *punctum saliens* of 1983.

Will Cheney Drag Israel Into War With Iran, Syria?

by Dean Andromidas

Vice President Dick Cheney is determined to attack Iran. The question is, will Israel follow, despite the sobering experience of last Summer's Lebanon war?

After Cheney declared in a *Newsweek* interview on Iran, "We've also made it clear that we haven't taken any options off the table," Israeli commentator Yoel Marcus commented in the Israeli daily *Ha'aretz* Feb. 7, "If that isn't a hint that the military option still exists, I didn't know what is."

Marcus further warned that despite Bush being a "lame duck," he "can get ready for take off, fly and even go on a bombing spree." Bush doesn't care about poll ratings, he wrote, because "he sees himself as a messenger of God, as the guardian of the free world. Fired by deep religious faith, he believes it is his duty to save humanity from a crazy leader who is threatening the entire region and not just Israel. . . .

"The Jewish lobby [in Washington] is not very happy about the idea of Bush's shifting gears from talk to action, for fear that an attack on Iran could endanger Israel. . . . It is critically important for Israel to avoid any kind of overt involvement in a U.S. offensive."

Even Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Olmert, a Bush loyalist, held out the prospect of a peaceful settlement of the Iran nuclear issue. Speaking before a meeting of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations on Feb. 6, Olmert said Iran can be stopped without violence. "If the international community joins forces and applies the necessary restrictive measures on the economy of Iran, it will force Iran to reconsider its position." The Iran threat, Olmert stated, "is not as close as the Iranians want us to think. They are not as close to the threshold as they pretend to be. There is still time to fight in a comprehensive and responsible manner."

A Nuclear Iran Will Act Logically

When it comes to an independent Israeli strike against Iran, the Israeli security establishment is far more cautious than Cheney and his cabal of neo-con lunatic advisors. The Israeli Institute for National Security Studies, which represents the mainstream in Israel's security establishment, released a new study Feb. 7 on Iran's nuclear program, saying that Iran will most likely "act logically."

The report, by Ephraim Kam, a former Israeli military intelligence officer, states that Iran will have three options in formulating its nuclear policy: 1) remain on the verge of acquiring weapons with the capability to produce them on short notice; 2) adopt a policy of nuclear ambiguity, meaning it would produce weapons but avoid making it public or engaging in testing; and 3) produce a weapon, announce it, and carry out a test.

The second option, which is, in fact, the same as Israel's policy, "appears most likely, at least in the first stage," the report asserts.

Kam cautioned those who want to attack Iran at this time, saying: "This is a very problematic and complex operation that involves many risks, including an open-ended Iranian response. At this stage the political conditions are also not ripe for an operation, so long as the diplomatic efforts continue." Kam nonetheless says a military option should remain on the table as a form of pressure.

Although Kam asserted that a nuclear-armed Iran could pose an existential threat to Israel, "One must assume that in a nuclear Iran will act logically, rationally evaluating the price and risks involved in its actions, and will not act out of religious ideological motives. If one makes this assumption, then one appreciates that Iran's motives for acquiring nuclear weapons" are defensive, are aimed at defense from Iraq and the United States. Israel's policy, Kam wrote, should be one of "deterrence that assures Iran that if it attacks, Israel will still retain a counter-strike capability with severe consequences."

By contrast, the Institute for Policy and Strategy at the Herzliya Center held a conference Jan. 22-24, where far more dangerous views were voiced, not only by some Israelis, such as right-wing Likud Party chairman Benjamin Netanyahu, but by a battery of U.S. neo-cons. The Institute for Policy and Strategy, which is headed by Dore Gold, an advisor to Netanyahu, speaks for the Israeli right. American billionaire Ronald Lauder, who is a financial backer of Netanyahu, financed the conference and funds the Institute.

Among the U.S. neo-cons was Richard Perle, who told the conference, "I have no doubt that if it becomes apparent to President Bush that during his term Iran will achieve nuclear weapons, he will not hesitate to order a strike," adding that, "The U.S. supports an Israeli military operation and would even embark on a similar, parallel action."

Former CIA director James Woolsey, another neo-con who addressed the conference, told the Israeli daily *Yedioth Ahronoth* Jan. 26: "If we are required to use force, we should use it decisively. Not some surgical strike on one, two, or three facilities, but rather one that destroys the power of the Mullah regime. It is a shame that Israel did not and the United States did not help and participate in moving against Syria last summer when Hezbollah presented the opportunity. We should not pass up the opportunity to act decisively if we are to use force."

DOD/Staff Sgt. Gary Hilliard, USAF

Dick Cheney's sabre-rattling against Iran has much of Israeli's security establishment worried. One report just released says that a nuclear Iran would most likely "act logically, rationally evaluating the price and risks invovled in its actions, and will not act out of religious ideological motives."

(Woolsey, a leading bio-fool, followed this with a pitch for bio-fuels: "We also need to decisively move away from the use of oil. New developments in batteries and in genetic engineering of bio-catalysts are making that entirely feasible now. . . .")

Speaking via satellite from the United States, former U.S. Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.), another lunatic neo-con, also attacked Iran: "Israel is facing the greatest danger for its survival since the 1967 victory," Gingrich said. "Three nuclear weapons is a second holocaust. We have enemies who are quite explicit in their desire to destroy us. They say it publicly, on television, on websites. We are sleepwalking through this as though it is all a problem of communications, and that somehow diplomacy will enable us to come together and have a wonderful fiesta in which we will all learn to love one another."

Although the conference was heavy with Islamophobes, including top British agent Bernard Lewis (promoter of the "clash of civilizations"), more moderate voices could be heard. Dr. Richard Haass, head of the New York Council on Foreign Relations, told the conference, "The U.S. era in the Middle East is over," pointing out the catastrophe in Iraq. Haass, a former head of Policy Planning at the State Department, criticized Israel for not negotiating with Syria. "I don't understand the "reticence about engaging in diplomacy," he said. He also called on the United States to engage in direct negotiations with Iran over stabilizing Iraq, and about Iran's nuclear program.

War or Peace With Syria?

Despite widespread support in Israel for accepting Syrian peace overtures, the Bush Administration has made clear it will not give such talks its blessings. Diplomatic correspondent Aluf Benn confirmed this well-known fact yet again in *Ha'aretz* Feb. 8. Benn pointed out that the only diplomatic move that could save Olmert and the political collapse of his government, which is now at its lowest point in the polls, is a

diplomatic initiative towards Syria. "But Olmert has a problem," Benn wrote: "Bush is not allowing him to talk to Assad. American officials who are asked about the revival of the Syrian channel respond by reading out the long list of crimes committed by Damascus. . . . If the choice is between pursuing the ideological war against terror and a realistic policy that would preserve Olmert's government, Bush prefers the ideology."

By contrast, the men Bush refuses to listen to, James Baker III and Lee Hamilton, the co-authors of the Baker-Hamilton Iraq Study Group report, testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Jan. 30, where they called for the United States to hold talks with Syria. "We could get them [Syria] to get Hamas to recognize Israel's right to exist," Baker said. "It would be a huge step in the right direction." He added that it could also get Syria to stop arming the Hezbollah group.

Hamilton told the same committee that Syria has been "sending signals to us" that it wants a dialogue with the United States.

In Israel, where there is widespread support for the Baker-Hamilton report among policy-makers, a group of top retired Israeli military and security officers, among others, has formed a grassroots organization called the "Forum of the Peace Initiative with Syria," which held its first public meeting on Jan. 28. The group includes former chief of staff Amnon Lipkin Shahak, former Shin Bet chief Yaakov Peri, and former director-general of the Foreign Ministry Dr. Alon Liel. Liel had led back-channel talks with Syria from 2004 to 2006 (See "Even Sharon Allowed Israel-Syria Talks," *EIR,* Jan. 26, 2007.)

"We all know that in recent months Syrian sources, including President Bashar Assad, have been indicating their readiness to begin negotiations with Israel without preconditions," Peri told the meeting. "It is possible that these signals from Damascus are a result of Syrian distress, or it's possible that Assad is trying to take advantage of voices within Israel calling for dialogue regarding a permanent solution with the Syrians." Peri said that a dialogue with Syria would neutralize the threat of rockets on Israel's northern border, and stop Syrian funding of Hezbollah and support of Hamas and Islamic Jihad.

"The Syrian leadership isn't happy about its isolation from the West and Israel is a Western representative in the Middle East. Within this context, it seems that Assad's declarations illustrate an analysis based on home politics that will allow him to come to some sort of compromise with Israel. I ask that Israel change its decision and its 'no,' and pursue dialogue with Syria," Peri said.

New Provocations

But Bush and Cheney will not allow Israel peace on any front. The much talked about "summit" with Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice, Olmert, and Palestinian President Abu Mazen, scheduled for Feb. 19, is programmed to fail. *Ha'aretz*'s Aluf Benn wrote on Feb. 3, "The White House regards Rice's optimism with contempt. . . . [Bush] has no interest in getting involved with Israel and the Palestinians. His aides have come to understand by now that during Bush's term no Palestinian state will be set up next to Israel, and the [Palestinian] President's vision will not be realized." All this activity by Rice, Benn wrote, was only to placate the Arabs and the Europeans who are pressuring Washington to revive the peace process.

On Feb. 6, clashes between Palestinian youths and police near the al-Haram al-Sharif/Temple Mount, Islam's third-holiest site, threatened to lead to riots, recalling Ariel Sharon's infamous march on the Mount in September 2000, which ignited the second Intifada. At issue was an illegal archaeological dig in the so-called "City of David," not far from the site. Another was repair work to rebuild a walking bridge near the Western Wall, at the foot of the site.

Jordan's Abdullah II issued an angry statement, declaring the work "a blatant violation that is not acceptable under any pretext." The King also said that the activity "will only create an atmosphere that will not at all help in the success of efforts being undertaken to restore the peace process." Hamas leader Khaled Meshal, who lives in exile in Damascus, and the Syrian government issued similar warnings.

Despite a recommendation by Israeli Defense Minister Amir Peretz and other security officials to halt the work, Olmert, who, as a former mayor of Jerusalem, enjoyed the support of the "Temple Mount Faithful" extremists, refused to order a halt to the activity.

A second flashpoint has been created along the Lebanese-Israeli border, where the Israeli military has changed its procedures. On the night of Feb. 7, a serious incident between the Israeli and Lebanese armies took place, when Lebanese soldiers fired on an Israeli army engineering battalion that was clearing mines between the international border and the security fence that lies a few tens of meters south of the border. The Israelis responded with tank fire. New clashes are programmed to occur as the new procedures, which include operating in the "no-man's zone" between the fence and the border, have gone into effect. An escalation of fighting along this border could lead not only to a renewal of the fighting between Israel and Lebanon, but also to a Syrian-Israeli war.

It is well known that the Bush Administration was greatly disappointed by the failure of Israel to attack Syria during last Summer's war with Lebanon. This possibility is underscored by concerns among European intelligence sources that the Bush Administration, while threatening to attack Iran, might, in fact be preparing to attack Syria. An Israeli-Syrian clash could serve as a useful pretext.

There is no doubt that the security of all countries in the region, including Israel, depends on getting Cheney and Bush out of the White House as soon as possible.

LYM Announces Advance In Kepler Studies

The LaRouche Youth Movement (LYM) issued the following release Feb. 5, titled "Science and Music: Without Both, You Know Neither!" on the completion of the second phase of its ongoing Kepler Project. It is posted on the LYM website, http://www.wlym.com/kepler/harmonies.

> Now, eighteen months after the first light, three months after the true day, but a very few days after the pure Sun of that most wonderful study began to shine, nothing restrains me; it is my pleasure to taunt mortal men with the candid acknowledgment that I am stealing the golden vessels of the Egyptians to build a tabernacle to my God from them, far, far away from the boundaries of Egypt. If you forgive me, I shall rejoice; if you are enraged with me, I shall bear it. See, I cast the die, and I write the book. Whether it is to be read by the people of the present or of the future makes no difference: let it await its readers for a hundred years, if God Himself has stood ready for six thousand years for one to study Him.
>
> —Johannes Kepler, Book V,
> *The Harmony of the World*

The LaRouche Youth Movement is happy to announce the completion of the second phase of its Kepler Project.

During these times, when our population and leaders are intoxicated by "Clash of Civilizations" propaganda and the alcoholic magic of the ethanol energy fraud, a revolution in the History of Science has been made. The recent release of the work on the mind of Johannes Kepler, as seen through his *Harmonice Mundi,* has now been published on the Internet, by a small team of the LaRouche Youth Movement.

This milestone—coming only months after the earlier breakthrough work on Kepler's *New Astronomy*—is the launching point by which the world will, once again, be reinvigorated with the Classical Greek method of *Sphaerics* that came out of the works of Plato, Pythagoras, and the ancient Egyptians.

The understanding of this method requires Harmonics—a concept going back thousands of years, largely forgotten today. Modern education foolishly has wounded itself, and its students, by the separation of the arts and science. We live in one universe, which is perceived sensibly, in many ways.

The LYM team's project has restored the until-now suppressed advances in scientific method made by Kepler 400 years ago.

Without an understanding of Music and Science, you know neither!

The passing of the torch, from Kepler to the LYM, paves the way for the future work already under way, as of this writing, on the mind of Carl F. Gauss and his discovery and determination of the orbits of the asteroids Ceres and Pallas.

This is only the beginning of the necessary movement towards the sufficient grasp of Riemannian Dynamics, which is critical for the progress of modern Science today.

Lyndon LaRouche, the world's leading physical economist, had this to say about the posting of the new LYM/Kepler website:

> What the website presents, is the re-experiencing of the discovery of the systemic foundations of any competent form of modern physical science. Although this depends upon the preliminary step of Kepler's discovery of the physically efficient infinitesimal, as presented in the *New Astronomy,* the general principle on which all competent development of modern science depends, is the musical-harmonic principle through which Kepler approximates the underlying principle of organization of the Solar System as a whole.
>
> "Animations" represent an explicit representation of a pattern of "dots" by methods of "curve-fitting." No scientific principle as such is involved, only those forms of mere mathematics which fall outside the domain of actual physical science: e.g., the ontologically infinitesimal. The usefulness of "animations" is to pose a question to the domain of experimental, ontological actuality; the material which the Kepler II project has placed on the website is the set of paradoxes which prove the incompetence of mere mathematics in physical science. The musical-harmonic features of the exhibits carry the mind above and beyond the mechanistic bestiality of mere mathematics, into the *Ontological Domain* of actual physical science.
>
> Now, on to the Future!

International Intelligence

Russian Elites Celebrate FDR's 125th Anniversary

Viewers of Russia's First Channel TV news on the evening of Feb. 8 saw President Franklin Roosevelt looking at them from the screen, as the biggest Russian national TV network joined in plentiful media coverage of a Moscow conference, "The Lessons of the New Deal for Today's Russia and the Whole World"

Held at the Foreign Ministry-linked Moscow State Institute for Foreign Relations (MGIMO), the event commemorated the 125th anniversary of FDR's birth, Jan. 30. In attendance were top representatives of Russian political and academic institutions, including Kremlin Deputy Chief of Staff Vladislav Surkov, State Duma Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Konstantin Kosachyov, Academician Sergei Rogov of the U.S.A.-Canada Institute, Academician Andrei Kokoshin (also a Duma committee chairman), Grigori Tomchin from former Prime Minister Yevgeni Primakov's Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and Boris Titov of the Business Russia association. U.S. Ambassador William Burns was also present.

The most sensational presentation was that of Surkov, who strove to link his own "sovereign democracy" concept for Russia, with Roosevelt's ideas. He tried to draw a parallel between FDR and President Vladimir Putin (nobody could miss the hint about Presidents who serve third, and fourth terms). Said Surkov, "Like Roosevelt in his time, Putin today is forced to, is obliged to strengthen administrative management, and make the greatest possible use of the power of the Presidency, to overcome a crisis." Putin's aide recalled that FDR took office at a time when people felt hopeless, and "the press and the financial sector were almost totally controlled by oligarchical groups."

"History does not repeat itself," Surkov went on, "but Russia seeks freedom from want and from fear, and there are leaders and societies that inspire us, and Franklin Roosevelt and America and among them. . . .

"While, in the 20th Century, he was our military advisor, in the 21st, he is becoming our ideological ally. For the majority of Russians, Roosevelt remains the greatest of the great Americans."

'National Mexico Mission, Not Neoliberal System'

Mexico's Constitutional principles are more relevant than ever, because they are the best defense against an "unjust, neoliberal, and globalized system." On the eve of the 90th anniversary of the Mexican Constitution of 1917, PRI party deputy Adolfo Ríos Camarena made that point, as he noted how the PAN party is trying to open up the energy sector (Pemex, CFE) to foreign private investment. Mexico must find "its own national mission," he said, "and not be an instrument of policies that come from abroad."

PRD party deputy Raymundo Cárdenas, president of the Commission on Constitutional Matters in the Lower House, warned that the Calderón government is "violating the Constitution," making an end run around Article 27 to allow private investment in the energy sector.

First English 'Phaedon' Translation in 218 Years

Schiller Institute member Pat Noble has completed the first English translation of Moses Mendelssohn's *Phaedon* in 218 years. The translation of Mendelssohn's *Phaedon, or On the Immortality of the Soul* was published in January by Peter Lang publishers, and is available for purchase at www.peterlang.com.

Mendelssohn was the leader of Germany's Jewish Renaissance, and was known as "the Socrates of Berlin." His decision to treat Plato's "Phaedo" dialogue (about Socrates' last day on Earth) in terms of Gottfried Leibniz's epistemological breakthroughs, was key to the revival of cultural optimism, and to the mobilization for the American Revolution. Mendelssohn's 1767 work broke the vicious and cynical ideology of Voltaire, the poison infecting the Prussian King, Frederick the Great, that had allowed Britain's Venetian party to build its empire on his back during the Seven Years' War.

English readers have been hampered by the only extant translation of this work, that by Charles Cullen in 1789, which was at best an incompetent translation—and at worst, a deliberate distortion perpetrated by British Prime Minister William Pitt.

Noble's translation hearkens much closer to the Mendelssohn/Lessing project of making deep ideas broadly accessible, without dumbing down the ideas or images.

The work includes fellow Schiller Institute member David Shavin's introduction, a study on Mendelssohn as the Martin Luther King of Europe, before and during the American Revolution.

European Rail Workers: 'Stop Privatization'

Rail workers from across Europe protested in Paris on Feb. 8 against European Union directives that will force the privatization of railways throughout the economic bloc. A delegation from the British rail workers union RMT took the message to Paris that the privatization of Britain's railways a decade ago should stand as a stark warning, that forcing the same bitter medicine on railways elsewhere in Europe promises to bring chaos, misery, and disaster to rail workers and commuters.

"It is beyond belief that the unelected commissioners in Brussels should want to impose rail privatisation throughout the EU in the light of the ten years of misery that the break-up and sell-off of Britain's railways have brought," RMT general secretary Bob Crow said.

"Our experience tells us that that will mean millions in taxpayers' and fare-payers' money being siphoned out of the industry by greedy privateers, that fares will rise, services will worsen, staffing levels will be pared to the bone and, worst of all, that safety will be fatally undermined. Today's demonstration is a reflection of the growing opposition to the drive to privatise Europe's railways."

Henry Jackson: 'Scooping' Up After the British Empire

by Edward Spannaus

Much attention has been lavished by opponents of the Iraq War on the Project for a New American Century (PNAC), a gathering point for hard-core neo-conservatives and promoters of an American empire, founded in 1997. Far less attention has been paid to the fact that PNAC closed its doors last year, and that its key operatives had already hooked up with modern day British "Round Table" imperialists in a new organization.

To rub it in the face of Americans, that henceforth they must openly be the subordinate power in a sought-after Anglo-American Empire, the founders named this new incarnation of Cecil Rhodes' Round Table, the Henry Jackson Society.[1]

The manifesto of the Henry Jackson Society is called "The British Moment." Its statement of principles is a frank declaration of war on the sovereign nation-state, especially on the United States, as a sovereign republic dedicated to the promotion of the general welfare and a community of sovereign nations.

The absolute equality of all states—a fundamental principle of the Westphalian system—is thrown out the window by the Henry Jacksonites, who declare that "only modern liberal democratic states are truly legitimate, and any international organization which admits undemocratic nations on an equal basis is fundamentally flawed." It demands a "forward strategy" for a British-led Europe and the U.S., combining "carrot capacities" and the 'sticks' of the military domain."

It is indeed fitting, that these proponents of Anglo-Dutch-American empire should name themselves after "Scoop" Jackson, who was himself a witting tool of those Anglo-American networks who have been out to destroy the United States for the past century, and, more broadly, since the American Revolution itself.

Staying *Whose* Course?

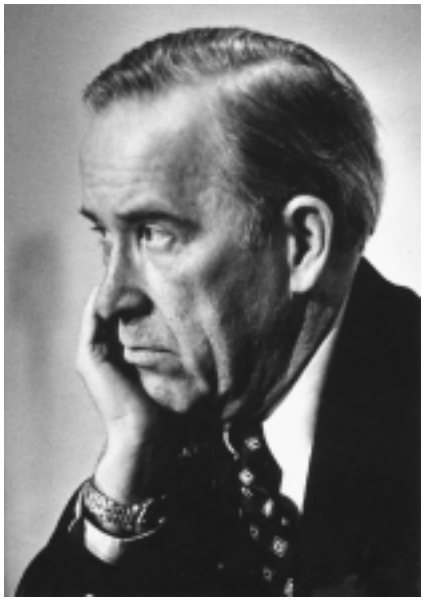
Not surprisingly, Scoop Jackson's idol was Winston Churchill, whose post-war imperial designs were directly challenged by President Franklin Roosevelt before his death. Jackson also made an annual pilgrimage to London, with his key staffers.

After Jackson's death, his long-time advisor Dorothy Fosdick compiled and edited a collection of Jackson's speeches, entitled "Staying the Course: Henry M. Jackson and National Security." Fosdick reported that she had selected the title, because one of Jackson's favorite quotations was Churchill's "Will America stay the course?"

One of the speeches featured in the "Staying the Course" volume, is a June 1959 address to the Military Government Association. Jackson opened that speech by lamenting the fact that, as he saw it, few Americans had any real understanding of the Soviet drive for world domination, and that the United States was being outdistanced by the Soviet Union militarily, industrially, scientifically, politically, and psychologically. Few Americans have any idea of what their duty is, Jackson complained, offering the following advice:

> We could learn from the British experience in the nineteenth century. Then every man understood the importance to England of free trade, of freedom of the seas, of a strong navy, and of an able civil service to operate the vast empire. Most young men trained from child-

1. See "The Henry Jackson Society: Would-Be Fascist World Rule," *EIR,* Aug. 18, 2006. Among the PNAC founders or collaborators who are now listed as "International Patrons" of the Henry Jackson Society, are Robert Kagan, William Kristol, Bruce Jackson, Clifford May, Joshua Muravchik, Richard Perle, and James Woolsey.



EIRNS

Like today's neocons, his political heirs, Henry "Scoop" Jackson began as a leftist and New Dealer, later changing his stripes to become a fierce Cold Warrior, in deadly opposition to the legacy of Franklin Roosevelt.

> hood to contribute to the purposes England had to fulfill. As a result, the British people sustained a prodigious national effort.

Jackson, the Wilsonian

After I had written the first draft of this article, a friend suggested looking at Jackson from the closely related notions of "Wellsian democracy" and Wilsonianism. This was a most useful proposal, one which sheds additional light on the pre- and post-FDR corruption of the Democratic Party.

What appear superficially to be the paradoxes in Woodrow Wilson's policy and practice—the use of "war to end all wars"; the use of military intervention to end "militarism"; the brutal suppression of dissent at home under the guise of "preserving freedom"; the promotion of "democracy" abroad, so long as it cohered with Anglo-American interests; and, above all, the American promotion of a "New World Order"—are all found as well within H.G. Wells's "Open Conspiracy" to establish an Atlanticist one-world government. (See, for example, Michele Steinberg, "H.G. Wells Plots the World Empire," *EIR,* March 24, 2006.)

Indeed, a book which is regarded as one of the authoritative academic studies of Wilson, Thomas J. Knock's *To End All Wars: Woodrow Wilson and the Quest for a New World Order,* opens with a quote from *The Shape of Things to Come* by H. G. Wells, in which Wells wrote:

> For a brief interval Wilson stood alone for all mankind. Or at least he seemed to stand for mankind. And in that brief interval there was a very extraordinary and significant wave of response to him throughout the earth. . . . [H]umanity leapt to accept and glorify Wilson. . . . He was transfigured in the eyes of men . . . [H]e became a Messiah. . . . That response was one of the most illuminating events of the early twentieth century. Manifestly the World-State had been conceived then. . . .[2]

In addition to his efforts to bring into being an Anglo-American-dominated world order, Wilson is also properly described as the first Cold Warrior. For all his rhetoric of "progressive internationalism," non-intervention, and self-determination, it was Wilson's Administration that launched the Cold War, the first phase of which lasted from the announcement of the non-recognition of the Soviet Union in March 1920 (soon extended to a trade and commerce "quarantine" as well), until Franklin D. Roosevelt's recognition of the U.S.S.R. in 1933. The resumption of the Wilsonian Cold War began with Roosevelt's death and the Truman-Churchill repudiation of FDR's policies in 1945-46.[3]

Wilson's early policies of non-recognition and propaganda toward the November 1917 Russian Revolution were aimed at trying to keep Russia in the war. Then, under British pressure, Wilson the "non-interventionist" sent the U.S. military to intervene in Russia in 1918, after the treaty of Brest-Litovsk—for the official reason of protecting allied military supplies, but actually to try to revive the Eastern Front. The second U.S. intervention was allegedly to protect the evacuation of the Tsarist-allied Czechoslovak Legion from Russia—but again, it had the aim of enabling the Czechs to continue to fight against Germany.

The flagrant hypocrisy of Wilson's foreign policy is only exceeded by his vicious racism and his suppression of the opposition to the war at home. *EIR* has written often of Wilson's revival of the Ku Klux Klan, and his reinstitution of segregation in the Federal bureaucracy.

During the First World War, even the expression of anti-British sentiments became a crime, with Irish-Americans and German-Americans being viciously targetted. The U.S. Post Office banned the mailing of leftist or anti-war material.

And today's jingoists with their "Freedom Fries" have nothing on those of Wilson's era, who renamed German measles and sauerkraut as "Liberty measles" and "Liberty cabbage." Not to mention banishing Brahms and Beethoven from concert halls, and the banning and burning of works of German literature from schools and libraries.[4]

The Wilson era was also the era of the Palmer Raids, in which thousands of radicals, labor organizers, anarchists, and others were rounded up, jailed, and often deported. Beatings and lynchings of anti-war activists and labor organizers were

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2. Thomas J. Knock, *To End All Wars: Woodrow Wilson and the Quest for a New World Order* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1992), p. 1.

3. For a most useful elaboration of this point, see Donald E. Davis and Eugene P. Trani, *The First Cold War: The Legacy of Woodrow Wilson in U.S.-Soviet Relations,* (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 2002.)

4. Knock, pp. 133-137.

Truman Library

Library of Congress

The resumption of the Wilsonian Cold War began with Roosevelt's death and the Truman-Churchill repudiation of FDR's policies in 1945-46. Churchill and Truman are shown in the photo on the left, during the infamous "Iron Curtain" speech in Fulton Missouri, March 5, 1946. Jackson regarded Woodrow Wilson (right), not Franklin Roosevelt, as his true predecessor.

commonplace. Completely nonviolent opponents of the war, like Socialist leader Eugene Debs, were given long prison terms, and the House of Representatives refused to seat the German-American representative from Wisconsin, Victor Berger, because of his socialist and anti-war views; Berger was later sentenced to prison.

For the most part, Henry Jackson was not in a position to follow Wilson's lead with respect to domestic civil liberties—the most notable exception being Jackson's backing of the internment of Japanese-Americans during World War II—and as a "pro-labor Democrat," it would have indeed been difficult for him to do so; but his foreign policy was pure Wilsonianism, overlaid with a scholarly veneer provided by the RAND Corporation and its coterie of kept academics. Jackson came of political age in the period of Harry S Truman, who regarded Wilson, not Franklin Roosevelt, as his true predecessor, as Truman abandoned FDR's policies in favor of a permanent Cold War alliance with with that great "democracy," Great Britain.

Today's discredited, but unrepentant neo-cons still perpetuate this treasonous, Wellsian-Wilsonian cancer within our political system.

It is urgent that a deeper understanding of what Henry Jackson represented, be attained by the Democratic Party—whence this pestilence sprang—but also by Republicans, whose ranks have been infected by the so-called neo-cons since 1980-81, when most of the "Jackson Democrats" left the Democratic Party to become, as one of them, Paul Wolfowitz, put it: "Henry Jackson Republicans."

Jackson and Nitze's NSC-68

A mediocrity endowed with intense ambition and drive, Henry Martin Jackson entered Congress in 1941, at the age of 28; he remained in the House through 1952, when he was elected to the Senate where he remained until his death in 1983.[5] In college, Jackson had been a member of the Fabian Socialist League for Industrial Democracy (LID); his political persona, then and later, was that of an ardent New Dealer. He was, being from Washington State, a strong supporter of

5. This account of Jackson's career draws heavily on the 500-plus page biography of Henry Jackson written in 2000 by a slavish Jackson supporter, University of Vermont professor Robert G. Kaufman: *Henry M. Jackson: A Life in Politics* (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2000).

public power—having no choice in the matter, considering the importance of Federal power projects for industry in the state.

Jackson enthusiastically supported the relocation and internment of Japanese citizens on the West Coast during World War II. Although many politicians supported this at the time, Jackson was particularly hostile to the Japanese, which some explain by his romantic attachment to China, attributed, rightly or wrongly, to his reading of Pearl Buck's novels.

In his early years in Congress, Jackson was a strong supporter of Truman on foreign policy, and likewise, a fervent opponent of FDR's close ally, Henry Wallace. Jackson eagerly backed the Truman Doctrine, under which the U.S. took the place of Britain in providing military and financial aid to Greece and Turkey. Likewise, he backed the Marshall Plan, which performed a useful role in the reconstruction of Europe, but was also used to drive a wedge between Western and Eastern Europe. (The Truman Administration collaborated with Britain to insert conditions which would make it impossible for the Soviets to accept Marshall Plan aid for the countries within their sphere of influence.[6]) Jackson also supported Truman's recognition of Israel, over the opposition of the State Department "Arabists." In 1949, he was made a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, from which he promoted the development of the H-bomb, which most members of the Committee opposed.

Jackson was an avid admirer of Paul Nitze and Nitze's militarist Cold War doctrine, which was embodied in NSC-68—issued in April 1950, before the outbreak of the Korean War—which became the guiding doctrine of Jackson's office and aggressive Cold Warriors for decades.

Investment banker Nitze replaced George Kennan as the head of the State Department's Policy Planning Staff in 1949, while Dean Acheson replaced retired Army Gen. George C. Marshall as Secretary of State. As Prof. Cliff Kiracofe has shown (see *EIR,* March 17, 2006), the Nitze-Acheson approach of military confrontation with the Soviet Union, embodied in NSC-68, was a profound shift from the *political containment* doctrine of Kennan and Marshall.

NSC-68 had been commissioned by Truman, circumventing the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Its contention was that the United States had to undertake a vast buildup in conventional and nuclear arms to defend the world against expansionist Soviet Communism, and to prevent Russia from dominating the Eurasian landmass. Confronting the Soviet Union was a necessary step in establishing a *Pax Americana:* As NSC-68 put it, "to foster a world environment in which the American system can survive and flourish." (This malapropism refers not to the nationalist "American System" of political economy which flourished in the United States of the 19th Century, and which patriotic Americans counterposed to the free-trade "British System," but to the financial oligarchy's dream of a U.S.-Anglo-Dutch-dominated global empire.)

To counter what it characterized as the Kremlin's "assault on free institutions," NSC-68 proposed its own attack on *America*'s free institutions: heightened internal-security measures, an "overt psychological warfare" campaign, more intelligence activity, cutbacks in domestic spending for non-defense programs, and higher taxes.

Even Harry Truman wasn't totally convinced of the need for the quadrupling of military spending which NSC-68 recommended, so he circulated the report to the Bureau of the Budget. The Bureau's assessment was that NSC-68 "oversimplified issues and grossly overemphasized military considerations," and explained: "The neat dichotomy between 'slavery' and 'freedom' is not a realistic description either of the military situation today or of the alternatives as they appear to present themselves to large areas of the world. . . . The gravest error of NSC-68 is that it underplays the role of economic and social change as a factor in 'the underlying conflict.' "[7]

Nevertheless, Jackson joined Nitze, Acheson, Robert Lovett, and others in pressuring Truman, who was reluctant to undertake a huge increase in defense spending. The Committee on the Present Danger was founded in 1950 to promote the recommendations of NSC-68, and it launched a three-month scare campaign, in TV spots run every Sunday night on NBC, and then on the Mutual Broadcasting System, which warned of the "present danger" from the Soviet Union, and demanded a huge military buildup. (See Michele Steinberg, "Desperate Neo-Cons Launch Third 'Committee on the Present Danger," *EIR,* July 2, 2004.)

The outbreak of the Korean War in 1950 provided the pretext to implement much of NSC-68, and for a three-fold increase in defense spending.

Adversary of Eisenhower

In 1952, Jackson was elected to the Senate, and when the Democrats took control of the Senate in 1954, he obtained seats on the Armed Services Committee, the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, and the Interior Committee, and he retained his seat on the Government Operations Committee.

Also at this time, Dorothy Fosdick joined Jackson's staff and became his chief foreign policy advisor. The daughter of the liberal-pacifist Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, pastor of the Rockefeller-endowed Riverside Church in New York City, she reportedly abandoned her father's views and adopted the militant Cold War outlook of theologian Reinhold Niebuhr, a deeply pessimistic foreign policy "realist." Before coming to Jackson's staff, Fosdick had worked in the State Department's Policy Planning Staff, mostly under Nitze; she mimicked his views, and became a card-carrying Truman Cold Warrior and a proponent of NSC-68. She seems to have operated as Jackson's controller, running his office and his

6. Anne R. Pierce, *Woodrow Wilson and Harry Truman: Mission and Power in American Foreign Policy* (Westport, Conn.: Praeger, 2003) p. 185.

7. Quoted in Mark Perry, *Four Stars* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1989) p. 21.

President Dwight Eisenhower, a military hero, cut the bloated Truman defense budget, enraging Truman Democrats like Jackson. Real national defense, Ike insisted, required a "strong and expanding economy, readily convertible to the tasks of war." He later warned America against the "military-industrial complex."

staff, and wielding great influence over key staffers such as Richard Perle, later in the 1970s.

A 1997 *New York Times* obituary of Fosdick reported: "At a time when Senator Jackson was a Senate legend for the quality of his staff, Dr. Fosdick was in command of the 'bunker,' so called partly because of the cramped staff quarters and partly because Senator Jackson and his staff were so often at odds with the prevailing political winds of detente."

President Dwight D. Eisenhower, who took office in 1953, did not buy into the massive military buildup which proponents of NSC-68 were demanding. Eisenhower believed that his policy of Massive Retaliation, based upon strategic superiority, would permit restraints on spending for conventional forces, and he was always deeply concerned about the severe impact that massive defense spending would have on the U.S. economy and living standards.

Upon taking office, Ike cut Truman's defense budget, and he continued to do so throughout his first term. He repeatedly attacked the fear-mongering which was coming largely from the Truman Democrats, and he rejected so-called "strategic analyses" and the hype, as he put it, of "a single critical 'danger date' and . . . single form of enemy action." Real national defense, Ike insisted, required a "strong and expanding economy, readily convertible to the tasks of war."

"I refused to turn the United States into an armed camp," Eisenhower later wrote in his memoirs.[8] He told colleagues privately, that "an attempt to be completely secure could only lead to a garrison state, and even then could not succeed."[9]

Jackson took the opposite approach, becoming a virulent critic of Eisenhower's military and defense policies, accusing Ike of risking war by spending too little on defense. Throughout 1956, an election year, Jackson repeatedly attacked Eisenhower's cuts in the defense budget, warning that the Soviets were accelerating their missile program while the United States was falling behind. When the Soviets launched Sputnik in 1957, Jackson called for a "national week of shame and danger."

Moreover, in 1956, Jackson made a trip through the Soviet Union and the Middle East. Jackson dismissed Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser as a Soviet tool, who was eager to use his U.S.S.R. backing to take over the Suez Canal, in order to then control the oil-rich Middle East, destroy Israel, and dominate all of Africa. Just as Dick Cheney et al. today rant about "appeasement" of the terrorists, Jackson compared what he termed the "appeasement" of Nasser to that of Hitler. Already a big backer of Israel, Jackson now promoted Israel as a bulwark against the Arab nationalist Nasser.

The Gaither Committee Report

A seminal document justifying Jackson's Cold War drive, and the push by Jackson and the Cold War Democrats for an accelerated military buildup, was the top-secret 1957 report of the "Gaither Committee." This was another end-run around President Eisenhower by the imperial, "Military-Industrial Complex" faction. After World War II, lawyer H. Rowan Gaither, the committee's director, had been asked by the RAND Corporation to engineer RAND's transformation from an Army Air Force-sponsored branch of Douglas Aircraft Corporation, to an independent, non-profit institution. After arranging for Ford Foundation funding, Gaither was appointed to RAND's Board of Trustees in 1947; for most of the period from 1948 through 1961, Gaither served as chairman of the RAND Board. In 1953, to top it off, he was also appointed president of the Ford Foundation.

RAND was dominated by mathematicians and proponents of "systems analysis" and "game theory." A RAND Annual Report in 1950, enthused about its mathematics division, boasting that, in "the analysis of systems for strategic bombardment, air defense, air supply, or psychological warfare, pertinent information developed or adapted through sur-

8. Dwight D. Eisenhower, *Mandate for Change: 1953-56* (Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1964) p. 454.

9. Quoted in Fred Kaplan, *The Wizards of Armageddon* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1983) p. 146.

EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

DOD/Helene Stikkel

Left to right: Albert "Dr. Strangelove: Wohlstetter was a RAND statistician and "mathematical logician," with no military experience or knowledge of strategy. He and his protégés Richard Perle and Paul Wolfowitz promoted the quackery of the "Revolution in Military Affairs," later adopted by Donald Rumsfeld.

vey, study or research by RAND is integrated into models, largely by means of mathematical methods and techniques. . . . In this general area of research . . . the guiding philosophy is supplied by the von Neumann-Morgenstern mathematical theory of games."[10]

Exemplary of this pseudo-scientific quackery was Albert "Dr. Strangelove" Wolhstetter, RAND's leading proponent of "vulnerability" studies. A statistician and "mathematical logician," Wohlstetter had no military experience, and no familiarity with military strategy; the closest he had come to World War II, was as a consultant to the Planning Committee of the War Production Board. His wife Roberta had joined RAND around 1948, where her work was guided by Andrew Marshall—the principal architect of the "Revolution in Military Affairs" (Donald Rumsfeld's "Transformation"), who still haunts the corridors of the Pentagon to this day.

In 1951, Roberta Wohlstetter brought her husband into RAND, where his first major project—an application of game theory—was a study of the vulnerability of the Strategic Air Command (SAC) to a Soviet surprise attack.

The Wohlstetter SAC vulnerability study, embodied in the 1953 RAND Report R-244, and expanded the next year as Report R-266, was considered by the Randoids as the model of systems analysis. As astute observers have noted, this type of "ivory tower" study abstracts nuclear warfare from political reality and national strategic policy. It tends to breathlessly present fanciful but dire "worse-case" scenarios as the urgent reality, and thus justifies a massive military expenditures and the establishment of imperial policies abroad, and a "garrison state" at home.[11]

After the Soviet test of an H-bomb in 1953, and the recognition of the potential for its delivery by an ICBM rather than by a manned long-range bomber, Wohlstetter and the Randoids produced a new study, R-290, "Protecting U.S. Power to Strike Back in the 1950s and 1960s." But circulation of the top-secret R-290 was limited, largely to top layers of the Pentagon. Something had to be done to disseminate its frightful conclusions and recommendations to broader policy-making circles. The opportunity to do this, was presented by Eisenhower's creation of the Gaither Committee in the Spring of 1957.

Originally recommended to Ike by Nelson Rockefeller as a comprehensive study of civil defense, the Gaither project was hijacked by Wohlstetter and other Randoids, such as Herman Kahn, into producing a treatise on the so-called "missile gap" and a call for the rapid buildup of an offensive missile force—in short, a nuclear arms race.

This was despite the fact that Robert Sprague, who took over the Committee after Gaither was hospitalized, knew full

10. On this subject, see Lyndon LaRouche, "The Blunder in U.S. National Security Policy," Oct. 11, 1995, http://www.larouchepub.com/lar/1995/blunder_3.html; "Our Economics Policy: Animation and Economics," *EIR,* Nov. 12, 2004.

11. See Clifford A. Kiracofe, "U.S. Imperialism: The National Security State," *EIR,* March 17, 2006.

well that there was no such "missile gap," and that the fears of a Soviet surprise attack were being dangerously and grossly exaggerated. Sprague had been personally briefed by SAC commander Curtis LeMay on U.S. surveillance programs such as the U-2 overflights of the Soviet Union—which ensured that the United States would know of preparations for a missile launch, and the actual launch itself, well before Soviet missiles passed the Distant Early Warning (DEW) line in Alaska. This shot to hell the prevailing "surprise attack" assumption of the RAND/Wohlstetter studies, but Sprague kept this knowledge to himself, willfully leaving the rest of the Committee in ignorance.

Thus, the final report of the Gaither Committee warned in stark terms, of an accelerating threat from the Soviet Union, "which may become critical in 1959 or 1960." It said that the Soviets have "probably surpassed us" in the development of ICBMs. Lifting recommendations whole hog from Wohlstetter's R-290, it raised the alarm about the vulnerability of the SAC bomber force, and recommended measures to be taken to reduce this.

White House photo

EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

The Nitze-Acheson approach of military confrontation with the Soviet Union was a profound shift away from the earlier political containment doctrine. It called for a vast buildup against Soviet Communism and establishment of a "Pax Americana." "When it came to writing official, top-secret reports that combined sophisticated analysis with a flair for scaring the daylights out of anyone reading them, Paul H. Nitze (right) had no match," said one author.

And, reminiscent of today's recent battles around the November 2002 National Intelligence Estimate on Iraq's WMD capabilities, the final report of the Gaither Committee eliminated caveats and qualifications; no nuance was permitted, and its underlying assumptions were not made explicit.

The report tracked much of the language and recommendations of NSC-68—not surprisingly, since Paul Nitze was the principal author of both documents. However, because of his Democratic Party affiliation and his known antagonism to the Eisenhower Administration, Nitze worked behind the scenes, and his role was kept quiet. But he was the perfect choice—as author Fred Kaplan put it: "When it came to writing official, top-secret reports that combined sophisticated analysis with a flair for scaring the daylights out of anyone reading them, Paul H. Nitze had no match."[12]

When briefed on the report's findings, Eisenhower was attentive, but unimpressed; he disdained the hype contained in Sprague's presentation to him. Ike's calmness was shaped by the fact that he personally had access to secret intelligence, including that derived from U-2 surveillance, and thus he was far less worried about a surprise attack. More importantly, unlike the Randoids and their mathematical models, Ike knew that wars take place in a real political and strategic context; he didn't believe that they start suddenly "out of the blue," with no advance indications.

After a few weeks of what the Gaitherites regarded as apathy and indifference on the part of the Eisenhower Administration, a dinner meeting was convened in early December 1957 for key members of the Committee, along with Nitze and some top news media executives. The subject of the meeting, was how to get the message out to the public and create a sense of urgency.

Within days, a flood of leaks to the press began, led by the *New York Times,* with the most comprehensive account of the secret Gaither Report appearing in the *Washington Post.* On cue, Jackson, Stuart Symington, and other leading Democrats took to the Senate and House floors to demand that Eisenhower release the report to the public.

Adding to the clamor, Wohlstetter went public with his theory of SAC vulnerability in a speech to the New York Council on Foreign Relations, in May of 1958, followed by an article, "The Delicate Balance of Terror," in *Foreign Affairs.* To correct this vulnerability, Wohlstetter argued, would require measures which "*are* hard, *do* involve sacrifice . . . and, above all . . . entail a new image of ourselves in a world of persistent danger."

Wohlstetter's public warnings fed into the building hyste-

12. Eisenhower, *op. cit.*

ria around the alleged "missile gap" being hyped by Jackson and the Truman Democrats. This fiction had already started with Air Force Intelligence's declaration of a "bomber gap" in the mid-1950s—a conclusion which was sharply disputed by CIA analysts, and which was miraculously transmogrified into a "missile gap" after the Soviets launched Sputnik in October 1957.

Eisenhower of course knew better, seeing the call for a huge defense buildup as the product of fear, "seeing danger behind every tree or bush." It was this fear, Ike later wrote, that "saw disastrous bomber gaps in our defense establishment, and though that illusionary gap never existed, spent useless millions to fix it." Ike continued: "Finally convinced of the falsity of their allegations, the prophets of doom changed to missiles—the gap here, they cried, was far worse and more fearsome than the earlier one. Again, they were proved wrong; but proof of past error cannot still a present, senseless fear."[13]

Jackson's Attack on Eisenhower's NSC

In 1959, in yet another move against Eisenhower, Jackson launched a comprehensive study of the Executive branch's policy-making process. First, he consulted with Samuel Huntington (author of "The Clash of Civilizations?" first published in *Foreign Affairs,* Summer 1993), Roberta Wohlstetter, and others. He then had his subcommittee of the Senate Government Operations Committee formally undertake the study. His staff—J. Kenneth Mansfield, Dorothy Fosdick, and Robert Tufts of Oberlin—were directed by Jackson to consult a group of "experts," who then testified in public hearings; these included Robert Lovett, Robert Sprague (co-chairman of the Gaither Committee), Allen Dulles, Nelson Rockefeller, and Maxwell Taylor.

The final Jackson report was a libelous attack on the Eisenhower Administration and the functioning of its National Security Council. It charged that Ike's NSC was plagued with bureaucratic conflicts, prone to easy compromises, and failure to examine and question well-established strategies. In fact, those who have studied NSC documents from that period, report that, quite the contrary, Eisenhower's NSC functioned well; that it fostered serious debate, facilitated long-term planning, and played an effective advisory role for the Eisenhower Administration.[14]

The Kennedy Administration

During the Army-McCarthy hearings, Jackson had struck up a friendship with Bobby Kennedy, which provided his entrée into the Kennedy family circles. In 1960, he came close to becoming JFK's running mate, but Papa Joe Kennedy said that Jack needed Lyndon Johnson on the ticket to win, because LBJ would bring the support of the Southern states.[15]

As the consolation prize, Jackson was given the chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee. He campaigned around the country for Kennedy as a "New Deal/Fair Deal" Democrat, promoting an activist domestic policy, and a more aggressive anti-Soviet foreign policy, including harping on the nonexistent "missile gap." (The Randoids played on Kennedy, issuing secret memoranda to his camp containing the same "missile gap" hype and demands that they had unsuccessfully tried to foist on Eisenhower.)

The 1960 election campaign, with Jackson as DNC chairman, was the last time that the Democrats would run as the more hawkish of the two parties—as the party had been for the entire post-FDR period. From that point on, Jackson increasingly was at odds with the Democratic Party, although, unlike so many of his associates, he never outright quit.

Jackson's first major disagreement with JFK came when Jackson pushed for Paul Nitze to be appointed as either Secretary of Defense or Secretary of State. Instead, Nitze got the third-tier position of Assistant Secretary of State for International Security Affairs.

Subsequently, Jackson opposed Kennedy on a number of key issues, which presaged his post-1968 break with northern Democrats. These included:

- The United Nations: In March 1962, Jackson gave a highly publicized speech at the National Press Club attacking the UN as a forum more advantageous to the Soviets than to the United States. The speech was drafted by Dorothy Fosdick in collaboration with Robert Tufts. It was acclaimed by the right wing, and roundly attacked by both northern Democrats and liberal Republicans.
- The Cuban Missile Crisis: Jackson agreed with Acheson, Nitze, Lovett, and others who wanted, at a mini-

13. Kaplan, p. 138.

14. David L. Snead, *The Gaither Committee, Eisenhower, and the Cold War* (Columbus: Ohio State University Press, 1998).

15. There may have been another factor here: rumors about Jackson's personal life. In 1961, at age 49, Jackson did decide to get married and become a "family man." Biographer Kaufmann notes that for as long as Jackson's mother lived (until 1957), she was the most important woman in his life. At home, in Washington State, he lived with his mother and his two sisters. In Washington, D.C., he socialized very little.

Some sources have suggested that Jackson was subjected to homosexual blackmail by Israeli operatives. Whether that was the case or not, there certainly was notice taken of Jackson's unusual personal life. During the Democratic Convention, Jim Bishop wrote a suggestive column about Jackson, noting his intense ambition, and describing him as follows: "The vital statistics are unimpressive. The Senator is 48. He is a bachelor. He has two sisters at home who are spinsters. . . . Once, long ago, he had a girl. No one knows her name or what became of her. . . . He goes on dates now and then, but he handles them gracelessly and with embarrassment."

In 1972, Nixon dirty-trickster Donald Segretti sent out a letter on Ed Muskie's stationary saying that Jackson had been arrested twice in D.C. as a homosexual, once on May 5, 1955, and then on Oct. 17, 1957, but that because of his position, no charges were brought against him. Segretti later disavowed the letter.

National Archives

During the Cuban Missile Crisis, Jackson agreed with Acheson, Nitze, and others who wanted, at a minimum, a U.S. air strike to take out the Soviet missiles on the island, and perhaps even an invasion. This photo shows President Kennedy (left) meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko (right) at the White House on Oct. 18, 1962, at the height of the crisis.

mum, a U.S. air strike to take out the Soviet missiles, and perhaps even an invasion.

• The Test Ban Treaty: JFK gave a famous speech on June 10, 1963 at American University, to build support for the proposed treaty, which was signed a few months later. Kennedy anticipated a rough fight in the Senate, with a coalition of Southern Democrats and conservative Republicans opposing it. Calculating that the treaty would pass anyway, Jackson decided not to oppose it outright, but to weaken it through a series of amendments, or formal "reservations," involving what he called "safeguards." When the Administration agreed to his conditions, Jackson supported the treaty, which passed the Senate by 80 to 19 in September 1963.

Vietnam was not a significant point of contention with either Jack Kennedy or Lyndon Johnson. Jackson supported the U.S. military buildup during the Kennedy period, but of course did not support Kennedy's plan to reduce the U.S. commitment by the end of his first term. A rabid advocate of the infamous "domino" theory, Jackson opposed the 1962 plan for the neutralization of Laos. He totally supported Johnson's escalation of the war following the assassination of President Kennedy, thereby putting himself in conflict with the majority of Democrats who came to oppose the war. Jackson voted for the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, and backed the bombing of North Vietnam, but he considered it too limited. Jackson wanted an all-out strategic bombing campaign targetting North Vietnam's infrastructure. Early on, he pressed for the blocking and mining of Haiphong Harbor—which Nixon later did, in 1972.

Nixon's 'Favorite Democrat'—But Not for Long

Jackson's biographer Robert Kaufman describes Jackson as the last of the "Cold War Liberals." He wrote that the 1968 upheavals around the Democratic Convention in Chicago "spelled the demise of Cold War liberalism's ascendancy in the Democratic Party for a generation," adding that, by the time Nixon took office in 1969, Henry Jackson had become Nixon's "favorite Democrat in the Senate."

After Nixon was elected President in November 1968, he offered Jackson the choice of becoming either Defense Secretary or Secretary of State. Jackson declined, telling Nixon that he could do more good in the Senate, trying to bring along Democrats to support an expanded ABM (anti-ballistic missile) system. But Jackson's real concern was that, were he to serve in a Republican Administration, it would destroy his chances of becoming President—as he had been told, in the strongest of terms, by a number of his Democratic colleagues in the Senate.

In the 1970 midterm elections, Nixon personally denied any support to Jackson's Republican challenger in Washington State. Thus, as was the case with Joe Lieberman in the 2006 U.S. Senate race in Connecticut, the Republican National Committee declared that no party funds would go to Jackson's Republican opponent, and in fact, Jackson received

at least $250,000 from top GOP donors—the equivalent of a couple of million dollars today.

Jackson's honeymoon with Nixon began to fall apart after 1970, as Jackson became a leading opponent of the Nixon-Kissinger policy of detente with the Soviet Union. In 1972, Jackson fought the Nixon Administration on both the SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks) agreement and the ABM Treaty, and extracted various concessions such as the "Jackson Amendment"—cooked up by Fred Iklé and Richard Perle—which required parity in intercontinental strategic nuclear delivery vehicles and throw-weights.

(Jackson's carrying forward of the hard Churchillian Cold War line was one side of British post-war policy; what Jackson was purportedly combatting—arms-control agreements and the ABM treaties—were just another side of the British policy of keeping the United States subordinate to its own one-world-government schemes. See "Andropov's Blunder Still Haunts the Earth," in this issue.)

Wohlstetter's Outpost

Coalescing around Jackson's office in the 1970s was an extensive network of academics, think-tankers, former staffers, and the like. This network included Dorothy Fosdick, Richard Perle, and Charles Horner (an early neo-con, now with the Hudson Institute), who kept Jackson in close contact with experts on Russia (such as Richard Pipes), China, and Japan, and the Middle East (Bernard Lewis). In addition, every year, Jackson and his staffers would go to London to meet with prominent Sovietologist scholars there.

Jackson's ties to the Nitze and the Randoids, which went back to the 1950s, were further cemented around Nixon's effort in 1969-70 to expand the ABM system from two to twelve sites—known as the Safeguard ABM system—which Jackson supported, but which was opposed by most leading Democrats and a number of moderate Republicans. During this fight, Jackson's Senate office effectively became the Capitol Hill branch of the RAND Corporation.

Wohlstetter, now teaching at the University of Chicago while still maintaining his affiliation with RAND, assigned a number of his protégés—including Paul Wolfowitz and Richard Perle—to go to Washington to work in a new organization created by Paul Nitze and Dean Acheson to support the Safeguard ABM system, which they called the "Committee to Maintain a Prudent Defense Policy." Perle became its executive director. Armed with charts, documents, and research papers prepared by Wohlstetter, Wolfowitz, and his team, Jackson led the fight in the Senate for the Safeguard ABM system. The Senate approved the Safeguard system by one vote.

By that time, Perle had gone to work on Jackson's staff.

Scoop Jackson: The Greenie

Despite his promotion of public power projects (a requirement, given Washington State's dependence on cheap energy from the Bonneville and Grand Coulee dams), Jackson modelled himself on Teddy Roosevelt, and was a major promoter of the environmentalist hoax which has decimated the U.S. economy over the past four decades. He became chairman of the Senate Interior Committee in 1963, right after the 1962 publication of Rachel Carson's lying *Silent Spring* propaganda piece. Jackson's "accomplishments" are listed as:

- Land and Conservation Act of 1964
- Wilderness Act of 1964 (in 1957, he had cosponsored a forerunner, the Wilderness Preservation System Bill)
- National Seashore Bills
- Water Resources Planning Act of 1965
- Redwood National Park
- North Cascades National Park
- Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968
- Colorado River Basin Project Act of 1968

In 1969, Jackson was the first politician to win the Sierra Club's John Muir Award; in 1970, he was given the Bernard Baruch Conservation Award. NEPA, the National Environmental Policy Act, is described by Jackson's biographer as his "crowning achievement." Jackson and his staff reportedly drafted the Act's provision calling for Environmental Impact Statements for all major Federal projects—which were used by environmentalists to block nuclear power plants and all sorts of Federal projects.

Although claiming to be pro-nuclear, in the wake of the 1973-74 oil hoax, Jackson championed the development of "alternative" energy sources such as solar and geothermal, like his political heirs today. He was also a prime promoter of the disastrous and deadly fuel efficiency standards for the auto industry.

Jackson played a pivotal role in preventing the continuation of large-scale water conveyance projects, which were the hallmark of the FDR era. Jackson saw to the insertion in various 1960s legislation, the prohibition of any Federal agency studying inter-basin water transfers, without specific approval of Congress. Jackson played a critical role in killing the North American Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA) project—to divert Arctic-river flow southward, and other inter-basin transfers.

Wolfowitz went to Yale to teach for two years (where one of his students was Lewis Libby, Cheney's former chief of staff, now on trial for perjury). When, in 1972, under pressure from Jackson, Nixon purged the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, to make sure it wasn't led by people who actually favored arms control and disarmament, former RAND strategist Fred Iklé was put in charge of the agency. Iklé brought in a new Wohlstetter-recommended team, including Wolfowitz, which operated as a network of "conservative insurgents"—already known at that time as "the cabal"—to target Soviet diplomatic moves and arms-control agreements. Jackson's office became their command center.[16]

National Archives

Sen. J. William Fulbright (D), chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, was Jackson's principal nemesis in the Senate in the 1960s and early 1970s. Fulbright (left, shown here with Sen. Eugene McCarthy in 1966) called Jackson "the Congressional spokesman for the military-industrial complex."

A Presidential Campaign

After 1968, the anti-war and "New Politics" factions—significantly infected with anti-labor and anti-industry ideology—were becoming ascendant in the Democratic Party. "Increasingly," Kaufman writes of Jackson, "Cold War liberals identified him as their one great hope to recapture the Democratic Party and the presidency."

Jackson hired commentator Ben Wattenberg as an advisor in his 1972 Presidential campaign, which was a complete flop. Wattenberg advised Jackson to emphasize social issues (such as "law and order" in response to the ghetto riots and anti-war demonstrations), opposition to busing, opposition to "elitism," and defense of patriotism and "American values"—and to play down economic and foreign policy issues. Jackson attacked the leading Democratic contender George McGovern as "the chief travelling salesman" of the New Left establishment, accusing McGovern of echoing the New Left in what Jackson catalogued as its calls for massive defense cuts, forced busing, amnesty for draft-dodgers and deserters, silence on law and order, attacking the FBI, and denouncing U.S. policy in Vietnam as "barbaric" and "immoral." But to no avail. Jackson's campaign went nowhere, and the Democrats went on to nominate George McGovern.

The "stop McGovern" forces met the day after his nomination to try to prevent a GOP sweep of Congress, anticipating that McGovern would go down in defeat. As part of this effort, Jackson was an initiator of the Committee for the Re-election of a Democratic Congress, which Bob "Prince of Thieves" Strauss chaired. After this, Strauss attributed his December 1972 election as DNC chair to Scoop Jackson.

Also in December 1972, Wattenberg initiated the formation of one of the early neo-conservative gathering points, the Coalition for a Democratic Majority (CDM), thereby providing Jackson with a vehicle for his next campaign for President in 1976.

Within the Senate, Jackson's principal nemesis in the 1960s and early 1970s was J. William Fulbright, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. By all accounts, they detested each other. Fulbright's 1966 *Arrogance of Power* specifically denounced the imperial outlook embodied in NSC-68, as well as the Vietnam War. Fulbright called Jackson "the Congressional spokesman for the military-industrial complex." Israel was another point of dispute with Fulbright, in light of Jackson's fervent backing for Israel and for its land seizures during the 1967 war and its aftermath.

As to why Jackson was such a strong supporter of Israel, Ben Wattenberg acknowledged in an interview for PBS, that the first reason was that many big financial contributors were Jews: "That was one reason and everyone understood that." Second, said Wattenberg, was the idea of Israel being a democracy, and third was Jackson's experience at Buchenwald. (In 1945, Congressman Jackson paid an official visit to Buchenwald, a few days after the death camp was liberated.)[17]

Jackson also clashed with Nixon and Kissinger over Israel, despite the similarity of their outlooks. Jackson viewed Soviet influence in the Middle East as the major threat to U.S. geopolitical interest in the region, and thus he had no interest whatsoever in an Israeli settlement with the Palestinians or its

16. Bill Keller, "The Sunshine Warrier," *New York Times Magazine,* Sept. 22, 2002.

17. Simon Marks, Feature Story USA Corp. interview with Wattenberg, June 6, 2005, pp. 11-12.

Arab neighbors. Jackson opposed any land-for-peace arrangement, or any pressure on Israel to return to its pre-1967 borders, as envisioned in the Rogers Plan. As his biographer wrote: "Jackson's devotion to Israel made Nixon and Kissinger's look tepid."

Jackson combined his support for Israel and his antagonism to detente, in what became known as the Jackson-Vanik Amendment, first introduced in 1972, and reintroduced in 1973, as an amendment to Nixon's trade bill. Jackson-Vanik, put together by Perle and Fosdick—and still in effect today!—conditioned U.S. trade concessions or most-favored nation (MFN) status, on freedom of emigration. Its main target was the Soviet Union, as regarded Jewish emigration to Israel. On this, as on other issues, the impetus did *not* come either from Israel or from the U.S. Jewish community, which didn't want a showdown with the Nixon Administration, but rather, from Jackson's own camp. In fact, Nixon and Kissinger recruited Detroit's Max Fisher and other leading Jewish figures to help them make their case against Jackson-Vanik.

Emergence of the Neo-Cons

After Nixon was forced to resign following the Watergate scandal, Jackson's closest ally in the Ford Administration was James Schlesinger, the former head of RAND's Strategic Studies division; this unsavory alliance was reportedly a major reason for Ford's firing of Schlesinger in the famous 1975 Halloween Massacre. Jackson then threatened to oppose the confirmation of Schlesinger's replacement, Donald Rumsfeld (Rumsfeld would later join the Randoids, serving as RAND's chairman from 1981-86). Scoop eventually relented, and he was delighted to find that Rumsfeld was, in some ways, even more hawkish than Schlesinger.

In 1975, for what Richard Perle considered opportunistic reasons related to Scoop's Presidential ambitions, Jackson broke with Ford over the Vietnam War, arguing that the Indochina conflict was draining crucial resources from the more important strategic forces in Europe and the Middle East.

It was during this period that the so-called neo-conservative movement, clustered around Jackson's office and that of the notorious Anglophile Daniel Patrick Moynihan (and also circling around Norman Podhoretz's *Commentary* magazine), began to coalesce. In 1976, almost all of the neo-cons backed Jackson's second unsuccessful Presidential campaign.

The other key neo-con gathering point at this time, was then-CIA Director George H.W. Bush's convening of "Team B" to conduct an alternative analysis of the Soviet Union. The core of Team B were all personalities with close ties to Jackson's office: Richard Pipes, Paul Nitze, Paul Wolfowitz, Seymour Weiss, and of course Team B's inspiration, Albert Wohlstetter.

After the November 1976 Presidential elections, this same crowd came together in the "second coming" of the Committee on the Present Danger, organized by Nitze and Eugene Rostow. The CPD was initially composed of 60% Democrats and 40% Republicans. Key figures were Jeanne Kirkpatrick, Elmo Zumwalt, Max Kampelman, David Packard, Lane Kirkland, Richard Pipes, Richard Allen, and Norman Podhoretz.

The Carter Years

Jackson's Presidential ambitions crashed with the 1976 primaries. He did well in the early polls, winning in Iowa, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts. He predicted a landslide in New York, but got only 38%, and it was downhill after that, until he was compelled to drop out of the race. At the July 1976 Democratic Convention, which nominated Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter, the Jackson/neo-con crowd defeated the New Politics faction on the foreign policy platform, and some of his backers, such as Midge Decter and Elliott Abrams (who by this time had gone to work for Moynihan), regarded Carter as more of a hawk than Jerry Ford.

Jackson was interviewed by Carter as one of seven possible running mates. It was reportedly Jackson's post-election advice to President-elect Carter that persuaded him to create a new Department of Energy, and to name Jackson's old ally, Randoid James Schlesinger, to head it.

Although Zbigniew Brzezinski, who became Carter's National Security Advisor, claimed that Carter (under his influ-

Jimmy Carter Library

Jackson reportedly persuaded President-elect Jimmy Carter (left) to create a new Department of Energy, and to name fellow Randoid, and old ally from the Ford Administration, James Schlesinger (right), to head it.

ence) took a harder line against the Soviets than either Jackson or the neo-cons ever admitted, and that he personally found the Jackson tradition "quite congenial," the Jackson crowd was almost totally frozen out of the Carter Administration. During the transition period, the Committee for a Democratic Majority (chaired by Jackson and Moynihan) submitted a list of 53 candidates for national security positions in the incoming Carter Administration. All were rejected except two, who were given minor positions.

Carter's emphasis on human rights was not the same as Jackson's. As Project Democracy's Joshua Muravchik put it: Jackson Democrats saw the human rights issue as "a way of maintaining the ideological struggle against the Soviet Union at a time when the American people were losing their stomach for containment." Carter and the "McGovern Democrats," said Muravchik, "had in mind primarily the victims of rightist governments."

Perle, in an interview with Jackson biographer Kaufman, said that "Scoop thought it was important to distinguish between the denial of human rights in authoritarian right-wing dictatorships and the denial of rights by the Soviet Union." This sophistry was expressed by Jackson as well, when he complained about "the American policy on human rights that finds it convenient to criticize the petty dictatorships . . . but inconvenient to speak out about the Soviet system that inspires repression around the world." Among the "petty dictatorships" about which Jackson thought the Carter Administration should shut up, he listed Chile, the Philippines, Argentina, and Guatemala.

Jackson fought the Carter Administration on almost every aspect of foreign policy and defense. Jackson opposed Carter's intention to withdraw U.S. forces from South Korea, he vigorously fought for the deployment of the neutron bomb, and he rebuffed efforts by Carter's Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and others to repeal Jackson-Vanik. The biggest fight was over SALT II, which was presaged by Jackson's opposition to the nomination of Paul Warnke as chief arms negotiator; the CPD was also mobilized, and Nitze testified against Warnke. When Carter solicited Jackson's views in early 1977 on the SALT talks, Jackson responded with a memo he co-authored with Richard Perle criticizing what they considered past mistakes in U.S. SALT negotiations, and providing a stringent listing of do's and don'ts for the SALT talks.

During the ratification debate in the Senate, following the May 1979 U.S.-Soviet SALT II agreement, Jackson and the CPD mobilized against it. Their efforts, combined with Republican opposition, and the impact of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, succeeded in defeating the treaty. Although things seemed to be going the Administration's way during the Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings, Jackson upstaged them, by dominating the Armed Services Committee hearings. His star witnesses were Paul Nitze, U.S. arms negotiator Edward Rowney, and Richard Pipes, with Rowney being prepped intensively for his testimony by Jackson staffers Fosdick, Perle, and Frank Gaffney.

Regarding Carter's Middle East policy, Jackson was unenthusiastic about the Camp David accords, and he rejected any attempt to involve the Soviets in efforts to stabilize the region. As noted, he opposed pressuring Israel to withdraw to the 1967 borders, and he viewed a Palestinian state as a strategic nightmare for Israel. He labeled the PLO officials who would run a Palestinian state as "terrorists" and "Soviet agents," and he portrayed the PLO as part of a global, Soviet-sponsored terrorist drive.

Jackson initially was uncomfortable with the Likudnik crowd around Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin; as Perle put it, Jackson preferred discussing security and defensible borders rather than biblical entitlements.[18] He got along

18. Jackson's support for Israel was geopolitical, not the Messianic sort of Zionism based on a notion of Biblical justice with which Woodrow Wilson was imbued, under the tutelage of Louis Brandeis, a non-observant Jew who

much better with Benjamin Netanyahu, who invited him to Israel to attend the Jonathan Institute's Jerusalem Conference on International Terrorism in the Summer of 1979. Jackson received a hero's welcome, and he was awarded an honorary degree from Hebrew University. In his keynote speech to the Jonathan Institute conference, Jackson called upon the "democracies" to unite against those he labelled the primary supporters of international terrorism, "the Soviet Bloc and the radical Arab states."

The 1980 Campaign: The Turning Point

By 1980, Jackson was desperate to see "anyone but Carter" get the Democratic nomination. He encouraged Ted Kennedy to run, and took steps to support him. Max Kampelman acted as liaison between the Jackson and Kennedy camps, and arranged for a meeting with Kennedy for leading CDM and CPD luminaries—Gene Rostow, Zumwalt, Nitze, Pipes, and Lane Kirkland. Senator Kennedy even had Perle and Rostow draft some speeches for him, but he couldn't bring himself to put forward their lunatic foreign and defense policies.

Meanwhile, Kampelman and Mondale made a last ditch attempt to reconcile the Jackson Democrats and Carter. At Mondale's behest, Carter invited a group of CDM leaders to the White House; these included Kirkpatrick, Podhoretz, Decter, Wattenberg, Abrams, Kampelman, Zumwalt, Austin Ranney, and Penn Kemble. The meeting was a disaster. Kirkpatrick, the first of this crowd to defect to the Reagan campaign two months later, characterized the session as the last straw for the neo-conservatives. Abrams said the reaction of all of those at the meeting was that Carter was "hopeless."

Under these circumstances, Richard Allen, who served as President Reagan's National Security Advisor, 1981-82, was able to play a key role in recruiting many of the Jacksonites, in addition to Kirkpatrick, to the Reagan camp. Perle left in 1980 to form a business partnership with John Lehman (later, of the 9/11 Commission). With Jackson's blessing, they later both took positions in the Reagan Administration.

The Reagan team offered Jackson himself a Cabinet post if he would endorse Reagan. Jackson declined, telling them he would always remain a Democrat. Privately, he expected the Democrats to retain their Congressional majority, and he figured he could wield much more influence as a senior member of the Senate, than as a Democrat in a Republican Administration. When the Democrats lost control of the Senate, Jackson had a change of heart, and was now ready to accept a Cabinet position in the Reagan Administration, but he'd missed his chance. Reagan, who did appoint Jackson to his foreign policy and defense transition team, thought that Jackson could be of more use to him in the Senate as a Democrat, by getting bipartisan support for Reagan's defense buildup and foreign policy initiatives.

One thing that the Jackson camp did prevail upon the Reagan team to do, was to select Gen. Al Haig rather than George Shultz as Secretary of State, believing that Haig was more staunchly pro-Israel. Jackson was also worried about having two Bechtel executives—Casper Weinberger and Shultz—in the Cabinet, because of Bechtel's extensive dealings in the Arab world. But, as biographer Kaufman notes, Jackson was dead wrong about Shultz, who replaced Haig in 1982, and turned out to be one of the most pro-Israel Secretaries of State ever.

Jackson died in 1983. Kaufman noted in his conclusion that (as of 2000), there were still a few Democrats who had not written off the Jackson tradition within the Democratic Party. Among these, Kaufman praised Democratic Leadership Council chairman Sen. Joseph Lieberman in hopeful, glowing terms: "Thoughtful, informed, principled, and respected on both sides of the aisle, Lieberman may some day emerge as Jackson's true heir in the U.S. Senate."

Top 'Jackson Democrats' in The Reagan Administration

The most prominent among the "Jackson Democrats" who infiltrated the Reagan Administration in 1981, were:

- **Jeane Kirkpatrick:** U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations
- **Josh Muravchik:** Deputy to UN Ambassador Kirkpatrick
- **Richard Perle:** Assistant Secretary of Defense for Policy
- **Frank Gaffney:** in Perle's office
- **Douglas Feith:** in Perle's office
- **Elliott Abrams:** Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights
- **Paul Wolfowitz:** Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia
- **Richard Pipes:** National Security Council Director of Soviet Affairs
- **John Lehman:** Secretary of the Navy
- **Edward Rowney:** Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (START) negotiator
- **Max Kampelman:** Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (Helsinki Accords) negotiator

was the leader of American Zionism at that time.

"Jackson spoke a different language than the Likud people," Richard Perle told Kaufman. "Scoop talked about security, not biblical entitlements or historical destiny, as Begin did. His point was defensible borders." Kaufman, p. 376.

LAROUCHE TO CONGRESS AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Don't Blow It—Oust Cheney Now

by Jeffrey Steinberg and Edward Spannaus

When Senate Republicans fell in lock-step behind a desperate White House, and stalled debate on the Bush-Cheney escalation of pointless military operations in Iraq, people like Sen. John Warner (R-Va.) were reportedly inundated with furious protests over the capitulation from their constituents.

That little act of cowardice, and other recent instances of bipartisan foolishness in the upper House, prompted Lyndon LaRouche last week to warn that the growing crop of Senators who have joined the 2008 Presidential sweepstakes has so weakened the institution, at least temporarily, that he is looking to the House of Representatives to lead the charge on the life-and-death issue of the immediate ouster of Vice President Dick Cheney from office.

While the immediate reasons for ousting Cheney center on the imminent threat of a U.S. attack on Iran, an attack that would certainly trigger a new Hundred Years War, the fact is that LaRouche has been leading the effort to remove the Vice President for cause since August 2002, when Cheney emerged as the propagandist-in-chief for the illegal invasion of Iraq.

But the underlying reason that Cheney must go *now* is that he represents the modern-day incarnation of the Vice Presidency of Aaron Burr, a traitor to the core, who shared with Cheney an undying commitment to a world governed by private imperial interests. For Burr, it was the British East India Company. For Cheney, it is Halliburton and the new nexus of trans-national cartels which have been the ultimate beneficiaries of his Iraq war, and his pending Iran adventure.

Fitzgerald Won't Do Congress's Work

Lyndon LaRouche also warned the U.S. Congress that they would be making a fatal mistake, were they to sit back and count on Independent Counsel Patrick Fitzgerald to single-handedly finish off the Veep through the ongoing Scooter Libby trial.

The Libby trial, which has in reality been a trial of Dick Cheney, offers nothing more than an opportunity for the Republicans and President Bush to remove Cheney from office, for the good of the party, the country, and the world. Now is the time for Congress to fulfill its oversight responsibilities by spotlighting the crimes of Cheney at every opportunity, LaRouche insisted. Only such a concert of effort is likely to succeed in forcing the ouster of the most treacherous and powerful Vice President in the nation's history. To sit back and wait for Fitzgerald to do the job would be a recipe for failure.

LaRouche based this assessment on a wide range of strategic factors, as well as detailed accounts of the events at the Libby trial, which *EIR* has closely monitored. For reasons that may never be fully known, Independent Counsel Fitzgerald decided not to indict Cheney, but instead used the Libby trial to present his case against Cheney, as the following eyewitness report from the Libby courtroom makes clear.

Cheney on Trial

Three weeks into the criminal trial of Cheney's former chief of staff and national security advisor, Lewis Libby, the biggest question hanging over the courtroom—and all

of Washington, D.C.—is: Where is Dick Cheney?

The question is obvious, because two things are abundantly clear from the evidence presented by the prosecutor, both in this trial, and in eight hours of grand jury questioning of Libby in 2004, the full tapes of which were played for the jury over three days Feb. 6-8.

First, Libby did nothing on his own. Every step he took in the campaign to smear and discredit former Amb. Joseph Wilson, was directed and controlled by his boss, Dick Cheney. More on this below.

Second, it is clear that Fitzgerald has far more evidence than he has presented in court, much of which bears on the issue of the guilt of Dick Cheney and his responsibility for this whole sordid affair, centering on a serious and willful breach of national security. Even before Fitzgerald came on the case, the Justice Department had demanded every scrap of paper in the Office of the Vice President, including in Cheney's own files, that had any bearing on the Wilson matter. We also know that Fitzgerald obtained phone and e-mail records, and that he interviewed or subpoenaed anyone with any knowledge bearing on the case. This included interviews with Cheney and Bush themselves, the contents of which have not been made public.

For some reason, Fitzgerald decided not to indict the perpetrators of the underlying crime—the unauthorized disclosure of classified information, i.e., the leaking to reporters of Valerie Plame Wilson's identity and her affiliation with the CIA, where she was a covert operative. Instead, Fitzgerald indicted only one of the perpetrators, Libby, for the offenses of perjury, false statements, and obstruction of justice.

Cheney Was the Boss

Libby's testimony to the grand jury in April 2004 demonstrates that it was Cheney who told him to contact various reporters, and even told him what to say. It was Cheney who dictated "talking points"—a script—of what to say to certain reporters. And it was from Dick Cheney that Libby says he first learned, in June 2003, that Valerie Plame Wilson worked in the Counter-Proliferation Division of the CIA. Libby stated that the purpose of this discussion was for Cheney to tell him what to say in response to inquiries from *Washington Post* reporter Walter Pincus. Of course, Libby denies that Cheney told him to disclose Plame's status, but he did write down other things to tell Pincus.

Likewise, it was Cheney who "instructed" Libby to call *New York Times* reporter Judith Miller, and to disclose portions of the then-classified November 2002 National Intelligence Estimate on Iraq to her. (Cheney claimed, dubiously, that he had gotten the President to selectively "declassify" the document so Libby could disclose it to certain reporters.)

A day or two later, Deputy National Security Advisor Stephen Hadley said in a meeting that he wanted to get the NIE declassified so that it could be gotten out to reporters. Libby and Cheney sat there in the meeting, and never told Hadley or other officials that they had secretly already disclosed the "declassified" NIE to the *New York Times.*

When Cheney told Libby to get the NIE out to the *Wall Street Journal,* Libby then had Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul Wolfowitz call the *Journal* and plant the story. Libby also testified that Cheney had held a luncheon with "conservative columnists" around July 17-18, 2003, to tell them about the NIE and to get the story around, in a further attempt to discredit Joe Wilson's account.

On July 12, 2003, while on a flight on Air Force Two, said Libby, Cheney "dictated to me what he wanted me to say to the press." Cheney said that Libby, and not his press secretary, should make the calls. "I want you to make the calls," Libby testified that Cheney told him.

During Libby's second grand jury appearance, on March 24, 2004, Libby told the grand jury investigating the Valerie Plame leak, that he had gone to Cheney "and offered to tell him everything I knew, and he didn't want to hear it." Libby said that when he offered to tell Cheney about his conversations with various reporters prior to the Robert Novak column outing Plame, Cheney said to him, "You don't have to. I know you didn't do it. I know you weren't the source of the leak"—which sounds for all the world as if Cheney is building the stone wall, and declaring what the party line is going to be: "You didn't do it."

At another point, Libby said he had tried talking to Cheney just before an FBI interview, and Cheney said "fine" according to Libby, "and held up his hand . . . and either said or I took from it, you know, we shouldn't talk about the details of this."

By the end of Libby's second session with the grand jury, on appearance, it was obvious that "the jig was up," and that Fitzgerald knew full well what Libby was doing to protect himself and Cheney. It was also clear that *Libby* knew that Fitzgerald knew, what he was up to. The prosecutor asked Libby a series of pointed questions, suggesting that if he could claim he learned of Valerie Plame's CIA role from reporters (i.e., Tim Russert), rather than from CIA officials or Cheney, then it might not be illegal to disclose it to others; whereas, if he learned it from an official source such as Cheney, it would be illegal. By the end of this rather deadly round of questioning, the once-confident Libby was speaking in such a soft, hesitant voice that he could scarcely be heard.

The prosecution rested its case on Friday, Feb. 9, and Libby's team is scheduled to start putting on witnesses for the defense on Feb. 12. Defense witnesses will include a number of reporters, and possibly—though not certainly—Vice President Cheney himself.

If Cheney appears on the stand, he will likely commit the kind of perjury that would sink him. However, for Congress and the Republican Party, and the American people to sit on the sidelines waiting for such a suicidal act by Cheney, would be to put the nation in jeopardy. Hopefully, the 110th Congress is better than that.

Congress Plans Escalation of Fight Against Cheney's War Plans

by Nancy Spannaus

Vice President Cheney's success on Feb. 5 in preventing a vote on the nonpartisan Warner-Levin resolution against the Bush Administration's plan for escalation in Iraq, has slowed down action in the U.S. Senate, but Congress as a whole is preparing an escalation of its own, against Administration war plans. While the Senate's approximate 50-50 split makes it very vulnerable to Cheney's pressure, and many of the Senators are too caught up in their desire to run for President, the strong Democratic majority in the House of Representatives provides a much more fortuitous environment for moves against the Bush-Cheney insanity.

The day after the Republicans whipped all but two of their members into line to prevent a debate on the Warner-Levin resolution, Democratic House Majority Leader Steny Hoyer (Md.) announced that the House of Representatives would take up a resolution disapproving the surge the following week. Hoyer declared that every one of the 435 members of the House would be given five minutes to speak to the issue—in effect, forcing every Member to put him or herself on record for the American people. The debate is expected to last three days, after which there will be a vote.

Meanwhile, in the Senate, Majority Leader Harry Reid on Feb. 7 accused the Republican leadership of having stalled the debate on the war resolutions in order to "allow the President to move the troops over there, making it more difficult to stop it." On Feb. 8, a group of seven Republican Senators sent a letter to the Democratic and Republican leadership, saying, "We respectfully advise you, our leaders, that we intend to take S. Con. Res. 7 and offer it, where possible, under the Standing Rules of the Senate, to bills coming before the Senate." Besides John Warner (Va.), the signators are Chuck Hagel (Neb.), Norm Coleman (Wisc.), George Voinovich (Ohio), Susan Collins and Olympia Snowe (Me.), and Gordon Smith (Ore.). They write, "Monday's procedural vote should not be interpreted as any lessening of our resolve to go forward advocating the concepts of S. Con. Re. 7." The letter ends, "The current stalemate is unacceptable to us and to the people of this country."

Despite their efforts to fudge their capitulation to Cheney, in going along with the cloture vote that stopped debate, sources close to the Senate Republican leadership reported to *EIR* that Senate Republicans have come under massive pressure from their constituents, who were furious at what they saw as a sell-out. Senator Warner, according to the sources, came under particularly harsh attack for his centrist capitulation.

The Senate's cave-in further underscores that the key test of the Legislative branch exercising its Constitutional responsibility to stop the lunatic Administration war drive will be in the House. "There are too many Presidential candidates already," Lyndon LaRouche said, "and that is a screw-up factor. There is no competent action which will be initiated from the Senate at this point, but only from the House. Obviously the Senate is an important institution, but it is not presently functional. The leadership will come from the House."

A Mobilization Under Way

The Senators and Congressmen are under intense pressure to take action, of course. They realize that the electorate spoke against the war in the Nov. 7 election, and that they have to act. In addition, activist groups such as the LaRouche Political Action Committee (LPAC), the LaRouche Youth Movement (LYM), and VoteVets are mobilizing non-stop for Congressional action against the war against Iraq, and a threatened war against Iran. LPAC and the LYM are insisting that the key to success is the removal of Vice President Dick Cheney, the Svengali of the simple-minded (to put it mildly) President Bush, *prior* to any action against Iran.

On Feb. 7, VoteVets, a group of veterans of the war in Iraq, joined with four U.S. Democratic Senators—John Kerry (Mass.), Patty Murray (Wash.), Jack Reed (R.I.), and Sheldon Whitehouse (R.I.)—to demand that the Senate be allowed to vote up or down on the issue of the President's escalation plan. John Soltz, co-founder and chairman of VoteVets, said: "On Monday, the minority of the United States Senate came out forcefully for an escalation of the war in Iraq, clearly ignoring the will of the American people and those of us who fought in Iraq and Afghanistan. Many of those Senators in recent weeks said they were against escalation. Well, talk is cheap, and you don't support our troops with lip service. In the debate on the Iraq war and an escalation, there are only two sides—with the troops or

John Stoltz, chairman of VoteVets, denounced Senators who said they were against Bush's troop "surge" in Iraq, but then voted to close off debate about it. "Talk is cheap," he said. ". . . In the debate on the Iraq war and an escalation, there are only two sides—with the troops or with the President."

with the President. You cannot have it both ways. Those Senators who have voted against the troops are now on official warning—vote in line with the will of the troops and the will of the people, or pay the price."

VoteVets has launched ad campaigns in the states of several Senators around the theme: "Support the Troops: Stop the Escalation." They were also present at the Feb. 3-4 Democratic retreat, where they spoke to the lawmakers.

VoteVets, like other voices of the military, is also riveted to the idea of preventing the *next* war that Cheney is planning, specifically an attack on Iran. When asked by *EIR* at the press conference, about the fact that the "surge" of troops to Iraq was actually intended to be preparation for hitting Iran, the VoteVets spokesman emphatically agreed.

Oversight Begins

Meanwhile, the House of Representatives, in particular, has taken up its Constitutional responsibility for oversight hearings on the Administration's conduct, a responsibility which the previous Republican-dominated Congresses had eliminated for 12 years. During the week of Jan. 29, the most significant one was held by Judiciary Committee Chairman John Conyers, on President Bush's record of "signing statements," the practice by which the President signs a bill passed by Congress, but issues a statement saying he'll interpret it the way he wants. (The Judiciary Committee is the committee which would be responsible for initiating impeachment proceedings.)

Then, the week of Feb. 5, Rep. Henry Waxman (D-Calif.) held three days of hearings on the question of private contractor abuse in Iraq, while the House Foreign Affairs Committee, chaired by Tom Lantos (D-Calif.), brought in Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice to be grilled on the Administration's foreign policy. Waxman's first hearing heard explosive testimony from former Coalition Provisional Authority head Paul Bremer on his malfeasance, including $8.8 billion that was unaccounted for. All Bremer would say is that he had given the money to the Iraqi Finance Minister, a man in whom he had great trust.

LaRouche commented that the testimony in this hearing shows incredible corruption rampant in the Bush Administration's handling of the surrender in Iraq. "We had a manageable situation at the point of surrender, and this kind of thing typifies the fact that under the Bush Administration, a potentially manageable situation, post-surrender, was turned into the kind of chaos and death which we have lived through since that time."

The highpoint of the Foreign Relations Committee hearing Feb. 7 was a question by Rep. Ron Paul (R-Tex.), who asked, "Can you state clearly that we are not going to engage in a preemptive attack on Iran?" Barely keeping her composure, Rice responded that "our goal is not to attack Iran," but to be ready to respond to Iran's actions, because "the world knows that Iran wants nuclear weapons." Paul told Rice that allegations against Iran come from the same people who misdirected the United States on WMD in Iraq.

Stopping War Against Iran

Thanks to LaRouche's publications, and some military leaders, it is now common knowledge on Capitol Hill that the President's "surge" policy is simply a prepositioning for a U.S. (or Israeli) attack on Iran. The implications of such an insane move are terrifying many Congressmen, even though they have not yet acted.

There are, however, four resolutions that have already been introduced which would make explicit that the President does not have the power to attack Iran, except after explicit authorization by the Congress. All have been taken on Constitutional grounds: that it is the Congress that has the right to declare war, not the President.

The weakness of the otherwise commendable actions is that they do nothing to *preempt* the attack on Iran that the Administration is already intent on launching. The fact that Cheney is *intent* on a war with Iran, and is prepared to carry out provocations to insure that the war occurs, in itself, represents clear grounds for impeachment—especially when piled on the scores of "high crimes and misdemeanors" that he and Bush have already committed.

Hedge Funds Grab for Cash In Attempt To Stop Blowout

by Paul Gallagher and Rainer Apel

The global leveraged takeover bubble of hedge funds and private equity funds may begin to explode this month in your living room, especially if you live in Manhattan or in Dresden. Two large private-equity takeover schemes speculating on the price of housing—one based in New York, the other in Germany—are threatening to blow up, one on the markets for junk bonds, the other in an IPO on the New York and Frankfurt stock markets. Both schemes, in addition to the prospect that they could fall apart and start a default chain in the huge global bubble of takeover debt, also represent the worst operations of the hedge and private equity funds as financial predators—"locusts" as they are often called in Germany.

The big IPO (initial public offering, or sale of stock on the exchange) of Fortress Investment Group LLC is occurring on Feb. 8 on the Wall Street and Frankfurt stock exchanges. This IPO, a means to get stock investors to put something like $650 million in new capital into Fortress, is based on that hedge fund's large-scale holdings of apartments in German cities, which it has bought up from city governments or, in some cases, from real estate firms. Fortress owns 110,000 apartments in Berlin, 47,000 in Dresden, 165,000 in Germany as a whole. Other hedge funds like Cerberus, and private equity firms like Terra Firma, have been doing the same thing since 2004. All in all, some 600,000 apartments have been privatized, while 3.3 million (the residences of about 10 million Germans) remain owned by city and state governments and other public groups and entities.

The Fortress Investment Group LLC, with $30 billion assets in its latest public claim (its declarations have been marked by sudden and mysterious changes in its statements of those assets) is run almost entirely by former bankers of the Lehman Brothers and Goldman Sachs Wall Street investment banks. Three of the top five of those executives have previously been principals of Black Rock Partners, the private equity firm behind the takeover of middle-class housing in Manhattan. And several of them have working links to UBS AG, the Swiss-based bank that lends to predatory takeovers worldwide, including those of the well-known "vulture capitalist" Wilbur Ross. They're quite a group. But a very large amount of Fortress's investments has been put into it by pension funds.

The underwriter on the Fortress IPO is Goldman Sachs, and the co-managers are Lehman Brothers, Bank of America, Citigroup, and Deutsche Bank. Fortress's prospectus tells investors that its German subsidiary, GAGFAH, owns $4.9 billion of assets, primarily German commercial real estate leased to high-credit quality tenants. We focus on assets that are underpinned by stable, long-term cash flows with an upside potential, they claim.

But the truth? Fortress is a notorious "locust" hedge fund in Germany. The impoverished eastern German city of Dresden sold it all the 48,000 apartments the city owned for $1.2 billion, despite a petition against the sale by 45,000 tenants! Fortress had to sign agreements restricting rent increases and evictions, even for the apartments below market rent rates. Real estate conditions are more than bleak in Dresden, which has a 15% official unemployment rate and 40,000 vacant housing units. Many residents are paying no rent, because they have no significant income. Fortress cannot dump or resell three-quarters of the apartments in Dresden, without breaking a contract which also bars turning them into condos.

None of these facts are disclosed in Fortress's IPO prospectus.

The outrageous thing about the Fortress IPO, is that for it, the "value" or market price of the apartments Fortress owns in Germany is calculated as 17.4 times the gross annual rent

that tenants pay for the apartments. This is an almost unheard-of rent multiple. By contrast, apartments in New York City have a price-to-annual-rent multiple of 8-9 up to 12 at the highest.

Given that Fortress is, in fact, unlikely to get out of these and the whole 165,000 apartments in Germany without losses, its hoped-for $650 million IPO looks like a plan to bring in new investors to pay the debt charges of the previous investors' capital: the basic Ponzi-type scheme.

There is a pattern of these hedge funds, after a massive 2006 binge of leveraged buyouts and takeovers, which have created $3-4 bank debt for every dollar they invested, to want to issue stock. Previously supposed to be exclusively for wealthy and sophisticated capital investors, they are now "going downmarket," to get new cash from millions of smaller investors and, of course, more pension funds.

Superdeal To Become a Super Train Wreck

In a huge real-estate leveraged takeover in New York City, more than 12,000 apartments of Peter Cooper Village and Stuyvesant Town, the only remaining middle-class housing in Manhattan's hyperpriced real estate market, were bought up in October 2006 by Tischman Speyer Realty and the private equity fund Black Rock Partners, which manages over $1 trillion in speculative capital. Black Rock was the real estate speculating unit of the private equity fund giant Blackstone, started by the former Lehman Brothers chairman and protégé of George Shultz, Peter Peterson. Black Rock has since merged with a Merrill Lynch unit and with PNC bank. These Manhattan apartment communities had been famous for more than 60 years for both quality and controlled rents, until the MetLife insurance firm sold them to Tischman Speyer and Black Rock, without consulting the New York City government which had financed their construction, in partnership with MetLife, in the 1940s, for returning GIs and their families.

In three months, by January, rents in about 2,000 of these apartments had been raised by up to 33%. Why? Because so much debt, known as "leverage," was taken on in the $5.4 billion buyup of Stuyvesant Town and Cooper Village, that the deal assumed big rent increases to pay that debt. It was generally recognized in the real estate sector, that "the deal would be a train wreck" without significantly higher rents. The deal violated a 1992 New York State law which prohibited owners from removing apartments from under rent control without municipal approval. Now, lawsuits in the State Supreme Court may undo the buyout entirely; more likely, if they block the wave of rent increases which Black Rock and Tischman planned, this real estate "megadeal" will blow up in a leveraged debt default.

Hedge Funds Threaten Global System

These are only two among most recent excesses that make the case for a ban of such fund activities. Sparked by weeks-long political campaigning of the LaRouche Youth Movement in Germany, during the first months of 2005, the urgency of "action against hedge and equity funds" has been at the center of heated public debates, especially after Franz Müntefering, then-chairman of the Social Democratic Party, attacked the funds as "locusts": Ever since, the funds have been called that, in the debate. Another prominent Social Democrat, past Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, called for "control of the new speculators" in a widely read essay, published by the weekly *Die Zeit* on Feb. 1. Characterizing the funds, especially because of their aggressive market conduct and their hyper-leveraged borrowings, as a threat to the global financial system, Schmidt urged legislation for a total ban on loans to such funds.

The German government has, just recently, invested more energy into its July 2005, initiative (first launched by then-Chancellor Gerhard Schröder) at the Group of Eight, for increased "transparency" of the funds. Schröder's initiative was instantly blocked by British Prime Minister Tony Blair and U.S. President George W. Bush, and when Germany's present Chancellor, Angela Merkel, took office in November 2005, the initiative was slowed down for almost a year. Several spectacular defaults of locust funds towards the end of 2006 (MAN Group, Amaranth, and others) did spark, however, a rapid return to the hedge fund control initiative.

In an interview summarized by the German business daily *Handelsblatt,* on Feb. 6 (three days before a meeting of the G-8 finance ministers in Essen, Germany), Thomas Mirow, Assistant Finance Minister, said that it was urgent to get a realistic assessment of the risks posed by locust funds for the global financial system. The excessive multi-leveraged indebtedness of funds is reason for concern about the stability of the global financial system, Mirow said, elaborating that the government's initiative, to be presented at the June 6-8 summit of the G-8 in Heiligendamm, Germany, focusses on two main steps: 1) Getting an overview of which big banks and funds have lent money to hedge funds, and how much. This is important, to know which banks could be hit first, by defaults of hedge funds; and 2) Getting an overview of the scope of hedge fund investments in industrial firms, to know

which firms could be affected by hedge fund crises. The overview, as well as the one mentioned earlier, is to be arranged with the central banks, maybe in cooperation with a special agency, but on a voluntary basis for the time being.

Insiders to the funds sector have welcomed that initiative as a first step, but have also pointed out that it is "too timid" to have any effect on the multi-leveraged debt structures that the funds have created. A spokesman for a Frankfurt-based, traditional equity fund that stays out of the leveraged loan branch, told *EIR* on Feb. 5 that the market situation has been so distorted by locust funds, that in case one of them defaulted, its own managers and the bankers that provided them with loans, might not even know what the gravity of the default was. Banks might find themselves pulled down by the default of a fund they were not even aware of as a borrower of their money.

LaRouche: 'What You Have Is Madness'

Economist Lyndon H. LaRouche, renowned for his precise assessments, commented on the issue on Feb. 6, saying, "What you have, is game-players outside the banks themselves, who are using bank money for these kinds of operations, and once the banks turn loose this credit, you have another group of players who are orchestrating the whole damn thing, and they're the ones who may know, or may not—if they're playing so recklessly, they may really not know; they may have fragmented the thing so that they have their own people bidding against each other. So therefore, they really do not have effective centralized control. What you have is madness, a madness of a bubble, like a John Law bubble,* in spades. And no one really knows. If they tell you they know, they're either stupid or lying to you."

And that is why simple "transparency" of the kind which the German government wants to achieve, will not work with the insane funds. There is, as LaRouche has pointed out again and again, no remedy to this madness within a system that is mad as a whole. A new approach, entirely new principles of issuing credits not for speculation, but for production, is required, and that starts with putting the volatile banks and funds into an orderly bankruptcy reorganization. Restoring control of the global finances, implies nothing less than a New Bretton Woods financial reorganization, of the kind which LaRouche has proposed.

*John Law (1671-1729) was a Scottish financier and speculator who was named by French regent Philippe d'Orléans as France's Controller of General Finances in 1717. From this post, he introduced to France the use of paper money. Law had bought up the Mississipppi Company, to help support France's colony in Louisiana, selling shares to the company at extravagant prices. The company went through various mergers, including with the Royal Bank, emerging eventually as the Compagnie Perpetuelle des Indes, with a monopoly on maritime commerce. An explosion of speculation in the company's shares broke out in 1719, but the bubble crashed in 1720, losing 97% of its value by 1721. Law was fired from his job, fled France in disgrace, and died in poverty.

The Paradox of Indian Agriculture

by Ramtanu Maitra

Daily news reports from India show suicides by farmers in a number of states continue unabated. Over the last five years, if the numbers that appear in Indian newspapers are accurate, at least 100,000 farmers have taken their own lives. The news is surprising for two basic reasons. First, India's economy is showing rapid GDP growth, on a par with some of the fastest-growing economies in the world. Second, one of India's basic strengths, even during the long period of low economic growth, has been its agriculture. India became a food-surplus nation in the 1980s.

Although some Indians, who have benefitted from the "information technology"-led growth in India, do not pay much attention to what is happening in their vast rural hinterland, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh concedes that there is a problem. The Indian English-language news daily, *The Hindu,* reported on Oct 20, 2006 that Singh "acknowledged that Indian agriculture is in deep trouble, there is a huge rural-urban divide and rural farmers are suffering from four deficits: 1) public investment and credit, 2) infrastructure, 3) market economy, 4) knowledge."

Gross Inaction

Prime Minister Singh was quoted saying: "We cannot deny that there is a crisis in agriculture in many regions of the country. . . . In many parts of the country, agriculture is being carried out in adverse conditions. . . . There are large tracts where farmers seem to be in acute distress. In many other parts, agriculture is seeing a major transformation, and farmers in these parts are reaping the benefits of technology, irrigation, better infrastructure, improved marketing facilities, and advanced risk management strategies. It is this duality that we need to tackle."

Agriculture Minister Sharad Pawar said in a November 2006 interview and press briefing that "the Indian farmer is facing a serious crisis." Pawar, who did not express the view of the Prime Minister that some farmers are in better shape, told the interviewer that the idea that farmers' living standards have gone down is "100% correct." He also said, "The farming community has been ignored in this country, and especially so over the last eight to ten years."

Despite these observations at the highest level of authority, nothing much has been set in motion to improve the desperate situation. Wishful thinking was evident in the June 2005 speech by the deputy chairman of the Planning Commission, Montek Singh Ahluwalia, in Mumbai, when he told the

audience that India would achieve 8% annual GDP growth, if the agriculture sector doubles its growth from 2% to 4%. However, the reality is that during the first four years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan (2002-07), the agriculture sector has grown by a measly 1.5%. It is not clear what gave Ahluwalia the idea that the agriculture sector could achieve a 4% growth at this juncture.

In fact, due to lack of adequate investment in the areas of water management, fertilizers, and electricity in rural areas, Indian agriculture has shown a steady decline over the years. The agriculture sector contributed 32% of GDP until 1995, but it has now gone down to 18% for various reasons, including low prices for agricultural produce.

What is essential is to usher in a second Green Revolution, which would require a huge collaborative effort among the central and state governments, agricultural universities, research stations, input suppliers (particularly the fertilizer industry), and community extension services of the government to pass on to farmers the latest technologies of fertilizer application, use of high-yield varieties of seeds, plant protection, and water management.

The focus that created the first Green Revolution has to be re-lived. In the absence of a real food crisis, a syndrome of underperformance has overtaken administrators and the political leadership.

Striking Disparities

Prime Minister Singh drew attention, during the 52nd meeting of the National Development Council in December 2006, to the depressing deceleration in growth in the agriculture sector since the mid-1990s. Agriculture had grown at 3.2% between 1980 and 1996. It slowed down to 2.1% during the Ninth Plan (1996-2001). The Prime Minister said that it is not surprising that a perception has developed that the benefits of growth have "bypassed a substantial section of our people." He is of the view that a deeper problem affects India's agricultural strategy; that correcting the deeper problem must be accorded highest priority. But at the same time, he neither said what those measures could be, nor did he give any indication that serious efforts are afoot to rejuvenate the Indian agricultural sector and pay attention to the hundreds of millions of people who survive marginally, or take their own lives, in India's farm sector.

Another indicator that India's agriculture is in trouble emerges from what the National Sample Survey Organization said in its 2003 report. It found that about 40% of the 51,770 farm households surveyed would quit farming, given a choice. About 27% said they did not like farming because it was not profitable, while 8% felt it was a "risky proposition."

The survey found that only 19% of the households had availed themselves of services—credit facilities or services related to seeds or fertilizers—from the cooperative sector. The survey said that 57% of the farmers did not know their crops could be insured. Only 4% of the households had ever insured their crops.

Annual Average Growth Rate, India

(Percent)

Five Year Plan	Overall GDP Growth Rate	Agriculture and Allied Sectors
Seventh Plan (1985-190)	6.0%	3.2%
Annual Plan (1990-92)	3.4	1.3
Eighth Plan (1992-97)	6.7	4.7
Ninth Plan(1997-2002)	5.5	2.1
Tenth Plan (2002-07)		
2002-03	3.8	–6.9
2003-04(P)	8.5	10.0
2004-05(Q)	7.5	0.7
2005-06(A)	8.1	2.3
2006-07(A)	9.2	2.7

P: Provisional
Q: Quick estimates
A: Advance estimates

Note: Growth rates prior to 2001 are based on 1993-94 prices and from 2000-01 onwards are based on a new series at 1999-2000 prices.

Source: Central Statistical Organization.

The survey showed that the gross irrigated area was 42% of cropped area during *kharif* (monsoon season crop) and 56% during *rabi* (Winter crop). Tube wells were the major source of irrigation. About 50% of all irrigated land during *kharif* and 60% during *rabi* was irrigated by tube wells. Wells were used to irrigate 19% of the land during *kharif* and 16% during *rabi.* Canals accounted for irrigation of 18% of the land during *kharif* and 14% during *rabi.*

At the same time, some data on the agriculture sector indicate how important it is to rejuvenate this sector. For instance, one analyst pointed out, the population dependent on the rural economy has gone up from 299 million in 1951 to 709 million in 2001. While gross investment in the economy is about 26%, the government's investment in agriculture is only 1.3%. Agriculture's contribution of 24% to GDP demands an investment of at least 6% of GDP, according to Som Pal, the former chairman of the National Commission of Farmers.

There are some other disturbing facts that emerge from this survey:

- Over 60% of the price paid by the consumers goes to the traders, not the farmers;
- Interest on loans is strangely higher for agricultural equipment. One can buy a car on credit from a bank at 7% interest, but for tractors, the interest rate is 12%;
- The National Insurance Scheme covers 41.7 million farmers, but this insurance does not cover the failure of crops of once the crop is sown;
- Investment in irrigation has dropped from 22.6% in the 1950s to 5.6%. Over 400 irrigation projects worth 790 billion rupees, which can irrigate 21 million hectares, remain stalled since 1960;
- India is the second-largest food producer in the world, but has the lowest yield per hectare in all principal crops (2.9

WHO/P. Virot

Prime Minister Singh concedes that farmers in India are in "acute distress," but nobody is taking action.

tons per hectare [TPHA] yield in paddy is less than half of average U.S. yield of 6.2 TPHA. In wheat, India's yield of 2.5 TPHA is way below the 3.9 TPHA in China);

- India produces about 146 million tons of fruits and vegetables, but its processing capacity is barely 2-3% of the fruit and vegetable sector.

A New Scourge: Globalization

The additional scourge that has hit farmers is globalization. Singapore Foreign Affairs Minister George Yong-Boon Yeo told business leaders at the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) Partnership Summit in Bangalore on Jan. 18, that while the Indian cities were booming, the countryside was suffering. Calling this "a global phenomenon," Yong-Boon Yeo said the Indian farmers should not be short-changed. "If we are not concerned with the stresses of globalization, ideological counter-currents will emerge. Globalization is not a bed of roses. There is a need to be watchful, always," he stressed.

What Singapore's Foreign Minister pointed out is reflected in the negative roles of American seed companies in India. These corporations, encouraged by Indian governments, have entered into India's rural areas. A proposed bill in the Indian Parliament goes even further in the service of these multinationals, directing all farmers to get their seeds registered with the authorities, hence making it easier for multinationals to keep track of who is using their seeds. Seed inspectors will have the authority to search farmers' premises to make sure the law is obeyed. "Frustration is building in India with American multinational companies peddling costly, genetically modified seeds," writes Somini Sengupta of the *New York Times.* "They have made deep inroads in rural India—a vast and alluring market—bringing new opportunities but also new risks as Indian farmers pile up debt."

Although these genetically modified (GM) seeds have been touted as a harbinger of higher productivity and prosperity, many farmers who committed suicide, had found the seeds were highly vulnerable to pests, devastating their fields. And the Indian government knew that all along, some observers claim.

Reports indicate that in spite of all the evidence of its failure, the Indian government has given Monsanto's Bt cotton the nod all around the country. A report from the government's Central Institute for Cotton Research, Nagpur, showed that the government itself had been sitting on a study describing the faulty technology since 2003, while farmers had been going under.

The Bt cotton is genetically engineered to produce the Cry1Ac toxin, which kills the main cotton pests in the United States, the tobacco budworm (*Heliothis virescens*), and the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*), but is not particularly toxic to Indian pests, such as cotton bollworms (*Helicoverpa zea* and *Helicoverpa armigera*).

One report points out that the government scientist and main author of one study, Keshav Kranthi, showed that the toxin is not always strong enough to kill pests, and is extremely variable in its effects across hybrids and between plant parts. Nevertheless, Prime Minister Singh recently stated: "I am very happy to say that U.S. President George Bush and I have decided to launch a second generation of India-U.S. collaboration in agriculture."

Some farmers have taken up the cudgel against the Bt cotton. In Karnataka, following the reports of more than 70 cotton farmers committing suicide within a period of three months, Monsanto's Bangalore office was ransacked. Monsanto says its critics have been misinformed, and its experiments in genetically modified farming have been successful in the United States, China, and other countries.

It is unlikely that one such protest would weaken the determination of either New Delhi, or the foreign seed companies. There are reports that GM produce will soon be entering India's food and feed chain as cottonseed oil and cake. This problem will continue to grow as 14 new GM varieties of India's staple crops have been approved for field trials that began in 2005.

Bt okra from a Mahyco (Monsanto's Indian partner) field trial was harvested in Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, and sold in the local market, instead of being burned as required by law. This only came to light due to monitoring by civil society groups. The farmer involved did not know that the crop was transgenic and his family was eating the vegetable. The plants were seen to be in very poor condition, with many pests; and the person hired by Mahyco to care for and monitor the crop had no agricultural background. He was selling the crop to make extra cash. Mahyco had not informed the state government of the trial, and has since abandoned the standing crop.

Scandinavians Reject Green Energy Trap

by Ulf Sandmark and Tom Gillesberg

The Danish establishment's recent break with the taboo on speaking out for nuclear power, means that Sweden now is under pressure from *all* sides to relaunch its once-strong nuclear power development program. Last autumn the Norwegian power utility in Bergen called for the construction of the first nuclear reactor in Norway. The idea is to launch a nuclear program using Norway's enormous deposits of thorium, 13% of the world's deposits, as an energy resource to replace revenues from oil and gas in the future.

The Baltic states have also decided to cooperate in the replacement of the Lithuanian nuclear power plant Ignalina, that was brutally closed as part of the negotiations for Lithuania to join the European Union. The Russian plan to build 50 more nuclear plants is starting to sink in in Swedish politics, even though it is hardly mentioned by the tightly controlled media.

The most pressure comes from Finland, where Europe's first new reactor in many years, and a very big reactor at that, is under construction just north of Turkku. Behind the power group for this reactor are Finland's leading pulp and paper and metallurgy industries, and interestingly enough, also the Swedish industrial interests in Finland. They want to increase power production in Finland, because it will improve the energy balance for the whole Nordic electricity market. Finland's state-owned power company Fortum came up with a calculation, presented in Sweden at the end of January, that the Nordic electricity market will lack 40 terawatt-hours by 2020 (1 terawatt = 1 trillion watts), even taking the new Finnish reactor into account. This is the power equivalent of another four nuclear reactors. Therefore, the decision to order more Finnish reactors could result in more than one reactor.

Green Hysteria's Days Are Numbered

The most dramatic shift in attitude toward nuclear energy in the Northern European states, in the recent period, has occurred in Denmark, otherwise known as the "wind capital" of the world. Giant windmills dominate much of the Danish landscape, as the governments have pursued this form of "renewable energy." Wind power now provides 15% of Danish energy needs, and the country exports windmills all around the world. As you would expect, this inefficient form of electricity production is heavily subsidized by the Danish government, i.e. the taxpayers.

EIRNS/Michelle Rasmussen

The LaRouche movement in Copenhagen gave Al Gore a "warm" reception there on Jan. 18. Organizers are demanding nuclear power—and reality is starting to catch up with some people in the "green" North of Europe.

On Jan. 30 and 31, however, the two major newspapers in Denmark reflected a seemingly sudden change of heart. First, the second biggest Danish newspaper, *Berlingske Tidende,* plastered on its front page a huge nuclear symbol and the words "Nuclear Power—Yes, thanks." This was followed the next day by an editorial with the same headline, in which the paper endorsed the launching of a national debate on nuclear.

Then, on Jan. 31, the largest circulation Danish paper, *Jyllands-Posten,* launched front-page attacks on the government's recently announced policy of increasing the "renewable energy" part of Danish energy consumption from 15 to 30%. The paper declared that this would dramatically increase the subsidy by Danish consumers, from around 115 euros per household, to 1,450 euros per household. *Jyllands-Posten* attacked the special subsidies, and in an editorial Jan. 30, under the headline "Monster Mills," stated that "Nuclear power still seems to be a taboo here in the country, even though it is being debated, with renewed strength, in other parts of Europe. Since the problems associated with the storage of nuclear waste are continually being reduced, the possibility [of having nuclear energy] cannot be excluded."

This incipient shift cannot be explained without taking into consideration the aggressive campaign which the Danish Schiller Institute has been carrying out on the streets, since the Spring of 2006. A centerpiece of the Schiller Institute campaign has been the demand for adopting a program for nuclear energy. (See www.schillerinstitute.dk.)

Back in Sweden

At present, Sweden is still totally dominated by the hysteria over the doomsday scenario of "climate change." Even

though nuclear power does not emit any carbon dioxide, there is no talk about nuclear from the climate change protagonists, who thereby expose themselves as anti-power, anti-human genocidalists. Instead, the media play up problems with the ten aging nuclear power plants in Sweden, which, by the way, still provide 50 percent of the country's electric power. The political campaign to get out of nuclear power by 2010, that was decided upon after a referendum in 1980, has finally led to the closing of the two reactors in Barseback, outside of Malmo. Those reactors were closed, under very great pressure from Denmark, something that, now with the new situation there, perhaps can be reversed. The plants are still there, and only partly dismantled.

In the current environment, the speculators in electricity have been able to use deregulation to create a shortage of electrical power for consumers, and to double prices. This has sparked a popular upheaval against electricity companies, now dominated by only three after frenzied mergers: 1) the Swedish state-owned Vattenfall, 2) the Finnish state-owned Fortum, and 3) the German-owned E.on. Deregulation and the resulting lack of maintenance have wrought havoc in the Swedish countryside, where winter winds and snow bring trees down on the power lines. The power company E.on, has honestly earned its nickname, E.off, among the Swedish people.

The popular anger over energy prices and the threat they pose to Swedish heavy industry, has forced a lot of changes under the "roof" of official policy, which is to dismantle all nuclear power plants and ban new plant construction. The main effort has been to squeeze as much power as possible out of the remaining ten reactors. This has resulted in producing so much more power, that it has compensated for the two closed 600-MW Barseback reactors. Furthermore, a program to renovate the old reactors is now under way, increasing production by another 10% and prolonging the life expectancy for another 40 years. This investment program in nuclear power renovation is almost equivalent to building new reactors, and has employed all available manpower for reactor construction in Sweden.

Another quiet, but important move by the former government was to lift the ban on nuclear-construction planning. The law to ban thinking about nuclear power has been an abomination by the so-called Swedish green democracy. In the meantime, the Swedish nuclear reactor building industry, led by ABB-Atom, has been sold off to the British-owned Westinghouse, which in turn is now part of Japan's Toshiba. The maintenance and running of the Swedish nuclear power system has kept alive a considerable knowledge base, even though the constructors and builders of the Swedish-designed and -produced nuclear plants have now either retired or died. Some enthusiasts at the technical universities have kept up a threat of scientific commitment into the future and gave even taken up a fight for nuclear transmutation science.

The nuclear fuel factory in Vasteras has been an important component in the further development of nuclear science, even though the only Swedish uranium mine was shut down, thanks to a specially organized environmentalist group organized by Friends of the Earth, which was sponsored by the American oil magnate Robert O. Anderson, owner of Atlantic Richfield. Swedish uranium deposits, 80% of what Europe has, are of strategic importance for European energy independence, and could potentially make Sweden the Saudi Arabia of European energy.

Sweden's membership in the EU and also the deregulation and globalization of mineral prospecting has, in the last year, put Sweden under pressure to allow uranium mining. International mining companies have now started to prospect huge territories in Sweden for uranium ore. Last autumn, the alarm went out in the green Swedish media, that the EU considers itself to have the supranational right to demand that Sweden open its uranium mines, if it is important for EU energy self-sufficiency.

The new non-Socialist government formed after the Sept. 17, 2006 election, has strong-armed a coalition partner, the Center Party, to change its party program from promising to close down more reactors, to allowing the remaining ten power plants to continue. The closing of the relatively small Barseback reactors by the previous government, seems to be enough of a sacrificial lamb to now make it possible to continue the Swedish nuclear power program forever. Center Party leader Maud Olofsson, who is also Minister of Industry, is under heavy pressure to change her stance, and allow Sweden to build another nuclear power plant. The Swedish-Finnish pulp and paper giant, Stora Enso, demanded last autumn to be allowed to build a nuclear power plant entirely for its own use. Olofsson dismissed this directly, but the debate is on, and can change direction as suddenly as a related energy development.

The ultra-green, and speculation-friendly, energy policy of Sweden, also has put a ban for further expansion of gas consumption. The only pipeline system in Sweden connects to Denmark, and stretches north along the Swedish west coast to Gothenburg. Proposals from Russia to build the North Stream gas pipeline through Finland, Sweden, and Denmark to Germany, were rejected by Sweden. That is why this pipeline is now being constructed on the Baltic seabed from Russia directly to Germany. This Swedish policy has also forced Norwegian gas pipelines to go solely underneath the Atlantic. This includes a pipeline that is to be constructed from the existing pipeline system at about the middle of Norway, all the way to new gas field in the Barents Sea, at the northern tip of Norway. This is the same distance as the Baltic Sea North Stream pipeline, about which the Swedish government is so concerned for "environmental reasons."

But the dramatic change in the Danish media is a sign that the Northern European green flank against German nuclear power could unravel fast. The potential is there. It just needs a further push.

Anti-Missile Shields Will Not Protect Poland From Economic Catastrophe

by Anna Kaczor

After long negotiations, on Jan. 22, the spokesman of the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw announced that the United States intends to start formal talks with the Polish government about the construction of an anti-missile system in Poland. Both Prime Minister Jaroslaw Kaczynski and then-Defense Minister Radoslaw Sikorski stressed that this kind of installation would improve Poland's security, and that this is the main criterion in their talks with the Americans. It is not clear what enemy they would defend Poland from, but there is no doubt that this billion-dollar investment (the total amount the Americans plan to spend on the construction of the system in both Poland and the Czech Republic) will not save Poland from the very real danger resulting from disastrous economic policies, rather than attacks by foreign regimes.

A country with a sluggish or decaying economy can hardly hope to be secure. National security includes working transportation infrastructure, strong domestic industry, a Hamiltonian banking system, and a growing, well-educated population. None of these factors are present in today's Poland, due to decades of harmful reforms; the great hope that came with the overthrow of the Communist regime was dashed, as Eastern Europe became a territory for international financial interests to loot, under the banner of "globalization."

In a dialogue with Polish supporters in September 2006, Lyndon LaRouche gave a summary review of the terribly damaging policies, applied to Poland: "The problem has been the trends in the policies of Poland's recent governments, but not only Poland's government. Throughout eastern Europe's Comecon economies, the price of relative political freedom from Soviet domination has been a collapse of the physical economies of those nations to levels far below those of 1989. Under the Maastricht Treaty and its principal effects, as dictated by the Thatcher-Mitterrand governments, the former Comecon region of eastern Europe, has been degraded, together with Germany and Italy, to levels of economy below that of 1989, while those states have also been pushed into participation in NATO.

"As for the economic problems of Poland now: They are virtually all the result of the chain-reaction effects of the Maastricht and ECM [European Climate Menu] systems. . . .

"All of western Europe is now virtually bankrupt, and sinking into a pit which leans toward a plunge into a new dark age. Without a breaking free of what the now archaic NATO system represents, there is no hope for any of the present nation-state economies of western and central Europe. All arguments on matters of the type to which you refer are rooted in that single issue. If Poland had not been raped, as it continues to be raped by European Union and related policies, the inequities to which you refer would not exist" (*EIR* Oct. 6, 2006).

The picture presented below confirms LaRouche's analysis. Indeed, the initial shock therapy implemented after 1989, under the dictate of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, and then various neoliberal adjustments made according to directives coming from the EU, left the Polish economy weakened and dependent on foreign interests. And that state of affairs is eroding the national security.

Gloomy Future for the Railroads

According to an agreement with the European Union, which Poland joined in 2004, this year the Polish railroad market will be opened up to carriers from other member countries. This liberalization of the market, as even the Ministry of Transportation admits, will most likely have a negative impact on the position of Polish carriers, which is not surprising, given that the process of reforming Polish railroads led to chaos and neglect throughout this sector.

A few years ago, the Polish State Railroads (PKP) was divided into 24 companies, which are supposed to be gradually privatized, until eventually, only the track and rail bed will remain under state control. All of those companies are in debt and struggling to survive.

The biggest Polish carrier, state-owned PKP Cargo, certainly is not ready to compete on the international market. The average age of PKP Cargo's locomotives is 26 years, the age of its rolling stock is 22-27 years, and, since the company cannot afford to make new purchases, every day there is a shortage of 400 to 1,200 rail cars and containers, chiefly those needed for transporting industrial goods. In order to avoid a total decapitalization of its assets, Cargo should spend annually about 1 billion zloty ($300 million) on modernization and expansion of its rolling stock. But, for five years now, the annual budget for this purpose has been only $73 million.

All of the companies that produce and repair rolling stock

Under the leadership of Deputy Prime Minister Eugeniusz Kwiatkowski (inset), the Polish government in 1936 launched the construction of an impressive Central Industrial Region (COP) in the southwest of the country. During Kwiatkowski's first term, 1926-30, he oversaw the construction of a modern seaport in Gdynia, shown here in 1964.

are in crisis. The only one that is making a profit is owned by the American company Greenbrier, which exports all 1,500 of the containers it produces in Poland each year.

The easiest part of restructuring the PKP seems to have been the reduction of "unprofitable" railways. Out of the 26,000 km of rail lines that existed in 1990, about 6,000 km had been taken out of operation by 2005. Only 25% of the remaining track is in good condition, and only 5% can handle speeds up to 160 km/h. Most of the trains in Slask, the southern region of the country, and in Warsaw, travel at the dizzying speed of 20 km/h (12.5 mph), otherwise, they may end up derailing. There are 6,500 km of such bottlenecks due to track conditions on the Polish railroads.

The total past due maintenance of railway track is estimated at $3.6 billion, and the replacement of the worn-out traffic control equipment would cost $2.6 billion. At the same time, investment in modernization of the railway tracks dropped from 0.4% of GNP in 1990, to 0.01% in 2005. Local governments, which are supposed to co-finance regional train service, do not have enough money to do that, resulting in the cancellation of many train connections. A recent example of this is Wielkopolska, the western region of the country, where a number of popular connections between Poznan and cities in central and southern Poland have been shut down as of February.

The poor condition of the PKP was described in a series of articles in the Polish press in 2005-06 by Adrian Furgalski, director of the Economic Advisors Group, TOR. He correctly noted that "investment in the railroads is threatened, due to the limited financial involvement of the state," and presented a rather bleak perspective for the PKP, in view of the opening up of the market for train services, in the daily *Rzeczpospolita* (Jan. 22, 2007):

"Big European players, rich in capital and rolling stock, will show up. Let's look at the German and Austrian railroads. The latter wants to participate in North-South transit transportation, and will try to take over shares in a Polish company or establish a strategic partnership. A German company, Raillon, which is a part of Deutsche Bahn, has a similar attitude, and plans to sign a cooperation agreement with Polish PCC Rail. The strategy of DB will include taking over the export of goods produced by companies with German capital, and, first of all, taking over the transit connection to Russia, and further on, to Asian countries. The Germans have already signed an agreement with China, and have established a German-Russian logistics company. Russia is planning to spend $5 billion to modernize the Trans-Siberian Railroad, which serves as a line for the transport of goods between China and Europe. The estimated value of this turnover is 220 billion euros. What is Poland doing to join this business? Nothing."

Highways and Waterways

Polish roads and highways do not look any better. Poland has only 670 km (418 miles) of highways. By comparison, Germany, whose territory is only 44,000 sq km, or 14%, larger than Poland's, has 11,430 km of highways! For the last 16 years, every new Polish government has declared highway construction to be its priority, but there has not been much progress in this area. In 2007, only *6 km* of new highway construction is planned for completion! It is clear that as long as the budget-balancing mentality controls government policies, financing of any big infrastructure projects in an effec-

tive manner will not be possible. This is true, not only for Poland, but for any country, as LaRouche addressed in "The Lost Art of the Capital Budget" (*EIR,* Jan. 12, 2007), where he writes in the U.S. context:

"The function of the central government's role in the direction of the economy, should be the maintenance of a set of reliable and stable monetary and financial systems, through the aid of the functions of 'Hamiltonian' national banking and tariff and taxation policies; and, through the role of the Federal and state governments, chiefly, in the promotion of that development and maintenance of the public infrastructure which should represent, under present conditions, about half of the annual total capital investment in the U.S. economy as a whole."

With a Hamiltonian approach to credit creation, one could easily deal with any transportation gridlock, and build not only more railroads and highways, but also introduce modern water-management technologies on two major Polish rivers, the Oder and the Vistula. The latter is the biggest unregulated river in Europe. Only a few parts of these two rivers are suitable for safe inland navigation. Other Polish rivers and dikes and dams are generally not up to European standards, which call for a depth of at least 1.8 meters, 12-meter width, and 120-meter long locks. Polish waterways are often only 1.3-1.5 meters deep, and the locks only 80-85 meters long.

For the last 20 years, investment in this kind of infrastructure has been dropping by 20% annually. Only 5% of the waterways are up to standard, while in Germany this level is 70%, and in France, 30%. Not surprisingly, water transportation companies are going out of business, and those still in operation are not motivated to make investments. Polish barges and tugboats are on average 20 years old. As a result, only 0.6% of transported goods are moved via waterways, which amounts to just 8 million tons, mainly sand, coal, and steel products.

Foreign Industry in Poland

The numbers presented above should be enough to convince anybody about the lamentable state of the economy. But, almost every Polish government manages to find some statistical data to present as proof of alleged economic development. The recent reason for celebration on the part of some government officials is new foreign investment, which is supposed to create new jobs and help with unemployment. Indeed, the list of foreign investors has recently expanded to include such companies as Dell, Rockwell, Toshiba, Sharp, and Indesit, which were reported to have created 30,000 jobs in Poland during 2006 alone. But the question is, at what cost. All of these companies are granted long tax holidays by the Polish authorities, refunds of their costs of employment, and often, government funds for their projects.

Polish companies do not have a chance of competing against the generous conditions offered to foreign firms. Even a representative from the neoliberal Adam Smith Center commented, in an interview last September for the nightly news program "Wiadomosci," that a Polish entrepreneur who has planned to hire two more workers, will have to give up this idea, due to the higher taxes he will be paying to finance one job in a foreign company.

The reasons for this recent flow of investment into eastern Europe were explained in an article by Rainer Apel, "European Auto Industry on a Chopping Block" (*EIR,* June 30, 2006). It is a part of globalization, based on cheap labor. If those companies find better conditions elsewhere, they will not hesitate to close down their factories in Poland, as they are doing now in western European countries, in order to get subsidies from the EU to build in eastern Europe and Russia.

Most Polish companies that were doing relatively well before the collapse of the Communist government in 1989, now belong to foreign interests. The numerous scandals associated with privatization have been described many times by the media, but even those privatization schemes which are presented as a success, are in reality a big loss from the standpoint of national economic sovereignty. Poland's steel mills serve as an example.

In 2002, four major steel mills—Huta Katowice, Sendzimira, Florian, and Cedler—consolidated into one company, and then sold to the international conglomerate Mittal Steel, giving the latter control over 70% of steel production in Poland. Mittal, of course, is the cartel "blob" *par excellence,* as described by *EIR*'s economics staff: "The same French/Anglo-Dutch Synarchist financiers who in 1929 set up an International Steel Cartel to control and regulate global steel production, and to destroy the authority of sovereign nation-states, have increased their effort to recreate a gigantic cartel, far bigger than that of 1926. The 1926 cartel was steered by Hitler-handlers Baron Kurt von Schröder and Bank of England governor Montagu Norman.

"Today's Synarchist cartel frontman, Lakshmi Mittal and his Mittal Steel—financed by Goldman Sachs and Anglo-Dutch banks—reached tentative agreement June 26, 2006 to purchase the Luxembourg-based Arcelor steel giant, Europe's largest steelmaker. Slicing up and bankrupting the steel sector was the precondition for cartelization, so that there was little resistance" (*EIR,* Aug. 11, 2006).

This comparison alone should shock the Polish elites, given that in the 1930s, the Polish government fought hard in its efforts to re-nationalize German-owned steel mills in Poland, knowing that the steel produced there, by Poles, was being sent to Nazi Germany.

In 2005, before being taken over by Mittal, Arcelor had also purchased one more Polish steel mill, Huta Warszawa, which before that, for over ten years, belonged to the Italian corporation Lucchini. After taking over the mill, Arcelor brought most of the restructuring projects there to a halt. In December 2006, the European Commission started an investigation into the alleged improper use of 50 million euros of aid, allocated by the EU for this purpose. There is a chance that the EC will demand the return of at least some of this money.

Huta Warszawa was supposed to produce high-quality

steel from scrap metal delivered from the north of the country. But due to various restructuring projects, a big part of the mill is now idle, and some of its acreage has been allocated for housing construction. Arcelor is expected to start selling off the land. Since 2003, a few furnaces have been demolished, while the office buildings are now used by banks.

The reduction of the production capacity of the Polish steel mills follows the agreement with the EU, which demanded that, by 2006, production of steel be cut by 900,000 tons, and steel-industry employment by 7,300 people.

From Science-Driven Industry to Assembly Lines

A general analysis of the privatization process is laid out in a report published by the Polish Industrial Lobby (PLP) in March 2006. It stated the following: "So far, the many years of the privatization process in Poland have benefitted mainly foreign investors, and created an oligarchical social structure in the country. For most of society, this constitutes a developmental regression in every respect. The new government faces the difficult task of leading the country out of a very deep moral crisis, a huge debt, and rebuilding the creative capabilities of the nation. We need new laws to protect natural resources and the property of the State Treasury [state-owned companies—AK] from looting."

The authors of the report were particularly disturbed by plans to privatize the energy sector, and by the fact that in the middle of 2007, Poland will have to open up its energy market to EU countries. The report warned that Western companies "are trying to take over Polish power plants, in order to gradually reduce their production and increase exports from their own facilities."

In October 2006, at a PLP conference devoted to the consolidation of the defense industry, Dr. Ryszard Grabowiecki noted that those branches of Polish industry that were most science-directed, profitable, and had the biggest exports, were the ones turned over to foreign ownership in Poland. As a result, at the end of 2004, 47.5% of fixed capital assets in the manufacturing industries belonged to foreign interests. This has led to a significant reduction of basic research and development in industry, and to elimination of production based on domestic documentation and cooperation. Instead, production consists of assembling final products based on imported blueprints and components.

According to Grabowiecki, at the present time imports of components of final products constitute 60% of Poland's annual goods imports, at a value of over $66 billion. This shows the loss of jobs in industry, and its regression. The trade deficit is growing every year, reaching $12.2 billion in 2005. Poland's foreign debt is also rising, from $69.4 billion in 2000, to $130 billion in 2005.

The main subject of the conference was the government plan to consolidate the defense industry, in light of integration with the EU. Although the program was generally supported by the participants, they warned that it would be difficult for Polish companies to compete with Western giants. As one of the participants said, "It may not be enough just to undertake efforts to repair the defense industry, without addressing the problem resulting from the fact that during the Third Republic [after 1990—AK], the Army has been liquidated in its defense form and changed into some sort of gendarmerie to maintain order, on its own territory or far away from Poland." An American anti-missile system is hardly a substitute for a functioning Army.

Agriculture Heisted for Biofuels

Membership in the European Union provokes mixed feelings among Polish farmers, as well, despite the initial euphoria caused by subsidies from Brussels. The Polish countryside differs greatly from Western European farms. More than 38% of the population of Poland lives in rural areas, and the average size of a farm is small; 75% of the rural population lives on farms no bigger than seven hectares. There is high unofficial unemployment, and widespread impoverishment. Attempts to fulfill EU demands have made the social situation only worse, and the production limits on milk, sugarbeets, and livestock, imposed by Brussels, cause problems even for relatively modern farms. The big "incentive" coming from EU now is a subsidy for producing biofuels, which is supposed to lower unemployment in the countryside and reduce the cost of production for farmers, who would produce biofuels for their own consumption.

Ludwik Staszynski, member of the Polish Peasant Party, describes the social cost of reforms in the countryside in his book *Trapped,* where he mentions that, according to the Main Statistics Office, the proportion of rural population living in extreme poverty has been growing, from 12.6% in 2001, to 17.5% in 2003. He also lists numerous examples of ideologically motivated privatization in the food-processing industry, much of which is now in the hands of Cargill, Danone, Nestle, Gerber, Suedzucker, and other foreign companies.

The Social Cost of Neoliberal Reforms

It is also very disturbing that more and more young people, between the ages of 25 and 34, are leaving Poland to look for employment abroad. Because of high unemployment in Poland, for years hovering around 16-18%, many people decide to work abroad, in hope of finding work at higher wages. According to a report published by the European Citizen Action Service at the end of 2006, more than 1.2 million Poles left the country during the last few years, which constitutes 3% of the population, and 5% of labor force. Some sources claim that the numbers are much higher, over 2 million people.

They represent various professions, starting with doctors, who find employment in the Scandinavian countries or Great Britain, nurses, bus drivers, plumbers, construction workers, but also unskilled labor, finding employment in factories, ser-

vices, and on farms. Many people agree to take jobs below their skill levels.

Citizens of new EU member countries can work legally in eight out of fifteen of the "old" member countries, and the rest can keep labor restrictions only until May 2011. Most Poles who leave go to Great Britain, Germany, Northern Ireland, or Italy. Some find employment in the neighboring former Comecon countries, Slovakia or the Czech Republic, mainly at foreign-owned companies like Volkswagen or Toyota.

Many families end up being separated for a long time, because one of the parents goes abroad to work. There are also less frequent, but particularly worrisome, cases of single mothers leaving their children in orphanages, to go and find work abroad.

Most people live and work in decent conditions abroad, but it happens occasionally that Poles are brutally used by unscrupulous employers. The extreme example of this was the farm-labor camps in southern Italy, shut down in 2006, where people were living in unspeakable conditions, being beaten, intimidated, and eventually robbed of their earnings.

At the same time, a growing number of Polish employers are experiencing labor shortages and are considering hiring foreigners, especially from the East. Last Summer, the Polish media reported that 100,000 Ukrainians were working in Poland.

Poland's population is shrinking, due to a low birthrate of 1.36 children per woman of child-bearing age, significantly below the levels necessary for the reproduction of society. In 2000-2004, due to the low birthrate and emigration, the population of Poland dropped by 80,000. There were 356,000 births in 2004, or 35% lower than in 1990. The main reason for the collapse of the birthrate is the uncertain future and declining standards of living.

The latter are typified by the collapse of the health-care system. Virtually abandoned by the state, hospitals and clinics are chronically indebted, and many of them face closure. After a dramatic incident at the beginning of February, when the Wroclaw University Clinical Hospital, which has a large pediatric oncology unit, was threatened with foreclosure by its creditors, Health Minister Zbigniew Religa promised a three-year, 750 million zloty program to repair the financial situation of eight major hospitals in the country. With no real physical economy in the country, however, this kind of aid will not resolve the issue in the long term. More than 100 other indebted hospitals will have to struggle on their own.

Kwiatkowski's Industrial Center

EIR has written extensively about the murderous impact of neoliberal economic reforms, implemented in various parts of the world, including in eastern Europe, with the help of the IMF, Maastricht Treaty, or other globalization-promoting outfits. There has always been an alternative to those reforms, in the form of the Eurasian Land-Bridge and the New Bretton Woods system, which LaRouche movement representatives have discussed many times with political, parliamentary, and academic circles in Poland.

The country's own turbulent history can also provide examples of inspiring achievements, accomplished despite adverse conditions and wars. One of them is the reconstruction of the Polish state at the beginning of the 20th Century, after over 120 years under foreign rule by the three neighboring empires (Austria, Prussia, and Russia). Between 1918 and 1939, Polish governments had to consolidate three economically different regions, reconstruct the education system and state institutions, and establish their own foreign policy.

Under those circumstances, at the initiative of deputy Prime Minister and Treasury Minister Eugeniusz Kwiatkowski, the government in 1936 launched the construction of an impressive Central Industrial Region (COP). It was located in the southwest of the country, and covered 15% of Poland's territory at that time.

The following industrial projects were part of the plan: a steel mill and an electrical equipment plant in Stalowa Wola, a rubber factory in Debica, an automobile factory in Lublin, an aircraft factory in Mielec, an aircraft engine and an artillery factory in Rzeszow, hydroelectric power plants in Roznow and Myszkowice, and expansion of the chemical factory in Moscice. Military industry in the Staropolski Industrial Center was expanded in half a dozen towns. Most of those investments were localized in regions with high unemployment, and the construction succeeded in reducing social tensions and began to strengthen the Polish economy. The government carried most of the burden of financing the project: in 1937-1939, the COP consumed approximately 60% of all Polish investment funds.

During Kwiatkowski's first term, 1926-30, he oversaw the construction of a modern seaport in Gdynia. Other projects, finished under the auspices of the government between the two wars, included modernization of the central south-north railroad system, and the expansion of the Warsaw industrial center.

Kwiatkowski understood that independent economic development was the only guarantee of security and national sovereignty. The first phase of the COP was supposed to end in 1940. The Nazi invasion of Poland in September 1939 interrupted the project, but it was certainly the correct approach to nation-building. If nations, including the United States, change the rotten policies of recent decades, bury imperial-style globalization, and move now, worldwide, to the "new economics,"—based on national sovereignty, high-technology growth, and fair trade in the mutual interest—Poland has these precedents to turn to, as the basis for breaking with the murderous and suicidal blunders of the recent past, and reclaiming its identity as a scientific, cultural, and industrial powerhouse among European nations.

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Editorial

'The Economist' Spills the Beans

In its Feb. 3-9 edition, the 164-year-old British imperial institution called *The Economist* magazine pulled one of its typical ploys. In a special insert on Britain, and a short news article reviewing the import of that special report, the unabashed apologists for empire declared that "because of its imperial and trading past, Britain is remarkably at ease with globalisation," and then proceeded to document its point. The message was clear: Globalization *is* British imperialism, and you should learn to live with it.

Those not schooled in history will not get the full picture. For that, you have to understand that *The Economist* started publishing in the heyday of the British East India Empire in 1843; that it intervened regularly in American politics, including against Abraham Lincoln's efforts to save the Union; and that it today represents everything which is the antithesis of the American Revolution.

This new declaration of intent to fully revive the British Empire, and destroy the nation state—most especially the premier national republic, the United States—is the primary strategic reality of the world today, as Lyndon LaRouche discusses elsewhere in this issue. The drive began in 1963, with the Profumo affair which brought down the Harold Macmillan government, and led to the first Harold Wilson government. Under Wilson, the productive capacity of the British Isles was taken down, and Britain led the way into the post-industrial nightmare which now dominates the world.

With the placement of the British tools, Bush and Cheney, into the government of the United States, the Anglo-Dutch oligarchy which is centered in London believes it is close to its objective. In collaboration with the Treason in America factions on Wall Street, in the political parties, and elsewhere, they are literally dismantling the productive power of the United States. They are determined to create a modern version of the Medieval stateless government run by the Venetian bankers, who used private mercenary agencies like the old Norman chivalric orders to do their looting and killing.

Sound far-fetched? In fact, they have already come a long way toward their goal, by systematically ripping control of banking and credit out of the hands of sovereign governments, and putting it in the hands of a global bankers' cartel. The same financial cartel works with other international combines to control world food supplies, minerals, and vital commodities like steel. Under the current phase, national governments don't even control their own militaries, as these are replaced by mercenary armies who have the firepower and lack of inhibition to do whatever the private interests tell them to do.

Britain, the modern Venice since the late 17th Century, is the mother of this policy. The Anglo-Dutch crowd that works from London has been deeply frustrated by the American Revolution for over 200 years. They were particularly enraged when, even after their patsies assassinated Lincoln, the American System of National Economy spread throughout Eurasia. Then they faced an even graver threat in the 1930s, while they were spreading Nazism and Fascism, when they had to face a United States under Franklin Roosevelt that had become the greatest industrial power in the world, and was determined to obliterate their entire filthy Anglo-Dutch imperial system.

United States policy changed 180 degrees after FDR's death, and the British have been going all-out for eliminating anything that remotely resembles FDR and his legacy since that time. It was only because they have been dangerously successful in doing so, that the treason faction atop the Bush-Cheney Administration was able to get into office, and carry out the rampage of aggressive war which threatens to destabilize the entire planet. Their next step is elimination of all national sovereignty and world tyranny.

We are back to a situation like that before the American Revolution, when an all-out war for republican values on our soil, with the support of republicans throughout the world, dealt a world-historical blow against empire, and gave the hope for freedom to all mankind. Globalization, the Empire, must again be defeated by the forces of the republican nation-state. Begin by winning by the government of the United States for its anti-imperial tradition, and the other major nations around the world will eagerly join the cause.