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Cheney Impeachment Vote Augurs Downfall of Pelosi
Will British 'Great Game' Trigger World War III?
Critics of LaRouche's Forecasts Are Proven Insane

Bye, Bye Pelosi: LaRouche Republicans



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EIR

From the Assistant Managing Editor

This issue is bookended by two of America's greatest patriot-leaders: Abraham Lincoln and John Quincy Adams. Lincoln, on our cover with his Cabinet, exemplifies the principle which Lyndon LaRouche elaborates in this week's *Feature* on "The LaRouche Republicans." Lincoln's genius was to forge a Cabinet, made up of his former rivals for the Presidency in 1860, which succeeded in winning the Civil War and preserving the Union, and, at the same time, carrying out a full-scale industrialization of the country. Today, with the nation facing another existential crisis, this time the hydra-headed catastrophe of financial disintegration (see Paul Gallagher's "Mobilization Grows for the One Action Congress Can Take," in *Economics*), and the danger of a new world war (see Jeff Steinberg's "Will British 'Great Game' Ploy Trigger World War III?" in *International*), LaRouche proposes that "LaRouche Republicans" join FDR Democrats to carry out the economic-recovery policies desperately needed by our nation and its citizens.

John Quincy Adams, who laid the groundwork for Lincoln's victory with his courageous battle against "the slave power," and on behalf of "internal improvements," during his term as Secretary of State, his Presidency, and his 17 years in Congress, is celebrated in this week's installment of *The American Patriot*.

Today, the LaRouche Youth Movement is following in the footsteps of these American patriots, by taking on the new "slave power": the mind-benders at MySpace, Spacebook, and the entire video-game culture, whose aim is to create a fascist movement. We provide a transcript of a recent discussion on The LaRouche Show, titled, "MySpace, Facebook Turn Youth Into Cyber-Fodder for New Hitler Movement," in *National*.

The stunning breakthrough in Congress last week, with the introduction of a privileged resolution for the impeachment of Dick Cheney, by Rep. Dennis Kucinich (also in *National*), which was supported by an overwhelming bipartisan vote, and referred to the Judiciary Committee, both keeps the impeachment issue "on the table," and "augurs the early downfall of Nancy Pelosi," LaRouche said.

Looking ahead, upcoming issues will open the book on the real Rudy Giuliani, who is running to become the "Godfather" of his country. Stay tuned.



Cover This Week

*President Lincoln
reads the
Emancipation
Proclamation to
his Cabinet.*



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John Quincy Adams was one of a handful of patriots who saved the young United States, by rising above the divisive political factions in the republic. Throughout his life as a political figure, Adams successfully fought for the economic development of the country, maintaining that the evil policies which had separated the United States from the British Empire, still had to be fought.

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BYE-BYE PELOSI

LaRouche Republicans

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

In U.S. national electoral politics, the reaction resulting from the morally corrupting influence of “Lockean” Anglo-Dutch Liberalism, has been a prevalent, populist tendency, a tendency expressed more often as a proclivity to vote against whom, or what one does not like, than for any clear conception of an actually affirmative policy in the tradition of the Peace of Westphalia (Leibniz), or its relevant precedents, the I Corinthians: 13 or Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa’s De Pace Fidei.

As Edward Arlington Robinson wrote in his vulgar “Miniver Cheevy,”¹ there are “reasons,” more frankly identified as cultural decadence, the decadence, like that of the Horatio Alger stories, for the early Twentieth-Century, Teddy Roosevelt-Wilson expression of a legacy of self-crippling populist habits of mind. These have become habits whose echoes find their expression in the behavior of largely unwitting victims within a large fraction of our population, still today.

Therefore, it is time, today, to remind ourselves of the “Reagan Democrats” wave of the 1980 Presidential election. If—and that is still a matter of “if”—the entire world system has not collapsed by some time during early 2008, or even before this Christmas, the present signs are, that there will come, hopefully, a specific kind of strong political wave of change for the better, in the internal composition of the U.S.A.’s famous “two-party system.” In 1980, this qual-

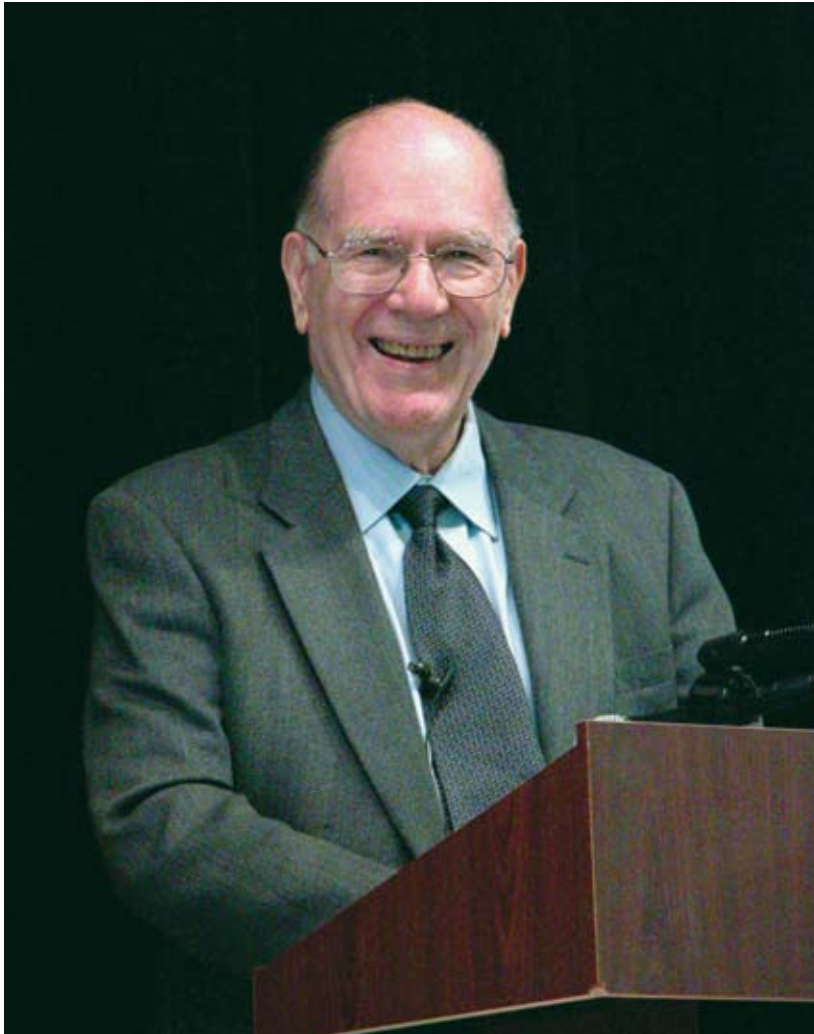
ity of turn in political trends was to be seen in Reagan Democrats streaming away, if briefly, from the perceived wreckage of a nation which had been ruined by the justly hated influence of the Trilateral Commission on the Carter Administration.

Today, if the U.S.A. outlives the ruin brought on by the justly and bitterly hated, joint, converging efforts of Cheney Republicans and their fellow-travelling Gore-Lieberman Democrats of the George W. Bush Administration, there will be newly-born Roosevelt Republicans, like those in President Franklin Roosevelt’s time, streaming into leading positions within the ranks of a new Democratic Presidential administration.

If the happier of the alternatives posed by the present situation emerges, watch for those indicative Republican figures who tend to move to the head of the line in this process. These Republicans might come to be described by experts, fairly, as “LaRouche Republicans,” not because they are actually my personal “followers,” but because they would be recognized as Republican supporters of, hopefully, a great and enduring economic and moral recovery, that in the Franklin Roosevelt tradition, effected by the adoption of the economic-recovery policies which I have presently crafted for this purpose.

The most recent, alarming developments in financial and related markets through November 7th, show that a general breakdown of the U.S. and western European financial system has already occurred. Up to the end of the preceding week, the financial situation inside the U.S.A. was like a planet headed toward a *threatened* breakup into asteroids. Things change. By Wednesday of this passing week, those developments have shown us a financial-monetary “planet” which had now been broken up; and, which was to be seen as the fragments, like

1. Jessie Belle, ed. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1917). I was first exposed to that piece of doggerel during a High School English course, now virtually seventy years ago: one of those unpleasant memories which has haunted me since, in profound contrast to the persistent memory of Franz Schubert’s elegant *Die Krähe*. Robinson’s piece was notable, then, as an alleged favorite of that notorious spawn of the Confederacy, President Theodore Roosevelt, but which I locate, more vividly, as a reflection of the same decadence expressed as a trend echoed by the dupes of Mark Twain.



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

Lyndon LaRouche surveys the 2008 U.S. Presidential campaign scene: "It is time for some extraordinarily candid observations about that campaign, breaking all currently customary precedents."

asteroids, now careening toward whatever their respective future orbits might become.

The U.S.A., in particular, has entered a clinically critical condition, in which the only remedy is, as a first step, the immediate adoption, by law, of the partial "firewall" established by emergency adoption of the Homeowners and Bank Protection Act of 2007 (HBPA). That act would halt the immediate crash; it would not save the presently fragmenting financial system, but it would halt the presently onrushing breakdown of the present U.S. financial-monetary system, and would give government a timely margin of opportunity for not only halting the present, precipitous collapse of the U.S. dollar, but putting into place the foundations for a new, needed, permanent and prosperous alternative.

It must be emphasized, however, that although the fall of the dollar is the immediate issue; that does not mean that the

relevant, drooling predator, the British system, will take over; the British economy itself is in far worse condition than that of the U.S., while the situation of the already ruined and looted nations of western and central continental Europe, is already worse than disastrous. A collapse of the U.S. dollar would mean a global chain-reaction collapse reverberating throughout both the Americas and western and central Europe, into leading Asian economies which depend, by a large and existentially critical margin, on the now collapsing trans-Atlantic markets. Without a recovery, and ensuing reform of the U.S. dollar, the world as a whole is gripped by an accelerating slide into a planetary "new dark age."

Therefore, unless the U.S. acts now, as by emergency measures such as the HBPA, the present fall of the dollar will have an immediate consequence comparable, and that on a global scale, to the way in which the Fourteenth-Century bankruptcy of the Lombard banking house of Bardi triggered the plunge of all of Europe into a "New Dark Age" which wiped out one-third of the previous level of population of those regions.

As anyone in leading circles but a fool could now plainly see, the presently claimed, nominal monetary and financial assets of the present world system, are largely faked, and that in a way which now, more and more closely, resembles the state specific to the case of hyperinflation in the Weimar Republic of Germany during the second half of 1923.

The significant, essential difference between the situation in Germany then, and that of the U.S.A. and Europe now, is twofold:

a.) That the 1923 collapse of the Reichsmark was an intended product of the fraudulent argument of the lying U.S. Secretary of State Robert Lansing in the relevant Versailles proceedings. The conditions of looting thus imposed upon the defeated and occupied Germany, on this pretext proffered by Wilson's Lansing, unleashed a hyperinflationary process specific to Weimar Germany, a continuing process which blew up in the late-1923 phase of an intrinsically hyperinflationary process. Through mechanisms leading into the 1931 formation of the Basel Bank for International Settlements (BIS) of Hjalmar Schacht et al., Germany's financial-industrial power was taken over by, chiefly, Anglo-American interests, such as Hitler backer Montagu Norman's London and New York's Brown Brothers Harriman, using this takeover of Germany by BIS-related and like-minded circles, as the means to create what the Bank of England had intended to become the Adolf



www.joinrudy2008.com

Rudy Giuliani (left) receives the endorsement of has-been televangelist Pat Robertson. The Giuliani Presidential campaign, LaRouche writes, is in the tradition of the fascist H.G. Wells, author of *The Open Conspiracy*.

Hitler dictatorship. This was the dictatorship installed by British asset Hermann Göring, through his organizing of the “9/11”-like Reichstag fire of February 1933: days prior to U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt’s entry into office, at a time when the future World War II was, therefore, already virtually inevitable.

In time, the British, under President Roosevelt’s helpful role in bringing this change about, abandoned the Hitler cause, and therefore dumped Edward VIII; but, under U.S. President Harry Truman, that change of heart by London was soon shown to have been temporary in respect to broader, long-term essentials.

b.) The wake of the untimely death of President Franklin Roosevelt was employed as the opportunity to launch a shamelessly open avowal of a long-range movement for a scheme of international fascism, a movement associated with the initiatives and intentions of the actual, original authors of general nuclear warfare, Bertrand Russell and the H.G. Wells who had laid out the general plan for world empire in his 1928 *The Open Conspiracy* and the explicitly fascist, “futurologist” design of his 1933 “world-war plan” for *The Shape of Things to Come*.² That is also what is expressed now in the so-called “neo-conservative” policies of the current Bush-

2. Already, in 1932, H.G. Wells expressed his commitment to fascism in public statements such as his Oxford declaration: “I am asking for liberal Fascisti, for enlightened Nazis.”

Cheney Administration, and, on the Republican side, the Giuliani Presidential campaign perspectives of today.

That was the same Russell-Churchill policy continued by both Russell personally, and by the then recently deceased fascist Wells, as the policies which Russell promoted, as for the war-crime against Hiroshima, in the administration of President Harry Truman. That is the long-ranging continuation of that policy which has led through the assistance of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, through the long, wasting, fraudulently composed (1954-1975) war in Indo-China, and the long war, also fraudulently composed, by Prime Minister Tony Blair and Dick Cheney, wasting war in Southwest Asia today.

That bit of the history is key for understanding the tide of collapse seen in the U.S.A. today. It is now a flood tide—strategically, a virtual geopolitical Noah’s Flood—on the way to reaching shores and inland landscapes world-wide. Thus, as I have just stated, the collapse will be roughly comparable, and that very soon,

to the immediate threat of something like the mid-Fourteenth-Century chain-reaction collapse of the Lombard banking system, a threatened collapse of civilization into an historic “New Dark Age” of European civilization as a whole, and beyond.

It is this immediate threat to global civilization which must be recognized and remedied now.

These developments which that long wave has produced since the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, have now had the effect of defining the urgent need for a sudden change in the apparent agenda for the presently onrushing 2008 U.S. Presidential campaign. It is time for some extraordinarily candid observations about that campaign, breaking all currently customary precedents.

The Next President

Since I am the head of a Political Action Committee (LaRouche PAC), it is not within the bounds of my present authority to endorse a named Presidential pre-candidate or candidate, even were it myself. In my performance of that current function within our republic’s lawful political system, I have a special responsibility for which there is no actual precedent in the experience of our republic’s recent Presidential nominations and general elections. My function is to define the new, global parameters within which any viable Presidential candidate for election should be inspired, selected, and constrained.

Specifically, none of the presently leading contenders for



"The Dance of Death," by Hans Holbein. The financial collapse now upon us, if not stopped, will lead to a Dark Age, as did the collapse of the Lombard banking system in the 14th Century.

the Presidential nominations would actually be qualified to become President, if they remained within the bounds of even their own currently expressed, and essentially small-minded conceptions and habits respecting policies and postures.

Therefore, the most optimistic outlook for the outcome of the pending nominations and election is, as it was sometimes said in the past, "that the way in which the duties of the job are defined, will make the man (or woman)" who occupies the Presidency, not the reverse. I do not exaggerate in the slightest degree, when I say that none of the presently notable candidates for nomination has shown any competence for initiating, or even defining the kind of leadership which will be required under what will become the conditions of the national and global life during the months immediately before us. Happily, one or more among these candidates might be capable of performing the job to be done, but only if they adopt a perspective which none among them has been capable of projecting thus far, today. Defining that urgently needed perspective, is where my unique sort of special duties, authority, and responsibilities now lie.

In certain past times, we as a nation have been fortunate in the instances of leaders of rare qualities of genius, such as President Washington; and his Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton; Secretary of State and then President John Quincy Adams; President Abraham Lincoln; and, President

Franklin Roosevelt: to have a Presidential executive which would act as virtually a self-starter, to establish the original framework within which urgently needed, radical reforms could be enacted. In approximately comparable other kinds of cases, of chief executives of companies or governments, a chief executive of an actually mediocre quality might come to be regarded, if somewhat curiously, as having been a hero in office, because he or she had been given, not accidentally, and had accepted the appropriate policy-framework and opportunities to shape his, or her decision-making.

In this present instance, my required role is to define that necessary framework needed to transform an able elected executive into the instrument, as President, used by our republic for a successful implementation of the policy designed as the setting for determining what the President will decide to do. *This is to be seen as the curative application of insight into the Classical principle of tragedy, to the requirements of leadership of imperilled nations and their governments.*³

For example: take the exemplary case of a question presented to Presidential candidate Abraham Lincoln on one occasion: would he be committed to repeal of slavery, or defense of the Union? He responded: *the Union*.

Had he replied: *the repeal of slavery*, instead of preserving the Union, the United States would have been destroyed, and slavery would have flourished more or less permanently under the system of permanently quarreling tyrannies into which the territory of the republic would have been divided. In fact, he saved both the Union and accomplished the intended reforms of the Frederick Douglass who had shown how to fight for freedom—until the betrayal of the cause of freedom in the disastrously corrupt compromise of 1877.

Lincoln's choice was no blind stab. It had been the Boston, Manhattan, and related Liberals, as variously active or de facto British agents in the Hartford Convention tradition, who had promoted "Beecher's Bibles" and John Brown's raid, as instruments of the operations under the direction of Britain's Lord Palmerston, in seeking the permanent victory of slavery (and destruction of our republic) by dividing the Union. Lincoln understood, that to actually free the slaves, we must create and deploy that instrument of our Federal Union which was needed to bring that change about. Lincoln understood

3. Cf. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. "The Force of Tragedy," *EIR*, Nov. 9, 2007.

the duplicity of New England's "American Tory" Liberals in this matter, and therefore understood clearly why that lying Sophist's question had been posed to him in Boston—as exactly the same Sophist's question had been presented to me, *from Boston (!)*, during an international webcast in February 2006. Success in hammering out the battles which would actually crush the British-created institution of chattel slavery, was thus, one might say, "Grant-ed."

President Franklin Roosevelt faced similar kinds of crucial choices in priorities. In these exemplary historical cases, he was consistently right, and what would be seen today, by some misguided souls, as the obviously more popular choice of response, would have led to disaster.

The Role of Dynamics

The difference in quality of policy-shaping which these cases illustrate, is the difference between people, like myself, who base their choices on viewing the whole political-social process in (literally) *dynamic* terms (of the process as a coherent whole), against those, like most prominent politicians of today, who think, as the dupes of Beecher's Boston Liberals had intended in posing their Sophist's question to Lincoln. Most political figures today, even leading examples, think in *mechanistic, percussive, Cartesian-like* terms of reference, rather than actually, scientifically and politically competent, *dynamic* ones.

To begin that discussion, take, as example of this problem, today's illustrative case of Senator, and leading Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Hillary Clinton.

Senator Hillary Clinton, however bright and gutsy, is still, even today so far, too much a representative of the world-outlook of her "white collar" ("Baby Boomer") generation to be the urgently needed new Franklin Roosevelt. We might hope for improvements under political fire. Bill Clinton were a model for a more likely prospect; this can be said today despite his actual record as President, when he was a frequently a reluctant prospect for playing that role as President, but, even in better moments, not consistently, only from time to time. *What were needed from among the successors of Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, and Alexander Hamilton,*



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"Lincoln understood, that to actually free the slaves, we must create and deploy that instrument of our Federal Union which was needed to bring that change about."
 Left: John Brown, whose crazed raid against the U.S. arsenal at Harpers Ferry was a British-backed operation to divide the Union. Right: Lt. Gen. U.S. Grant, whose determined leadership of the Union Army secured victory over the Confederacy.



or John Quincy Adams, Abraham Lincoln, and Franklin Roosevelt himself, is a President, more statesman than another ambitious politician, who will be willing to serve as an instrument of a national strategy which none among today's visible and likely prospects, himself, or herself, has the needed outlook and temperament to design.

In any attempted criticism of President William J. Clinton's performance in office, we must emphasize the ostensibly extenuating consideration, that he did not yet understand adequately the nature of what were to be recognized today, as the most important, subtler constraints placed upon his incumbency. He was willing to become the leader of the needed revolution, but not to actually bring about the kinds of changes without which the crucially needed attempted changes could not be introduced. He was still too much attached to the idea of "The Golden Generation," to recognize that it was that generation's new-Sophistry ideology, itself, which was the disease to be cured, and, hopefully, stamped out.

Under those conditions, his 1996 pledge to support a Y2000 Gore nomination for President was foreseeably disastrous.

The problem which encumbers the present generation's

leading Presidential pre-candidates (and relevant other figures), is a reflection of the fact that that generation is typified by the self-image set by the “white collar” class distilled from among a particular stratum of those born, chiefly, between 1945 and 1958: what became known a decade later, by such names as “the 68ers.”

The paradigm to which this “white collar” generation was subjected, is typified by the wildly existentialist hoax expressed by the book known as *The Authoritarian Personality* of Frankfurt School “left wing” fascists such as Theodor Adorno, Hannah Arendt, and their associates, or Bertolt Brecht. That evil book lies at the center of a new Sophistry, a Sophistry which echoes the precedent of those Sophists of the Age of Pericles, who destroyed the great civilization of Athens from the inside, as through the U.S. Peloponnesian-War-like Vietnam war, as happened to us through the associated, recent, Vietnam-War-like, Bush-Cheney war in Southwest Asia, wars which echoed the crime of genocide which Athens had perpetrated against the people of Melos.

The Sophist-like conditioning of the class of children, born to “White Collar,” “Organization Man” types of households of the 1945-1958 interval, conditioned them to become the model for the liberals who were to become typical of those harvested as the riotous “68ers” of Europe and the Americas, the reigning social class governing western and central Europe and North America (for example) presently. These were not biological types, but sociological types in the tradition of those Sophists of Pericles’ Athens which had led Athens to its self-destruction in a Peloponnesian War, a tragic history now recently imitated as the 1964-1975 conflict in Indo-China and the currently continuing, Trotskyist “permanent revolution and permanent warfare” launched by Britain’s lying Tony Blair Administration and its Cheney family lackeys.

It was chiefly through the rise of the “68ers” who reflected that stratum within our population, that the Democratic Party was then virtually destroyed as an agency qualified to govern our republic. This role of the “68ers” under their reign of sophistry, thus created the opening for the installation of the Nixon Administration and those brutish attempts at pro-fascist revolution echoed by the present, fascist-like, Bush-Cheney copy of the Carl Schmitt model for a Hitler-like tyranny. Through the brutal division between the “blue collar” and “Baby Boomer” liberals, a division aided by the assassinations of the Reverend Martin Luther King and Robert Kennedy, the Democratic Party has become virtually a decaying relic of its former self, since then, up to the present time.

The case of that crucial act of the Clinton-Gore Administration—the fatal support by Clinton for Gore’s 2000 Presidential nomination—which made the current Bush-Cheney misgovernment possible, illustrates the proximate problem of the presently oncoming general election. William J. Clinton is, fairly incontestable, as being probably the brightest Presi-

dent we have had since Eisenhower and John F. Kennedy; when we trace his learning-curve as President, he appears personally as most capable among recent incumbents, far more capable today than when he was still President. The Clinton Administration’s nastiest encumbrance, Gore as Vice-President, repeatedly typified the worst of the confining circumstances which repeatedly injured, or even crippled the policy-shaping efforts and also the potential of the Clinton Administration.

If hoaxster, and habitual Baby-Boomer, Gore is discounted, the fact remains, that the reigning political culture which had been established by the crucial changes in cultural paradigm since the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, has become the living national tragedy of the political squirrel-cage within whose confines the Presidential system has been afforded delimited permission to function according to its constitutional intention; the problems inherent in a Gore-encumbered Clinton Administration, especially from mid-1996 on, illustrate this danger most clearly.

All of the leading Presidential pre-candidates in view now, are operating, so far, as willing exhibits in what is virtually a race of competing virtual squirrel-cages in a carnival.

See my recently published “The Force of Tragedy,” for a summary of the relevant kinds of principles to be considered in studying the best-known political tragedies of European history.⁴

Dynamics as Political Sociology

Dynamics, known as *dynamis* to the Pythagoreans and Platonics of ancient Classical Greece, and revived as *dynamics* by Gottfried Leibniz, in 1692-1695, is also the foundation of all competent modern European science, as this principle of physical science was defined by Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa, and such followers of Cusa in science as Leonardo da Vinci, Johannes Kepler, Fermat, Leibniz, Bernhard Riemann, Academician V.I. Vernadsky, and Albert Einstein.⁵ This principle of science, and also of culture generally, is directly opposite to the Anglo-Dutch Liberalism of Paolo Sarpi and such among his lackeys and devotees as Galileo, Sir Francis Bacon, Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, Bernard Mandeville, and their followers among the later modern empiricists and virtually lunatic, neo-Cartesian, positivist incompetents, such as the wretched Bertrand Russell devotees Norbert Wiener and John von Neumann.

The choice of the next U.S. President will be historically

4. *Ibid.*

5. Cusa’s contributions to statecraft generally, and the launching of modern science, are typified by his discovery of the fallacy of Archimedes’ doctrine for quadrature of the circle and parabola. This discovery by Cusa was the basis for the founding of modern physical science by Johannes Kepler, and for all the principal mainstream achievements of European science from Kepler through Riemann, to the outlooks of Academician V.I. Vernadsky and Albert Einstein.

crucial, and will largely determine whether or not our republic survives. There is, presently, no running candidate who is independently qualified, as a contender, to play that urgently needed quality of role of leadership, in this time of crisis, which President Franklin Roosevelt played in his. The best we can expect of any available prospect for the nomination and election of a new President, is one who will adopt and efficiently serve a policy which he or she is not presently qualified, either intellectually or emotionally, to design.

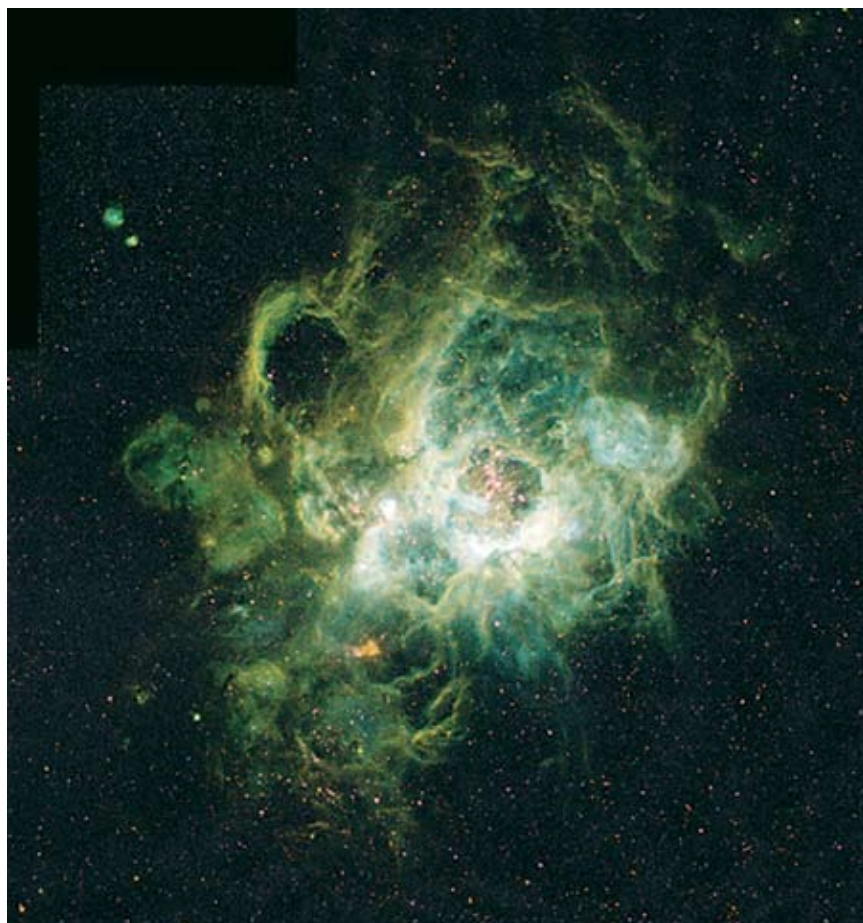
We must think of this matter in a way which virtually no part of our republic's installed political leadership in party or government has been considering thus far.

The key to understanding the general nature of this challenge of *dynamics* has been treated in my recent "The Force of Tragedy."⁶ For our purposes here, it is therefore sufficient that I limit my treatment of that subject to the subject of the comparable and interdependent roles which the concept of *dynamics* in physical science as such shares with the same notion of *dynamics* specific to social processes as expressed in their effects in the large.

Science and Politics

Modern science since Bernhard Riemann, V.I. Vernadsky, and Albert Einstein, has rejected all those notions of physical space-time which resemble that Sophist model of geometry associated with either the Ptolemaic Sophist known as Euclid, or the similarly Sophist, reductionist, neo-Euclidean notion of floating objects in infinite empty space expressed as Cartesian.

In other words, competent modern science, including competent notions of economic processes, reject any *aprioristic* notion of space which might be considered independently of a notion of either relativistic (e.g., experimental) time or relativistic (e.g., experimental) notions of physical principles. Competent modern science returns, on the subject of these general matters of principle, to the ancient Classical world-outlook shared by the astrophysical notions of *Sphaerics* (i.e., astrophysics of trans-oceanic navigation) which the ancient Pythagoreans, such as Archytas, adopted from their Egyptian predecessors. This standpoint is otherwise expressed as the Socratic standpoint of Archytas' friend and collaborator Plato.



NASA

The universe, despite its millions of galaxies, is finite and self-bounded. This image from the Hubble Space Telescope shows a vast nebula, NGC 604, which is 1,500 light-years across, and 2.7 million light-years away.

The essentials of this view were resuscitated as the foundations of modern physical science by Nicholas of Cusa and such among his avowed followers in the principle of physical science as Leonardo da Vinci, Johannes Kepler, and the great Fermat.

The rejection of such Sophist notions of sense-certainty as those of Euclid, obliges us to rely on the methods of crucial (unique) experiment presented by the work of Riemann, rather than extrapolations from *apriori* notions of extension of bare sense-experience. Thus, experiment moves the issue of knowledge from a bestial reliance on the merely apparent form of sense-experience, as Euclid does, to the function of the cognitive processes. The idea of empirical knowledge is thus moved from naive blind faith in the beastly senses, to the functions specific to the human mind.

Thus, in modern physical science since the work of Riemann and such among his and Kepler's followers as Vernadsky and Einstein, scientific knowledge is defined by a unique quality of experiment, rather than interpretation of sense-perception as such, as in Euclidean or Cartesian geom-

6. LaRouche, *op cit*.

etry, or in the Ockhamite irrationalism called modern Liberalism, of Paolo Sarpi and such among Sarpi's followers as Descartes. Since Riemann, space, time, and matter, cease to have any independent primary existence, apart from one another, in the parlance of science. With that step toward clarity, we recognize that no proof exists for an infinite universe of the type premised on a naive reading of sense-perception. For us, the known universe is only that, ontologically, which is bounded by experimentally definable universal physical principles respecting the subject of physical space-time as such.

It is necessary that we stress those distinctions on this specific occasion, in order that we might be able to conceptualize the actual, efficiently ontological meaning of the term "universal" as it applies not only to experimental physics, but, also, to social processes, such as politics, themselves. The crucial concept common to both physical science and social processes as such, is that of dynamics as defined, variously, to common effect, by the ancient Pythagoreans, to Plato, and by modern science from Cusa through Riemann, Vernadsky, and Einstein.

For example, once we establish a demonstration, that Johannes Kepler's uniquely original discovery of a principle of universal gravitation is not limited to the internal bounds of the Solar system, then the implications of Kepler's uniquely original discovery of general gravitation within the Solar system, point to a universe which, despite vastly millions of galaxies, is finite in the sense that the entire universe is self-bounded by such a single principle; therefore the universe is a "one" of a finite existence. Every general physical principle discovered to kindred effect, such as the distinction of life from non-life, of cognitive from non-cognitive living species, and the subsuming efficiency of the human creative powers within the known universe, all add to the combined effect of defining a finite, self-bounded, but expanding universality,

From that vantage-point, we know what we mean when we say to ourselves that all processes in the universe are bounded by the effective interactions among universal physical principles. Thus, all competent knowledge submits its willfulness of belief and practice to such a conception of a finite, but unbounded universe, as Einstein recognized this implication of the work a modern science expressed by its development from Kepler through Riemann, and as Vernadsky proffered the same outcome for the character of the Biosphere and Noösphere.



President Franklin Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, meeting to discuss the Atlantic Charter, August 1941. The two joined forces to defeat the Nazis, but were to clash repeatedly over Britain's colonial policy. FDR was determined to dismantle the colonial system, but after his death, the British, with the help of Harry Truman, revived it in a new form.

Dynamic Self-Government

Similarly, in physical-economic processes, the development of the economy is not measurable in the simply additive apparent effects of separate actions. Rather, we must measure the effects in terms of the "non-linear" interactions of all classes of actions within the whole assembly, as Leibniz and Riemann define processes as *dynamic*. This is real economics (i.e., physical economy) as applicable to economies such as the U.S.A., or to economic systems defined in terms of interactions among respectively sovereign national economies.

For example, the entire sweep of the breakdown of the U.S. economy itself, and also that of other nations, over the interval since August 15, 1971, is a reflection of two leading elements of absolute political and economic incompetence. First, is the inane obsession with the presumption that the nominal relative values assigned, as by prices or analogous mechanisms, to products, processes, and national economies; this is absurd in the first instance, and, secondly, insane when used as an estimate of the performance of national economies, or the world economy generally.

There is no law in prices, unless one includes the practice of lunacy as a law, as lunacy is rightly defined by currently existing attempts at what are defined as "Adam Smith" or comparable systems. What does exist is the relative increase, or decrease of the potential relative population-density of the society, as a result of variously decent, good, poor, or wretched management of public affairs. The true values are what are implicitly physically anti-entropic, rather than money-prices, anti-entropic values measured in terms of the increase or decrease of the potential relative population-density of the

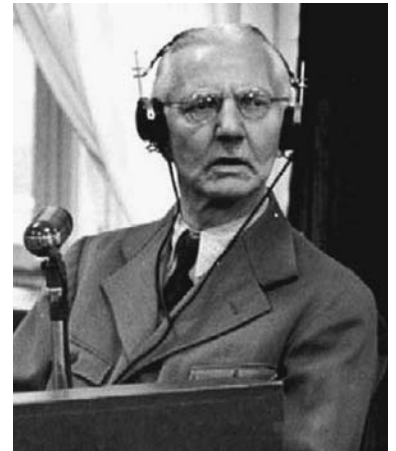
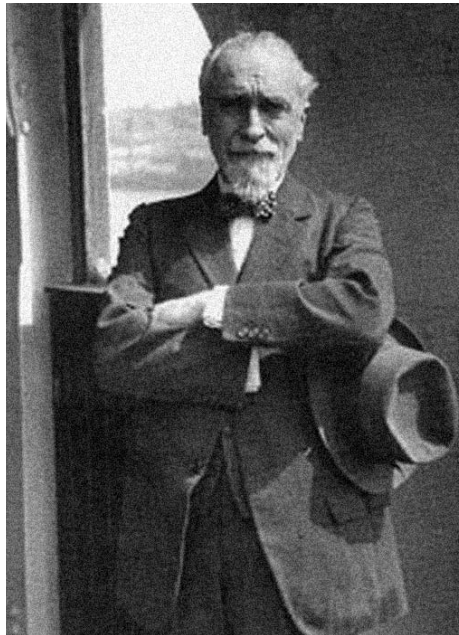
economy considered as a dynamic whole.

Sane societies, which the U.S. has not experienced since the mass lunacies of the 1970s, regulate currencies and pricing policies with a view to increasing the potential relative population-density per capita and per square kilometer of, and throughout the total relevant territories. For this reason, sane money and pricing systems are not monetarist in form, but are based upon protective measures of prices and tariffs whose aim is to provide national credit-systems of the type implicit in proper practice of the U.S. Federal Constitution's law respecting utterance, rather than monetary systems of the type associated with the legacy of pro-feudalistic central banking systems.

The specific genius on which the former superior genius of the design of the U.S. economy once depended, as under the legacies of Presidents Abraham Lincoln and of Franklin D. Roosevelt, was the protectionist system associated with the Federal government's monopoly on uttering and regulation of national credit and currency, with emphasis on the promotion of innovative increases in the physical productive powers of labor per capita and per square kilometer of land-area.

Since February 1763, the distinction of the true American patriot from the victims of accursed British Liberalism, was the American patriot's abhorrence of the practices of usury associated then, as now, with the British East India Company's imperial tradition of the practice of monetarist usury, as by that Bank of England which put Adolf Hitler into power in service of what the Anglo-Dutch Liberal system considered its global pursuit of its lawful, imperial prey. It is by that British policy which we have been eaten, notably since the aftermath of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, and more consistently since the dirty work of the same George Shultz et al. who, with cooperation of ostensible Democrat Felix Rohatyn, put the fascist Pinochet and its Nazi-modeled mass-murder machine regime into power in the Southern Cone of South America.

The rescue of the otherwise doomed U.S.A. of today, depends upon the immediate adoption of the efficient intention to turn back to the economic policy-outlooks of the early



Bank of England governor Montagu Norman (left), with the assistance of Hitler's "financial wizard" Hjalmar Schacht (Reichsbank president and later economics minister), put Adolf Hitler into power.



Adolf Hitler and Heinrich Himmler review SS troops. The Nazis were brought to power by the Anglo-Dutch Liberal oligarchy, including its American cousins, by means of the "9/11-like Reichstag fire of February 1933."

1960s, and also back to the incompleted fulfillment of the legacy which President Franklin Roosevelt represented in his intentions for the post-war world. This time, our political leadership must learn dynamics, and must commit itself to entering now, as immediately possible, into a system of global agreements on economic and monetary reform which will put the world into motion in the directions which President Roosevelt had represented at the moment of that President's death, a Roosevelt who had opposed the pro-colonialism of Winston Churchill et al.

Those Who Attacked LaRouche's Crash Forecasts Are Now Proven Insane

by Richard Freeman

Lyndon LaRouche on Nov. 4 strongly chastized those who have attacked him, for repeatedly warning that the entire global financial and monetary system is hopelessly, irreversibly bankrupt, and must be put through a bankruptcy reorganization to begin a process of global reconstruction. "The news of the past 96 hours that two of the largest financial institutions in the United States, Merrill Lynch and Citicorp, are in dire crisis and have chosen to fire their CEOs" LaRouche said, "just serves to underscore that I have been right, and all of my critics have been wrong to the point of clinical insanity."

LaRouche cited his Triple Curve Function (**Figures 1 and 2**), as the reference point for understanding the scale of the financial and physical economic breakdown process that has entered a new, accelerated phase in recent weeks. The documentation cited below, when viewed from the standpoint of Figure 2, makes the case that we have already entered a full worldwide depression, far more severe than the Great Depression of the 1930s. "Many foolish Democrats are behaving worse than Hoover," LaRouche charged, "by persisting in denying the reality of the collapse, and therefore refusing to take the emergency action that I have spelled out, as the only means of solving this crisis."

During the turbulence of the period Oct. 24-Nov. 8, as Wall Street shook from the twin firings of the CEO of the largest commercial bank in the world—Citigroup—and the CEO of one of the three largest investment banks in the world—Merrill Lynch—LaRouche's warnings that the entire world financial and monetary system is finished, were definitively confirmed. This is not the crisis of a week, or a month, but of the past 40 years, which has been gathering force during the past two years. This process, which is being increasingly acknowledged by competent financial insiders, is still hotly denied by leading Democrats and Republicans. Were they to acknowledge the crisis, they would have to muster the courage to implement LaRouche's proposal to put the world financial system through bankruptcy reorganization.

On Nov. 7, the crisis took another turn. The price of gold soared to \$842 per troy ounce at the London fix, its highest level in 27 years. The price of an oil contract for December delivery on the New York Mercantile Exchange (NYMEX) reached an unprecedented \$98 per barrel, headed toward \$100, and beyond. The U.S. dollar fell to nearly \$2.11 to the

British pound; to a 60-year low against the Canadian dollar; to below \$1.47 against the euro, its lowest level ever; nearly to 113 yen to the dollar.

This prompted LaRouche to declare, "*The U.S. dollar and financial system has already exploded*. There should be no talk about how the crisis of the system is 'coming,' it's already here. The crash of the dollar system will cause an explosion of the entire international financial system.... Pieces of the exploded planet, are flying around like asteroids—but only a fool would say that the asteroids are 'going to cause' the explosion! The planet has exploded!... This collapse can bring a new dark age!"

We document three processes which show that the crisis is in full force at this moment, and that those who deny it, are either fools or liars. The three mutually reinforcing processes were selected because they show the core problems.

The first process is the systemic breakdown of the past two years, which is occurring in wave after successive wave, each more deadly than the previous. The fundamental reasons for this process, which has its roots in the policies of the past 40 years, are scientifically developed in LaRouche's *The State of Our Union: The End of Our Delusion* (EIR, Aug. 31, 2007), where solutions for the next two generations of mankind are presented as well.

The second process is the now-ongoing "great global write-down" due to losses on subprime mortgages, mortgage-backed securities, and collateralized debt obligations, suffered at all the world's largest banks, headquartered in New York, London, Frankfurt, Paris, Geneva, etc.

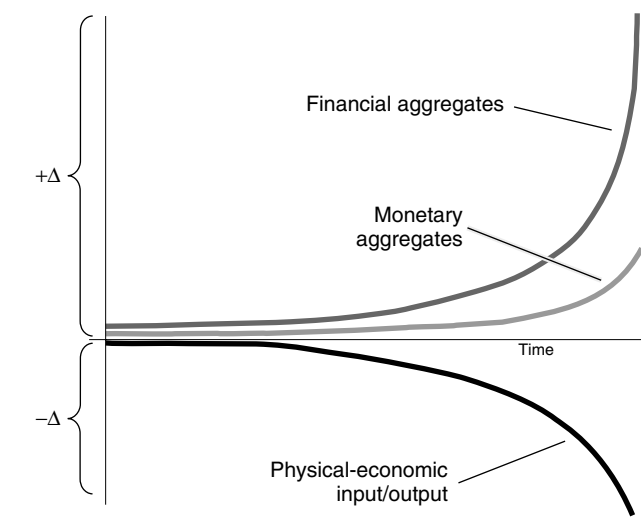
The third process gets at the teetering condition of Citigroup, either the world's first- or second-largest bank. There are enormous consequences, as Citigroup stands at the heart of America's banking system, as well as of the failing world dollar-based system.

1. Chronology of Systemic Crisis: 2005 to the Present

- During May and June 2005, Standard & Poor's downgraded General Motors' and Ford's credit ratings, on the more than \$450 billion of the two companies' combined debt, to just above, and then, to junk-bond status. In April 2005, LaRouche had already warned that the debt burden on the backs of GM and Ford could not be sustained. The credit rating

FIGURE 1

LaRouche's Typical Collapse Function



downgrade set off a Summer 2005 implosion of collateralized debt obligations (CDOs)—a form of highly speculative instrument—which caused hedge funds to lose tens of billions of dollars, nearly causing a meltdown of the world financial system.

LaRouche proposed Congressional action to neutralize this debt collapse, by putting a wall of protection and Federal credit around the auto industry's unused and underused machine-tool capacity, giving it a new mission for production of modern economic infrastructure. This became known as the Economic Recovery Act of 2006. When Congress did not move to implement this Act, the auto sector lost 160,000 jobs in two years.

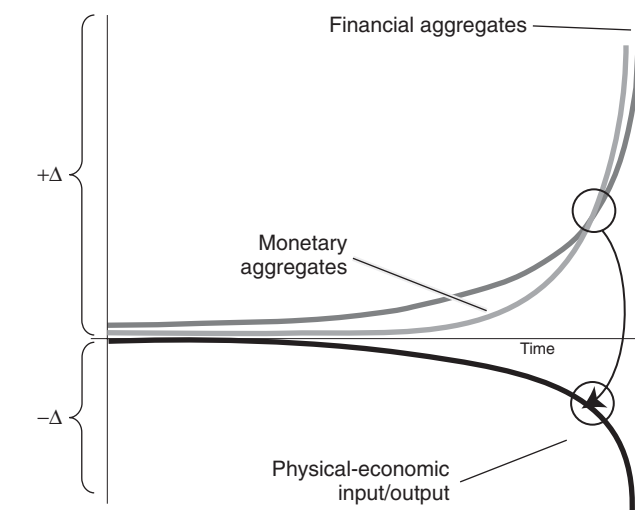
- In September 2006, the Greenwich, Connecticut-based Amaranth Advisers hedge fund, which had \$9 billion under management, went bust, the largest hedge fund failure in history. This caused a debacle in the natural gas market (where Amaranth speculated), and strong reverberations among other hedge funds, which scrambled for liquidity, although the deniers of reality shouted that "the event wasn't as big as LTCM" in 1998.

- During January and February 2007, the subprime mortgage crisis, which had been festering since the last half of 2006, erupted full force, as banks began to acknowledge sizeable subprime defaults. The \$20 trillion U.S. housing bubble began to shake. On March 13, New Century, the second-largest subprime lender (after Countrywide) and once a hot property, was delisted by the New York Stock Exchange, and effectively ceased to exist. New Century's market capitalization had evaporated from \$1.75 billion to a mere \$55 million at the point it was put out of its misery.

- During the period between mid-Summer 2006 and Nov. 1, 2007, some 178 U.S. mortgage-related lending companies

FIGURE 2

The Collapse Reaches a Critical Point of Instability



went out of existence. According to projections based on data provided by Foreclosures.com, during 2007, U.S. home foreclosures will reach 2.02 million.

- During July 2007 in the United States, banks rang up spectacular losses in asset-backed securities (ABS), particularly mortgage-backed securities (MBS). Then, on Aug. 9, France's BNP Paribas, one of the world's largest banks, announced that it was suspending all transactions in three of its "dynamic investment funds," which all held mortgage-backed securities. German banks announced that five similar funds were being shut down. The crisis had now hit Europe, and expanded globally, causing markets to freeze up—ranging from junk bonds to commercial paper, far beyond the subprime mortgages and MBS. Between late July and the end of the October, the Bank of England, the U.S. Federal Reserve, and the European Central Bank frantically pumped in more than three-quarters of a trillion dollars in short-term and medium-term funds, to prevent markets from melting down, and banks from folding. This set the ground for Weimar-style hyperinflation.

- During September and October, the U.S. banks recorded \$35 billion in third-quarter write-downs and loan loss provisions, capped by these banks losing nearly a quarter trillion dollars in market capitalization. But the losses were only a fraction of the actual losses that the banks carry on their books. During the last week of October and first week of November, the crisis entered a new phase. With the more than \$1.5 trillion in structured investment vehicles (SIVs), conduit, and CDO markets frozen, Merrill Lynch announced an \$8.4 billion third-quarter write-down, and Citigroup a \$6.5 billion write-down. But there were much

worse financial convulsions going on inside these two companies, behind the scenes. Stanley O'Neal and Charles Prince III were forced out as CEOs of Merrill Lynch and Citigroup, respectively.

2. World's Largest Banks Take Huge Write-Downs

During the past two months, the world's largest financial institutions' third-quarter earnings reports had a recurring theme: massive write-downs and/or losses, from subprime mortgages, mortgage-backed securities, leveraged loans for leveraged buy-outs that did not materialize, CDOs, etc. Some examples: Merrill Lynch, \$8.4 billion; Citigroup, \$6.5 billion; UBS (Union Bank of Switzerland), \$4.4 billion; Deutsche Bank, \$3.12 billion; Credit Suisse, \$2.16 billion; Bank of America, \$2 billion; Countrywide, \$1.62 billion; Dresdner Bank, \$1.09 billion; Morgan Stanley, \$940 million; Bear Stearns, \$700 million; Société Générale, \$550 million; Commerzbank, \$500 million; JP Morgan Chase, \$339 million; and BNP Paribas, \$337 million.

Total write-downs of the 14 banks: \$32.66 billion, of which seven Wall Street banks wrote down \$20.50 billion; seven European banks, \$12.16 billion.

Such uniformly high write-downs across the spectrum of major banks are unprecedented in recent decades, and bespeak major crisis. The Nov. 12 *Business Week* reported that, altogether, Wall Street banks had taken during the third quarter, "\$35 billion in subprime related write-downs and lost more than \$220 billion in stock value."

After the third-quarter reporting period ended, Morgan Stanley abruptly discovered that for the fourth quarter, it would have \$3.7 billion in write-downs, which could "rise to \$6 billion." For the same fourth quarter, Citibank projected \$7-11 billion in new write-downs; and Merrill Lynch, \$4 billion. However, the banks report only a fraction of their true losses, and are still carrying many troubled financial instruments such as MBS and CDOs, at or near their original value, when these instruments' real value has already fallen 20-50%.

Further, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) is reportedly investigating banks that illegally hid losses. The Nov. 2 *Wall Street Journal* cites the case in which Merrill Lynch sold an unnamed hedge fund "\$1 billion in commercial paper issued by a Merrill-related entity containing mortgages." This would have allowed Merrill to get the troubled commercial paper off its books and thereby avoid a loss, a potentially serious crime. Reportedly, the SEC is also investigating the books of Citigroup.

3. Citigroup Problems Radiate Through the Financial System

On Nov. 4, Citigroup held an emergency, all-day Sunday meeting. Its board selected former U.S. Treasury Secretary Robert E. Rubin as interim chairman, replacing chair-

man and CEO Charles Prince III, who was forced to resign. Former Schroder PLC head Win Bischoff became acting CEO.

The Citigroup shake-up followed a deepening crisis, in which it scrambled to cover up the fact that it is thoroughly bankrupt. Under Prince and his mentor and predecessor Sandy Weill, the bank wildly expanded, increasing its total assets from \$1.09 trillion in 2002, to \$2.35 trillion at the end of the third quarter of 2007, more than doubling in less than five years. Often, it invested heavily in financial markets shaped by, and under the domination of the City of London financiers.

Citigroup possesses the following speculative investments, at minimum:

- \$83 billion in radioactive, off-balance-sheet SIVs. Altogether, Citigroup has seven SIVs, with names like Dorada and Sedna Finance, four of which, *EIR* has discovered, were created in and are steered from Britain's Cayman Islands.
- \$60 billion in off-balance sheet conduits, which are also speculative vehicles, operating under slightly different rules.
- At least \$20 billion in collateralized debt obligations.
- More than \$70 billion in asset-backed securities, based on credit card cash flows.

All of these markets are facing serious problems. The most problematic are the SIVs. An SIV must, by law, have sufficient paid-in equity (the value of the stock that it sold), such that the equity represents "stored funds" which could cover those losses/write-downs suffered on the SIV's senior debt. Were the losses on the SIV's senior debt to exceed the value of its paid-in equity, the SIV must effectively be shut down. It appears that some of Citibank's SIVs might have crossed that line, had strict accounting principles been in force.

The collapsed state of Citigroup's SIVs makes the super-conduit, or master liquidity enhancement conduit (MLEC), proposed by Treasury Secretary Hank Paulson, dead on arrival.

On Nov. 1, Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce analyst Meredith Whitney stated that Citigroup would have to increase its capital by \$30 billion to cover problems. (The amount of capital that Citigroup would need is actually substantially more.) This statement underlined Citigroup's weakness and *already-in-progress collapse*. It sent tremors through the international financial system, and there was a mass dumping of Citigroup stock on Nov. 1, dragging the Dow Jones average down 362 points. Amid widespread collapse fear, the U.S. Federal Reserve injected \$41 billion in short-term liquidity into the U.S. banking system—all on Nov. 1, the largest one-day intervention since September 2001, after the 9/11 attacks.

Any deeper ruptures at Citigroup could detonate its derivatives holdings of \$34.9 trillion in notional value, which would bring down the world's \$750 trillion-plus derivatives market, and the entire world monetary system.

Will British ‘Great Game’ Ploy Trigger World War III?

by Jeffrey Steinberg

At no point, since the end of World War II, have so many regions of the world been swept up in chaos, asymmetric warfare, and economic disintegration, as at the present moment. Coming at a time when the global financial system has also already collapsed, this combination of seemingly isolated, “regional” conflicts and destabilizations represents nothing less than a growing threat of a global, asymmetric World War III.

The Mirror of History

Popular myth has it that World War I came about as the result of a seemingly isolated event: the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand in Sarajevo. However, then as now, it was British geopolitical machinations that brought the world to the brink of general war—before the shots were fired in the Balkan capital.

It was Britain’s King Edward VII, formerly the long-reigning Crown Prince Edward Albert, who was the architect of the late 19th- and early 20th-Century events that ultimately boiled over into World War I. Edward’s overriding geopolitical goal was to quash the spread of the American System across Eurasia and Africa.

The post-Civil War United States had emerged as the greatest economic power in the world, and the American System of Political Economy, first codified by Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton, and further developed by the leading 19th-Century republican economist Henry C. Carey, his German collaborator and protégé Frederich List, and others, had been adopted by leading circles in Russia, Japan, Germany, China, and France—thus posing an existential threat to the then-reigning British Empire. The great American Secretary of State and President John Quincy Adams had established an American foreign policy, based on the concept of a community of principle among perfectly sovereign nation states—di-

rectly challenging European colonialism and imperialism (see *The American Patriot*, this issue).

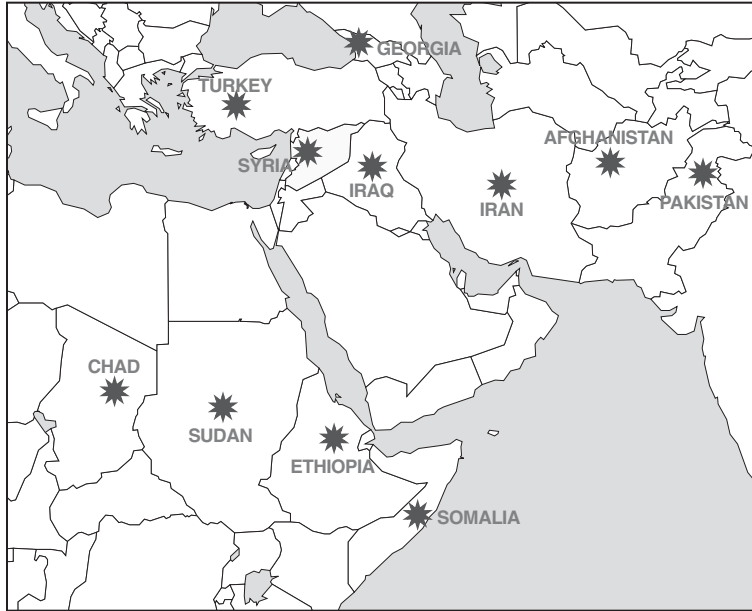
To prevent the emergence of sovereign nation-states, employing the national system of political economy across Eurasia, Britain’s vast “Venetian-model” military/intelligence apparatus orchestrated regional, ethnic, religious, and tribal conflicts across all of the Eurasian fault-lines, creating the conditions of global instability, such that the Sarajevo assassination became the trigger for global war. A careful review of those late 19th-Century British long-term geopolitical machinations, offers a crucial insight into many of the hot-spot eruptions today—including the Kurdish crisis, the Israel-Palestine crisis, the Pakistan-Afghanistan crisis, and the looming wars in the Horn of Africa.

The Other British Invasion of America

The crucial factor that distinguishes the present global war danger, from the events leading to World War I, is the fact that the United States has now fallen deeper into the trap of the British geopolitical gamemasters and the larger cultural disease of Anglo-Dutch Liberal thinking, than was the case at the outbreak of the First World War. This, too, is the consequence of a longstanding top British geopolitical priority, manifested in the launching of the Rhodes Trust, the Roundtable Group, and other British projects, whose openly advertised mission was to recapture the United States, and bring it back into the British imperial fold. In a famous trip to the United States in the mid-1930s, the leading British Fabian operative H.G. Wells, the author of *The Open Conspiracy*, had boasted that the long-term capture of America was virtually guaranteed, because the American educational system had been thoroughly overtaken by British liberal thinking.

Today, through operatives like the British Arab Bureau’s

Circle of Crisis Hot Spots



Dr. Bernard Lewis, synarchist economist George Shultz, and many other British System assets—including the entire “neo-conservative” apparatus—the Bush-Cheney Administration has been molded into the near-perfect instrument for the long-standing British oligarchical goal of inducing the United States to self-destruct, and bring about the end of the Westphalian System of sovereign nation-states.

As the result of the Bush-Cheney Administration’s disastrous “preventive war” actions in Iraq and Afghanistan, American political capital around the world is at an all-time low—and the danger is that things could get far worse if the Vice President has his way, and the United States launches military strikes against Iran.

Well-placed U.S. intelligence community sources have described the present British strategy as “managed chaos,” aimed at driving more and more nations of the developing world to “failed state” status, while carefully avoiding a full-scale outbreak of global general war. At the same time, British energy and raw materials cartels continue a global take-over spree, bolstered by the crash of the U.S. dollar and the relative strengthening of the British pound sterling. Such carefully calibrated games, however, have, in the past, led to world war.

The Great Circle of Crisis

From the Horn of Africa, to the Near East, to South and Central Asia, and the Caucasus, seemingly local crises are erupting on an unprecedented scale.

- A Turkey-Iraq border war is being fueled by a string of PKK (Kurdistan Workers Party) military attacks on the Turkish Army, from bases across the border in Iraq’s Kurdish re-

gion. According to U.S. intelligence sources, the terrorist PKK activation was triggered, in part, by the fact that voters in the Kurdish region of eastern Turkey had voted in record numbers for the ruling party in recent parliamentary elections. PKK incursions are aimed at provoking a Turkish military response, thus fueling Kurdish anti-Ankara sentiments.

The Turkish military and the ruling moderate Islamist party agree that the PKK operations in the Kurdish region of northern Iraq, are being protected and backed by both the United States and NATO, because Kurdish insurgents are also carrying out cross-border attacks inside Iran, which is a Bush-Cheney Administration top-priority target for “regime change.”

The recent visit of Turkish Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan to Washington has done little to cool out the Turkish-Kurdish crisis. The Bush Administration promised a crackdown on the PKK inside Iraq, but the Turks remain skeptical that any serious action will be taken, and any new PKK incursion into Turkey will almost certainly trigger a Turkish cross-border invasion, thus igniting another

crisis inside American-occupied Iraq.

The roots of the Kurdish crisis trace directly back to late 19th-, early 20th-Century British “Great Game” maneuverings, in which the Kurds were promised a “Greater Kurdistan” nation, at the same time that the British and French, by means of the Sykes-Picot Treaty, established the modern borders of Iraq, Syria, Iran, and Turkey, with Kurdish minority regions in all four nations. Today, according to U.S. intelligence sources, the British are committed to play the “Kurdish card” to maintain a permanent state of instability and chaos in all four of the vital Near East nations.

- The Pakistan-Afghanistan border area is blowing up, creating failed-state crises in both countries (see article this issue), at the same time that Afghanistan has emerged as a narco-state, with opium lords in every part of the country supplying 75-90% of the world’s heroin.

- The entire Horn of Africa region is set to explode, with any instability in Sudan automatically spilling over into Egypt. On Nov. 5, the International Crisis Group issued a policy brief, warning that Ethiopia and Eritrea are on the verge of a full-scale war, worse than the conflict that engulfed the region from 1998-2000. Both countries have been engaged in a surrogate war inside Somalia, and, as of late September, Ethiopia was threatening to break the Algiers Pact, that established a border commission and ended the late 1990s war. The ICG warned that a resumption of fighting could occur before the end of November, unless there is concerted effort by the United States and the United Nations Security Council to enforce the Algiers Pact.

- In the Caucasus, Georgia’s President Mikhail Saakashvili Nov. 7 declared a 15-day state of emergency, to crack

down on demonstrators demanding his ouster, in three days of increasingly violent protests in front of the parliament. Saakashvili has accused Russia of fomenting the demonstrations, reviving tensions between Moscow and Tblisi, that could spill over into other separatist insurgencies in the region, which have long been fueled by foreign fighters, often recruited in Britain. In 1999-2000, the Russian government, had filed a series of diplomatic protests to the British Foreign Office, over the fact that scores of Chechen and other separatist rebels had been recruited and financed in Britain, under London's longstanding policy of harboring international terrorists and separatists.

- The Dick Cheney-led faction inside the Bush White House continues to press for U.S. military strikes against Iran, an action which would trigger a regional explosion, likely to spread into a full-blown global religious conflict that would last for decades, like the Thirty Years War in Europe (1618-48), which finally ended with the Treaty of Westphalia.

The convergence of the global financial and monetary disintegration of the British-created post-Bretton Woods monetary system, with the eruption of regional crises all over the globe, is just the kind of conjuncture that puts the issue of a republican nation-state world, versus an oligarchical world, on the table.

Terrorist Groups Are Headquartered in London

This is excerpted from an open letter to Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, dated Jan. 11, 2000, that appeared in the Jan. 21, 2000 issue of EIR.

On Oct. 8, 1997, the U.S. State Department, in compliance with the Anti-Terrorism Act of 1996, released a list of 30 Foreign Terrorist Organizations (FTOs), banned from operating on U.S. soil.

Of the 30 groups named, at least five maintain headquarters in Britain:

The Islamic Group, and its subsidiary arm, **Islamic Jihad**, are headquartered in London. In February 1997, the British government formally granted permission to Abdel Majid and Adel Tawfiq al Sirri to establish Islamic Group fundraising and media offices in London. Abdel Majid was implicated in the October 1981 assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

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

Similarly, the **Algerian Armed Islamic Group (GIA)**, which was responsible for the assassination of Algerian President Mohamed Boudiaf on June 29, 1992, has its international headquarters in London. Sheikh Abu Qatabda and Abu Musab communicate military orders to GIA terrorists operating in Algeria and France via the London-based party organ, *Al Ansar*. Sheikh Abu Qatabda was granted political asylum in Britain in 1992, after spending

years working in Peshawar, Pakistan with various Afghani mujahideen groups. A third London-based GIA leader, Abou Farres, oversees operations targetted against France. He was granted asylum in Britain in 1992, after he was condemned to death in Algeria for acknowledging responsibility for a bombing at Algiers airport, which killed nine people and wounded 125.

The **Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)**, known as the "Tamil Tigers," headquartered in London since 1984, have carried out a decade-long terror campaign against the government of Sri Lanka, in which they have killed an estimated 130,000 people. In addition, LTTE was responsible for the suicide-bomber murder of former Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi on May 21, 1991, and the similar assassination of Sri Lankan President Ranasinghe Premadasa on May 1, 1993.

In the case of the **Kurdish Workers Party (PKK)**, the British government played an even more direct role in supporting the 17-year war against the Turkish government by the Kurdish separatists. An estimated 19,000 people have been killed in Southeast Turkey since the PKK launched its terror war in 1983. In May 1995, after the PKK was expelled from Germany, for seizing control of Turkish diplomatic buildings in 18 European cities, the British government licensed MED-TV in London, through which the PKK broadcasts four hours a day into its enclaves inside Turkey, and all over Europe.

The same Lord Avebury has been an active backer of the Peru Support Group in London, which has served as a major international fundraising front for the Peruvian narco-terrorist group Shining Path (Sendero Luminoso). Adolfo Héctor Olaechea, in July 1992, established the group's "foreign affairs bureau," in London; he received a letter of recognition from Buckingham Palace, which he circulated widely. The letter read in part, "The private secretary is commanded by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth to acknowledge receipt of the letter from Mr. Olaechea, and to say that it has been passed on to the Home Office."

War on Terror Menaces Pakistan's Integrity

by Ramtanu Maitra

Under intense pressure from the United States and European Union, Pakistan President Gen. Pervez Musharraf on Nov. 8 said he was committed to holding general elections and the transition to full democratic civilian rule in the country.

Musharraf's statement was issued less than 24 hours after U.S. President George Bush, addressing the Pakistan crisis at a joint press conference in Washington with French President Nicolas Sarkozy, announced that he had spoken to the Pakistani President and urged him to end the state of emergency and give up his military post. "My message was very plain. . . . The U.S. wants you to have the elections as scheduled and take your uniform off," Bush said.

During the intense media coverage in the United States, and elsewhere in the West, the focus remained on how Musharraf and the military were strangling the democratic aspirations of the Pakistani people. Not a word has been written about the fast-approaching desperate situation in the western part of country, bordering Afghanistan, where the U.S. and NATO troops are involved in military operations against the Taliban.

Do Britain and the U.S.A. Want a Break-Up of Pakistan?

In the Swat district, located north of Pakistan's Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and bordering Afghanistan, the Taliban have taken over police stations in Matta, Khawazkhela, and Charbagh. The Swat Valley was previously the second-most attractive area for foreign tourists, but one correspondent, who visited the Matta police station after the imposition of emergency in Pakistan, pointed out that many areas in this tourist paradise look like ghost towns. More than 500 hotels and restaurants have closed down in the last two months. Schools have been closed in all Taliban-controlled areas. Security forces have converted many restaurants and shopping plazas into trenches. The Taliban replaced Pakistan's flag with their own at the police station, after more than 120 soldiers surrendered on Nov. 4.

Immediately after Musharraf's speech imposing a state of emergency throughout Pakistan, the army swapped 25 Taliban fighters for 211 kidnapped soldiers in South Waziristan. Taliban leader Maulvi Fazlullah is reportedly strutting around in half of the Swat area like a ruler with full protocol. He has appointed his own "governors" in Kabal, Matta, and Khawazkhela. He has also ordered the establishment of Islamic courts

in areas under his control. Fazlullah's own FM radio station is blaring news of yet another victory against the state of Pakistan. The Taliban leader says that all he wants is *Shariat* (Islamic law), but the truth is there for everyone to see. He has annexed territory from the state of Pakistan, and plans to set up a government there, like that of Taliban strongman Baitullah Mehsud in South Waziristan.

An editorial in the Lahore-based *The Daily Times*, said on Nov. 8: "If Swat is going to follow the model of South Waziristan, then let us take a look at the kind of government Baitullah has set up there. From a population not used to paying their bills for state utilities, and used to no taxation system, Baitullah has extracted taxes with which he can run his mini-state. What went under the name of smuggling is now legalized because everyone pays his taxes. With tax on trade of all sorts and the vehicle 'token system,' the warlord has enough revenue to finance his 30,000-strong army, and even send it into all parts of the Tribal Areas to help other Taliban elements. He also has a contingent of suicide-bombers whose outreach now includes the entire length and breadth of Pakistan. Salaries paid to the ranks and officers range from Rs 10,000 [about \$200] to Rs 25,000 [\$500] per month. . . ."

Why the Silence on Threats to Pakistan?

Very little has been said about these developments, by world leaders or the Pakistani political leaders pursuing democracy. On the other hand, the Pakistan situation, which has been deteriorating for years, particularly since the U.S. invasion of Afghanistan in the Winter of 2001, suddenly became the focus of public attention on Nov. 3. On that date, President Musharraf announced the state of emergency, suspension of the Constitution, replacement of the chief judge, and blackout of independent TV outlets, saying the country must fight rising Islamic extremism. These measures clearly indicated that Musharraf did not want to go ahead with the general elections previously scheduled for mid-January 2008.

There are speculations about what triggered the imposition of the state of emergency. The foremost reason cited by the Pakistani media is that on Nov. 5, the 11-member Supreme Court, hearing petitions challenging Musharraf's Presidential candidacy, will issue a decision that would nullify the election he won handily on Oct. 6. President Musharraf had promised the United States, the European Union, and the people of Pakistan earlier that he would give up his military uniform and remain as President. The invalidation of his election as President means that Musharraf will lose both his position as Chief of the Army Staff (COAS) and President of Pakistan.

The second possible reason is the growing security crisis inside the country. On Oct. 18, the day the former twice-failed Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto returned to Pakistan after eight years of self-imposed exile, two massive bombs went off in Karachi, killing more than 140 people who were among hundreds of thousands celebrating the former Prime Minister's return. A few days later, a suicide bomber got close to the



DOD/Cherie A. Thurlby

As the crisis in Pakistan unfolded over recent days, scarcely a word has been written about the desperate situation in the western region bordering Afghanistan, where U.S. and NATO troops are involved in military operations against the Taliban. President Musharraf (left) shown meeting with Secretary of Defense Robert Gates in Islamabad last February.

Army headquarters in the garrison city of Rawalpindi, where Musharraf was conducting a meeting of senior Army officers. On Nov. 1, in Sargodha, Punjab, a suicide bomber killed nine Pakistani Air Force personnel, including a squadron leader. These incidents indicated to the Pakistani Army, the institution that is considered by many as the only functional institution in the nation, that the security situation is too dangerous to allow it to share power with democratic forces. It is no secret that the principal objective of most of the political leaders who are now on the front line calling for democracy, is to undermine and vilify the Army's rule. At the same time, there is no doubt that eight years of Army rule under Musharraf have done little to earn people's love and respect.

However, the danger that such an anti-Army policy poses is evident from what is happening in the western part of Pakistan, bordering Afghanistan. In this virtually ungovernable region, the Pakistani Army is facing a situation which has only two options. The first is to wage a full-fledged war against the tribals who are now backed by the anti-West, anti-Islamabad militants. Some of these militants were created by Western powers to be used against the now-defunct Soviet Army. Others are the victims and sympathizers of the seven years of war waged by the United States and the NATO. These militants are all Muslims who have come to the understanding that the War on Terror is a euphemism for war against Islam. Since the Pakistani military is 100% Muslim, it is almost a certainty, as we can see by what is happening in the Swat district, that the soldiers will lay down their arms and refuse to fight.

But, even if the Pakistani Army engages itself fully against the militants in this extremely difficult terrain, the "victory" could very much elude them, even after years of war and the loss of many lives. The situation would then be untenable, and a civil war would be almost a certainty.

The second option is equally painful. It would mean no interference in the tribal areas and letting things develop as they may. But, that option would turn the entire area bordering Afghanistan into an independent nation under control of the militants. This is what Osama bin Laden tried to establish in Somalia, but he failed to do so. This is, nonetheless, now becoming a reality, thanks to a policy adopted by the United States and the European nations.

Were these developments not foreseen, or were they designed to break Pakistan up into two countries: one part west of the Indus River that would

consist of Baloch rebels and militants in the Pushtun land practicing radical Islam and feudal traditions. They will be the protectors, or destroyers, of Central Asia, if, and when, their benefactors choose to use them.

On the other hand, the region east of the Indus, consisting of the provinces of Punjab and Sindh, and the part of Kashmir under Pakistani occupation, will be under "secular" and "democratic" Pakistanis, who would practice a form of liberal Islam and allow globalization and economic liberalization. This is essentially the old British colonial formula to maintain control of vital areas—such as the oil and gas fields. What is disturbing is British involvement in the area, and their promotion of Benazir Bhutto's return to power. Britain, with its intelligence agents/academics, knows the area well and thrives on breaking up Islamic nations to maintain access not only to oil and gas, but also to the cash of the oil-exporting countries, which are heavily invested in the City of London.

What One Could Expect

The reaction to Musharraf's defiant declaration of the state of emergency was sharp in the United States, and also in Europe. Beside Bush's orders to Musharraf to give up his uniform and hold near-term elections, U.S. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice has also made public that she would be considering punitive measures such as re-evaluating the monthly \$150 million aid to Pakistan. On Nov. 8, two senior U.S. Senators, John Kerry (D-Mass.) and Joseph Biden (D-Del.) introduced a resolution, urging President Musharraf to

end Pakistan's state of emergency and reinstate the Constitution. The Kerry-Biden resolution declares that U.S. military assistance to Pakistan should be subject to careful review, and asserts that assistance for the purchase of certain weapons systems that are not directly related to the fight against al-Qaeda and the Taliban should be suspended, if Musharraf does not revoke the state of emergency, restore the Constitution, follow through on the pledge to relinquish his position as Chief of the Army, and allow for free and fair elections to be held in accordance with the time frame announced by the government of Pakistan.

From Britain, Foreign Secretary David Miliband said that Britain is "gravely concerned" at the emergency declaration and urged Musharraf to act within the Constitution. "It is vital that the government act in accordance with the Constitution and abide by the commitment to hold free and fair elections on schedule, which President Musharraf reiterated to the [British] Prime Minister [Gordon Brown] when they spoke on Nov. 1," he added.

Musharraf's statement on Nov. 8 indicates that he is willing to bend over backwards and allow elections to be held in mid-February. But that statement has not satisfied Benazir Bhutto, who is now arguably the most visible of the British assets in Pakistan. Reacting to Musharraf's statement, she said on Nov. 8 that the President's pledge to hold elections by mid-February was insufficient, adding that he must quit as Army chief by the following week. "We want an exact election date, schedule of elections, and a clear date of Musharraf hanging up his uniform," Bhutto told a news conference. "This is yet another vague announcement. We want him to hang up his uniform by Nov. 15." The former Prime Minister has vowed to hold a protest rally in Rawalpindi on Nov. 9, and then a lead a "long march" from Lahore to Islamabad on Nov. 13, if Musharraf does not meet these demands and rescind the state of emergency.

These threats may harden the Army position. The top Pakistani generals, who have all along been suspicious of Bhutto, who was allowed to return to Pakistan by assuring London and Washington that she would not work against their interests under any circumstances, may not allow that situation to develop. They do not want an open conflict between the military and demonstrators, who would be a mix of all those, including the radical militants, who hate the authoritarian rule of the Army.

But, the real danger to Pakistan lies in its western region. It is evident that the threat that is posed along Pakistan's western borders cannot be resolved through military operations alone, although the U.S. neocons under Vice President Dick Cheney demand such a "solution." In other words, the area needs a political solution which must address as well, the presence of 40,000-plus foreign troops in Afghanistan, the massive production of opium under the watchful eyes of the foreign troops, and an economic policy, which caters to a very small percentage of English-speaking Pakistanis.

China Party Congress: 'New Deal' for Nation

by William Jones

The 17th Party Congress of the Chinese Communist Party Oct. 15-21, initiated a new policy orientation, that has already begun to be characterized as the Hu-Wen "New Deal," referring to President Hu Jintao and Premier Wen Jiabao. The Congress was unusual in several aspects. Firstly, it occurred under conditions of unprecedented media accessibility. Over 1,000 journalists from over 55 nations covered the week-long event, and were given access to many of the delegates. The opening report of Hu Jintao, in his role as general secretary of the party, was broadcast live, as was the concluding ceremony, in which the newly elected members of the governing Politburo were presented. While the actual proceedings of the congress, where party delegates debated the report of the general secretary, were not open to the public, there was ongoing discussion and debate on Chinese television concerning the various issues raised by Hu in his report.

As this was the first party congress presided over by Hu, he was intent on placing his own imprint on the proceedings. This was not merely a matter of bureaucratic formalities, but would serve to assure a continuity of policy, as Hu proceeds with the second half of his Presidency; he will step down at the next party congress five years hence.

The last 30 years of the "opening up and reform" (*gaige kaifeng*) policy of Deng Xiaoping, under which China was opened to the world economy, has provided it with incredibly rapid rates of growth and development. China has become largely dependent on the rapid influx of foreign direct investment from abroad, by companies eager to pocket the tremendous profits they would obtain by abandoning their operations in the United States and Europe for the cheap labor of Chinese workers. Many of these workers were poor farmers, unable to eke out an existence on their small plots, who gravitated to the coastal cities seeking low-wage jobs with which they might support their families back home. As a result, the Chinese economy grew at a tremendous rate, however, at a very high cost.

First of all, the workers themselves are sorely underpaid, at wage levels which do not allow the labor force as a whole to reproduce itself over time. Secondly, little or no consideration has been given to the environmental costs of the rapid expansion of the low-wage manufacturing industries, primarily located along the coast. The rapid expansion



Helene C. Stikkel, CIV

President Hu Jintao, shown here on a visit to Washington in 2002, called for a “New Deal” for China, in his report to the Communist Party Congress, to address the widening gap between the new billionaires in China’s cities, and the rural poor.

of the Chinese economy, which is still largely dependent on coal as an energy resource, has accelerated the levels of pollution in the cities. And the rapid tempo of production has led to an increase in the number of accidents in the coal mines of China, with over 3,000 people per year being killed in coal mining accidents.

The growing gap between the emerging billionaires in China’s cities, and the rural poor, has created a serious undercurrent of discontent among those left to fend for themselves on the ravaged countryside. Over the last five years, one of the main tasks of the government has been to build the transportation infrastructure for extending the economic growth from the coastal regions of the east and the south, to the inland rural regions and to the western arid areas.

Putting People First

Since they took the reins of power five years ago, President Hu and Premier Wen have been working to solve these problems. Wen, in particular, has spent much of his time visiting all the regions of China to learn what can be done to improve conditions. This effort is reflected in the new emphasis given to these issues at the 17th Party Congress.

In his opening report, which set the tone for congress, Hu outlined a program of social and economic reform which has been dubbed by the Chinese media as the “Hu-Wen New Deal,” a reference to the anti-Depression program that Franklin Roosevelt announced when he accepted the Democratic Party nomination for President in 1932. Some observers report that Chinese leaders have begun studying the life of Roosevelt for inspiration in their planning. But again this is Roosevelt “with Chinese characteristics.” In his speech, Hu placed emphasis on what can be viewed as the Chinese equivalent of the U.S. Constitution’s “general welfare clause,” Sun Yat-sen’s noted Third Principle of government, the concept of “people’s livelihood” [*minsheng*], which, for the first time, has been included in a report by the general secretary of the Communist Party. We do know for a fact that there is serious consideration and study being given in party circles to the economic concepts put forward by American economist and statesman Lyndon LaRouche, who is leading the fight to revive the Roosevelt tradition within the Democratic Party of the United States.

Much effort has already been placed by the Hu-Wen leadership on raising the standard of living of the impoverished rural population, which comprises the overwhelming majority of China 1.3 billion people. Many of the obsolete land taxes have been abolished, and special subsidies have been provided to farmers to grow crops or raise livestock, easing the economic burden on overstretched farmers. Over the past year, there has been a major effort to implement free, compulsory education in the rural areas. Measures have been taken to provide credit mechanisms and medical insurance for farmers and their families.

Some key reforms were laid out by the President in his report: 1) give priority to education; 2) reform the income distribution system, and raise the income of both rural and urban residents; 3) accelerate the establishment of a social security system covering both urban and rural residents, and guarantee their basic living conditions; 4) establish a basic medical and health-care system, with the aim of improving the health of the entire nation.

In addition, the shift to the new social reform program was made a permanent element of Communist Party policy, which, under the rubric of the “Scientific Outlook on Development,” i.e., the commitment to increased rates of economic growth and raising the standard of living of the great masses of China’s rural and urban poor, is written into the party constitution. This was also encapsulated in the slogan of creating “a moderately prosperous society in all respects.” In order to realize this, analysts have talked about the “three mountains”—education, housing, and health care—to be overcome if China is to transform itself into a major industrial economy. In addition to being affected by the U.S. subprime market crisis, China has its own “housing crisis.” The steady flight of workers from the countryside to the cities, combined with a growing “housing bubble” that has led to

skyrocketing prices and rents, has resulted in serious overcrowding, homelessness, and increased crime among migrant workers. The speculative “boom” and the exorbitant profits from it have also helped fuel corruption at the local and regional levels, a problem that was also a major point of discussion at the party congress.

Shifting to Nuclear Fission and Fusion

The growing environmental crisis in China has also played an important role in the Congress discussions. In his report, Hu underlined the importance of this issue for the long-term growth of the Chinese economy. “We must give prominence to building a resource-conserving, environment-friendly society in our strategy for industrialization and modernization and get every organization and family to act accordingly.”

For the Chinese leadership, this is *not* a clarion call for some sort of Al Gore-like “back to nature” lunacy, nor does it entail a willingness to forego economic development for the sake of some bogeyman called climate change. The environmental problems that have come in the wake of China’s mind-boggling transformation into a major cheap labor manufacturing center for the world market are almost overwhelming. Most of China’s rivers are polluted. The still largely coal-dependent Chinese economy is devastating the air of the major industrial centers. China is moving on these issues with the right attitude. The successful implementation of the Three Gorges Dam hydroelectric project, the major shift toward nuclear energy, and the keen interest and investment in the development of thermonuclear fusion power, show that China is intent on overcoming their environmental problems through another technological shift toward more efficient—and more intensive—forms of energy. Indeed, even China’s space program, which, during the party congress launched its first moon probe is geared to investigating the natural resources of the moon, mapping particularly the extensive source of Helium-3 on the moon, a key energy source for a future fusion program.

But there are no immediate and ready answers to these problems. China plans to build more than 30 nuclear plants over the next 15 years, but that will still only comprise an estimated 7% of China’s electricity production. And significant pressure is being put on China by the international financial institutions, the UN, and the environmentalist lobby, to adhere to a rigorous “emissions standard” which could seriously threaten their development plans. But, as President Hu himself emphasized in his report, they are not going to back-pedal on that: “We must regard development as the top priority of the Party in governing and rejuvenating the country,” Hu said. “Development is of decisive significance for building a moderately prosperous society in all respects and speeding up socialist modernization. We must firmly commit ourselves to the central task of economic development, concentrate on construction and de-

velopment, and keep releasing and developing the productive forces.”

An Olive Branch to Taiwan

Another significant aspect of this year’s party congress, were the statements on Taiwan, which are always put under the microscope by so-called “China-watchers” in the West. While reiterating China’s determination to always view Taiwan as an integral part of China, Hu offered an olive branch to his Taiwan compatriots. “We are ready to conduct exchanges, dialogue, consultations, and negotiations with any political party in Taiwan, on any issue, as long as it recognizes that both sides of the Strait belong to one and the same China,” Hu said. Then he went on: “Here we would like to make a solemn appeal: On the basis of the One-China principle, let us discuss a formal end to the state of hostility between the two sides, reach a peace agreement, construct a framework for peaceful development of cross-Straits relations, and thus usher in a new phase of peaceful development.” While the embattled government of Chen Shui-bian in Taiwan publicly greeted this peace overture with scorn, it could, nonetheless, lead to some very interesting developments in cross-Strait relations between Taiwan and mainland China.

But the major brake to the successful implementation of any development program will be the ongoing disintegration of the international financial system. While this topic, from what was publicly made known, was not the major element of debate at the congress, the Communist Party leadership is watching the situation very closely. Speaking to economists gathered at the Peterson Institute of International Economics, Wu Xiaoling, the deputy governor of the People’s Bank of China, commented on the situation in the U.S. housing market, the trigger for a possible collapse of the entire world financial system: “We are working to prevent a large exposure to this market,” Wu said. China has introduced penalties for individuals investing in real estate simply for speculative purposes. Nevertheless, she added “if this [subprime mortgage] crisis leads to a correction of the markets, we can be in a position to help prevent a major collapse.”

While China presently is attempting to position itself in such a way in the present financial arrangements to secure its development requirements, the unraveling of the financial system is rapidly undermining that strategy. If the Chinese leaders are to succeed, they will have to again take a look at the Roosevelt example, and examine, in that spirit, the proposals put forward by Lyndon LaRouche for replacing the bankrupt financial system with a Rooseveltian alternative of a New Bretton Woods arrangement. As LaRouche has continually underlined, an agreement among the four main economic powers—the U.S.A., Russia, China, and India—around such a system, would quickly garner support from most of the other countries of the world.

The Fraud of the ‘Simplified European Treaty’: No to British Supremacy!

by Jacques Cheminade

Editor’s note: *The simplified European Reform Treaty, agreed upon by European Union heads of state at the Lisbon summit Oct. 18-19 is essentially a remake of the European Constitutional Treaty, which was soundly rejected in referendums by 55% of the French population in May 2005, and 61.5% of the Dutch population a couple of weeks later. This new treaty would outlaw any Franklin Roosevelt-style approach to the onrushing financial collapse and depression. Since it bans Hamiltonian generation of productive state credit, building the Eurasian Land-Bridge would be impossible. At least 50 new powers (involving energy, justice, police, immigration, asylum, foreign policy) are taken out of the hands of nation-states and transferred to the EU.*

The posts of High Representative and European Commissioner for External Relations are to be merged into a High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, and a single European diplomatic service will be created, bypassing member-states. The highly unpopular provision on free and fair competition was carefully avoided in the main body of the treaty, by the trick of creating a “competition protocol” that includes the exact same highly disputed formulation contained in the previous European Constitution Treaty.

Europe’s leaders hope to ram the treaty through, without national debate, after they sign it on Dec. 13.

The following statement was issued on Oct. 29 by Jacques Cheminade, who is the president of the Solidarity and Progress party in France.

The simplified European Treaty, negotiated in Lisbon, Portugal on Oct. 18 and 19, is a political fraud, aimed at forcing the French people to submit, by parliamentary ratification, to a treaty, which they had previously rejected by referendum on May 29, 2005. As such, it is not only an instrument to block any other policy—that of a Europe of the Fatherlands,* and the projects that we uphold—but it confirms and extends the paralysis of national sovereignty instituted by the European Union’s Maastricht Treaty and the ensuing Stability Pact. Adopting this treaty means making nearly

impossible a great Eurasian policy such as that of our Eurasian Land-Bridge—since its adoption would outlaw any form of public productive credit generation, beyond taxes and debt, necessary for a policy of great infrastructure development. The policy [for infrastructure development] advocated by Jacques Delors [in 1993-94] failed due to lack of financing; the choice made today is to continue to favor monetarism, short-term financial profit, and the social austerity of the European Central Bank, at the expense of real capital investment in infrastructure and industrial production. Therefore, we say “no” to this treaty, and we will campaign against it, not only for what it institutes, but especially for what it prohibits.

The ‘No’ Vote of 2005 Disregarded

Most European experts, such as Daniel Gros and Stefano Micossi of the Brussels-based think tank Centre for European Policy Studies, which cannot be suspected of anti-Europeanism, assert that “most of the innovation of the 2005 European Constitutional Treaty (ECT) has been safeguarded.” Former French President Valéry Giscard d’Estaing himself estimates that the text agreed on in Lisbon contains 95% of what was in the ECT, of which he was the author. The provisions of 2005 have been reintroduced, article by article, at the initiative of German Chancellor Angela Merkel, with the support of current French President Nicolas Sarkozy, into the current treaty of the European Union and the Treaty of Rome, re-baptized “Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.” Hence, the 256 pages of the “simplified” treaty are a deadly xerox copy of university law departments.

The word “constitution” and its symbols, the mention of a European flag, the hymn, and the euro are thrown out the window, to make people believe that France has aborted the constitutional project, but the content of 2005 has been kept, with its most shocking provisions!

1. The main innovation is the naming of a president for a 30-month term, elected with a qualified majority by the heads of state. That president will have at his disposal the power to give impetus to new policies or to block them. It is revealing that the preferred candidate to occupy that position is former British Prime Minister Tony Blair.

2. The number of domains for which unanimity is no

* Gen. Charles de Gaulle’s term for a Europe of sovereign nation-states, unified by common interests.

longer mandatory or which are explicitly transferred (over 50 in total) increases (energy, justice, police, immigration, asylum, foreign policy). A systematic transfer of sovereignty, without any serious debate on the objectives of the European Union, has to be observed. A supplementary, but revealing element of the British supremacy, is the fact that the Charter of Fundamental Rights will not have be binding upon London, and Great Britain will be able to refuse to associate with judiciary and law enforcement cooperation, i.e., maintaining its own system of judicial penalties.

3. The creation of a post of High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, designated by a qualified majority, and the creation of a diplomatic service totally opposed to the sovereignty and independence of the member-states. We're not talking here about coordination, but guardianship. To do what? To impose the policies of monetarism and fiscal austerity promoted by the European Central Bank (ECB).

4. The reduction in the number of European Commission members to two-thirds of the number of member-states, beginning in 2014 (18 members of the Commission for 27 member-states) suppresses the connection between a member-state and the Commission member, strengthening the supranational character of the Commission. It will seek a "European general interest," which is undefined, under ECB orders, markedly different from those of member-states.

5. The Court of Luxembourg will become a constitutional super-court, a "supreme court" capable of controlling the actions and decisions of the European Council, becoming formally an "institution of the Union," or, in other words, a supranational judiciary in service of monetarism, by intention or default.

6. The mention of "free and undistorted competition" was not taken up again, thanks to the intervention of Sarkozy. However, this is once again a cosmetic measure. Added to the treaty, a "competition protocol" was created that includes the words from Article 3(1)(g) of the ETC in favor of "a system ensuring that competition in the internal market is not distorted."

7. Concerning the environment, the "fight against climate change" becomes a new competence of the EU, taken out of the hands of member-states. This comes down to creating a lever to block growth, especially since the relations between [European Commission President José Manuel] Barroso and Mr. [Al] Gore have become closer and closer.

An Unacceptable Method

The method used to push through this fraud is as unacceptable as its content. The text has been cooked up by experts, far from any serious debate on its objectives among citizens, with the explicit marching orders to avoid referenda and to push it through at great speed. This way of proceeding reveals the treaty's very nature: It is a weapon

against the people and the fatherlands. "The problem, in this matter, is that avoiding referenda is part of the process aimed at cheating the citizen," wrote the Portuguese daily *Público*.

Sarkozy tries to make us believe that he has brushed aside the dangers and offered some answers to the worries of those who voted "no" in 2005. But as we have seen, free and undistorted competition comes back through the chimney after having been thrown out of the window, and the ECB retains all its powers to harm.

In respect to the ECB, as soon as [former Socialist Party candidate for President] Ségolène Royal protested against its policy, François Hollande and the "elephants" of the Socialist Party started blowing their trumpets. The Socialist Party is divided and incapable of putting together a coherent opposition....

The rest of the Socialists think that it is urgent to wait. They think that after the municipal elections, Sarkozy will launch his great austerity program, just before France takes over the Presidency of the EU on July 1. For them, that will be the time to start mobilizing ... when it will be too late. In the meantime, they call for abstention, except for Jean-Luc Melanchon, who doesn't like our Solidarité et Progrès party, for reasons of his class consciousness, but who, on this subject, has more courage than his comrades. Henry Weber, the very mundane and Fabiusian European deputy who perfectly incarnates the mindset of this amputated left, screams, "Let's be Mitterrandian!" meaning: Let's abstain, like [former President François] Mitterrand had called people to do in the 1972 referendum on the entry of the U.K. into the European Economic Community. That is revealing, since it was by this Mitterrandian reservation, supporting the Pompidolian opportunism of the day, that Great Britain got the power to deconstruct Europe by orienting it toward self-destructive financial priorities, while keeping for itself the right to escape that which others inflicted upon themselves. Britain has always kept the pound sterling, without adopting the euro or the ECB.

It is clear that we have to say "no" to this tomfoolery, a tomfoolery far worse today than that of 1972, because we are plunged into a decisive crisis for humanity. Hence our party presents the alternative—because without it, opposition would lack meaning—a Europe of the Fatherlands and of the projects, against the powers of financial blackmail of financial fascism, a Europe that is building itself not by money but by great projects, by "reinforced cooperation" among member-states and by great cultural ambition. It has a Eurasian dimension, reaching from the Atlantic Ocean to the China Sea, without which the "European space" is insufficient. To achieve this, we have to unbolt the lock of Maastricht, and not reinforce it. We say so, we repeat it, and we will show what policy should be applied capable to overcome the financial crash. Without that policy, all the rest, including the simplified European Treaty, is meaningless.

MORTGAGE MELTDOWN, DOLLAR CRASH

Mobilization Grows for the One Action Congress Can Take

by Paul Gallagher

With the trap door yawning open to a bottomless dollar collapse and global financial crash, the U.S. Congress's Joint Economic Committee (JEC), on Nov. 8, turned in anger, anxiety, and even desperation on Federal Reserve chairman Ben Bernanke. This, when the situation clearly demanded that they, the Congress, take legislative actions to put the hyper-inflating Federal Reserve into bankruptcy receivership, and to put "firewalls" around the U.S. economy, households, and the dollar, to defend them from the unstoppable crash of a debt-securities bubble in the tens of trillions of dollars.

"I fear worse than a recession," said JEC chairman Sen. Charles Schumer (D-N.Y.) in his statement opening the hearing, and talked about the "'four horsemen' of financial crisis": falling home prices, falling dollar, ever-rising oil prices, and falling creditworthiness in financial markets. JEC vice-chairman Rep. Carolyn Maloney (D-N.Y.) called the banks' and big financial corporations' losses "stunning, and frightening. We're seeing billions and billions of dollars in losses.... The dollar is sinking like a stone. What contingency plans does the Fed have, should [the economy] move into a fall? Millions of Americans fear they can't keep their homes, let alone heat them this Winter." Member after member complained to Bernanke that he had been completely wrong in telling them, six months ago, that the mortgage meltdown would be "contained," and not pull down or even damage the financial system; or like Democratic Rep. Elijah Cummings of Maryland, they threw statistics of 500% and 1,000% increases in foreclosures in their states, in the Fed chairman's face. Reps. Loretta Sanchez (D-Calif.) and Ron Paul (R-Tex.) heatedly denounced the Fed's policies, with Paul correctly charging the Fed with hyperinflating assets and commodities and destroying the dollar.

Dread of the financial blowout being registered in falling

stock markets and bank-loss announcements was in the air. But, paradoxically, none of the JEC members had the temerity to propose a single policy action; they all wound up asking the discredited Bernanke what he could do, or thought they should do. Bernanke's reluctant suggestions went from the trivial—telling one Senator to "urge homeowners with mortgage problems to call their lenders"—to the outright dangerous, as when he proposed that the Federal government put dollar guarantees behind Fannie Mae's purchasing of tens of billions of dollars in subprime mortgages.

Speaking for a desperate Wall Street, Republican Sen. Sam Brownback of Kansas pleaded with the Fed chairman to take the *worst possible step with the dollar crashing*: "I do hope that the Fed is considering another cut in [interest] rates now.... A rate cut would be something very valuable, as a signal...." And when Bernanke's answer translated as, "No, I can't do that now," the markets began to plunge again. By next day, futures dealers had priced in a "97% chance" that they'd force Bernanke to change his mind and cut, cut some more. "Market participants don't think the Federal Reserve is facing reality," said Wall Street senior economic guru Alan Sinai.

The dollar has crashed, and the disintegration of debt-asset values on banks' and hedge funds' books is not stoppable. On Nov. 9, a research report by Citigroup projected that banks and hedge funds will have to write off \$64 billion in collateralized debt obligations (CDOs) alone, in the third and fourth quarters, a loss of 10-15% of the total value of those phony debt-based-on-debt instruments. But the next day, Wachovia Bank acknowledged, in its third-quarter report, that its own holdings of CDOs had lost 62% of their "value," from \$1.8 billion down to \$676 million during the quarter. Citigroup's \$64 billion is nothing, according to a Royal Bank

of Scotland research report on Nov. 9, which projected banks, funds, and brokerages would have to write down as much as \$500 billion in debt and credit assets.

That estimate, too, is wishful nonsense. The bubble that is collapsing is \$10 trillion in mortgage-backed securities and CDOs alone; and is now spreading to commercial real estate, credit card, and auto loan debts. It is re-collapsing the \$2 trillion commercial loan paper market, which has begun to shrink dramatically again since the beginning of November.

And as Schumer acknowledged, the deadly “bottom line” of this collapse is the accelerating fall in home prices in the United States—now underway in the British, Spanish, and Scandinavian mortgage bubbles as well—which has set rolling a mass foreclosure locomotive, and is threatening mass social chaos in American urban and suburban neighborhoods.

To this deadly mix—Sinai and Jim Cramer, et al. were demanding of the man once called “Helicopter-Money Ben” Bernanke—just add hyperinflation, Weimar 1923-style.

Nothing Works But a Mortgage ‘Freeze’

The home foreclosures crisis is approaching a point of irreversibility, without any preventive action by the Congress. This was graphically shown by the frustrated outbursts of shouting by House Financial Services chairman Barney Frank (D-Mass.) against witnesses at a Nov. 1 hearing to assess “progress” in refinancing distressed mortgages, one by one, to avoid foreclosures. That approach is being overwhelmed by sheer numbers of home losses, and by the falling home prices and rising defaults which kill the chances of refinancing.

Home foreclosures in the United States in October appear to have accelerated by another 10-20% from September, according to early reports, and continue, each month, to double the foreclosure wave of late 2006. Some states, like California, Florida, New York, Maryland, Michigan, and Wisconsin, are being hit much harder, blowing big holes in their tax revenue and budget projections. The average American home’s price, year-to-year, will have dropped by an historically unprecedented 7% or more by the end of the year, putting literally millions of homeowners “upside down”—owing more on their mortgage(s) than the price for which their house could be sold, and setting them up for foreclosure.

During the week of Nov. 5, four more local governments joined those calling on Congress to take legislative action to stop those foreclosures, focussing on the Homeowners and Bank Protection Act of 2007 (HBPA) proposed by economist Lyndon LaRouche and the LaRouche Political Action Committee. These were Jackson, Mississippi; Pomona, California; Gary, Indiana; and New Castle, Pennsylvania. Jackson has one out of 80 of its owner-occupied homes in foreclosure; Pomona, one out of 33; the Gary area of northern Indiana is where the current subprime foreclosure wave first hit, at the beginning of 2006; New Castle is supporting the 45 Pennsylvania state legislators who have called on Congress to enact the HBPA, and preparing for a Nov. 29 state legislative hear-

ing aimed to convince its Congressional delegation to act.

One Pennsylvania Congressman, Democrat Paul Kanjorski, noted in a Nov. 5 press conference that the solution of “turning to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac” brought up by Bernanke—and already proposed by Frank and Schumer—can’t work. The regulator of those two giant Federal mortgage companies had sent Kanjorski a report, that not only could Fannie and Freddie not expand to buy up \$125 billion in “subprime mortgages at risk of default,” but they were actually *shrinking* due to asset losses and credit-market problems just like all the banks and big lending companies. Three days later, Fannie Mae reported a \$1.5 billion third-quarter net loss, due to mortgage defaults, dramatically underlining the point.

Kanjorski, who estimated the overall mortgage bubble at \$20 trillion and the losses out of it at \$150-300 billion, acknowledged that stopping foreclosures was the element not yet addressed by any Congressional proposal: “It’s not an easily soluble problem. But we [Congress] have to take it up,” he said.

Put System, Not Homeowners, in Bankruptcy

The only other proposal besides the HBPA—that Congress should change the bankruptcy law, to allow bankruptcy judges to alter mortgages to avoid foreclosure—asks Congress to put the power and responsibility of stopping the tsunami of foreclosures with the courts, rather than where it belongs, with the Congress, acting under the General Welfare clause of the Constitution. It depends on the homeowner having to declare Chapter 13 bankruptcy in hopes of avoiding foreclosure. And it depends upon unpredictable actions of bankruptcy judges under pressure of the sickening drop in the market value of the home, and therefore of the homeowners’ equity in it. And bankruptcy courts cannot in any way protect the chartered banks that will fail in the financial markets and dollar crash.

This idea departs from the clear legacy of the actions of President Franklin Roosevelt and Congress in 1933 and 1935, who stopped the massive Depression plague of farm and home foreclosures by law, created the Homeowners Loan Act and the Federal Housing Administration—and, in the process, created the modern, 30-year fixed-rate mortgage.

Notably, the Gary, Indiana call on Congress for “a moratorium on foreclosures and enactment of a Homeowners and Bank Protection Act” begins by declaring “a financial crisis involving home mortgages, debt instruments, and the United States banking system, [which] threatens the integrity of Federal and chartered banks such that consumer deposits and life savings are jeopardized.” It reminds Congress that, “Historically the Federal government has intervened to protect financial institutions and to provide guarantees of social and economic stability.”

For Congressional leaders instead to be asking “Helicopter-Money Ben” what to do in a dollar crash, is insane, and a betrayal of their constituents’ trust.

Infrastructure Is the Solution To the Economic Collapse

We are living through the worst economic-financial and cultural crisis in the history of humanity. This reality is revealed in the disaster in Tabasco, Chiapas, and Oaxaca: food shortages, lack of drinking water and medicines, latent outbreaks of epidemics, entire cities under water. One could easily compare the results of the policies of neo-liberalism, or free trade, in Mexico with the scene of Tabasco today, just as was seen in the United States after Hurricane Katrina.

The governments of both countries have proven incompetent to tackle weather phenomena like these, because of a lack of infrastructure and other relevant programs. On Aug. 31, 2005, Democratic Party economist Lyndon H. LaRouche outlined the measures that needed to be taken immediately, to address what the Bush, Jr. government could not. He warned that the necessary perspective was the development of productive sectors of the economy and infrastructure.

Mexican LYM Addresses Flood Catastrophe

We publish above the text of the leaflet written and being widely circulated by the LaRouche Youth Movement (LYM) in Mexico, addressing the ongoing flooding disaster in the poverty-stricken states of Tabasco and Chiapas, in southern Mexico. It is currently estimated that 1 million of Tabasco's 2 million inhabitants have been affected by the flooding, and there are 70,000 victims in neighboring Chiapas. Close to 90% of Tabasco, and its capital city of Villahermosa, is under water.

The situation in Villahermosa is so dire that the state Government Secretary Humberto Mayans has warned of a "very high risk" of social crisis and riots like those that occurred after the 1999 floods. Today there are 100,000 people wandering around, who have lost everything. The threat of the outbreak of disease is great, as there is no potable water or sanitation services.

Mexico's pathetic free-marketeer President Felipe Calderón has had the audacity to say that "climate change" is the cause of the flooding disaster. Tabasco's Governor, Andrés Granier, quickly disabused him of that lie, charging that the tragedy is the result of years of disinvestment in infrastructure. Governor Granier pointed out that, had projects scheduled for completion last May been finished, "there would have been damage, yes, but not the catastro-

phe we are now suffering." This would require, minimally, an investment of 6 billion pesos, the Governor said, yet the federal budget has allocated only a pathetic 387 million.

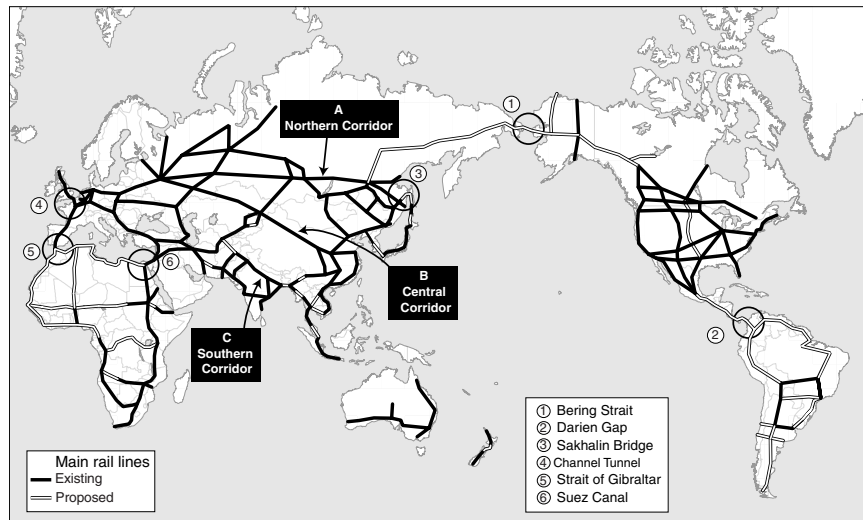
Mexican engineer Manuel Frías, an expert in water-management and flood control, underscored the criminality of Calderón's position even more dramatically. Frías told *EIR* that at the time of the 1999 floods, he proposed the specific infrastructure projects that were required, and warned that were they not built, any future flooding would be "a catastrophe." The current rainfall in the region is no worse than in 1999, he reported. It is the *infrastructure deficit* alone that is responsible for the current disaster. Only a global, integrated, and properly financed program can solve the problem, Frías said.

Adding its voice, Mexico's College of Civil Engineers published a study Nov. 7, stating that more than 20 billion pesos is required for investment in crucial water infrastructure projects in both Tabasco and Chiapas, with special emphasis on the "integral management" of the Grijalva and Usumacinta river basins, as well as the diversion of both rivers. In the last 50 years, only four dams have been built on the Grijalva River, while no flood-control projects exist on the Usumacinta River. The overflow of 16 rivers in Chiapas led to flooding of 30 municipalities, and mudslides that threaten entire towns.

The LYM leaflet is dramatically illustrated with matching photos of the flooding in post-Katrina New Orleans, and of flooded Tabasco today, as well as maps of the integrated water management projects for Mexico—the PLHINO and the PLHIGÓN—and the World Land-Bridge

—Cynthia Rush

Proposed World Land-Bridge

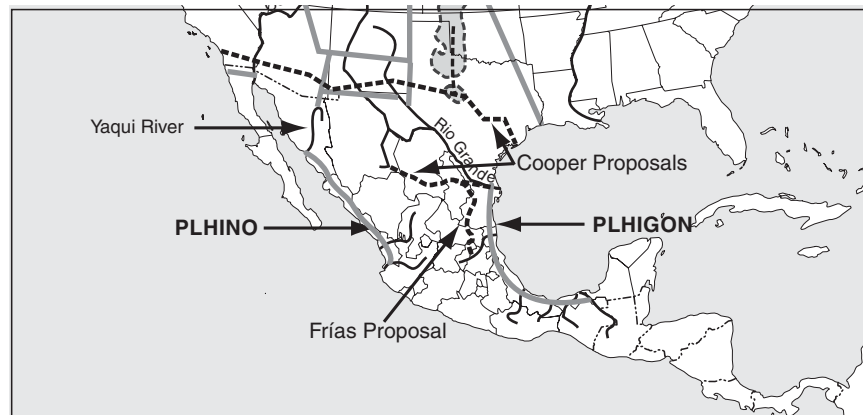


The Hydraulic Plan of the Northwest (PLHINO), and the Hydraulic Plan of the Northeast Gulf (PLHIGÓN) are carefully planned projects, consisting of a series of dams and canals through which large quantities of water from southern Mexico's largest rivers could be transported to the arid, but very fertile coastal regions of the northeast and northwest. In this way, millions of hectares could be irrigated.

The PLHIGÓN could capture a sizable portion of the runoff from southeastern rivers—including the Grijalva and the Usumacinta, which just produced devastating floods in Tabasco—from the region of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and transfer it north to the Rio Grande on the U.S.-Mexican border, via a 1,400-km canal along the entire coast of the Gulf of Mexico. Six of the 22 dams needed for this project are already built.

On Mexico's west coast, the PLHINO would transport water to the arid northwest from the state of Nayarit, through Sinaloa, and on to Sonora, via a series of dams and a 1,100 km-canal right on the coast. While neither of these projects would be able to transport water to the central part of the Great American Desert, which is in the northern highlands between Mexico's two main mountain ranges, American engineer Hal Cooper and Mexican engineer Manuel Frías have proposed additional dams, canals, pumping stations, and tunnels to do just that.

Proposed Water Projects for Mexico



Sources: Parsons Company, *North American Water and Power Alliance Conceptual Study*, Dec. 7, 1964; Hal Cooper; Manuel Frías Alcaraz; EIR.

The stupid war policy promoted by Bush and his Vice President Dick Cheney has left all of these important sectors of the U.S. economy unattended. The four states most affected by Hurricane Katrina were devastated economically before Katrina hit, just as the entire Mexican Republic has been over the past 25 years. Not only were planned infrastructure projects halted, but existing projects were dismantled, primarily in the areas of water, transportation, and energy.

Is All This Caused by Global Warming?

"Yes, I can assure the Tabasco people that the origin and cause of this catastrophe is the enormous climate change which, whether you recognize it or not, has produced the largest precipitation ever registered in our history."

With this statement, President Calderón is trying to cover up the real cause of the Tabasco catastrophe: the collapse

of infrastructure and physical economy. It is well known that the international financial oligarchy is using media propaganda to stop the development of nations; its free trade policies have found their best ally in the so-called green policy that worships Mother Earth—Gaia. This is a cult that has gained many followers among political groups of the left, center, and right, where the great lie is repeated over and over again. And so the myth of global warming caused by man is the flat-earth myth of the 21st Century. It is the kernel of a new fascism with a green face, an anti-human and genocidal viewpoint.¹

1. NASA and other astrophysical research centers in Russia report that Mars has warmed .65 degrees C between 1970 and 1990. Should we be talking about Universal Warming instead of Global Warming? Don't believe it. There are already thousands of scientists who reject the theory of climate change caused by man as simply unscientific. Even the British Channel 4 television has aired a documentary video that can be found on the pages of YouTube under the title, "The Great Fraud of Global Warming." For more information, go to: www.wlym.com/%7Espanish/calentamiento_global/calentamiento_global.htm.



Entire towns are underwater in Tabasco and Chiapas states in southern Mexico. These photos were taken by a member of a PEMEX rescue crew.



the United States itself, and above all, our own country, with unthinkable disaster.²

PLHIGÓN and PLHINO

In 1983, a select group of Mexican engineers schooled in the tradition of the Fusion Energy Foundation (an institution founded around the concepts of physical economy and scientific Renaissance inspired by Lyndon LaRouche), created a development program for Mexico which included a water management plan that we must revive today. This includes the Hydraulic Plan of the Northeast Gulf (PLHIGÓN), to which we will refer only in part. The Grijalva-Usumacinta river system is among the seven most important in the world, based on the volume of water—110.9 million cubic meters—dumped into the sea, representing 30% of Mexico's surface drainage. This is enough water to double our agricultural and hydroelectric potential.

Construction Is the Solution

We need projects, many projects, which, under a new form of economic cooperation for peace, will guarantee the population's welfare. Russia is now proposing the construction of a high-speed railroad tunnel under the Bering Strait—a proposal currently under broad discussion in high-level political circles in China, India, and the United States. Similarly, in South America, the member countries of the Bank of the South enthusiastically see the potential to create industrial development corridors by means of high-speed rail, and through the creation of the necessary credit mechanisms. Once again, the State must regulate the economy. Only in this way can the projects be developed that are necessary for the sustained growth of a nation.

No aid fund is going to help. The states must reintegrate themselves, through development corridors. There can be no pretext for stopping the development of the nation, and we must not accept "no" for an answer.

We must therefore change our way of thinking with regard to the economy, and we must fight for a new international economic order that will allow us the necessary flow of credit to build many projects like the PLHINO and PLHIGÓN, which have become part of the World Land-Bridge—proposals that the LaRouche movement is carrying to every part of the world. Join this effort and get in touch with us. Lyndon H. LaRouche is right, and it is time to listen to him.

2. www.wlym.com/%7Espanish/Prometeo/Prometeo_v2n14_carta.pdf, www.ljcentral.net/wms/eir/misc/2007/Jose_Lopez_Portillo/UNO_speech_15min_300kbpsSpanish.wmv

And What Can Be Done?

What is needed is the reestablishment of productive powers and the building a series of infrastructure projects that can integrate our country once again, and let us join with other sovereign nations in the creation of mechanisms for their financing. It must be carried out by the State, since no private initiative is capable, nor will be, of resolving problems of this magnitude.

The Role of the Nation-State Is The General Welfare

José López Portillo was the last President committed to this idea, and he did everything in his power to make this an industrialized country, establishing the foundations for a Mexico on the road to becoming a self-sufficient industrial power. How did he hope to achieve this?

Let's review a little: Dams, highways, hydroelectric plants, schools, hospitals, chemical plants, petrochemical plants, steel mills, iron works, transportation, agriculture, ranching, education, and food. Mexico was on the path to development, including the application of nuclear technology. These are just some of the sectors in which there was such an impressive increase that it led to self-sufficiency, something which with today's economic policy, appears to be just a dream or pure rhetoric.

In fact, it wasn't until the end of the López Portillo Presidency, when Miguél de la Madrid came in, that Mexico was immediately led into the macabre game of financial speculation, free trade, and globalization. A game so macabre that it has annihilated entire nations and now threatens

How To Destroy the MRSA Superbug? Restore U.S. Public Health System

by Christine Craig and Marcia Merry Baker

A new report in the Oct. 17 *Journal of the American Medical Association, JAMA*, on the extent of MRSA—methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*—states that U.S. MRSA deaths in 2005 were an estimated 19,000, exceeding those from HIV/AIDS, which are now estimated to be 17,100 for 2005. At the present rate of MRSA infection, an estimated 90,000 Americans are sickened each year from the superbug, which pathologists first identified in the 1960s as a virulent strain of staph. The impact from MRSA confronts specialists and the public alike with the consequences of the past 40 years of takedown of public health infrastructure, economic decline, and worsening poverty.

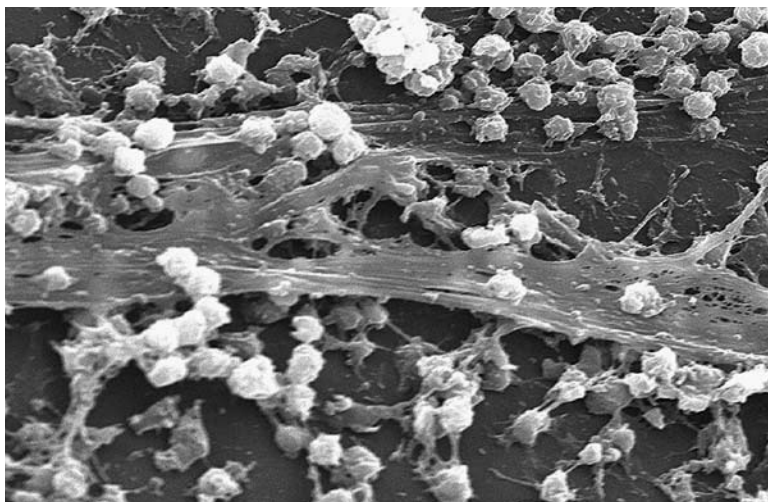
The level of MRSA prevalence across the nation is now registered in newspaper headlines about outbreaks and deaths: In suburban Washington, D.C., a Virginia teenager died in October; in New Hampshire, a pre-schooler died; and in Mississippi, a grade-schooler died. Other states hit recently are New York, Connecticut, Indiana, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania. On any one day, dozens of schools are shut for sanitizing, as are gyms and other public venues.

But the *JAMA* article indicates a much deeper dynamic than simply a “bad season” for a certain bacterium in the United States this year. High rates of MRSA infection are now prevalent in certain concentrated zones of severe economic and social breakdown, where other diseases are rampant, such as HIV, syphilis, and hepatitis. These constitute likely centers for creating still newer diseases, and outright pandemics.

The *JAMA* study was carried out by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and focussed on MRSA incidence in nine states (California, Oregon, Minnesota, Colorado, Connecticut, Maryland, Georgia, Tennessee, and New York). The patterns of infection rates there were then used to model trends for the rest of the United States. Despite the caveat that the modelling method may have accuracy problems, the results were consistent with concentrations of disease in the most extreme breakdown zones—in particular, Baltimore, Maryland. (See accompanying article.)

LaRouche: ‘The Bush Epidemic’

On Oct. 27, in response to an *EIR* staff briefing on the MRSA outbreak in the Greater D.C. region, Lyndon La-



This electron micrograph depicts large numbers of Staphylococcus aureus bacteria on the luminal surface of an indwelling catheter (magnified 2,363 times). The sticky-looking substance woven between the round cocci bacteria, which is composed of polysaccharides, is known as “biofilm.” This biofilm has been found to protect the bacteria that secrete the substance from attacks by antimicrobial agents. MRSA is primarily spread by physical contact with contaminated surfaces.

Rouche stressed the crucial role of the public health system, and the consequences of its takedown in the United States. “Look back at the origins of the good system we once had, based on the experience in World War II of caring for 17 million in the war effort,” he said. Following this, there was a national network of health care involving the education and alerting of physicians—people who “looked for trouble,” and knew how to respond to it. Today, we have fewer people, less training, less capacity overall.

“You need to have a mobilization by government, and an international response to deal with mass problems,” LaRouche said. “You have to deal with mass methods. If you don’t have the right organization, if you don’t have a mass deployment, you can’t succeed. We once had the integration of youth in the whole process—the farming out of interns and youth health teams. But since 1971, we have destroyed it all.”

LaRouche stressed that the U.S. public health system originated in service to the active and retired military, and to this day has a Surgeon General at its head. When it functioned, there were entire networks of general hospitals and polyclinics, national, state and local agencies, dealing with sanitation,

vaccination, and all the rest.

“The unit of defense was public health,” he said. “You would look at a problem, and consider the probable, or the possible cause—just what you don’t do nowadays. Up until 1964, you couldn’t even treat a person for some apparently specific problem, unless a profile of the whole person was filed. But post-1964, that approach is all gone.”

The data in **Figure 1** show the process of takedown that LaRouche described. The national public hospital system was built by the 1946 “Hospital Survey and Construction Act,” known as Hill-Burton, after its bipartisan co-sponsors, Sens. Harold Burton (R-Ohio) and Lister Hill (D-Ala.). After the beginning of the HMO-era in the 1970s, the number of hospitals and the ratios of licensed beds and medical staff per 1,000 population *declined* ever more radically, across the country. The number of community hospitals dropped from nearly 6,000 in the mid-1970s, down to barely 4,700 today.

As the hospital network shrank, so too did pathology departments, quarantine wings, and all manner of facilities that were part of the public health response capability.

The Bush-Cheney Administration has instead backed “community clinics,” while shrinking the hospital system. LaRouche calls this destruction, “The Bush Epidemic.”

The Superbug and Other Microbes

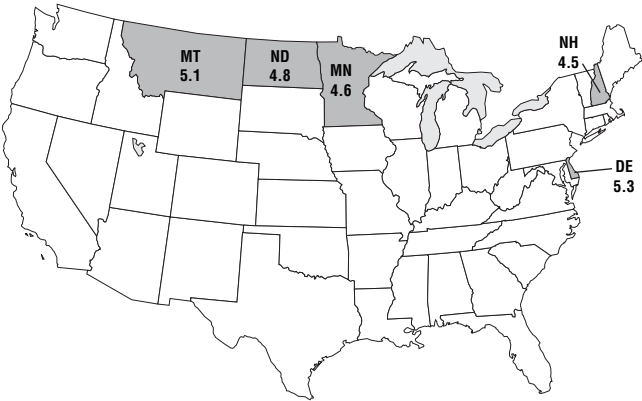
The MRSA bacteria can be spread by skin-to-skin contact, or by sharing an item with an infected person, particularly if one has an open cut or wound. It can be carried on the skin or in the noses of healthy people, and transmitted to others. Good antimicrobial sanitation can contain the microbe, and fast diagnosis and treatment can likewise save lives; but with the HMO-era decline in the hospital system, and the takedown of the public health system, in particular, these practices are no longer the standard.

TABLE 1
Total Incidence Rates (per 100,000) of Invasive MRSA at Nine CDC Active Bacterial Core Surveillance Sites in 2005

Site No./Location	# Total
1. Connecticut	27.1
2. Atlanta, Ga. (metro area)	33.0
3. San Francisco, Calif. (Bay Area)	29.2
4. Denver, Colo. (metro area)	21.2
5. Portland, Ore. (metro area)	19.8
6. Monroe County, N.Y.	41.9
7. Baltimore City, Md.	116.7
8. Davidson County, Tenn.	53.0
9. Ramsey County, Minn.	19.2

Source: JAMA.

FIGURE 1a
1958: Over a Decade After Hill-Burton Act Passed; Five States Had Federally Mandated Minimum Hospital Beds per 1,000



Sources: U.S. Statistical Abstracts; EIR

The rise and fall of states with the Federally mandated minimum of hospital beds per 1,000 population from 1958 to 2005 dramatically indicates the public health takedown.

Some years ago, hospital-associated MRSA was the most common manifestation of the infection, connected to contamination in surgical and other medical treatment situations. But in recent years, community-associated MRSA has spread widely in sports locker rooms, dormitories, prisons, and similar venues of transmission.

At present, MRSA accounts for 10 percent of all hospital bacterial infections. Another 10 percent of serious infections comes from a variety of microbes, for example *Enterococcus faecium* and *Clostridium difficile*. A dangerous one on the rise is multidrug-resistant *Acinetobacter baumannii*, which has been found in hundreds of troops injured in the Iraq and Afghanistan combat zones, and is now found in several military and civilian hospitals across the United States, including the beleaguered Walter Reed Hospital.

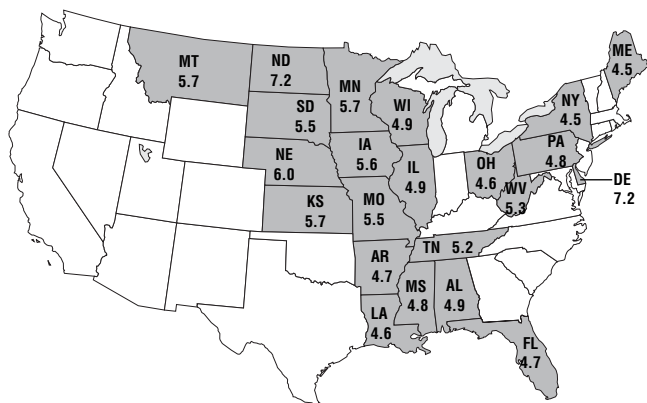
The October MRSA article in JAMA is the result of a new CDC program undertaken to start monitoring invasive bacteria of all kinds—Active Bacterial Core Surveillance Network.

Until recently, MRSA was not even an infection classified as “reportable” to the CDC system. In the overstretched and underfunded state public health departments, traditionally there has been no mechanism for surveillance of such diseases. Hospitals may or may not bring attention to drug-resistant organisms spreading in their midst. Only after a 17-year-old Virginian died from a MRSA infection in October, did Virginia’s Democratic governor, Tim Kaine, order the state to keep track of MRSA.

Even antibiotic-susceptible strains of *S. aureus* take a tre-

FIGURE 1b

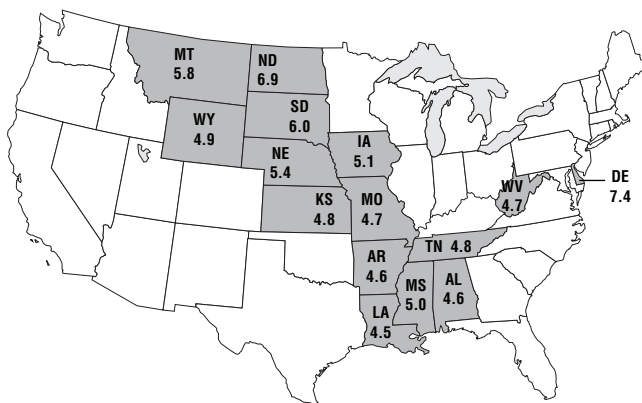
1980: Build-Out of Hospitals and Bed Capacity Peaked; 22 States Had Federally Mandated Minimum Hospital Beds per 1,000



Sources: U.S. Statistical Abstracts; EIR.

FIGURE 1c

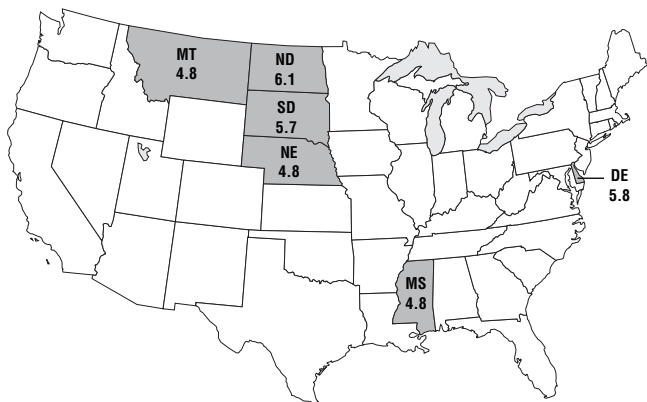
1990: The Impact of the HMO and Deindustrial Policies Hit; Only 15 States Had Federally Mandated Minimum Hospital Beds per 1,000



Sources: U.S. Statistical Abstracts; EIR.

FIGURE 1d

2000: A Decade of Mergers and More Takedown; Only Six States Had Federally Mandated Minimum Hospital Beds per 1,000



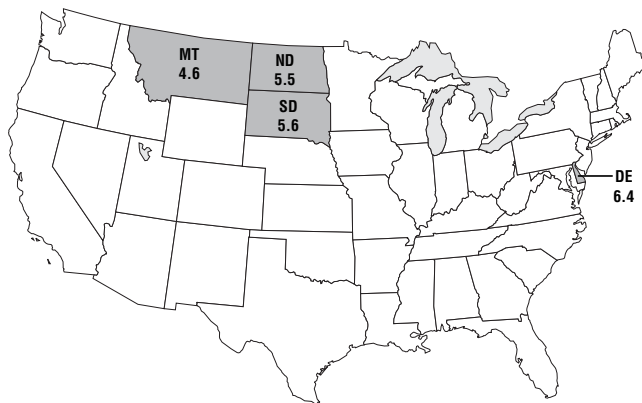
Sources: U.S. Statistical Abstracts; EIR.

mendous toll on people. Look at the situation in hospitals. Jan Kluytmans, M.D., Ph.D., reports in a June 26, 2007 article in *European Hospital*, that a recent study in the United States of more than 7 million hospital admissions, estimated that 0.8% of all hospital patients contracted *S. aureus* infections, corresponding to a total of nearly 300,000 patients in all U.S. hospitals. The annual impact in the nation was estimated to be 2.7 million additional days in the hospital, \$9.5 billion in excess costs, and 12,000 in-patient deaths.

Hospitals have become extremely dangerous places for the patients they are supposed to treat. Increasingly, patients

FIGURE 1e

2005: Bush-Cheney Years of Privatization Press the Shutdown; Only Four States Had Federally Mandated Minimum Hospital Beds per 1,000



Sources: U.S. Statistical Abstracts; EIR.

are entering the hospital for other illnesses, and instead of being cured, they are catching a life-threatening nosocomial (hospital-acquired) form of *S. aureus* that is extremely hard to treat, leading to even higher costs and increased chances of death or debilitation. The death rate is almost twice as high for patients suffering from MRSA bacteremia, for instance, than for bacteremia caused by susceptible strains.

Incredibly, more than 60% of hospital-related staph infections in intensive-care units in the United States are now

caused by antibiotic-resistant strains, while in the outside community, MRSA has become the most frequent skin/soft tissue infection seen in the emergency room.

Europeans ‘Search & Destroy’ for MRSA

In the Netherlands, hospital-acquired MRSA represents only 1% of nosocomial staph infections. What do they know that we don’t know? They know the same things, but they are doing something vastly different than the average U.S. hospital, a process called “Search and Destroy” (S&D). According to Kluytmans, writing in the June 26 *European Hospital* online: “Clonal dissemination is the mechanism for the spread of MRSA, therefore control of MRSA largely depends on the prevention of transmission from known carriers.... An active policy to find carriers of MRSA and prevent further transmission from these carriers is the core measure for the control [of] MRSA.”

Since the early 1980s, when MRSA first appeared in Dutch hospitals, the Dutch have used the S&D strategy to successfully keep MRSA from becoming endemic in their hospitals. They use a four-pronged approach: (1) discover MRSA carriers, (2) isolate MRSA carriers, (3) eradicate MRSA in carriers with appropriate treatment, and (4) zero tolerance.

The screening of high-risk patients and patients from foreign hospitals is a standard requirement on admission to Dutch hospitals. If MRSA is found, the patient is isolated (with contact precautions) and treated with effective antibiotics until clear of MRSA. Furthermore, all contacts of the carrier are tracked down and screened. Health-care workers who are MRSA-colonized after exposure are kept from public hospital duties until cleared of the infection. Note that the S&D approach does not primarily rely on infection control procedures, and does not eradicate antibiotic-sensitive staph from

LaRouche: How To Deal With a Health Emergency

At an Oct. 6, 2004, webcast in Washington, D.C., Lyndon LaRouche was asked, by a group of students, from the University of Maryland Medical School in Baltimore, for his comments on the threat of a flu epidemic in the United States following the cancellation, by the British-based Chiron Corporation, of supplies of 48 million flu shots for the 2004 season. “Can this be considered a problem of health care, or is it a problem of infrastructure?” they asked. What should be done about it? Here is his response. (This exchange originally appeared in the Oct. 22, 2004 EIR.)

The question is twofold. First of all, what should you do? And secondly, how effective can you be?

What you should do, you’re going to have to do anyway. This constitutes the basis for defining an international health emergency. This means that we have to have a crash program approach to deal with this problem. This also means a restructuring of the implementation of our health-care policy.

What are our problems? First of all, we don’t have hospitals. Why don’t we have them? Because we destroyed them. Take the D.C. General Hospital, for example. It was destroyed.¹ The best resource for the defense of the citizens of this area against infectious disease and other problems, *was destroyed*—in a swindle, a financial swindle. A rip-off, which my “friends” at the *Washington Post* had something

to do with. And if somebody dies in your family, you should get *them* to pay for it. Because that’s what happened.

We have gone away from a policy of having reserves. We used to have all kinds of reserves, medical reserves. It was something which we insisted upon, from the experience of World War II, for example. We learned a lot of lessons from World War II about this kind of problem.

We destroyed it! So, therefore, we have to say, “First of all, this was a mistake. To put the human race at risk in this way, was a mistake! We have to adopt a policy of correcting that mistake, by reversing the policies which led to that mistake.”

Now, that means, on another level, you treat it like a military emergency. You have all the relevant institutions tasked to come up with an approach to this and, whatever it takes, do the job. Whatever it takes. I don’t know what the full resources are; but obviously, it has to be treated as an emergency, and we can not accept, in order to balance the budget, etc., etc.: “We have a problem, it’s going to take more time.” It’s not acceptable. Whatever we have to do, is what is acceptable. And if we can’t do it, at least let’s kill ourselves, in a sense, trying to do what should be done. And let’s minimize the damage, if we can’t absolutely prevent it. But we have to be considerate. We have to take it on.

Look what we’ve destroyed, look what we’ve done! Look what we’ve done since 1973, since the HMO law was put in. We have *destroyed* essential parts of the medical defense system of the United States. And we’re killing people by that! What we’re doing with the HMO policy; the way they regulate physicians. A physician can’t spend too much time talking to a patient. How else is a physician going to practice preventive health care, if he can’t talk to a patient in order to diagnose what the patient’s problems may be, as opposed to what a specific, authorized-category disease is?

1. The 200-year-old institution, the only public hospital in Washington, was shut down in May 2001, despite a broad-based citizens mobilization, led by the LaRouche movement.

the hospitals; it just keeps out the MRSA.

The S&D approach is heavily top-down, and relies on external regulations and legal actions, but it works well for the Dutch. In contrast, another European country that does not use S&D, the United Kingdom, has MRSA levels of more than 44% in hospitals.

Getting MRSA to Zero in the United States

A review of U.S. hospitals that have initiated search-and-destroy against MRSA, showed good success, according to a review article in October 2005, in the online *Slate* magazine, called “Squash the Bug.” These included the University of Virginia Hospital in Charlottesville in the 1980s, and Rhode Island Hospital in Providence, in 2002. But until just recently, few hospitals have gone in that direction.

One of the most prominent success stories occurred in Pittsburgh, where a pilot plan to stamp out MRSA was initiated six years ago in the Veteran Administration’s Pittsburgh Hospital System. The plan, called “Getting to Zero,” was carried out in conjunction with the CDC and the Pittsburgh Regional Healthcare Initiative. Initially it adopted the operating principles and philosophy of the Toyota Production System as a roadmap for improvement. This basically targets the “critical points” in the care process, for being scrupulously microbe-free. Although the results were dramatically successful in the two units of the acute-care facility where the operational change was instituted, there was no spread of success to the hospital at large or beyond.

Since then, Pennsylvania is mandating certain improved practices statewide. There, and elsewhere, some are using a Tufts University approach, called a “Positive Deviation” (PD) method, which involves improving staff and facility practices: “The PD design seeks to implement a plan involving everyone through a process of self-discovered, analyzed, designed, and implemented opportunities to practice those strategies and behaviors that enable them to prevent MRSA transmission and associated infections.”

In essence, the PD approach is not really different from striving for “best practices,” the way it’s been done for more than a century. But it has been spectacularly successful—so successful that the VA now has an initiative (VHA Directive 2007-002, issued on Jan. 12, 2007) to bring it online in all of its hospitals, beginning with intensive-care units. The success of the VA Pittsburgh MRSA campaign has also led to its recent adoption by many of the civilian hospitals of Pennsylvania and in several other areas of the country, including hospitals in Maryland and Washington, D.C.

Illinois now has mandated that all high-risk hospital patients be screened for MRSA, and if patients have it, they will be kept isolated from the general hospital population. Other states are following suit.

Rebuild Hospitals and Public Health

Thus, the good news is that, the superbug can be beaten. It can be identified and contained, and in most cases, the infec-

tion cured. The real constraint, is that the hospitals and public health facilities themselves are too few, too overburdened, and too under siege by the practices of the privateer HMOs.

The irony here is that the very same policy shift required to restore a productive economy—jobs, agro-industrial capacity, and a skilled, hopeful workforce—is what is required to build the facilities, medications, and equipment needed to restore infrastructure—especially medical and sanitation—for the public health system.

LaRouche Was Right

New Study Confirms Baltimore Death Zones

by the *EIR* Economics Staff

The 2005 study commissioned by Lyndon LaRouche, of the collapse in health and lifespan of Baltimore’s population, has been mimicked in a front-page feature on the increased rate of AIDS infection in Baltimore, published in the *Baltimore Sun*, Nov. 4 and 5, by medical reporter Jonathan Bor.

During 2005, AIDS spread in Baltimore at the rate of 40.4%—the second-highest rate in the United States—with 1,074 cases per 100,000 population, the *Baltimore Sun* reported. At the same time, a new report from the Federal Centers for Disease Control has identified Baltimore as the number one city in America for rates of the killer MRSA, methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* infection in 2005, with rates more than *two times* those of any other area—a whopping 117 cases per 100,000 people.

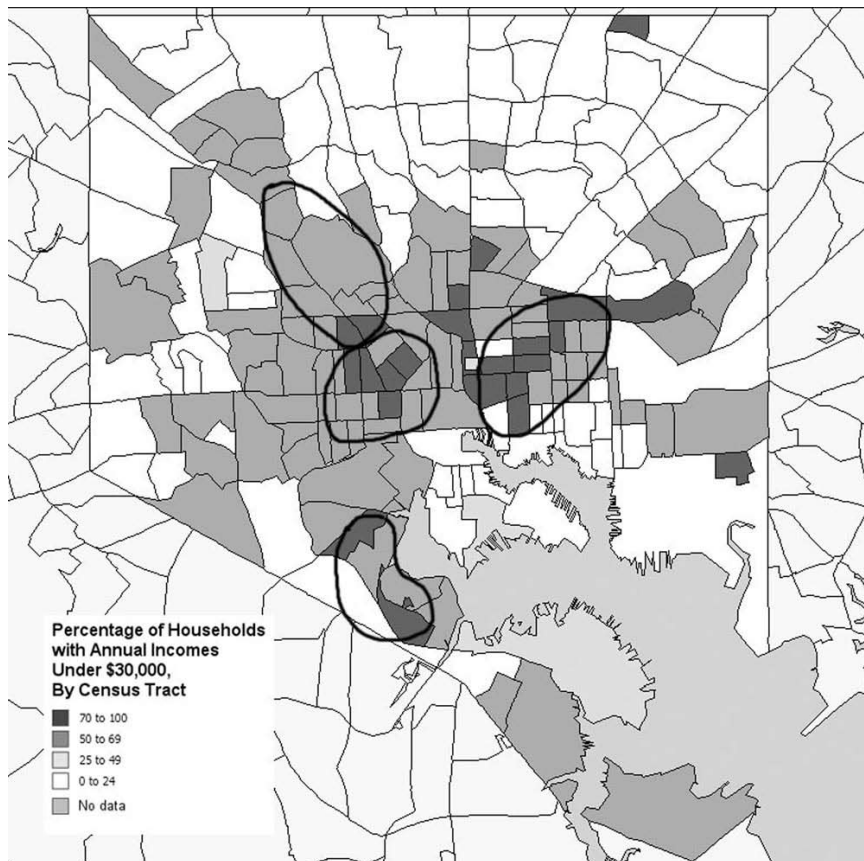
In the *Sun*’s two-part feature, ironically entitled, “An Epidemic’s Unseen Cause,” the author attributes the rise in the rate of both HIV and AIDS infections solely to increased drug use by prostitutes. The *Sun* interviewed, photographed, and told the stories of 19 prostitutes, and mapped the HIV/AIDS statistics onto zip codes in Baltimore City and several surrounding counties. The *Sun*’s pathetic “solution” to the crisis is clean needles, educating women to demand men use condoms, and more methadone clinics for IV drug users.

The LaRouche-Commissioned Study

The *Baltimore Sun* study, put simply, blames the crisis on its symptoms. If the pieces of an exploded planet are flying around like asteroids, only fools would explain it by saying the asteroids *caused* the explosion. Drug use, prostitution, high disease rates, mental health problems, filthy living conditions, are symptoms of a collapsed economic structure. In the case of Baltimore, its economy was—until the 1970s—built on steel and other productive industry, with good-paying

Baltimore 'Death Zones'—Areas (Circled) of High Disease, Poverty, and Death Rates, Inside the City Borders

(Base map shows percentages of households with annual incomes under \$30,000, by Census Tract, 2000)



Map produced by Mapinfo

Sources: EIR, Bureau of the Census.

The EIR study of Baltimore's Deindustrialization-caused "Death Zones" mapped onto census tracts the areas of lowest annual income, and highest disease, mortality rates, and "excess deaths" compared to the national standard for current age-adjusted death rates. The Baltimore Sun found the high disease rates, but not any causal connections.

jobs that supported a work force whose living standards were rising, for both African-Americans and white workers, despite racial inequalities.

But, in the 1970s, America changed to the post-industrial paradigm. As the *EIR* Economics Staff wrote in its Baltimore disease study: "The process of deindustrialization and globalization unleashed in leading manufacturing cities in America in the last 40 years is producing a collapse in civilization. This collapse, now in its end-phase, manifests itself in a large increase in death rates from disease, and the potential for still greater death rates as new combinations of diseases interact with squalid living conditions, to spawn still more virulent killer diseases." For the full report, see "The Case of Baltimore: Deindustrialization Creates 'Death Zones,'" *EIR*, Jan. 6, 2006.

The most interesting point of the *Sun*'s coverage is the zip code map of the city. Two of the zip codes it identifies as the

highest for AIDS and HIV, 21217 and 21202, are Baltimore city areas which the *EIR* study mapped as having the highest incidence of disease. *EIR*'s study was more rigorous, because it scaled down from zip codes to smaller census tract units, to avoid any distortion of data by vacant properties, or non-residential complexes, such as the huge Johns Hopkins Hospital in downtown Baltimore, which is surrounded by squalid areas of the inner city.

Commenting on the epidemiological conditions of populations who do not reach adulthood under a certain level of productivity, LaRouche said in October 2005: "[When] you have a population of very poor people ... and in very poor conditions; and a high rate of disease ... And when we look through some of the things in this area, and you look at things like HIV and you start to make dots [on a graph] of the co-factors, in some of these areas, you find that instead of having an area, where you have many dots of co-factors, the whole thing is almost solidly black co-factors: which is the kind of cess-pool, in which AIDS spreads fantastically. Because everybody transmits everything to everybody out of this kind of area.

"And usually, the center of this thing, is something like a prison system. You go into the prison system, you'll find the concentration of disease of the populations coming in and out of the prison, in a *dynamic model*—not your normal statistical model. But a dynamic analysis of this, will show you a process, where you have an

area in a city, which has this function. Of people who are in the process of dying, who are all black in terms of dots of disease-sharing, and who often spread AIDS, tuberculosis, and everything else at a high rate, because everybody who kisses everybody, spreads all the diseases.

"Some people are looking for a specific agent: They're not looking at the totality of the problem. They're looking at the *disease of poverty! The disease of filth! The disease of terrible conditions!* And every other disease imaginable. And it's all this area. And then, you can find an area, you can demark precisely: *It's where the people who are part of this operation live.*" (Emphasis in original.)

And, that is why, to stop the skyrocketing spread of AIDS, MRSA, and other killer diseases, we must restart the productive economy, which gives people a future, as well as the self-conception of a person who is important to the future.

Coalition Presses Candidates To Back Universal Health Care

by Patricia Salisbury

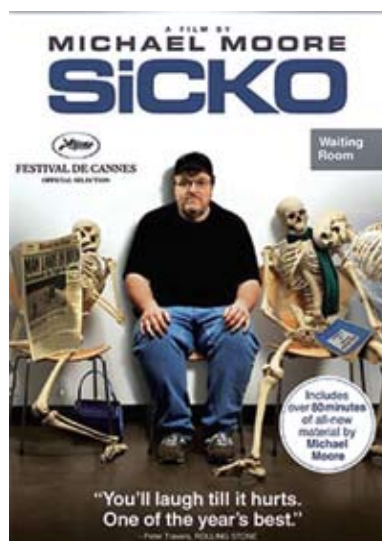
A challenge to Presidential candidates to make good on campaign promises to provide universal health care was issued by a coalition mobilizing for H.R. 676, the single-payer “Medicare-for-All” bill introduced by Rep. John Conyers (D-Mich.). The challenge was issued at the National Press Club Nov. 6, along with the announcement of the release of the DVD version of “Sicko,” filmmaker Michael Moore’s devastating critique of the U.S. health-care industry. Moore, who spoke at the Washington event via satellite hookup, was introduced by Conyers. They joined leaders of the Physicians for a National Health Program and the California Nurses Association, who are leading the mobilization for the resolution, which currently has 85 co-sponsors.

Moore’s film, released in theaters last June 29, documents the criminal denial of health care to huge segments of the U.S. population—both the 47 million who are uninsured, and those who pay for insurance, yet are denied treatment by profit-driven insurance companies.

Moore began by saying that it boggles the mind that the SCHIP children’s health program, which extends health coverage to uninsured children, was vetoed by the President, and that something so fundamental could actually be the subject of debate in Congress. He noted that poll after poll has shown that Americans favor a universal health-care system, and that we need to move forward with this, despite the opposition of the health insurance industry and a number of right-wing Republicans.

Moore poked fun at the efforts of Republican Presidential frontrunner Rudy Giuliani to distort statistics to claim that his treatment for prostate cancer would not have fared well under “socialized medicine,” such as the English National Healthcare system. However, Moore cautioned that it is not just the Republican candidates who need to be held accountable. Much work, he declared, needs to be done in the Democratic Party, particularly with the Presidential candidates, many of whom, he said, have not gone far enough on health care.

While all the so-called major Democratic candidates claim to have a universal health-care plan as part of their program, Moore pointed out that in every case (with the exception of Rep. Dennis Kucinich (Ohio), an H.R. 676 co-sponsor) their rhetoric conceals plans to have the rapacious health insurance companies “remain at the table,” controlling what-



ever national resources are devoted to health care. “If you give the other side a little bit, Moore declared, “that is not the end of it. They will control the game.”

In April 2006, Lyndon LaRouche, who had previously called for abolishing the HMO system, endorsed the Conyers resolution, stating that it was a litmus test of the morality of the Congress and its

commitment to the general welfare.

Following the press conference, the the resolution Coalition members departed for Capitol Hill to deliver a copy of the “Sicko” DVD and information on H.R. 676 to every member of Congress. Delegations delivered DVDs to the offices of Sens. Hillary Clinton (D-N.Y.) and Barak Obama (D-Ill.). Many members of the Coalition then attended the National Convention of American Public Health Association at the Washington, D.C. Convention Center, where Physicians for a National Health Program (PNHP) held a standing-room-only workshop, and where Representative Conyers presided at a meeting of the P. Ellen Parsons Memorial Session, where H.R. 676 was again discussed.

Insurance or Extortion?

At the PNCP workshop, particular attention was paid to the Massachusetts health-care model, widely touted as bipartisan legislation which will achieve universal coverage, by mandating that every individual purchase health insurance, much as they do car insurance. In fact, the panelists argued, the Massachusetts model continues the windfall for the managed-care insurance companies, and will force many middle class families to purchase “junk insurance” plans, with high deductibles and co-pays.

While the deadline for enrollment in a plan is January 2008, only 25% of Massachusetts citizens had enrolled as of July. Those who fail to sign up by the deadline will face fines up to \$1,000. At the earlier press conference, members of the California Nurses Association had denounced the Massachusetts plan “as nothing more than extortion,” forcing people to pay for virtually worthless health insurance.

LaRouche PAC organizers had a significant presence at both the press conference and the convention, where hundreds of copies of the Lyndon LaRouche’s Homeowners and Bank Protection Act were circulated, and numbers of health-care activists expressed interest in working for its passage.

Cheney Impeachment Vote Augurs Downfall of Pelosi

by Nancy Spannaus

As a result of the bold initiative by Rep. Dennis Kucinich (D-Ohio), a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination, to bring a privileged resolution for the impeachment of Vice President Dick Cheney directly to the floor of the House of Representatives on Nov. 6, the House unexpectedly voted to refer it to the House Judiciary Committee, which has official jurisdiction over impeachment.¹ In the words of Lyndon LaRouche, the bill to impeach Cheney is now “a live bomb sitting in the middle of the process. Instead of being killed, it has been kept alive.”

The Nancy Pelosi-run Democratic leadership in the House, represented that day by Majority Leader Steny Hoyer (D-Md.), attempted to kill Kucinich’s effort, in favor of their traitorous “impeachment is off the table” policy. Their failure indicates that Pelosi’s future as Speaker of the House, and as the current *de facto* head of the Democratic Party, is also in question.

In fact, by bringing the resolution for impeachment to the floor, Kucinich made a crucial intervention, aimed at preventing Cheney from carrying out his broadly signalled intention to launch a war against Iran. Kucinich’s three Articles of Impeachment include one based upon Cheney’s campaign to manipulate the President, and the Congress, into another disastrous war, against the “security interests of the United States” (see text, page 40).

1. According to official House Precedents, covering the “Rights of the House member Presenting a Privileged Impeachment Resolution: A member submitting a privileged resolution, memorial or motion proposing impeachment is entitled to recognition for one hour in which to debate it. A member recognized to present a privileged resolution may not be taken from the floor by a motion to refer.”

During an interview on C-SPAN while the vote was taking place, Kucinich emphasized that the importance of the impeachment motion, is that it addresses the danger posed by the Administration’s aggressive moves against Iran.

Both Kucinich’s initiative, and the House’s vote against killing the resolution—which drew almost four times as many Democrats as have co-sponsored Kucinich’s bill (86 voted against tabling; there are 22 co-sponsors)—also represent a turn in the political situation directly attributable to the activities of the LaRouche Political Action Committee (LPAC). Not only have LaRouche and LPAC been the prime movers behind the drive to impeach Cheney, from June 2003 on, but LaRouche had recently launched an aggressive, but humorous campaign demanding that Pelosi, the chief roadblock to impeachment and necessary action to save the economy, be removed (see animation at www.larouchepac.com).

Impeachment on the Table

Following Kucinich’s announcement that he would be introducing his resolution, he read the full text of his Articles of Impeachment on the floor of the House. The House Democratic leadership, in the person of Hoyer, immediately moved to “lay it on the table,” i.e., to kill the measure and prevent its consideration.

As the roll-call vote was being called, Hoyer’s motion was winning, with about 290 “yea” votes. But at that point, a number of Republicans began changing their votes, so that there would be a debate on the floor; ultimately, 165 Republicans joined 86 Democrats in defeating the Pelosi-Hoyer motion to table the resolution.



EIRNS/Joanne McAndrews

Reps. Dennis Kucinich and Maxine Waters announce the introduction of H.R. 333, the resolution to impeach Cheney, at a news conference at the Capitol, June 13, 2007.

Although some Republicans later claimed that their objective was to embarrass the Democratic leadership by forcing a floor debate, there was clearly more to it than that. One can just imagine the alarm and consternation in Cheney's office, as the deal between the Democratic and Republican leaderships to kill Kucinich's motion, fell apart.

But once that had happened, Hoyer and Pelosi were stuck. Hoyer then moved to refer the Kucinich motion to the Judiciary Committee, obviously in hopes that it could be "buried" there, as some pundits have subsequently claimed. But it seems clear that some assurances must have been given to supporters of the motion that the committee would treat it seriously, because Kucinich and most of his co-sponsors voted for the motion to send it to the committee. That motion carried by a 218-194 majority.

What Now?

While some news outlets are insisting that the resolution will be buried in the Judiciary Committee, which is chaired by Rep. John Conyers (D-Mich.), statements by Kucinich and a number of other Democrats have indicated that the committee will take it seriously and likely hold hearings. In three television interviews on the morning of Nov. 7, Kucinich made a forceful case that action must be taken.

In a feisty sparring match with MSNBC's Tucker Carlson, who claimed that impeachment is effectively "dead for right now," the Ohio Democrat responded that he "would take issue

with the assertion that it's dead, because I think that there's a groundswell from people of all political parties who are concerned about the abuse of power by the Vice President."

"I think that there will be hearings in the Judiciary Committee," he added.

When Carlson called Kucinich's initiative "merely a ceremonial act," the Congressman countered that U.S. aircraft are being outfitted right now to bomb Iranian nuclear research facilities with bunker busters. "This would create an ecological and humanitarian disaster. We really are called upon to defend the Constitution," Kucinich said. "We can't afford to wait. . . . In a year, look at how much damage could be done."

Replying to the assertion by CBS commentator Harry Smith that Republicans had "called his bluff" in voting yesterday to have

the debate on impeachment, Kucinich said:

"They didn't call my bluff. I was fully prepared for debate—with a three-inch-thick binder annotating the violations of law and the violations of the Constitution committed by the Vice President which would justify an impeachment.

"In Washington, the truth is an 'unidentified flying object.' And it's time that someone stood for the truth. The American people demand nothing less."

Others Want Hearings

In addition to the Ohio Congressman's own interviews, other Democrats entered the debate.

Rep. Robert Wexler (D-Fla.), a member of the House Judiciary Committee sent a letter to his constituents, and urged the Committee "to schedule impeachment hearings immediately, and not let this languish as it has over the last six months. . . . The American people are served well with a legitimate and thorough impeachment inquiry." Wexler had not been one of the 22 co-sponsors of Kucinich's bill of impeachment against Cheney (H.R. 333), but he was one of 86 Democrats who voted to defeat Hoyer's attempt to "table" the Kucinich resolution.

Democratic Rep. Steve Cohen of Tennessee, who is a co-sponsor, also predicted that the Judiciary Committee will hold hearings, according to the *Washington Post*. "The issue is still alive," Cohen said.

Another Democrat, also not a co-sponsor of H.R. 333, Carolyn Shea-Porter (N.H.), issued a statement which said:

“In a strongly bipartisan vote today, the House of Representatives voted to refer a resolution to impeach Vice President Cheney to the House Judiciary Committee.... It is the duty of the Vice President to faithfully execute the laws of the United States of America and to defend the Constitution. There is growing evidence that the Executive Branch has ignored some of our laws and has attempted to bend the Constitution to its will.

“Members of both parties decided that this issue is too important to ignore. I voted with my Republican and Democratic colleagues to investigate the Vice President’s actions in office.”

The Impeach Cheney resolution is now squarely “on the plate” of the Judiciary Committee, as one Congressional staffer noted. The committee itself put out a statement declaring: “The committee has a very busy agenda—over the next two weeks, we hope to pass a FISA bill, to vote on contempt of Congress citations, pass legislation on prisoner re-entry, court security and a variety of other very important items.... The Chairman will discuss today’s vote with the committee members, but it would seem evident that the committee staff should continue to consider, as a preliminary matter, the many abuses of this Administration, including the Vice President.”

LaRouche Answers Hoyer

As usual, it was left to LaRouche to directly answer the sophistry which is coming from the House leadership, specifically the Majority Leader. Hoyer issued a statement after the vote in which he claimed that the Democrats would stick to “priorities” like health care and Iraq, rather than impeachment—although, of course, no effective action can be taken by the Congress, without being subject to Presidential veto, or subversion through signing statements, without getting rid of Cheney.

LaRouche’s statement read as follows:

“1. The ouster of Vice-President Cheney is an existential issue of the immediately highest importance for the continued existence of our republic. Failure to oust Cheney now would represent the gravest clear and present danger to the continued existence of our present constitutional republic.

“2. The only legislative issue of comparable importance for our republic is the immediate enactment of my proposed firewall legislation, HBPA, without which a social crisis, combined with a chain-reaction disintegration of our banking system were virtually inevitable for the short period immediately ahead.

“3. The Speaker may have a contrary agenda, but that agenda is not presently in the existential interest of our republic. Political egos can not be given priority over the interests of the existential interests of our republic and its people.”

Documentation

Kucinich Resolution To Impeach Cheney

Here is the text of House Resolution 333, introduced on April 24, 2007, by Rep. Dennis Kucinich (D-Ohio), calling for the impeachment of Vice President Dick Cheney.

RESOLUTION

Impeaching Richard B. Cheney, Vice President of the United States, for high crimes and misdemeanors.

Resolved, That Richard B. Cheney, Vice President of the United States, is impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and that the following articles of impeachment be exhibited to the United States Senate:...

Article I

In his conduct while Vice President of the United States, Richard B. Cheney, in violation of his constitutional oath to faithfully execute the office of Vice President of the United States and, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and in violation of his constitutional duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, has purposely manipulated the intelligence process to deceive the citizens and Congress of the United States by fabricating a threat of Iraqi weapons of mass destruction to justify the use of the United States Armed Forces against the nation of Iraq in a manner damaging to our national security interests, to wit:

(1) Despite all evidence to the contrary, the Vice President actively and systematically sought to deceive the citizens and Congress of the United States about an alleged threat of Iraqi weapons of mass destruction:

- (A) “We know they have biological and chemical weapons.” March 17, 2002, Press Conference by Vice President Dick Cheney and His Highness Salman bin Hamad Al Khalifa, Crown Prince of Bahrain at Shaikh Hamad Palace.
- (B) “...and we know they are pursuing nuclear weapons.” March 19, 2002, Press Briefing by Vice President Dick Cheney and Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon in Jerusalem.
- (C) “And he is actively pursuing nuclear weapons at this time....” March 24, 2002, CNN Late Edition interview with Vice President Cheney.
- (D) “We know he’s got chemicals and biological and we know he’s working on nuclear.” May 19, 2002, NBC Meet the Press interview with Vice President Cheney.
- (E) “But we now know that Saddam has resumed his ef-

forts to acquire nuclear weapons.... Simply stated, there is no doubt that Saddam Hussein now has weapons of mass destruction. There is no doubt that he is amassing them to use against our friends, against our allies, and against us.” August 26, 2002, Speech of Vice President Cheney at VFW 103rd National Convention....

(G) “He is, in fact, actively and aggressively seeking to acquire nuclear weapons.” September 8, 2002 NBC Meet the Press interview with Vice President Cheney.

(H) “And we believe he has, in fact, reconstituted nuclear weapons.” March 16, 2003, NBC Meet the Press interview with Vice President Cheney.

(2) Preceding the March 2003 invasion of Iraq the Vice President was fully informed that no legitimate evidence existed of weapons of mass destruction in Iraq. The Vice President pressured the intelligence community to change their findings to enable the deception of the citizens and Congress of the United States.

(A) Vice President Cheney and his Chief of Staff, Lewis Libby, made multiple trips to the CIA in 2002 to question analysts studying Iraq’s weapons programs and alleged links to al Qaeda, creating an environment in which analysts felt they were being pressured to make their assessments fit with the Bush administration’s policy objectives accounts.

(B) Vice President Cheney sought out unverified and ultimately inaccurate raw intelligence to prove his preconceived beliefs. This strategy of cherry picking was employed to influence the interpretation of the intelligence.

(3) The Vice President’s actions corrupted or attempted to corrupt the 2002 National Intelligence Estimate, an intelligence document issued on October 1, 2002 and carefully considered by Congress prior to the October 10, 2002 vote to authorize the use of force. The Vice President’s actions prevented the necessary reconciliation of facts for the National Intelligence Estimate which resulted in a high number of dissenting opinions from technical experts in two Federal agencies....

The Vice President subverted the national security interests of the United States by setting the stage for the loss of more than 3,300 United States service members; the loss of 650,000 Iraqi citizens since the United States invasion; the loss of approximately \$500 billion in war costs which has increased our Federal debt; the loss of military readiness within the United States Armed Services due to overextension, lack of training and lack of equipment; the loss of United States credibility in world affairs; and the decades of likely blowback created by the invasion of Iraq.

In all of this, Vice President Richard B. Cheney has acted in a manner contrary to his trust as Vice President, and subversive of constitutional government, to the prejudice of the

cause of law and justice and the manifest injury of the people of the United States. Wherefore, Vice President Richard B. Cheney, by such conduct, is guilty of an impeachable offense warranting removal from office.

Article II

In his conduct while Vice President of the United States, Richard B. Cheney, in violation of his constitutional oath to faithfully execute the office of Vice President of the United States and, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and in violation of his constitutional duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, purposely manipulated the intelligence process to deceive the citizens and Congress of the United States about an alleged relationship between Iraq and al Qaeda in order to justify the use of the United States Armed Forces against the nation of Iraq in a manner damaging to our national security interests, to wit:

(1) Despite all evidence to the contrary, the Vice President actively and systematically sought to deceive the citizens and the Congress of the United States about an alleged relationship between Iraq and al Qaeda:

(A) “His regime has had high-level contacts with Al Qaeda going back a decade and has provided training to Al Qaeda terrorists.” December 2, 2002, Speech of Vice President Cheney at the Air National Guard Senior Leadership Conference.

(B) “His regime aids and protects terrorists, including members of Al Qaeda. He could decide secretly to provide weapons of mass destruction to terrorists for use against us.” January 30, 2003, Speech of Vice President Cheney to 30th Political Action Conference in Arlington, Virginia.

(C) “We know he’s out trying once again to produce nuclear weapons and we know that he has a long-standing relationship with various terrorist groups, including the Al Qaeda organization.” March 16, 2003, NBC Meet the Press interview with Vice President Cheney....

(2) Preceding the March 2003 invasion of Iraq the Vice President was fully informed that no credible evidence existed of a working relationship between Iraq and al Qaeda, a fact articulated in several official documents, including:

(A) A classified Presidential Daily Briefing ten days after the September 11, 2001 attacks indicating that the United States intelligence community had no evidence linking Saddam Hussein to the September 11th attacks and that there was “scant credible evidence that Iraq had any significant collaborative ties with Al Qaeda.”

(B) Defense Intelligence Terrorism Summary No. 044-02, issued in February 2002 by the United States Defense Intelligence Agency, which challenged the credibility

of information gleaned from captured al Qaeda leader al-Libi. The DIA report also cast significant doubt on the possibility of a “Saddam Hussein-al-Qaeda conspiracy: Saddam’s regime is intensely secular and is wary of Islamic revolutionary movements. Moreover, Baghdad is unlikely to provide assistance to a group it cannot control.”

- (C) A January 2003 British intelligence classified report on Iraq that concluded that “there are no current links between the Iraqi regime and the al-Qaeda network.”

The Vice President subverted the national security interests of the United States by setting the stage for the loss of more than 3,300 United States service members; the loss of 650,000 Iraqi citizens since the United States invasion; the loss of approximately \$500 billion in war costs which has increased our Federal debt; the loss of military readiness within the United States Armed Services due to overextension, lack of training and lack of equipment; the loss of United States credibility in world affairs; and the decades of likely blow-back created by the invasion of Iraq.

In all of this, Vice President Richard B. Cheney has acted in a manner contrary to his trust as Vice President, and subversive of constitutional government, to the prejudice of the cause of law and justice and the manifest injury of the people of the United States.

Wherefore, Vice President Richard B. Cheney, by such conduct, is guilty of an impeachable offense warranting removal from office.

Article III

In his conduct while Vice President of the United States, Richard B. Cheney, in violation of his constitutional oath to faithfully execute the office of Vice President of the United States and, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and in violation of his constitutional duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, has openly threatened aggression against the Republic of Iran absent any real threat to the United States, and done so with the United States’ proven capability to carry out such threats, thus undermining the national security of the United States, to wit:

(1) Despite no evidence that Iran has the intention or the capability of attacking the United States and despite the turmoil created by United States invasion of Iraq, the Vice President has openly threatened aggression against Iran as evidenced by the following:

- (A) “For our part, the United States is keeping all options on the table in addressing the irresponsible conduct of the regime. And we join other nations in sending that regime a clear message: We will not allow Iran to have a nuclear weapon.” March 7, 2006, Speech of Vice President Cheney to Ameri-

can Israel Public Affairs Committee 2006 Policy Conference.

- (B) “But we’ve also made it clear that all options are on the table.” January 24, 2007, CNN Situation Room interview with Vice President Cheney.
- (C) “When we—as the President did, for example, recently—deploy another aircraft carrier task force to the Gulf, that sends a very strong signal to everybody in the region that the United States is here to stay, that we clearly have significant capabilities, and that we are working with friends and allies as well as the international organizations to deal with the Iranian threat.” January 29, 2007, *Newsweek* interview with Vice President Cheney.
- (D) “But I’ve also made the point and the President has made the point that all options are still on the table.” February 24, 2007, Vice President Cheney at Press Briefing with Australian Prime Minister in Sydney, Australia.

(2) The Vice President, who repeatedly and falsely claimed to have had specific, detailed knowledge of Iraq’s alleged weapons of mass destruction capabilities, is no doubt fully aware of evidence that demonstrates Iran poses no real threat to the United States as evidenced by the following:

- (A) “I know that what we see in Iran right now is not the industrial capacity you can [use to develop a] bomb.” Mohamed ElBaradei, Director General of International Atomic Energy Agency, February 19, 2007.
- (B) Iran indicated its “full readiness and willingness to negotiate on the modality for the resolution of the outstanding issues with the IAEA, subject to the assurances for dealing with the issues in the framework of the Agency, without the interference of the United Nations Security Council.” IAEA Board Report, February 22, 2007.
- (C) “...so whatever they have, what we have seen today, is not the kind of capacity that would enable them to make bombs.” Mohamed ElBaradei, Director General of International Atomic Energy Agency, February 19, 2007.

(3) The Vice President is fully aware of the actions taken by the United States towards Iran that are further destabilizing the world as evidenced by the following:

- (A) The United States has refused to engage in meaningful diplomatic relations with Iran since 2002, rebuffing both bilateral and multilateral offers to dialogue.
- (B) The United States is currently engaged in a military buildup in the Middle East that includes the increased presence of the United States Navy in the waters near Iran, significant United States Armed Forces in two nations neighboring to Iran, and the installation of anti-missile technology in the region.
- (C) News accounts have indicated that military planners

have considered the B61-11, a tactical nuclear weapon, as one of the options to strike underground bunkers in Iran.

(D) The United States has been linked to anti-Iranian organizations that are attempting to destabilize the Iranian government, in particular the Mujahideen-e Khalq (MEK), even though the State Department has branded it a terrorist organization.

(E) News accounts indicate that United States troops have been ordered into Iran to collect data and establish contact with anti-government groups.

(4) In the last three years the Vice President has repeatedly threatened Iran. However, the Vice President is legally bound by the U.S. Constitution's adherence to international law that prohibits threats of use of force.

(A) Article VI of the United States Constitution states, "This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land." Any provision of an international treaty ratified by the United States becomes the law of the United States.

(B) The United States is a signatory to the United Nations Charter, a treaty among the nations of the world. Article II, Section 4 of the United Nations Charter states, "All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations." The threat of force is illegal.

(C) Article 51 lays out the only exception, "Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security." Iran has not attacked the United States; therefore any threat against Iran by the United States is illegal.

The Vice President's deception upon the citizens and Congress of the United States that enabled the failed United States invasion of Iraq forcibly altered the rules of diplomacy such that the Vice President's recent belligerent actions towards Iran are destabilizing and counterproductive to the national security of the United States.

In all of this, Vice President Richard B. Cheney has acted in a manner contrary to his trust as Vice President, and subversive of constitutional government, to the prejudice of the cause of law and justice and the manifest injury of the people of the United States.

Wherefore Richard B. Cheney, by such conduct, warrants impeachment and trial, and removal from office.

The LaRouche Record: Impeach Dick Cheney!

Here are highlights of Lyndon LaRouche's five-year effort to rouse both Democrats and Republicans to impeach Vice President Dick Cheney, or otherwise "convince" him to resign. Many other statements can be found at www.larouchepub.com and www.larouchepac.com.

2002

Sept. 20: LaRouche, then a contender for the 2004 Democratic Presidential nomination, makes his first demand that Cheney resign, in a statement entitled "Iraq Is a Fuse, But Cheney Built the Bomb." The statement was printed for mass distribution in the millions.

2003

March 18: LaRouche puts out a statement, "Can We Salvage This Presidency?" in which he identifies the Hitlerian rationale for the war, and for the first time tags the nexus of Administration warmongers known as followers of fascist philosopher Leo Strauss, as the "Children of Satan."

April 9: The LaRouche in 2004 campaign issues the first of three "Children of Satan" pamphlets, bearing the title "The 'Ignoble Liars' Behind Bush's No Exit War." LaRouche's article in the pamphlet, "Insanity as Geometry," proves that leading members of the Cheney-Rumsfeld-Ashcroft war party were students of Leo Strauss, mostly at the University of Chicago, where he had been installed, thanks to Nazi Party jurist Carl Schmitt.

June 7: LaRouche PAC press release, "LaRouche Says Charges Against Cheney Constitute Grounds for Impeachment," demands a full investigation of Cheney's role in faking the intelligence that led to the Iraq War: "Let there be no mistake about it. The nature of these charges constitutes hard grounds for impeachment. The question has to be taken head on. It is time for Dick Cheney to come clean. I want to know exactly what Dick Cheney knew and when he knew it. . . . Determining who knew what and when is, at this time, an urgent matter of national security."

June 9: BBC Radio interviews LaRouche, who calls for Cheney's impeachment. With regard to the push for war in Iraq, LaRouche says that Cheney "was pushing, actively, false information, personally and publicly, which he knew to be false at the time. Now, this is a very serious matter. As I said, it's an impeachable charge against the Vice President of the United States."

Aug. 1: *EIR* issues cover feature entitled "Case for Impeachment of Vice President Dick Cheney."

2004

Jan. 3: LaRouche's campaign releases the second pamphlet, "Children of Satan II: The Beast-Men."

June 18: LaRouche in 2004 releases the third of the "Children of Satan" pamphlets, "The Sexual Congress for Cultural Freedom."

2005

July 22: *EIR* publishes article by LaRouche, "The Case of a Vice-President's Mass Insanity," which is reprinted by LaRouche PAC, and circulates in more than 500,000 copies.

2006

March 3: *EIR*'s cover feature is LaRouche's "Prolegomena for a Party Platform: Franklin Roosevelt's Legacy." In it he states, "The grounds for impeaching Cheney are clearly in sight, and ever more abundantly so. He were wise to accept an easy way to a comfortable quiet life of retirement outside some prison." The document is also distributed in pamphlet form by LaRouche PAC.

April 27: LaRouche webcast, "The Greatest Economic Crisis in Modern History," warns that "if Cheney's not out, it's not possible to make the kind of changes that are required, which are changes that are consistent with what Franklin Roosevelt began to do in early March of 1933, at the time of his inauguration."

2007

March 7: LaRouche, in a webcast speech, states that "a bill of impeachment against Cheney, being drafted in the House of Representatives, for presentation to the joint body of the Congress, for impeachment trial, should be done right now. And I would like to know why it's not being done.... The problem is the Democrats who should be doing it, are under the influence of other Democrats who have cut a deal, and have agreed to keep impeachment off the agenda until 2008. That's the problem."

June 25: LaRouche PAC issues a statement, "LaRouche to Speaker Pelosi: BAE Scandal Demands Cheney Impeachment Now!" New revelations show that Cheney has been behind the coverup of an \$80-100 billion criminal slush fund, run through the British arms cartel BAE Systems, which includes payoffs to Saudi Arabia's Prince Bandar bin-Sultan.

July 13: LaRouche releases a statement: "If Hillary Clinton were to step forward to issue a clarion call for the immediate impeachment of Vice President Dick Cheney, she could win the Presidency by virtual acclamation."

July 19: LaRouche warns a closed-door meeting of diplomats, that Cheney is driving for war against Iran. "This not yet August," he says, "but as I think back to Augusts in the past, I think of August 1914, August 1939.... My view is that we have to somehow get rid of Cheney."

California Budget Crisis

Arnie and Wall Street Dems Are Discredited

by Harley Schlanger

Just as Lyndon LaRouche and *EIR* have warned, the State of California is facing a gigantic hole in its budget, as the effects of the blowout of the housing bubble are rippling through the state's economy. The *Los Angeles Times* reported Nov. 6 that there has been a precipitous collapse in revenue collected by the state, turning a projected \$6 billion budget shortfall for 2008-09 to one of more than \$10 billion, an estimate in line with the minimum shortfall projected by this publication. (FY 2007-08 budgeted \$103 billion in expenditures.)

In response, Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger's finance department has ordered agency directors to draft plans for a 10% cut in spending next year, in anticipation of the ballooning deficit. These cuts will be substantial, and will be apportioned throughout the budget, including areas with chronic shortfalls, such as education, health care, and transportation. Teachers, health-care professionals, and others who provide social services are already decrying what they foresee as a budgetary bloodbath against those least protected from the devastating effects of such cuts, especially among children, the poor, the disabled, and the elderly.

Treachery of the 'Wall Street' Democrats

Last August, after having missed the June 30 budget deadline, Schwarzenegger won the support of Republican Senators who were holding out, by promising he would use his veto to make further cuts, once his budget was passed. He could make this offer because the Democrats had already agreed to his budget, taking him at his word that he would deliver a balanced budget next year, without drastic cuts.

Once again, the Democrats failed their constituents, just as California's Democratic Speaker of the U.S. House, Rep. Nancy Pelosi, has turned her back on her constituents, by insisting, repeatedly, that the impeachment of Vice President Cheney is "off the table."

What Pelosi has in common with the Democratic Party leaders of the California Senate and Assembly, is that she is taking orders from banker Felix Rohatyn, the most powerful representative of Wall Street in the party. *EIR* has documented Rohatyn's partnership, both nationally and in the state, with the fascist George Shultz, who has been the main



Governor's website

The Governor, shown here playing with his imaginary numbers in January 2005, is demanding a 10% across-the-board budget cut, propelling California further down the road towards a Shultz-Rohatyn Dark Age.

promoter/controller of Schwarzenegger, from the beginning.¹

The Rohatyn-Shultz partnership is the key to understanding the inability of California Democrats to outflank Governor Schwarzenegger, a muscle-headed, bad actor chosen to run for governor by Shultz, on advice from former Gov. Pete Wilson, who said that Arnie would have "the stomach" to impose the draconian austerity needed to turn the state into a low-wage, low-benefit model for a fascist, globalized, post-industrial future.

Without support from within the Democratic Party—such as, from elements in the Kennedy family, which Arnie married into—this clownish bully would have been nothing but an asterisk in the state's history, a mistake resulting from the insanity of the Enron-driven experiment with electricity deregulation, which plunged the state into chaos, enabling him to win a fluke election, as part of the recall of the incumbent Governor, Gray Davis.

Despite a miserable record as Governor, Arnie was re-elected in November 2006, again largely due to self-sabotage by the Democrats. He was riding high, with a momentary budget surplus, due to increased revenue from the housing bubble, and unanticipated revenue from capital gains taxes—for example, from insiders' sales of Google stock, worth \$4.3 billion in 2005, and \$3.7 billion in 2006.

1. For a full report on the broader tragic implications of Speaker Pelosi's adherence to the agenda of Shultz and Rohatyn, see Lyndon LaRouche, "The Mask of Nancy Pelosi: The Force of Tragedy," *EIR*, Nov. 9, 2007.

Democrats knew, or should have known, that these windfalls were ephemeral, and that his boasts that, due to his leadership, the state would soon eliminate chronic deficits, were nothing but bluster. Further, had they listened to LaRouche, they would have known that poised behind Arnie, was his puppet-master Shultz, preparing an assault against the population, for the benefit of corporate cartels, just as Shultz had done, with his partner Rohatyn, to the people of Chile under a previous puppet, the fascist military dictator, Gen. Augusto Pinochet.

The Crash Is On

But leading Democrats consoled themselves by saying that they could not defeat Schwarzenegger, that his celebrity made him too powerful. Besides, some of them said, the state's economy does seem to be going pretty well. Many of them parroted Rohatyn, arguing that the era of Franklin Roosevelt is over,

that public infrastructure is a relic of the past, that globalization, free trade, deregulation, and private capital markets represent the future. Some went so far as to argue that Arnie was really almost a Democrat—especially on environmental issues. Isn't he really marginalizing the Republicans? Perhaps we should "go along, to get along."

Such thinking is delusional, and the danger of such delusions is now coming into clear focus. It is the Democrats who have been marginalized. The state budget deficit will worsen, as there is no bottom to this crisis. It never was just a "housing crisis," but one of an underlying, ongoing collapse of the physical economy. The state's physical economy is disintegrating, with net job losses in manufacturing, construction, even agriculture. Now the budget ax is out, and Shultz will demand that the Governor do what he was elected to do: to impose fascist austerity, while delivering state assets to the private interests allied with Shultz and Rohatyn.

For those Democratic legislators who continue to imitate Speaker Pelosi and insist there is nothing they can do, they should look at the actions taken by legislators in Pennsylvania, Michigan, Missouri, Illinois, Florida, and other states, and join them in demanding that the Congress back LaRouche's Homeowner and Bank Protection Act of 2007 (HBPA). In Los Angeles County, Pomona City Council passed a resolution calling on Congress to back the HBPA, and it is being presented to city councils statewide, and will be taken up by the Los Angeles County Democratic Central Committee in its November meeting.

MySpace, Facebook Turn Youth Into Cyber-Fodder for New Hitler Movement

Here is an edited transcript of The LaRouche Show of Nov. 2, hosted by Harley Schlanger, Lyndon LaRouche's Western States spokesman, who was joined by two members of the LaRouche Youth Movement, Oyang Teng, whose article "Video Games and the Wars of the Future," appeared in the Aug. 10 issue of EIR, and Cody Jones, a member of the Los Angeles County Democratic Central Committee. The show airs every Saturday afternoon, from 3:00 to 4:00 p.m., Eastern Time, at www.larouchepub.com/radio/index.html.

Schlanger: On today's program, we are going to examine and dissect the movement which was designed to create a mass-based fascist movement, targeting the youth of America for recruitment. As we will demonstrate, this movement was launched by a gang which is using a model that is centuries old, going back to Paolo Sarpi and Venice. It's a movement which is anti-science and anti-technology, yet it claims to be a product of the so-called high-tech revolution. It's a movement which, while proclaiming to be decentralized and anti-hierarchical, is actually controlled by the highest level of the financial oligarchy. And, while proclaiming itself to be democratic, it's transforming those in the 16- to 30-year-old age-group into stormtroopers, cold-blooded killers for a fascist movement.

I'm talking about two interrelated aspects of the so-called digital revolution: Interactive websites, such as MySpace and Facebook; and violent video games, which are already leading contributing factors in mass murder, as in Littleton, Colo., and last Spring at Virginia Tech University. In remarks last Tuesday night [Oct. 30], Lyndon LaRouche identified these computer cybernetic operations as "mental cemeteries, aimed at trapping the entire youth generation, and turning them into cyber-fodder for the new Hitler movement."...

As you know, a part of my function over the years, has been to look at the culture, or rather the accelerating degeneration of culture, so we can create an awareness of how the present-day financial oligarchy launches synthetic movements to destroy human creativity, reducing the majority of the population to the status of what LaRouche calls "human cattle." One of the things we've discovered is that the ultimate weapon in social control, is to convince youth that they are voluntarily, democratically, and with free will, "choosing" what is, in fact, mental slavery. You two recently pre-

sented a forum at a cadre school on the origins of cyberspace as a mechanism of social control, so I'd like to begin by asking first Cody, and then Oyang, to summarize your findings.

Wiener and the Cult of Cybernetics

Jones: Okay. I had centered on the figure of Norbert Wiener, who, people may know, was a student of Bertrand Russell, who committed his whole life to one-world government; who had proposed nuking the Soviet Union, prior to his finding out that they themselves had developed the bomb; and who had written numerous attacks on people like Leibniz and Bernhard Riemann, who are at the foundation of Lyndon LaRouche's own intellectual development and his discoveries in physical economy. And so, effectively, what you have with Wiener, who coined the term "cybernetics," and had developed the whole idea of "information theory," was an attempt, as you had mentioned earlier, Harley, to revive or bring back to the forefront, the tradition of Paolo Sarpi, which is the tradition of eliminating creativity, eliminating discovery, and clouding it over with the idea of "information" and linearization of that discovery process.

And so, what he does in his book *Cybernetics*, is, he starts off with saying, we can eliminate such things as trigonometry from our investigations in science, particularly as it relates to the computer, which, in effect, is to eliminate that whole arc of development, that LaRouche has emphasized, going back to the ancient Pythagoreans and Egyptians in their work on *Sphaerics*, up through Riemann's work on hypergeometries.

Schlanger: Well, in doing that, Cody, Wiener is actually following an old model of attacking the original discovery and trying to formalize it, right?

Jones: Right, exactly. And that's exactly what he does. He says, the thing which is more appropriate to dealing with the so-called science of information theory, is to use formulations that come out of Brownian motion, as opposed to elliptical functions, etc. Brownian motion is simply the idea that everything is random, and that everything can be understood by simple statistical analysis. You can't really know principle, you can't know the truth behind anything, but you can get statistical analysis and an idea of how random events

will probably turn out.

And so, in doing that, he had, as you said, wiped out the idea of discovery, wiped out that whole arc of development that LaRouche has been pointing to, and replaced it with this formalization, a sort of “flat Earth” view of reality, and created an alternative reality.

Schlanger: In one of his articles, Wiener said the science of cybernetics is the study of effective messages of control. So that’s somewhat interesting there. But he reduces human creativity to an interface between man and machines, and says that, essentially, humans are organisms through which bits of information flow and are processed. So that’s where you have the destruction of the creative idea, right?

Jones: Exactly. If you look, for example, at the work that’s been coming out of the so-called Basement teams [members of the LYM, working on fundamental scientific discoveries, in the basement of a home in Loudoun County, Va.], they’ve been looking at the development of things like elliptical functions, higher transcendental—these are things where singularities pop up, as paradoxes from a lower system as you try to approach a higher system. What Wiener does say, is, we can eliminate that, and replace those singularities with infinite approximations. It’s tantamount to the idea that you could square the circle: that we can replace the circle with an infinite series of straight lines and angles. And by doing that, you eliminate the actual creative process, and the whole history of the development of modern science.

Schlanger: Now Oyang, why don’t you pick up from what Cody has just developed

in terms of the framework launched by Wiener in cybernetics. How did that end up getting transferred into the computer revolution?

Teng: Well, I would also just add, in terms of Wiener’s work, if you look at the way that he describes the science of cybernetics, he’s pretty self-consciously aligning himself with the tradition of Zeus, because he even goes through the parable of Prometheus, but says that the lesson to draw from that, is that every time we make scientific discoveries, it comes back to bite us, and therefore science has to be effectively controlled by an elite; and makes a very big point of saying the entire universe is governed by the law of entropy. And so, if the entire universe is simply a chaotic, random process, then, in that context, he says, we study cybernetics, which are these local areas, where certain systems are trying



Interactive websites, such as MySpace and Facebook; and violent video games, which are leading contributing factors in mass murder, as at Columbine and Virginia Tech, are two interrelated aspects of the so-called digital revolution. Above: Eric Harris and Dylan Klebold caught on the Columbine High School cameras; left: MySpace homepage.

to fight this tendency toward disorder. But the effect being, that you eliminate universals from any consideration of cause; that you're simply looking at what he calls "feedback mechanisms," through the flow of information.

So, if you think about the way people talk about globalization today—the Internet revolution, the Information Age—all of that was already laid down as a pattern by Wiener's work. And what came afterwards, is basically reducing the entire universe, and therefore societies and human cultures within that universe, to just a sort of random accumulation of different interactions.

The appeal of MySpace and all of these social networking sites, is that you've got no constraints. And if you think about the video-game world, this is a very well-documented history. This came out of the research that was done, starting with the Defense Department, and the Advanced Research Projects Agency, ARPA—it became DARPA—and that was all coming off of Wiener's work, and looking at how you create command and control systems in the military. And it's well known that this then laid the foundations for things like the Internet, the personal computer, and increasingly, as you get into the '80s and '90s, as the idea of the "Information Age" becomes the idea driving economic policy, then it becomes the fusion of entertainment and the military.

That is to say: "We've got to create a military that's adequate to a world where there's going to be no nation-states, and therefore, we're going to have to be drawing from a population which is increasingly submerged in virtual reality; these are going to be the foot soldiers for the 21st Century." And that became what today is coming out in the form of things like Halo 3 and these other video games, which is directly the product of research going from the military, crossing over to the entertainment "industry," and using the theories of Wiener and the people that came after him, to say, "Well, we're really moving into an era of post-humanism. And the human individual is going to be simply, effectively, a digital system, or something that can be interfaced with a digital system." And that's really, in terms of the cultural aspect, behind what you've got in the video games, this is what



EIRNS/Dan Sturman

Among today's university students, "the ability to interact socially has been almost totally destroyed. Just carrying out a simple conversation, human-to-human interaction, where you actually use your speaking voice, and have to communicate an idea in real time to a live human being—that's really been destroyed." Shown, LYM organizing at a campus in Texas

people are putting themselves into as they sit in front of the screen for four or five hours at a time.

From Counterculture to Cyberculture

Schlanger: Okay, I want to go into that a little bit more.

Now, Oyang, I wanted to follow up something that you brought up, which is the role of ARPA, or later, DARPA. The defense community was very much involved in the beginning in the work on computers, but there's a mythology out there, which is promoted by people such as Stuart Brand of the *Whole Earth Catalogue*, which is, "Well, the defense community was trying to develop it through mainframes and gigantic systems. But fortunately, a bunch of pot-smoking hippies infiltrated this defense community operation in the [San Francisco] Bay Area, and provided the anti-hierarchical, democratic quality which we see today in the Internet." I'd like to know what either of you have to say about that. How do you refute that argument?

Teng: I think the key is, if you look at someone like Timothy Leary, you look at some of the gurus of the counterculture back in the '60s and '70s, who were the icons of the LSD drug culture—you know, the "tune in, turn on, drop out" phenomenon—these guys themselves said that virtual reality and the cyberculture was an advancement on the kind of social con-

trol and mind-altering experiences that you could have with even something like LSD. As Leary said, the biggest problem we're running into is this commitment, this Judeo-Christian commitment to one God, one religion, one reality. He said, this has plagued Europe and the United States for centuries.

And so their whole polemic was against the idea that there is such a thing as reality. And it's not a surprise that these are the guys who come out as the leading promoters of a virtual form of economics, in the form of globalized hedge fund operations, computer modelling, and the idea of using the Internet to replace production.

So they were self-consciously in the driver's seat in the transition from the counterculture to the cyberculture.

Schlanger: You mentioned something really interesting there about this idea of replacing production, and this is one of the points that LaRouche has been unique in making, in connecting this idea of cybernetics with the post-industrial society. And I've just been working on Alan Greenspan's autobiography, where he talks about how we've "moved beyond matter," in the economy. It's now the "light economy." And there's this whacked-out piece by John Perry Barlow, who is the former so-called "lyricist" of the Grateful Dead, called "A Declaration of the Independence of Cyberspace." And in it, he says, in cyberspace, there is no matter. Cyberspace does not lie within your borders! He says, we are forming our own "social contract," but it's a world that is both everywhere and nowhere, but it is not where bodies live.

Cody, I wonder if you could comment on that?

Jones: Well, what you see with cyberspace, is the "end of history" doctrine. Because, as LaRouche has pointed out, history really is a higher-order succession of discoveries—discoveries of principle, whether it's in science, or art, or statecraft.

In cyberspace, discovery has been eliminated, because you're in a fixed system, with a fixed set of axioms, where everything that you do, has to take place according to some logical deduction from that system. So, by its very nature, creativity, discovery of a new principle, is banned. Hypothetically, you have someone like Wiener, who discusses the possibility that computers or machines could start to produce other machines—they could become self-replicating. Well, even were that to take place in that system, you'd be still operating based off a fixed, logical system, whereas, say those machines started to come up against real boundaries, in terms of depletion of resources, etc., that system would never allow for the discovery of a new principle, of a new resource, to overcome the boundaries which they are running up against.

And this is indicative of the problem we're running into in our modern economy, which is, people who think from this standpoint, have no idea how to now deal with the kind of real boundaries we're running into in our physical economy, like lack of water, energy, breaking down of infrastructure, etc.

So, it really is a disease which is dooming mankind right now.

Social Engineering by Computer

Schlanger: Well, Cody, let me bring this to the question, also, now, of the social engineering websites, like MySpace and Facebook. You're one of the founding members of the LaRouche Youth Movement, and we, on the West Coast, noticed that there was a hunger among a section of the youth, seven and eight years ago, for truth, for purpose, for meaning. I'm wondering, have you noticed that that's changing a bit now, as we have younger people who have grown up completely immersed in virtual reality and the computer revolution?

Jones: Yeah, of course. You still have the singularities. You can't completely kill the human spirit. But one thing which many of us have discussed and noticed, is that, on the campuses now, the ability to interact socially has been almost totally destroyed. Just carrying out a simple conversation, human-to-human interaction, where you actually use your speaking voice, and have to communicate an idea in real time to a live human being—that's really been destroyed.

So, you're seeing just a general literacy level, and an ability to interact socially, that have been severely crippled. And obviously, as LaRouche has made the point, and as our movement has been committed to, it's really through the social process that new ideas are communicated from one human being to another, through metaphor, through paradox. And to the extent that that's being attacked and destroyed, it's really an attack on the ability to communicate new ideas.

Schlanger: And how prevalent is MySpace with people we're meeting now, say, who are freshmen, 18-, 19-, 20-year-olds?

Jones: It's quite prevalent. You have this phenomenon, that a lot of people like to claim that they're not on it, because it's becoming one of those things, where it became so cool that now it's not cool any more. But we've actually caught some of our contacts: "No, I'm not on MySpace. That's not cool any more." And then you go on MySpace and look up their name, and their page pops right up.

So, it's very prevalent, it's a dominant form of social activity in today's culture.

An 'Open Conspiracy'

Schlanger: Here are two quotes from the so-called co-founders of MySpace: One is a guy named [Chris] DeWolfe, who said, "This generation wants to be known, they want to be famous. MySpace facilitates that. This generation is self-involved." And then he later describes MySpace as a "lifestyle choice." The other founder, Tom Anderson, who is supposedly everybody's friend, says, "I think of it [MySpace] as the reality TV of the Internet."

Now, Oyang, you wrote on the question of the violent vid-



George Shultz, working with a Democratic fascist, Felix Rohatyn, created a cyborg-governor, Arnold Schwarzenegger, who is terminating social welfare programs in California. Left: a cyborg; right: Arnie, the "Terminator."

eo games. I assume that's quite prevalent also. What was the most startling thing you discovered from looking at this?

Teng: Well, number one, the axioms behind the research that led to this stuff are actually out in the open. This a perfect example of an "open conspiracy," which is generally the most dangerous kind: You don't have to go searching behind the curtains to find out why this is being used to destroy a whole generation of people. Wiener is very open with it. The people who are carrying out the research today, the front end of the research, the simulation technology, which is being fused into the entertainment/mass marketing of these games, these guys really believe in the fusion between the human being and the machine, as effectively a "cyborg."

And these are people who probably grew up with a little too much Robocop and Terminator, and this kind of outlook. And science fiction actually plays a huge role, if you look at the literature, and even just in the nature of the work itself, they are kind of flagship institutions for simulations in video-game research, as it paired with the military: this outfit down in the University of Southern California, called the Institute for Creative Technology. And their mandate—maybe it's their unofficial mandate, but it's open and explicit—is to create the "holodeck" from the Starship Enterprise: Which is the simulations room where, effectively, you can create reality inside of a room, any kind of reality you choose. And this is really what these guys are driving for. Their view of the world is totally dissociated.

Schlanger: Both of you live in California, where in a

sense, we're having a social experiment of a fascist, George Shultz, working with a Democratic fascist, Felix Rohatyn, to create a governor who some think is a cyborg; who is there to impose fascism, through cuts in social welfare, cuts in education, cuts in health care, while portraying himself as a "man of the people." So, in a sense, we may already be further down this road to the Brave New World than most people think.

Jones: One point on that, Harley. It's important for people to know that, as we mentioned with people like Wiener, one of the first cybernetics conferences, one of the attendees there was a guy named Kurt Lewin, who was part of the social engineering project that came out of the '40s, and developed into the hippies movement. One of the protégés of Kurt Lewin, was in fact, George Shultz, who studied under Lewin, and then went and studied under Milton Friedman. So, he sort of brings those two schools together, and now he's controlling this cyborg, as you said, Arnold Schwarzenegger.

Murdoch: the 'Digital Immigrant'

Schlanger: Well, we decided on this program, we're going to be fair and balanced, as Fox News claims to be. So, we've invited the owner of Fox, Rupert Murdoch, to come on the program, to present the other side of what you've been hearing so far.

So, let me welcome him: Good afternoon, Mr. Murdoch, or should I call you, Sir Rupert?

[LYM member Aaron Halevy is heard, with a heavy "Aus-sie" accent, impersonating Murdoch.]

"Murdoch": G'day, yes, that's fine.

Schlanger: You described yourself recently as a “digital immigrant.” Why did you decide to buy MySpace?

“Murdoch”: Well, y’know, it really has to do with just trying to advertise, that’s a big part of it. I think this is an area in which my news enterprise has not been involved. And getting involved in the Internet is an important area to conduct business, and I think we can make a lot of money of it. So that was the initial conception. We spend a bit here in the investment, but you do have an access to a lot of people, a lot of people consuming ideas, spending their time on the Internet, a lot of young people. So, that was the idea.

Schlanger: What about the charge that some people make, that you wanted MySpace as part of a profiling operation?

“Murdoch”: Uh, well... well, in a certain way. It’s important to have the ability to see what people are into, to see their likes and dislikes, so you can, again, like I said, advertise to them. We do have a certain way of monitoring the way people—what movie they like, what books—well, they don’t read books any more; what video games they like and things like that. So, we can use that information and sell it to different companies and advertise back.

Schlanger: Now, this is a question that may get you a little upset, because you have an image as a conservative. But what do you say to those who say that MySpace is nothing but a “digital meat market” in which people invent identities for purposes of hooking up for sex?

“Murdoch”: Ha-ha-ha... Well! That’s obviously a bit of a stretch. I don’t necessarily think that everyone’s doing that. I mean, there’s big discussion about—you want to socialize, you want to meet people that you may not meet. You know, young people today are very anti-social, so to speak, so this gives them a chance to express themselves freely. And honestly, I think, part of the problem is, these days, religion is becoming less and less effective. And so, people start thinking, “Well, I don’t want any God or anything controlling my decisions, my emotions.” And in the end, what this creates is a condition where people can decide for themselves, where they can engage in what they like, and what they dislike, and no one can tell them what to do. I think that’s the real point here.

Schlanger: Well, it sounds like you’re buying into this line that it’s “democratic.”

“Murdoch”: Oh, definitely. Well, it’s even beyond democracy, or anything. It is, I think—it’s globalization to its extreme. It really does knock down the borders. It creates a totally free market, in which people can decide what things they’re going to consume, with no one really telling them what to do.

Schlanger: What would you say to the charge we’ve made on this program, that MySpace is really just a component of psychological warfare against youth, on behalf of a



“Rupert Murdoch” made an unexpected “appearance” on The LaRouche Show, to answer questions about his purchase of MySpace, which some say is nothing but a “digital meat market.” The real Murdoch is shown here testifying before a Congressional committee in 2004.

fascist movement, run by financial oligarchs, such as yourself?

“Murdoch”: Well! Y’better watch what you say. Because, really, it does go back. I mean, you look at Bertrand Russell, I mean, he’s one of my mentors, one of the people that I associated with, maybe back and forth, in between when I was working for Lord Beaverbrook during the time of the Nazis and afterwards, and you know, the idea in the beginning was to have a society where we could get rid of dictatorships, get rid of government in general. And y’know, Huxley and Adorno, they had different ideas on this, and y’know, you want to try to convince people, basically, that they’re making their own decisions. And that the conclusions they come to are purely their own. So, in effect, as Huxley said, you create a concentration camp without tears.

I mean, honestly, I think that’s where you and your fellows belong, because, uh, the things that you’re doing are not really useful in this economy, and that’s one thing I did want to make sure that you and anyone else here listening, has a certain understanding of: that this is not really going to be in existence much longer.

Schlanger: So you actually believe that globalization will succeed, and that you can induce youth to destroy their own minds?

“Murdoch”: Oh, definitely! I mean this—it’s not something—what’s in their minds, is not necessarily anything that is valuable. I mean! I dunno, we’ve been monitoring different things, Harley—we’ve been watching what you’ve been doing, and obviously I think that you should be eating grass—you and your friends here. Because, y’know, these things are not necessary any more: We can have one nation. We don’t need nation-states, we don’t need any of these things.

Y’know, Bertrand Russell, he had the conception that, as

I said, religion plays a reduced amount of control on the population, but the media, movies, newspapers, things like that, are increasing in their ability to help people make decisions on what they should think. Now, I would put the Internet in that list, for sure.

Schlanger: Well, Sir Rupert, we hope you'll stay on. Maybe Cody and Oyang will have a question for you. But for the moment, we'd like you to be quiet and sit back and listen.

"Murdoch": Oh, yes. Can I get their last name—Cody What?

Financiers' One-World Dictatorship

Schlanger: So, Cody, how accurate is this characterization of Rupert Murdoch, in your thinking?

Jones: I think it's right on point. It's very clear, if you look at the figure that was mentioned, Bertrand Russell. He, himself, had been very explicit about his intention to create a one-world government, a one-world dictatorship. And Murdoch is simply an expression of that ideology.

Schlanger: And Oyang?

Teng: I would agree.

Schlanger: Now, when we look at something like what happened at Virginia Tech, I don't know if you were in the War Room [the LYM operations center] at the time, Oyang, but there was an effort to bring up this issue of video games. And one of the things we discovered, is that Bill Gates and Microsoft—Gates just pumped some money into Facebook—that Gates has a vested interest in these video games. Oyang, would you say something on that?

Teng: We'd done some work looking at the financial control over the whole video-game apparatus, they made a big deal about the fact that it's surpassed movies in terms of gross sales worldwide and in the United States, and so forth. So what you find, when you begin to look at the control, the financial control of things that people think are just part of their culture, part of the youth culture, something that's their own, actually you find that it only exists to the degree that it's been financed, supported, funded, and created by hedge funds, by the biggest financial players in the world. And Gates plays into this thing.

There was a famous movie clip circulating, which you can find online, which shows him actually entering one of his own games, Doom, and blowing away a couple of the demons in Doom, as part of a promotional package for Microsoft.

So, these guys, a lot of them, someone like Gates probably believe some of their own propaganda about the wonders of virtual reality. And I don't know if Gates quite fits into the category of top oligarch in the world, but one of the problems with these guys, is that they are—actually because of inbreeding, and maybe inbreeding through Internet chatrooms, and other things—they have actually reduced the quality of the gene pool among the oligarchy: So these guys are not too



Microsoft founder and chairman Bill Gates is one of the biggest financial backers of the video-game "industry," which now surpasses movies in gross sales worldwide.

bright. And actually, you can see that in the fact that their financial system is collapsing.

"Murdoch": No, no. *No*, it's not. Actually, if you look at the Dow Jones, and the *Wall Street Journal*, you can see clearly that it's not collapsing. That's a lie.

Schlanger: Now, Cody, let me ask you a question on this: Because we talk to a lot of people, who argue that MySpace is just a way of communicating, a way of staying in touch with their friends—

Jones: That's right.

The MySpace Fantasy World

Schlanger: When you run into somebody who says that, how do you answer them?

Jones: Well, first off, you have to ask them: What are they communicating? To differentiate between exchanging information and trying to find a way to exchange bodily fluids, and actually communicating ideas. And that's effectively what MySpace is: It's just a way for people to avoid reality, and avoid discussion of ideas, and sort of let their inhibitions run wild.

So, the best way to deal with it, is to make fun of it. I don't think anyone, if you really corner them, can seriously say that MySpace is a means of "communicating profound ideas respecting man and nature."

Schlanger: I've heard people say that fascism, the essence of fascism, is trying to stop people from getting on

MySpace. Why would someone say something like that?

Jones: That's part of the brainwashing. If you look at the history of, say, the fascist movement in Germany, it came out of the cabaret movement, which was a real free sex, sex with anything that moves, pure decadence.

Schlanger: It was a counterculture.

Jones: Yeah, the counterculture. And that's what then spawned the fascist movement in Germany in particular. Now, it was out of those same networks, that the people came that then produced that counterculture which is now the essence of the current MySpace. What goes on there? That's what it is: You're free from any constraints of physical reality. You can be a pedophile, you can be a rapist, you can be a killer, you can be a dope smoker, you can do whatever you want, free of the constraints of reality and morality, and physical economy, etc. And so, it is the basis of a fascist movement, as LaRouche pointed out: Because when you get someone in that fantasy state, if all of a sudden you pull the plug—the lights go out, the power goes down, because we haven't invested—you're going to have a bunch of enraged, homicidal killers.

Schlanger: Who know how to kill now, because they've been on these video games.

Now, I'm going to read you a quote from someone who claims to be a very successful practitioner of MySpace. This is from a profile on MySpace in *Vanity Fair*. This guy says: "I know guys who are not even as good-looking as me, who get laid like crazy because of MySpace. I'm actually shy. There are women I wouldn't go up to at a club, but I'll e-mail them on MySpace. For some reason, you get on there, and all the barriers come down. Girls will say things they'd never say to you in public. And there's the mystery element, the intangible thing. 'Is he real?' It makes them want you more."

I mean, a part of this is just an unleashing of the fantasy and libidos, exactly as Aldous Huxley described in his *Brave New World*, hmm? Oyang, you want to comment?

Teng: Yes, and of course, the way that people now learn economics, whether it's through school or just what they're getting from popular culture, is that the fundamental driver for economics, today, is your libido, anyway. So if you have access to more, I think as that guy's quoted, "more ass" than ever before, then really you're playing a fundamentally important role in the economy. That's the rationale.

Schlanger: Now, we brought up this question of the interface of news, sports, and entertainment. Of course, Sir Rupert, that's what you're doing with Fox, right?

"Murdoch": Oh right, definitely. Y'know, the way I see it, you've got a certain amount of time; people have more time, because there's not that many jobs. So, one of the things is, you can monopolize their time: You've got iPods, you've got the Internet, you can actually purchase that, and try to take that away, y'know, advertise to them the entire time. That's

what you can do in sports, you can do that with sex, everything. It works very well.

And the thing I think you guys are all wrong on, is that you see it as bad. Because, honestly, I see this is definitely, this is what people want. I'm just providing them with what they want themselves.

Schlanger: Isn't that the whole purpose of virtual reality? Cody, you were talking about this earlier, in terms of the attempt to free oneself from the sense of responsibility about society. If you're trapped in a fantasy-world 24 hours a day, you can see the auto industry close down, houses being foreclosed, banks collapsing, but you're still online in your fantasy—until you can no longer pay the electric bill. So, isn't that basically what we're talking about?

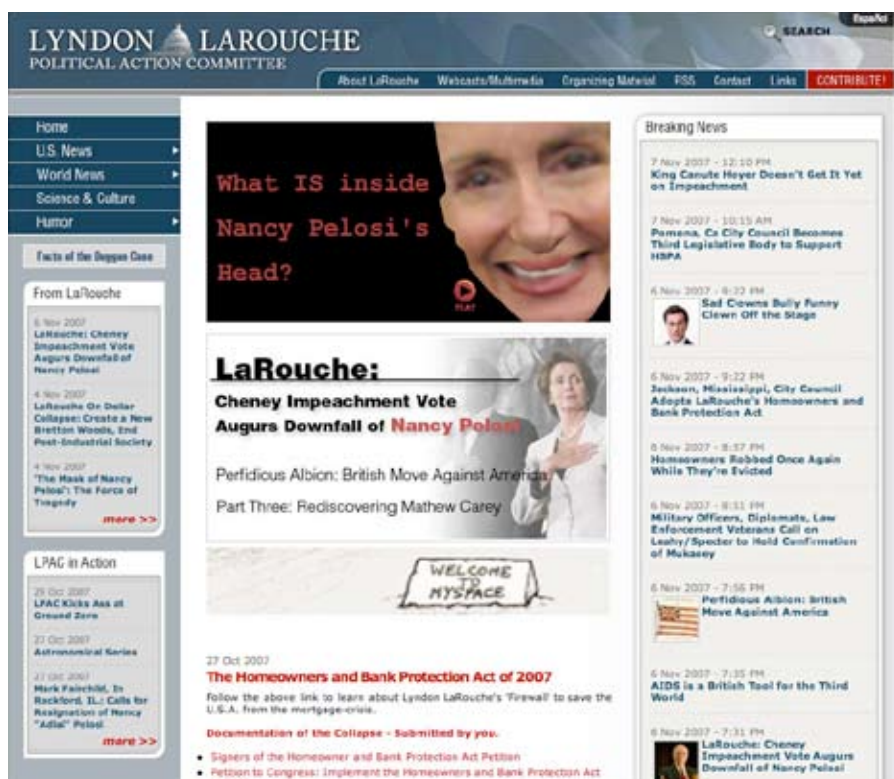
Jones: Yes, absolutely. I mean, part of it, is that if you look at people's entire education, the way they're raised, and then the economy that they develop in, they grew up in a world where the idea of being able to intervene to change a reality which they may not like, has been robbed from them: The sense of the human intervention into reality to change it for the better, has been taken away. And that would otherwise potentially create frustration, revolt, etc., so then that's pacified through presenting them, "Well, here's your alternative. You can't actually change the world, but what you can do, is you can change reality through the Internet, through these kind of MySpace fantasies, etc." So it becomes a way to—it really is a concentration camp of the mind, "without tears."

Teng: I want to say something, too. Because, people probably know that LaRouche PAC—we've got a website, which our intent may be a little way off, but it's to take over the Internet with Reason. But the key to the effectiveness of our website, versus say, something like MoveOn.org, is that our website is effective and active because it's based on what we're doing as a movement in real life, on the ground, around the world. And it functions to actually further, and deepen the dialogue around the actual strategic nature of the situation we're in. As opposed to just throwing up a website, and saying, "Well, if we can get X number of people on, and somehow aware, then that is going to magically create the kind of mass, spontaneous social change that's needed."

And that's really no different than the mentality, the ideology behind the free market, which is that you've got this mysterious "Invisible Hand," which is going to somehow regulate the universe. And more often than not, as we've pointed out to people, it ends up spanking people. And it's part of the whole idea that you give up any kind commitment to responsibility for the direction society goes.

Schlanger: Well, you know, they say that Bush said to Greenspan, "Is that the Invisible Hand in your pocket, or are you just happy to see me?"

What we keep coming back to then, is this question of human interaction, as opposed to people in a process of self-



The intention of the LaRouche PAC website is “to take over the Internet with Reason.” It’s effective because it is based on what the LaRouche Youth are “doing as a movement in real life, on the ground, around the world.”

discovery in virtual reality. Which, of course, is not a process of self-discovery, it’s a process of masturbation.

Now, I want to get back to this question of real discovery then, as the counter. Because I hope we get some people to listen to this program, and if you’re listening to it, you can tell your friends to get on it, and it’s archived at http://www.larouchepub.com/radio/archive_2007.html. And we intend to follow this through: We’re going to continue a campaign, we may be putting out a pamphlet, titled, “Is Goebbels in Your Laptop?,” because this is an important issue.

A Real, Creative Life

But we also have to present the solution, and this is where it gets a little more difficult. But both of you have been involved in the choral work, you’re involved in the science work. What is it that is the counter for someone who’s looking for identity in a phony, made-up identity posted on MySpace, or the sense of power you get from massive kills in a video game: What’s the counter to that?

Jones: Well, the counter to that, is primarily the work that’s being done, in the Virginia area, in the Leesburg area; out of the Basement; and also the music work. Where, what you find, and this is the principle that Leibniz had brought up, it’s the principle upon which our nation is founded, which is that real human happiness is derived through discovery of principle, and

the communication of those discoveries to other human beings. Developing a sense of immortality, through discovery and through passing on a greater potential to the next generation, that that’s what lives beyond you.

And so this is what we’re doing: reviving the arc of development of that process of discovery, and the history of creativity on planet Earth.

“Murdoch”: Listen, listen! You’re making me sick, over here, with what you’re saying! This is the most stupid thing I’ve ever heard! You’re trying to say that ideas have some kind of effect on society, or on history [laughing]. This is childishness.

Listen, let’s put Harley aside here. Let’s look at the facts: You guys are young, you’re bright. Why don’t you guys come back into college? Get a degree, I can even help you out, and get you guys into something where you can actually change something. Because really, working with this, doing these discussions, singing, these things are going to have *no* effect, and actually, I think I’ve done with this! [hangs up]

Schlanger: I think we just lost Sir Rupert. He’s probably going to go play with his mouse.

A Presidential Election Year

Oyang, we have a question that was e-mailed in on the MySpace [section of www.larouchepac.com] and the Presidential campaigns. I see that, I think on New Year’s Day, there’s actually going to be what they call a “MySpace Presidential Debate.” And the person writes in to us, “It looks like this has invaded the Presidential campaign. What about that? What about young people and the Presidential candidates?”

If you have any thoughts on MySpace hosting a Presidential “debate,” I’d like to know that. But what about this question about getting young people involved, not just sending e-mails, but actually out in the street and organizing?

Teng: Oh, I wasn’t aware that the Presidential candidates were looking for new sex partners, but . . . maybe that’s a scandal we’ll have to follow up.

But I know Cody and I both joined the LaRouche movement during a Presidential campaign. It was when LaRouche was running his own Presidential campaign, and LaRouche has never made a distinction between electoral politics, and engaging the youth, and how to create a Renaissance. That was never something that was dichotomized as separate things. And the whole idea that the way you appeal to youth is

with beer, music, and bribes, which is effectively how these operations are run, itself shows the kind of view that these guys have of not just youth, but of human beings in general.

Because, if you look at the election last year, we actually unleashed a revolutionary process inside the youth generation, the 18-to-35 generation, around the midterm elections. And it was around a campaign to expose the inner workings of the Lynne Cheney campus Gestapo operation. But in creating a mass effect around the country as part of a political mobilization with the idea that the youth were going to be responsible for the direction of the country, and engage people in an actual dialogue around what ideas are needed for the future of the country. And then, saying from that, how are we going to implement it—that actually unleashed a process where you had record numbers of youth voters come out, to put the Democrats in with a landslide.

Now, I've heard the argument that this was done because of blogs and chatrooms and things like that, and I always have to wonder: If it were simply a matter of just getting enough people online with information, we never would have had Bush, either the first time, or definitely not with the reelection.

Schlanger: This gets back to the question of human interaction. And I'd like to direct this next question to Cody. We have a rather long e-mail from John, who writes about his excitement of going back to the ideas of the Founding Fathers. And he said, he initially discovered LaRouche from reading *Dope, Inc.* and then, *The Political Economy of the American Revolution*. And he's very excited with the work that's coming up now, with the American Patriot Files, the revival of the study of the American System around James Fenimore Cooper.¹ Cody, do you want to say something about that project?

Jones: Yes, one thing that LaRouche has recognized, in addressing both this problem in the MySpace, Facebook, etc., is that this is a consequence of our having been robbed of our sense of history, of where this country came from, and consequently, losing sight of where it's intended to go. So, what's been launched, is a project to really delve deeply into the ideas, and the figures who shaped and made America possible. And one of those leading figures is James Fenimore Cooper, both in terms of his communicating the ideals of the United States, what it's intended to represent. But also as a figure who embodied the method of real intelligence work, which LaRouche has often pointed to: that intelligence is not the spook world that is often portrayed, but intelligence is understanding the fundamental battle between oligarchism and the humanist fight, typified by Plato, Cusa, up through Kepler, etc., and the Founding Fathers. And so, embodied in

that, is James Fenimore Cooper as one of the leading figures in shaping the period that led into, then, the Lincoln revolution.

So, this is something which the youth are now embarking on, and really trying to understand, what is our real history? Where did we come from? And how do we move forward from the dark age, we're presently collapsing into?

Schlanger: It seems that a common point that both of you have been making as members of the Youth Movement, is that, in fact, the momentary, or moment-to-moment titillation that one gets from the so-called entertainment of the Internet, is actually dwarfed by the genuine emotion, and passion, and excitement of discovering that you have a mind that can affect events in the world. I presume that's a big part of what you're talking about. So, what are you doing on the campuses up in the Bay Area, Oyang, where in a sense, you're going head-to-head against the cyberspace, Silicon Valley—you know, some people think "Silicon Valley" is the women on MySpace. But there actually is a Silicon Valley up there, and you've got people who have made *huge* amounts of money, essentially with swindles on the New Economy. How do you communicate these deeper ideas to people, when you meet them on campuses?

Teng: This is the difference between living in a fixed system, and actually confronting one's mind and someone else's mind with the paradoxes of the actual universe. I mean, what you get with the MySpace/Internet/video-game phenomenon, as Cody was mentioning, is just a more distilled version of a totally fixed, axiomatic system, which may be more and more sophisticated as you get better and better graphics, and more and more computing power and so forth. But you're always within a fixed, axiomatic, logical-deductive system. And that's how most people live their lives, whether they're in the Internet, or in general.

Schlanger: That's a "comfort zone" then. It doesn't challenge you much.

Teng: Yeah, exactly. There's this certain belief structure that you have to follow, and you think that that will get you by, day to day. What we do, is something as simple as confronting someone with a geometrical problem, the idea of working through, themselves, some actual scientific or simple geometrical problem, either at the table [where we organize], or coming into the office. And recognizing that even in the act of trying to discuss what's true, as opposed to having the terms of the discussion be what's popular, even the idea that you're going to try to figure out what's true, itself is a confrontation with the culture. And you'll find that most people, when given the right kind of environment, where they're not constantly bombarded with other stuff, that's what they're going to want to choose, that's what they're going to want to explore. And we've got to create the political conditions, where that's evoked in a larger and larger mass of the population.

1. Patrick Ruckert, "The Fight for the American Republic: James Fenimore Cooper and the Society of the Cincinnati," *EIR*, Oct. 26, 2007; Anton Chaitkin, "The Patriot File, Unearthed," *EIR*, Nov. 2, 2007; Roger Maduro, "Rediscovering Mathew Carey: 'The Olive Branch': How a Book Saved the Nation," *EIR*, Nov. 9, 2007.

John Quincy Adams Battles For the American System

by Denise M. Henderson

This article has been edited from four feature stories by the late Denise Henderson, which appeared in The New Federalist newspaper on Sept. 8, 1989, Oct. 13, 1989, May 15, 1995, and Aug. 24, 1998. A longtime member of the LaRouche movement, the author died in 2003.

Between the years 1800 and 1815, but for a handful of patriots, most notably John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, and Mathew Carey, the United States might have easily been di-

vided and reconquered by the British crown, still smarting from its defeat in the Revolutionary War. Adams and Clay saved the young United States, primarily because they possessed the leadership qualities of mind which allowed them to rise above the divisive factions which existed in both the party of Thomas Jefferson, known as the Democratic-Republican, and the party of the deceased Alexander Hamilton, known as the Federalist, which had proposed to several New Englanders that they would send military might from Canada at the outbreak of war between the United States and Great Britain, to enable New England to secede from the Union.

John Quincy Adams brought to these years of crisis a remarkable background: an education grounded in the Greek and Roman Classics, as well as 18th-Century European culture, ten years of political intelligence and diplomatic experience under the Washington and Adams Administrations, and a profound Christian morality.

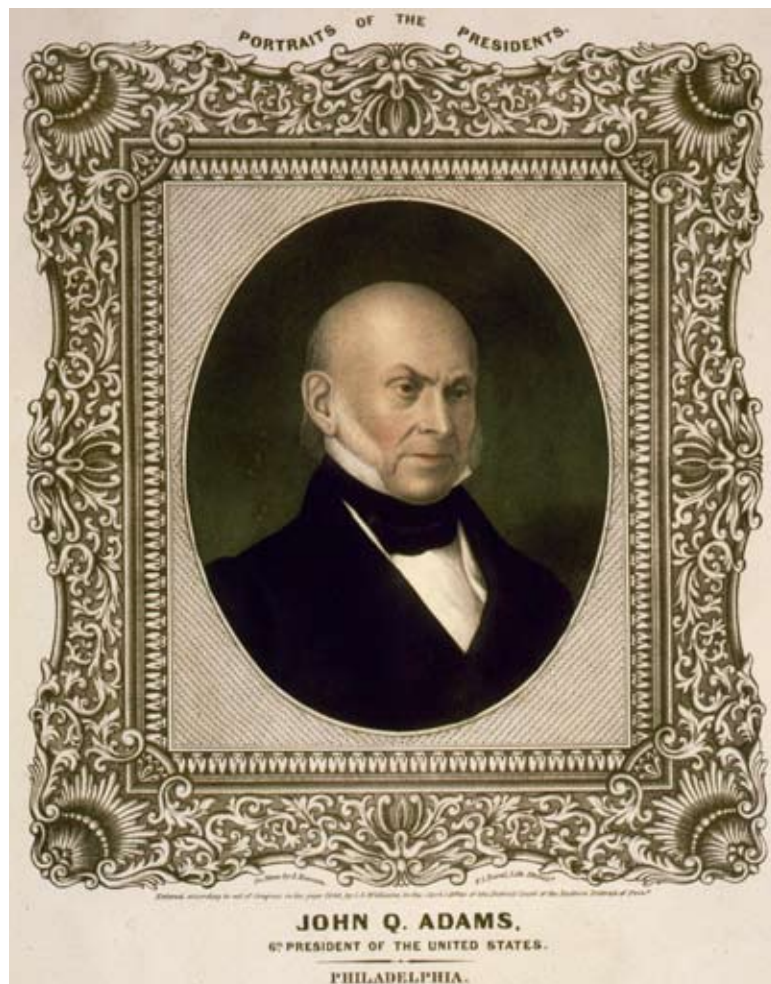
Between 1803 and 1809, John Quincy Adams became the conscience of New England. Not only did he provide leadership to the troubled young nation, he sought to reproduce it in the next generation of Americans. In addition to his responsibilities as Federalist Senator from Massachusetts, he agreed to serve as the first Boylston Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory at Harvard University. Adams viewed his responsibility to the students at Harvard, of whom he had been one, in the most far-ranging way possible: He appealed to their souls more than to their speaking abilities. From the Inaugural Oration of 1806, given one month before his 40th birthday, to his resignation in 1810, Adams provoked his students to examine the purpose of their future lives, and their principles. Unless his students were to take up the challenge of the ancient Greek sage Socrates, to “know thyself,” they would fall short of the qualities of leadership needed to defend the endangered young republic.

What Is an American Patriot?

This article is part of a series aimed at unearthing the real history of the American patriotic tradition, and causing its revival. The purpose is to create the political and intellectual climate in which a genuine American patriotic candidate can emerge for the 2008 Presidential elections—a candidacy which does not yet exist.

Of special relevance is the period of the early 19th Century, when patriots had to fight in the context of series of poor, or even treasonous Presidents. The fact that our greatest President, Abraham Lincoln, was produced from this political environment, testifies to the effectiveness of the network of republican forces from this period, many of whom are unknown to the American public today. The LaRouche movement has worked for decades to uncover the original writings and other evidence of this network, materials which will form the basis for many of the articles in this series.

This week’s installment takes up the towering figure of John Quincy Adams, who served as Senator, Secretary of State, President, and finally Congressman, in his courageous fight for the American System of political economy, for a community of interests among sovereign nations, and against “the slave power.”



John Quincy Adams was one of a very few patriots of the first half of the 19th Century who was able to rise above the bitter partisanship of the day, and fight for the universal principles that allowed the nation to survive.

Early Education of a Statesman

John Quincy Adams was born in 1767. In 1775, he witnessed some of the fighting which occurred after the first battle of the American Revolution, the battle of Lexington and Concord. His mother, Abigail Adams, reported to John Adams, who was sitting in the Continental Congress in Philadelphia, on how well their son had withstood the terrors of the battles occurring in their vicinity.

What concerned Abigail and John most, however, was that John Quincy could not receive the necessary education in war-torn Massachusetts. John Adams expected his oldest son to master Latin and ancient Greek, beginning at the age of eight.

In 1778, when John Quincy was 11, John Adams was sent to France on a diplomatic mission. Abigail and John Adams determined that their son could receive a more steady education under the watchful eye of his father in Europe, than in revolutionary America. For the next eight years, John

Quincy received his formal and informal education in Europe. It was in 1778 that he wrote to Abigail, "My Pappa enjoins it upon me to keep a Journal, or Diary of the Events that happen to me, and of objects that I see, and of Characters that I converse with from day to day; and although I am convinced of the utility, importance, and necessity of this Exercise, yet I have not patience and perseverance enough to do it so constantly as I ought."

So began the most remarkable record of 70 years of American history. The diaries of the young John Quincy Adams chronicle both the history of one individual who spent his entire life in public service, as well as the most significant aspects of American history between 1778 and 1848, when Adams died in the U.S. House of Representatives.

In 1781, at the age of 14, John Quincy travelled with Francis Dana, who was sent to Russia to seek Russian diplomatic recognition of the United States. John Quincy's knowledge of French, the diplomatic and court language of Russia, proved to be invaluable.

The most crucial years of his stay in Europe were 1783-85, years which John Adams and John Quincy Adams spent in Great Britain and France. In 1784, John Adams was sent to Paris to negotiate, along with his colleagues Benjamin Franklin and John Jay, a commercial treaty with Great Britain.

In Paris, John Quincy met regularly with most of the prominent individuals who were providing support to the American Revolution through their diplomatic missions abroad, including Lt. Col. David Humphreys, the Marquis de Lafayette, and Caron de Beaumarchais, the weapons suppliers to the U.S. war effort, as well as his old mentor, Dr.

Benjamin Franklin.

In 1785, John Adams was appointed ambassador to Great Britain. John Quincy, then 18, decided to return to the United States to further his education at Harvard.

Student Years at Harvard

John Quincy arrived back in the newly created United States of America in July of 1785. He spent from July to March of 1786 reacquainting himself with friends and relatives, and remedying supposed deficiencies in his education. In March 1786, Adams passed his entrance examination into Harvard University. By the time he graduated, among other achievements, he had mastered the flute, and had demonstrated his abilities in fluxions (Leibniz's differential calculus), conic sections, and astronomy.

At a public exhibition in his senior year, John Quincy Adams delivered an oration on the topic, "Whether the introduction of Christianity has been serviceable to the temporal inter-

ests of man,” in which he declared: “Christianity, it is true, has been the immediate object of many contests: But when mankind have an inclination to quarrel with one another, a motive is easily found; the causes of dispute are innumerable, and had Christianity never appeared, the power of Discord would probably have been much greater than it has been. Every candid reader of history will acknowledge that the Christian institution, has gradually inspired into the hearts of men, sentiments of compassion, benevolence and humanity even towards their enemies, which were entirely unknown to the savage barbarians of antiquity.”

Wittingly or unwittingly, Adams’ argument in favor of Christianity parallels many of the arguments articulated by Saint Augustine in *The City of God*.

John Quincy Adams graduated in 1787, second in his class. He gave an oration at the Harvard commencement which was attacked in the press—on the grounds that John Quincy Adams was the son of John Adams, and adhered to his father’s republican principles!

In 1787, the Federal Constitution had not yet been born, and, in Massachusetts, Shays’ Rebellion had just ended. Shays’ Rebellion, an armed uprising of farmers in Massachusetts, was a reflection of national economic conditions. The lack of a centralized system of government had created such diverse fiscal policies among the states, that the credit of the United States was in a state of national ruin. Everyone knew that the Articles of Confederation could not hold the Union together, and the Constitutional Convention was working to hammer out an alternative plan. Adams delivered a beautiful, optimistic oration, indicating his belief in the correctness of the American Revolution, and the durability of the American republic. He elucidated his vision of the future state of America:

“Gentle Peace, and smiling plenty would again appear and scatter their invaluable blessings round the happy land: the hands of Commerce would recover strength and spread the swelling sail: arts and manufactures would flourish here, and soon would vie with those of Europe, and, Science here would enrich the world, with noble and useful discoveries. The radiant Sun of our union would soon emerge from those thick clouds, which obscure his glory, shine with the most resplendent lustre, and diffuse throughout the astonished world, the brilliant light of Science, and the general warmth of freedom. An eagle, would soon extend the wings of protection to the wretched object of tyranny and persecution in every quarter of the globe. . . . Here would [the Muses] form historians who should relate, and poets who should sing the glories of our country.”

Soon after his graduation from Harvard, John Quincy began his apprenticeship in the law under Theophilus Parsons, who later became Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court. By 1790, he was admitted to the bar. By 1794, he received an appointment as ambassador to The Hague (Netherlands) in the Washington Administration. George Washington

later indicated his appreciation of John Quincy’s intelligence-gathering ability.

With the election of John Adams as President in 1796, John Quincy was appointed the U.S. consul to the Court of Prussia, an important listening post for the United States in Europe. But it also gave John Quincy a chance to study German, and he translated poems of Friedrich Schiller, for whom he had the utmost respect, as well as a full-length translation of the epic poem *Oberon* by Christoph Martin Wieland.

Senator and Teacher

In 1803, Adams was appointed the junior U.S. Senator from Massachusetts. His “independent turn of mind,” often expressed in the Congress, made him the prophet not honored in his own country. He and his fellow Senator, Timothy Pickering, barely spoke to each other. Among Federalists, it was believed that Senator Adams had sold himself to President Thomas Jefferson for the price of some office or other, even though the much-rumored patronage never materialized.

In 1804, after several months in Washington, D.C., Adams wrote in his *Diary*: “I have already had occasion to experience, what I had before the fullest reason to expect, the *danger* of adhering to my own principles. The country is so totally given up to the spirit of party, that not to follow blindfold the one or the other is an inexpiable offence. . . . Between both, I see the impossibility of pursuing the dictates of my own conscience without sacrificing every prospect, not merely of advancement, but even of retaining that character and reputation I have enjoyed.”

Adams knew that his views put him in a minority. But Adams, unlike his colleague from Massachusetts, Pickering, who was a Federalist Party man, wished to serve his whole country. Having had the advantage of traveling abroad and serving in the diplomatic corps under President Washington, John Quincy Adams was able to conceptualize the *consequences* of legislative proposals and actions taken by the Senate decades into the future. Unlike most of his colleagues, he also had been trained in political intelligence, and understood the motives of nations such as Great Britain, France, and Spain, relative to the New World.

While still a Senator, Adams returned to Harvard as a professor in 1805. He continued to pursue his scientific studies, and was part of a study group which met once a week, and replicated the experiments of Lavoisier, as well as of other members of France’s Ecole Polytechnique.

As a professor of rhetoric and oratory, Adams outlined the fundamental principle which was the basis for all his lectures, in his Inaugural Oration:

“The peculiar and highest characteristic, which distinguishes man from the rest of the animal creation, is *reason*. It is by this attribute, that our species is constituted the great link between the physical and intellectual world. By our passions and appetites we are placed on a level with the herds of the

forest; by our *reason* we participate of the divine nature itself.”

In other words, man should speak for the highest purpose, for the Good. Adams concluded his Inaugural Oration: “Under governments purely republican, where every citizen has a deep interest in the affairs of the nation, and in some form of public assembly, has the means and opportunity of delivering his opinions, and of communicating his sentiments by speech; where government itself has no aims but those of persuasion; where prejudice has not acquired an uncontrolled ascendancy, and faction is yet confined within the barriers of peace; the voice of eloquence will not be heard in vain. March then with firm, with steady, with undeviating step, to the prize of your high calling.... Consecrate, above all, the faculties of your life to the cause of truth, of freedom, and of humanity. So shall your country ever gladden at the sound of your voice, and every talent, added to your accomplishments, become another blessing to mankind.”

Adams had been immersed in Homer and other Greek and Latin Classics from his youth. But he had a very discerning mind, and held no illusions, like many of his contemporaries, about the “idyll” of ancient Rome. There existed for Adams one criterion that divided these societies of antiquity from the American republic: In moral terms, he called that dividing line *equity*; in political terms, a *purely republican government*; and in religious terms, *Christianity*.

Oratory and Politics

John Quincy Adams divided oratory into three different categories: *deliberative oratory*, which meant speeches given before legislative bodies; *judicial oratory*, which meant the pleadings of lawyers before the bar; and *pulpit oratory*, which meant the religious and moral discourse of ministers. Within these three categories, the speaker must speak from a moral purpose. Truth ought to be the basis for all undertakings, particularly in oratory, where the citizen’s emotions could be swayed by narrow interests, as their reason might be by a just cause.

In Adams’ mind the *sine qua non* of all oratory for his audience of American students had to be the speaker’s commitment to the American republic, as an institution of *the good*. He rejected the notion that “great oratory” was borne of a desperate political situation. Although he admired Cicero’s speeches known as the *Philippics*, given in opposition to Mark Antony after the assassination of Julius Caesar, he told his students:

“The only birth place of eloquence therefore must be a free state. Under arbitrary governments, ... where the despot, like the Roman centurion, has only to say to one man, go, and he goeth, and to another, come, and he cometh; persuasion is of no avail.... Eloquence is the child of liberty, ... she will find her most instructive school ... in a country, where the same spirit of liberty, which marks the relations between the individuals of the same community, is diffused over those

more complicated and important relations between different communities ... where the independence of the man is corroborated and invigorated by the independence of the state ... where the same power of persuasion, which influences the will of the citizen at home, has the means of operating upon the will and the conduct of sovereign societies.... [There,] eloquence will spring to light; will flourish; will rise to the highest perfection of which human art or science is susceptible.”

Many of Adams’ students believed that “the noble experiment” of American independence was doomed to fail. A general war was looming between Great Britain and France. In New England, the political sentiment favored Great Britain, and many believed that a re-union with Great Britain was only a matter of time. Without Great Britain, it was claimed, America could never defend itself. Professor Adams used the forum of his lectures to explain to his students the evil policies which had separated the United States from the British Empire, and why that separation was still vital in 1806.

Adams’ most scathing argument against the British Empire is found in his Lecture XXXII, on “Figurative Language.” As his example of figurative language, Adams chose to analyze a debate in Britain’s Parliament after the outbreak of the American Revolution, regarding the rate of population growth in the American states.

Adams used the debate between Edmund Burke and Dr. Samuel Johnson, to contrast the two different prevailing views on population growth, particularly the growth of the United States. These examples aptly demonstrate the irreconcilable differences between the British Empire and the newly created United States of America.

Edmund Burke’s desire was to “promote peace, and restore harmony,” and consequently, he drew an argument “in favor of conciliatory measures from the ... great and growing population of this country. The first thing, that we have to consider with regard to the nature of the object, is the number of people in the colonies.... I can by no calculation justify myself in placing the number below two millions of inhabitants of our own European blood and color.... Whilst we spend our time in deliberating on the mode of governing two millions, we shall find we have millions more to manage. Your children do not grow faster from infancy to manhood, than they spread from families to communities, and from villages to nations.”

Dr. Johnson, on the other hand, advocated a new war with America: “His purpose was ... to rouse and stimulate the violent and angry passions.” Wrote Johnson, “But we are soon told that the continent of North America contains three millions, not of men merely, but of whigs; ... that they multiply *with the fecundity of their own rattlesnakes*; so that every quarter of a century doubles their numbers ... *When it is urged, they will shoot up like the hydra*; [the English hearer] *naturally considers how the hydra was destroyed*.”

For Adams and every other American patriot, the *rate of*

increase of population growth represented the potential and actual development of the republic. Man's reason and scientific contributions, as well as his labor power, were known to be the key to the economic growth of the United States; in 1806, Adams wished to impart a profound sense of the worth of every individual life in a republic. He also wished to convey the perfidy of the British. As he pointedly told his students, the hydra had been killed by Hercules, who "cut off all its heads successively; and to prevent their shooting out again in double number, he seared with a hot iron the wound of every head, as he cut it off. This is the remedy, which suggests itself to Johnson's mind and which he suggests to his readers, as fit to be employed for arresting the rapidity of American population [growth]."

Growing Clashes With Britain

Adams knew that the foreign affairs of the United States would not remain in equilibrium much longer, and that soon Great Britain and France would be at war.

To increase the Crown's sea power, the British were already impressing seamen who sailed on American ships, using the pretext that no trade by a neutral nation with a belligerent power, in time of war, is lawful. If a seaman had the slightest sign of a British accent or did not carry the appropriate papers, he was whisked off the unarmed American merchant vessel to a waiting British ship which was heavily armed. Often, the American ship would be left with only half its crew. The British were also seizing the cargo of American vessels bound for any country associated with Napoleon Bonaparte, which meant practically all of continental Europe at this time.

This practice amounted to piracy, but was justified by Great Britain in order to prevent American goods from being handed over to Napoleon and France.

"Memorials from the merchants of all the commercial cities of the Union were addressed to Congress," recalled Adams in 1828, "and pledges of support were given for any measures which might be deemed necessary, even to the extremity of war. This interest, at the session of Congress of 1805-6, absorbed all others. Had Mr. Jefferson and his administration at that time shaken off their inveterate and deep-rooted prejudices against a naval power; had they then commenced that system of gradual increase of the navy now happily established, and for which the circumstances of the country were then not less favorable than when the system was actually commenced,—the subsequent war with Great Britain would probably never have happened; or, if it had, with a preparation of six years at the declaration of war in 1812, and a hearty co-operation of the people of the Eastern States in its prosecution, deeds of glory would have signalized the war by sea and land."

But Albert Gallatin sat in the U.S. Department of the Treasury. Gallatin was a Swiss-born agent of the European oligarchy, who insisted to Jefferson that there was no money to

build a navy. And Jefferson, who could not see the rising storm, willingly complied with Gallatin's treachery.

But soon, a scandal involving the American ship *Chesapeake* demanded that each individual Congressman take a stand. "On the 22d June, 1807," explained John Quincy Adams, "the American frigate *Chesapeake* sailed from Norfolk, for service in the Mediterranean. A British squadron was lying at anchor in the same port. The *Leopard*, a fifty-gun ship of this squadron, weighed anchor immediately after the *Chesapeake*, and demanded the delivery of four seamen, three of whom had deserted from the British frigate *Melampus*, into which, though native Americans, they had been impressed. The fourth was said to be a deserter from a British merchant vessel. On the refusal of Commodore Barron to deliver up the men, a fire was commenced from the *Leopard* upon the *Chesapeake*, wholly unprepared for action as she was, and unsuspecting of attack; and the flag of which was struck, after the loss of three men killed and sixteen wounded. A lieutenant from the *Leopard* was then sent on board of the American frigate; her crew was mustered upon the deck; the four men who had been demanded were taken from the ship, carried on board the *Leopard*, transported to Halifax, there tried by a naval court-martial, and one of them hanged. One died there in confinement; the two others, five years afterwards, on the 13th June, 1812, were returned to the *Chesapeake* frigate at Boston."

Out of this incident was born the Embargo Act, which decreed that American merchant vessels should stay at home. Adams supported the embargo only as a stop-gap measure; he believed that America ought to use the time gained by the embargo to build a navy.

But Adams was in the minority—not even the Federalists agreed with him, although they were the ones suffering the most from the embargo. They insisted that America ought to shelter itself under the protection of the British Navy. The pacifism of the Federalists was so great that, after the *Chesapeake* was seized, Adams was shocked when John Lowell, Jr., the chief organizer of the Essex Junto of New England secessionists, told him "that British naval officers had a *right* to seize and carry away from an American ship-of-war any deserter from the British navy. The discussion between us assembled a circle of citizens around us, and became so painfully animated that, from that day, there has been little personal intercourse between that citizen and me."

The primary cause of this pro-British hysteria in the commercial states, was Thomas Jefferson's loss of political will. Under no circumstances would he be persuaded to begin a military-preparedness program. This laid the basis for the British to begin a whisper campaign against Jefferson, that he was an agent of Napoleon Bonaparte, which the Federalists willingly believed.

Adams assessed the situation as follows: "Mr. Jefferson's political system considered France as then, at least, the natu-

ral ally of the United States, and he had purchased Louisiana from the government of Napoleon. The Federalists had always considered France with some jealousy and suspicion. They now looked upon the French Revolution as a great imposture,—a calamity to the human species; and they observed the character and career of Napoleon with terror and abhorrence....

“Partaking something of the panic themselves, [the British] infused it (from motives of policy as well as of patriotism) throughout the nation; and they proclaimed and preached, over the whole civilized world, that they were fighting, not only for their own existence, but for the liberties of mankind, and that Britain was the last and only barrier against the universal conqueror. The extent to which the Federalists yielded their assent to these mystifications would at this day be incredible.”

Between 1807 and 1808, Adams discovered that the Essex Junto, encouraged by the British, had revived their plan to form a Northern confederacy; there had been a letter from the governor of British Nova Scotia, which offered assistance at the right moment to the “confederates,” as Adams called them later.

In 1808, Sen. John Quincy Adams visited Thomas Jefferson, and told him that the British were accusing Jefferson of being a secret Bonapartist, which was fueling the pro-confederacy hysteria. That interview was used to convince New Englanders that Senator Adams was an apostate—even though he had been the first in Boston to call a town meeting after the *Chesapeake* affair. Former friends were led to believe that Adams was now a Jeffersonian. They would cross to the other side of the street when they saw him coming.

The most insulting act of all, however, was the decision by the Federalists to nominate a candidate to replace Adams as Senator, nine months early, in late 1807. James Lloyd was selected. Lloyd, a New England merchant and a Federalist through and through, voted with John Lowell, Jr.’s faction, against the declaration of the War of 1812, when President Madison sent his message to the House of Representatives. Adams, who had not expected to be reelected, resigned his Senate seat.

On Dec. 31, 1807, Adams had ended his yearly assessment of his accomplishments by writing: “On most of the great national questions now under discussion, my sense of duty leads me to support the Administration, and I find myself of course in opposition to the Federalists in general.... In this state of things my situation calls in a peculiar manner for prudence; my political prospects are declining, and as my term of service draws near its close, I am constantly approaching to the certainty of being restored to the situation of a private citizen. For this even, however, I hope to have my mind sufficiently prepared. In the meantime, I implore that Spirit from whom every good and perfect gift descends to enable me to render essential service to my country, and that I may never be

governed in my public conduct by any consideration than that of my duty.”

Diplomacy in Russia and Europe

When James Madison was elected President in 1808, he immediately asked Adams to become the American ambassador to Russia. Because of the war in Europe, Madison told Adams, America would have to open up more commercial markets. Russia had asked the United States to send an ambassador, and there seemed to be an opportunity for expanding American shipping with Russia. Adams accepted.

Once again, John Quincy’s full powers of intellect, his intelligence-gathering capabilities, his diplomatic skills, and his political acumen, came into play. Russia, too, was crucial for the United States. Czar Alexander I, who had been defeated by Napoleon in two major battles, was re-marshalling his forces, and was indirectly in touch with some of the leading Prussian military reformers, including the great Gen. Gerhard von Scharnhorst, about a war-winning strategy against Napoleon. At the same time, Friedrich Schiller’s brother-in-law was at the St. Petersburg court, reading Schiller’s plays almost nightly with the Czarina.

Adams and Alexander I developed an informal, as well as a formal diplomatic relationship. Adams, who loved to walk, discovered that Alexander often walked along the quays of St. Petersburg. The two men often “accidentally met” during their walks, and discussed the gathering war clouds in Europe, Russia’s intentions, Napoleon’s plans, and so forth.

While in Russia, Adams revised his Harvard *Lectures* for publication. He also began to formulate one of his greatest contributions to the United States, which became known as the Monroe Doctrine. The Monroe Doctrine had as its intent to foster republicanism among the nation-states of the Americas. Adams observed that not only did the great powers of Europe have designs on the Americas, but so did imperial Russia. All that he had seen of the so-called great powers of Europe, including Russia, led him to believe that the Western Hemisphere could ensure its independence only through the Monroe Doctrine, and its corollary, the idea of a community of principle among nation-states.

After the war broke out in Europe, Adams was deployed, along with Albert Gallatin and Henry Clay, to the peace negotiations at Ghent to end the War of 1812.

He was then named U.S. Ambassador to the Court of St. James, in Great Britain, where he remained for two years. By 1816, however, Adams was ready to return home and was informed that he had been appointed Secretary of State under President James Monroe.

Adams was to serve as Secretary of State until 1824, and his expertise was crucial on a number of foreign policy issues. The most well-known is the Monroe Doctrine, which Adams in large part drafted, and which expressed the U.S. commitment to keeping British gunboat diplomacy out of the Western

Hemisphere, out of North and South America. [See accompanying article by Nancy Spannaus—ed.]

Adams in the White House

By 1824, when John Quincy Adams became President, the Federalists had little overt influence on national affairs.

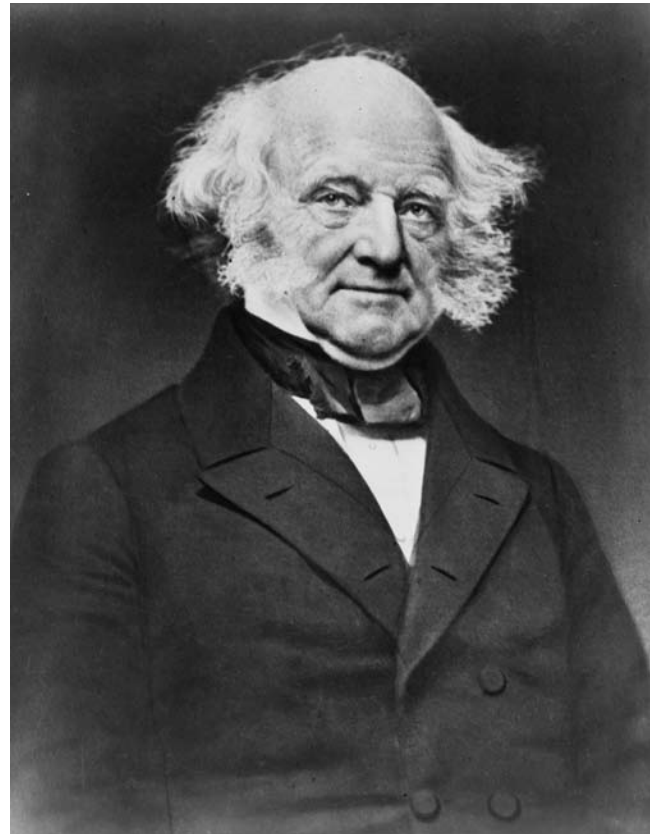
Adams was elected President in a heated four-way contest, between himself, incumbent Secretary of the Treasury William H. Crawford, Gen. Andrew Jackson, and Speaker of the House Henry Clay. Clay realized that Andrew Jackson would be elected if the general's aggressive politicking went unchecked. Since Clay opposed Jackson's plan to dismantle the Second Bank of the United States, he decided to throw his support behind John Quincy Adams. Combined with General Lafayette's triumphal tour of the Eastern seaboard during the election campaign, Clay's sacrifice guaranteed the election of Adams, and staved off for four more years the reversal of the policies of internal improvements which Clay and Adams had both developed, beginning under President Monroe. In turn, Adams named Clay as his Secretary of State.

In 1825, John Quincy Adams delivered his first State of the Union message to Congress. In that historic speech, he called for, among other things, the building of a national astronomical observatory. Adams' far-reaching vision permitted him to foresee a time when the pursuit of science would be as valued in republican America as it was in imperial Russia, which then had the most scientifically advanced observatory in the world.

Although Adams lost the fight for a national observatory, he won battles in the first two years of his administration for internal improvements, like the development of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal which connects Maryland to the West. These improvements, canals and roads, were absolutely essential, if the frontier areas of states like Ohio and Kentucky were ever to be connected to the rest of the country. By 1828, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was completed, and Adams dedicated the canal. [See accompanying excerpts of a speech by Anton Chaitkin—ed.]

But in 1827, Andrew Jackson's controller, Martin Van Buren of New York, managed to sweep the Congressional elections and to bring in a group of Congressmen who would block any further internal improvements, on the same grounds that Albert Gallatin had tried to prevent the building of a navy: They cost too much. And, in the 1828 election, Van Buren and Jackson succeeded in buying the vote and creating a hoked-up corruption scandal surrounding the Administration. Adams was out.

Adams remained in public service throughout the rest of his life, and continued to play a role in creating key initiatives which helped to develop America. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1830—the first ex-President to serve there—to which seat he was reelected for the next 18 years.



Library of Congress

Martin Van Buren (President, 1837-41). John Q. Adams described him as "a northern President with southern principles," whose pliancy in the face of the slave-traders was shameful. He was Andrew Jackson's controller, and referred to the Presidency as a "joint stock company" between himself and Jackson.

'Old Man Eloquent' in Congress

Given the crises facing the United States, including the threat posed by the Jackson Presidency (1829-37), which dismantled the Second Bank of the United States and brought on the Panic of '37, as well as the ever-growing tensions sparked by the British-inspired secessionists in South Carolina, it was no wonder that Adams saw it as his patriotic duty to return to Congress.

Because of his ability to concisely put an issue, and to address the overall principle involved in any fight, he became known, during his years in Congress, as "Old Man Eloquent," and was often asked to mediate disputes which could not have been settled without that venerable Congressman's wisdom.

When Adams entered the House, Andrew Jackson had been President for two years, and had begun to dismantle what Henry Clay, in 1824, had called the American System. The American System has been perhaps most pithily described by Abraham Lincoln, in his candidacy for the Illinois legislature in 1832. "My politics are short and sweet, like the old woman's dance," he wrote in a circular to pro-

spective voters in Sangamon County. “I am in favor of a national bank. I am in favor of the internal improvement system and a high protective tariff. These are my sentiments and political principles.”

The dismantling of that American System began with the fight over the tariff, which was required to protect young American industries from annihilation by cheap foreign imports. What Adams saw beginning to operate in those years, was the so-called “will of the people.” It was alleged that the Northern “aristocrats” had been suppressing the “common man” through the tariff system, and through the Bank of the United States, which was alleged to be the “bank of the wealthy.” It was said that “the people” wanted political power vested in the states, not the centralized power of the Federal government.

Adams saw clearly that President Jackson and his crowd were invoking “the will of the people” as a means of destroying the American System of political economy, as well as a means of guaranteeing the ascendancy of the slave power (the Southern states) over the rest of the country, something they were advantaged to do by the three-fifths rule: Under the compromise reached at the Constitutional Convention, each slave counted as three-fifths of a person, which meant that Southern states had more representatives in the House than Northern or Midwest states.

But the pro-Jackson party in the House and Senate were not merely country populists who felt it necessary to capitulate to the “the will of the people” on every issue. Throughout his career, Jackson had worked with the pro-British traitor Aaron Burr and with Albert Gallatin. On Feb. 24, 1831, Adams recorded in his diary that he had been told that the British would have taken certain measures in their trade policy to ensure Jackson’s victory, if they had been advised to do so.

In 1834, the fight over whether the charter of the Bank of the United States would be renewed had begun. As part of their ploy to get rid of the Bank altogether, the “Jackson men” demanded an investigation into the operation of the bank, including visits to the bank and any of its branches. Adams, recognizing this as a ploy to put the bank out of operation and put

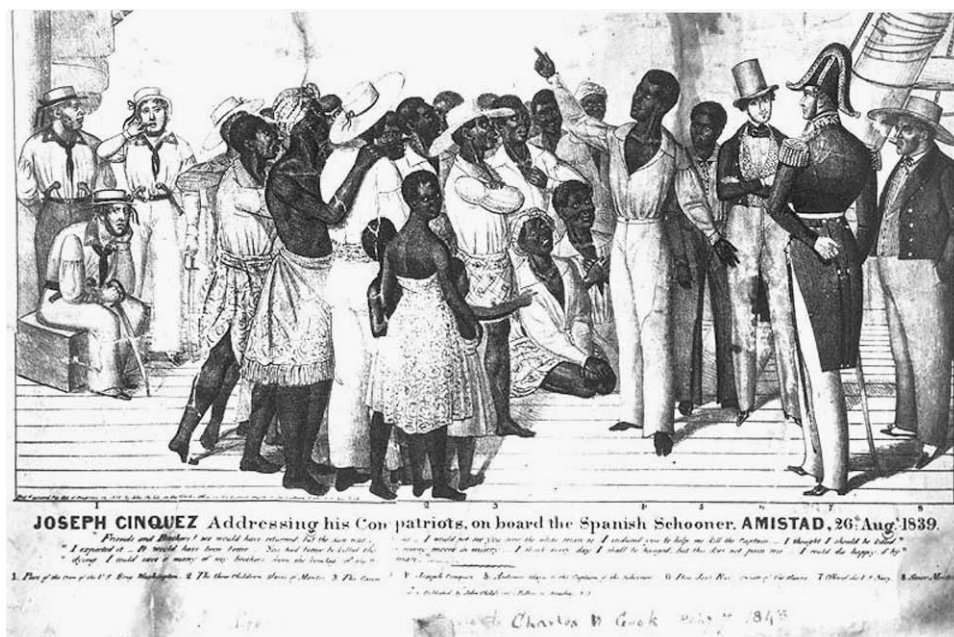
the funds of the Treasury of the United States into the hands of state and private banks, wrote in his diary on April 4, 1834 that he was “mortified” by the proposed investigation. He called it “arbitrary” and “tyrannical,” and compared it to the laws enacted in revolutionary France in the 1790s. “It proves how feeble even in this country,” he wrote, “are all the principles of freedom in collision with a current of popular prejudices or passion.”

Over the years, Adams became a rallying point in the House for constitutional principles. He was involved in organizing the Anti-Masonic Party, and looked for ways to build new political parties when the Anti-Masonic Party and the Whig Party were falling apart.

The Right To Petition

The battle for which Adams is most known, however, was on the right to petition. The right of citizens to petition their government is affirmed in the First Amendment to the Constitution. It was then the custom in Congress to set aside one day a week for petitions from constituents on all issues to be heard. But the question of slavery was taboo.

There had been a “gag order” in effect in Congress ever since 1790, when the Pennsylvania Abolition Society filed a petition calling on Congress to make both slavery and the



The Amistad Case

In 1997, the movie *Amistad* was released by director Steven Spielberg, covering the historic events surrounding the attempt by Africans who had been kidnapped on the west coast of Africa, to seize control of the slave ship on which they were being transported from one Cuban port to another, and to try to return home. The ship went off course; they were captured, and kept in prison in the United States for two years, while their fate was being decided in the U.S. courts. Spielberg's film depicts the 1839-41 legal fight, all the way up to the Supreme Court, waged by abolitionists to secure their freedom. The Supreme Court appeal was argued by Rep. John Quincy Adams, age 74, in the midst of his Congressional battles over the right to petition.

The case had quickly become a *cause célèbre* among Abolitionists, but Adams raised it to an even higher, more universal principle: the principle of justice for each and every individual, black or white, young or old, male or female, "slave" or "free." For Adams, it was impossible that the Africans aboard the *Amistad* were slaves, according to either international law or U.S. law, but especially universal law. For this great American constitutionalist, there was only one issue: the inalienable rights of man.

Adams, in his argument to the Supreme Court, stressed that the Constitution nowhere recognizes slaves as property, but only as persons—even if three-fifths of a person. "The words slave and slavery are studiously excluded from the Constitution," he said. "Circumlocutions are the fig-leaves under which these parts of the body politic are decently concealed. Slaves, therefore, in the Constitution of the United States are recognized only as *persons*, enjoying rights and held to the performance of duties" (emphasis in original).

Adams was trying to re-open the issue publicly, that slavery was supposed to have been extinguished by the United States after 1808, according to the original idea of a majority of the Founding Fathers. But because of the intransigence of the Southern states, the institution had continued, even though importation of slaves was not permitted. Virginia, for example, was breeding slaves to be sold further south, into the inhumane labor conditions which existed in the cotton fields and sugar plantations of Georgia, North and South Carolina, Louisiana, and Mississippi.

Declaration of Independence vs. Hobbes

Adams affirmed that the dispute over slavery had existed as far back as Homer. Said Adams, "In the estimate of that Prince of Grecian Poets,

"'Jove fix'd it certain that whatever day
'Makes man a slave, takes *half* his worth away—'

"and in the political statistics of the author of the Declaration of Independence the degradation of the character of man, by the infliction upon him of slavery, is far greater than is asserted by the blind old rhapsodist of Smyrna [Homer]."

Indeed, it was well known that one crucial provision, denouncing slavery, had been struck from the Declaration of Independence in order to guarantee the support of the South in the American Revolution. That provision read that the King of England "has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty in the persons of distant peoples who never offended him; captivating and carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither. . . . Determined to keep open a market where *men* should be bought and sold, he has prostituted his negative by suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or restrain this execrable commerce . . . he is now exciting those very people to rise in arms among us, and to purchase that liberty of which he has deprived them, by murdering the people on whom he has obtruded them; thus paying off former crimes committed against the *liberties* of one people with crimes which he urges them to commit against the *lives* of another" (emphasis in original).

But as for the argument that slavery has historically been a privilege of the victor in war, said Adams, all of those notions were swept away by the Declaration of Independence. He pointed out that this was one of Thomas Hobbes' "war of each against all" arguments. Hobbes, he added, had assumed that "government and despotism are synonymous words. I will not here discuss the right or the rights of slavery, but I say that the doctrine of Hobbes, that *War* is the natural state of man, has for ages been exploded, as equally disclaimed and rejected by the philosopher and the Christian. *That it is utterly incompatible with any theory of human rights, and especially with the rights which the Declaration of Independence proclaims as self-evident truth. The moment you come to the Declaration of Independence, that every man has a right to life and liberty, an inalienable right, this case is decided. . . .*" (emphasis added).

In concluding his argument, Adams told the Supreme Court, "I can only ejaculate a fervent petition to Heaven, that every member of [this Honorable Court] may . . . be received at the portals of the next with the approving sentence—'Well done, good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joy of the Lord.'"

Adams' argument won the day, and ultimately, the *Amistad* captives were returned to Africa.

—Denise Henderson

slave trade illegal. The petition was signed and upheld by Benjamin Franklin, in the last political effort of his long life. As a result of Franklin's intervention, an entire day was devoted to discussion of the issue in Congress—but the Southern side prevailed, and Congress voted that it would henceforth have no power to interfere in the issue of slavery *in any way, at any time*. This silenced any discussion of the slavery issue, until John Quincy Adams and a few collaborators took the point, a generation later. [See Joseph Ellis, *Founding Brothers: The Revolutionary Generation*, 2000; and William Lee Miller, *Arguing About Slavery: The Great Battle in the United States*, 1966—ed.]

While Adams was in Congress, abolitionist groups tried again, submitting petitions to be read on the floor of the House, opposing slavery, demanding the immediate or gradual abolition of slavery, demanding the rights of slaves, etc. Needless to say, this enraged the Southern pro-slavery Congressmen. When Adams decided to make it his priority to read aloud every petition that came to him from his district regarding slavery, Southern Congressmen struck back.

The demand that opponents of slavery, particularly Adams, be gagged, was first made in 1835 by South Carolina Rep. James Hammond, a student of the rabid Thomas Cooper. Hammond, like Cooper, was a Mason, and there is no doubt that he spoke on behalf of the coterie of what Adams had called the “South Carolina men,” who were some of the chief supporters of the annexation of Texas to the United States as a slave state, designed to increase the power of the slaveholding states. An increase in their representation in the Senate and House, as their opponents well understood, could lead to a situation in which the slave states could pass any legislation they wanted and could even amend the Constitution—e.g., legalizing slavery forever, not only in their own states, but in the entire Union.

Jackson's Presidency was the beginning of the secessionist movement in the United States. But worse was to come. Although Adams was sometimes verbally abused and witnessed one physical assault which occurred in the House during this time, it was nothing compared to what was to follow, as the “slave power” became bolder. As the British-inspired U.S. press inflamed the pro-secessionist feelings of Southern Congressmen, the incitement to verbal and physical abuse increased.

With the annexation issue being pushed by the Jackson Administration beginning in 1836, the House was flooded with petitions from citizens and legislatures of the slaveholding Southern states, supporting annexation and that Texas be admitted as a state—a slave state, of course. Thus, the issue of the expansion of slavery, and with it of the right of Congress to prohibit it in the territories, erupted with a vengeance. The House was now presented with not just anti-slavery petitions, but large numbers opposing annexation as well. In an effort to ram through annexation and silence all opposition, the House adopted a resolution in 1836, which it would re-



Library of Congress

Andrew Jackson (President, 1829-37), representing the “slave power,” defeated Adams’ bid for re-election to the Presidency. The drive for Southern secession began under Jackson’s rule. He also dismantled the Second Bank of the United States and brought on the Panic of 1837.

new in every session until 1845, “That all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions, or papers, relating in any way or to any extent whatever to the subject of slavery, or the abolition of slavery, shall, without being either printed or referred, be laid upon the table, and that no further action whatever shall be had thereon.”

So Adams, now 70 years old, found himself quickly becoming the champion of the right of U.S. citizens to free speech and the right to petition. No one, no matter from what section of the country, had a right to deny those rights on the grounds that they didn't like what they were hearing. What resulted was one of the most important constitutional battles in this nation's history, and also one of the most articulate and principled defenses of not simply the right of freedom of speech, but also of the fundamental principles which the Founding Fathers had intended the nation to stand upon.

In his diary, Adams recorded instances in which he overheard Southern Congressmen discussing how it would be better for all concerned if Adams were dead; he received death threats regularly from citizens who lived in the South. At the same time, however, slaves in the South, particularly house slaves, would listen carefully to their masters' talk about what “Old Man Eloquent” was up to.

It was in this way, reported Frederick Douglass, that he got the news of the fight being waged by John Quincy Adams and a handful of others in the House on behalf of the slaves. In fact, Douglass reported to an audience in 1841 that while still a slave, he had read a speech by John Quincy Adams in which Adams was attempting to present petitions to the House for the abolition of slavery, specifically in the District of Columbia. Douglass added that he had read the speech aloud to other slave boys. "Waiters hear their masters talk at table, cursing the abolitionists, John Quincy Adams, etc.," he added; "the masters imagine that their poor slaves are so ignorant they don't know the meaning of the language they are using." But, noted Douglass, it was the knowledge that this fight was going on, which gave slaves the hope that they would soon be free.

Attempt To Expel Adams

On Jan. 24, 1842, Adams, still fighting for his right to introduce petitions from U.S. citizens, asked to be allowed to introduce a petition from 46 citizens of Haverhill, Mass., which called for the immediate dissolution of the Union, on several grounds, including that "that Union, if persisted in, in the present course of things, will certainly overwhelm the whole nation in utter destruction."

Adams himself was not, of course, for disunion. For one thing, as he had emphasized in his role as chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, and in speeches before the House, had the system of internal improvements and the program known as the American System been continued after his Presidency, the United States would never have had the Panic of 1837. It would have continued to develop economically, and economic development was the condition needed for making the backward South develop; it was the condition needed to end slavery.

But the representatives of the slave power were up in arms at once, ostensibly over the idea that a Congressman would "propose" the dissolution of the Union. (All Adams was doing, was asking that a citizens' petition proposing disunion be studied by the appropriate committee, which would then recommend what action should be taken.) He was accused of "subornation of perjury and high treason," and the Southern members, in concert with Northern Democrats, demanded that Adams be tried under the rules of the Congress, with the intent of expelling him from the House.

Adams was not merely up against the slave power. Backing up the slave power which hated Adams so, were Northern Congressmen who benefitted from slavery either directly or indirectly. Some were outright traitors; others ran textile factories in the North, and wanted to keep the price of Southern cotton low, which was best done through slave labor.

Adams was 75 at the time. He often wrote about his infirmities in his diaries. But he quickly dismissed them by returning to the necessity that he continue his fight in the House for

the U.S. Constitution. He knew that someone had to stand up to the slave power. Someone had to expose the fact that they were prepared to destroy the American System and hand the United States over to Britain as a ruined colony, in order to preserve the system of slavery which had become entrenched in the South. As he put it, the liberties of the United States were on trial in his person.

In the speech he gave in his defense, Adams nailed the slave power in Congress, naming names and identifying the conspiracy against him as a defender of the U.S. Constitution, to such a degree that the slave-power Congressmen decided to drop their trial against him. Adams referred to an epigraph he had received, which was an assassination threat, in January 1842. The epigraph was almost identical to words that had been spoken directly to him in the House by a Congressman, the ringleader of the expulsion attempt. He also pointed to the "base conspiracy of three Virginians, banded here, together with numerous accomplices in and out of the House, for my destruction."

The trial was stopped in mid-course. It had become clear to the slave power that Adams, un-gagged so that he could defend himself in the trial, was more effective against the slave power than if he were still gagged. As part of his defense, he was even allowed to speak out on the slavery question. Adams' own evaluation was that the whole thing had been "senseless" on the part of the conspirators. But, he wrote on Feb. 6, 1842, "One hundred members of the House represent slaves; four-fifths of whom would crucify me if their votes could erect the cross; 40 members, representatives of the free, in the league of slavery and mock Democracy, would break me on the wheel, if their votes or wishes could turn it round..."

Although Adams was victorious against the bid to unseat him, the gag rule remained in effect. It was only finally resolved under the leadership of Abraham Lincoln, with the Union victory in the Civil War.

The Legacy of a Patriot

Despite these bruising battles in the Congress, Adams left a broader legacy, much of which is unknown and unappreciated today. One of the least-known aspects of his work in the Congress is his fight to develop astronomical observatories. He called observatories the lighthouses of the sky, a beautifully poetic image which we of the Space Age can appreciate even more fully than John Quincy Adams. Were Adams alive today, he would have no difficulty in comprehending the need to establish a Mars-based scientific colony, and therefore a crash program to colonize the Moon and Mars.

In 1843, Adams' last public appearance was his attendance of the dedication ceremonies for the Cincinnati Observatory, the first observatory in America, which had become the living dream of Cincinnati professor Ormsby McKnight Mitchel. Adams' journey to the dedication ceremonies took two weeks—and would have taken longer had it not been for

the existence of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which he had promoted during his Presidency. Mitchel's efforts to build the observatory had been heroic: He had promised himself that he would raise the money for the 12-inch telescope, and wouldn't stop until he had been turned down by 1,000 residents in Cincinnati. They did not turn him down.

After the ceremonies, which were quite fatiguing for the 77-year old Congressman, Adams confided to his Diary: "I have performed my task.... It is not much in itself.... In my motives and my hopes, it is considerable. The people of this country do not sufficiently estimate the importance of patronizing and promoting science as a principle of political action; and the slave oligarchy systematically struggle to suppress all public patronage or countenance to the progress of the mind. Astronomy has been specially neglected and scornfully treated. This invitation had a gloss of showy representation about it that wrought more on the public mind than many volumes of dissertation or argument."

In his last days, Adams was accorded the respect and honor he had always deserved. According to Josiah Quincy III, the former Congressman and Mayor of Boston, at the beginning of John Quincy Adams' last term in Congress, in 1848, "the House rose as one man, business was at once suspended, his usual seat surrendered to him by the gentleman to whom it had been assigned, and he was formally conducted to it by two members." In that very seat, on Feb. 21, 1848, at the age of 82, Adams suffered his final stroke. He died, two days later, on a bed at the apartment of the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Adam's courage and inspiration had not gone unnoticed by a young Congressman named Abraham Lincoln. Although historians would like us to believe that the young Midwesterner and the old Yankee never met, one need only examine the House records, to discover that they shared the fight for internal improvements, industrial progress, and the development of the railroads. And it was Congressman Lincoln—not Adams' corrupt, British-influenced son Charles Francis Adams, or his hate-filled grandson Henry Adams—who was chosen as one of Adams' pallbearers.

Adams, the "good and faithful servant" for the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution—in short, for the inalienable rights of man—upon his death in 1848 no doubt "entered into the joy of the Lord" (see box on the *Amistad* case). And that which he accomplished in his lifetime, was made a part of the moral and intellectual life of the United States as a nation, a part of what made America the greatest and noblest experiment of mankind ever to be attempted, as Alexander Hamilton put it in the *Federalist Papers*. It is our responsibility today to ensure that that spark not only does not die out, but that it flames ever higher, inspiring a new generation of Americans and citizens around the world in the fight for a more profound sense of justice as represented in the U.S. Constitution, and as articulated by that great American patriot, John Quincy Adams.

Adams' Community Of Principle: The Monroe Doctrine

by Nancy Spannaus

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John Quincy Adams, the son of Founding Father John Adams, and the intellectual heir of Benjamin Franklin, played a pivotal role in defining the foreign policy of the young United States. His concept for that policy flowed directly from his belief that the United States of America was founded upon principles which were derived from the Christian religion,¹ and that the United States should preserve and extend those principles, without any compromise with imperial or colonial powers, and without becoming an imperial power itself.

During his tenure as Secretary of State, under the Monroe Administrations, Adams produced an abundance of memoranda and speeches which defined his view of American foreign policy, especially around the period of the Adams-Onís Treaty of 1819, and the formulation of the Monroe Doctrine (1823). The events around preparing these two documents show that Adams was fully committed to creating a continental republic based on anti-colonial principles, and that he based his idea of international alliances upon the concept of a *community of principle* with fellow sovereign republics.

According to Samuel Flagg Bemis, a leading 20th-Century historian, Adams's diplomatic history defines him as a, if not the, leading protagonist of what became known later as "Manifest Destiny." But while the specific coiners of that phrase, notably John O'Sullivan of New York,² used it to justify merely a land grab, including President James Polk's war with Mexico (1846-48), Adams and his faction insisted that the westward expansion of the United States not result in the spread of slavery, or conquest of other lands, but rather the extension of republicanism as expressed in the Declaration of Independence. Adams opposed the Mexican war, and was prepared to dump his continental aspirations, if necessary, if it meant the expansion of slavery.

1. See "An Oration Delivered Before the Inhabitants of the Town of Newburyport on the Sixty-First Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence," reprinted in part in *The New Federalist*, Vol. 13, No. 32.

2. See Frederick Merk, *Manifest Destiny and Mission in American History* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1963).

A Continental Republic

From his entry into politics at a very young age, John Quincy Adams advocated the expansion of the United States to dominate the North American continent. He supported the Louisiana Purchase, for example, as a move in this direction—as did Alexander Hamilton. One major underpinning of his reasoning was that allowing any of the European powers to maintain a foothold in North America—Spain, France, Russia, or Great Britain—would tend to lead to constant wars, and toward balkanization of the continent.

In a letter to his mother in 1811, right before the War of 1812, Adams wrote the following: “If that Party [Federalist]

Adams was adamant, that the United States should not act as a “cockboat in the wake of a British man-of-war.”

are not effectually put down in Massachusetts, as completely as they already are in New York, and Pennsylvania, and all the southern and western states, the Union is gone. Instead of a nation coextensive with the North American continent, destined by God and nature to be the most populous and most powerful people ever combined under one social compact, we shall have an endless multitude of little insignificant clans and tribes at eternal war with one another for a rock, or a fish pond, the sport and fable of European masters and oppressors.”³

During the War of 1812, and thereafter, there was no lack of evidence that the European imperial powers might want to take advantage of the young, and militarily weak, United States. Spain, at that time, controlled Florida and Cuba. Mexico, which had declared independence in 1813, reached well up into what is now the southwestern United States. Both Russia and Great Britain had claims on the West Coast, and, of course, Great Britain had control over Canada. There was also considerable rivalry between these powers, and various efforts were made by Russia and Great Britain, in particular, to get alliances with the United States for various purposes—the kind of alliances which George Washington would correctly have called “entanglement.”

In this context, Adams considered it critical to negotiate expansion of the boundaries of the United States all the way to the Pacific Ocean, thus establishing a foothold for the U.S. to become a continental republic. The vehicle which he used was his negotiations with Spain over the years 1818 and 1819.

3. Samuel Flagg Bemis, *John Quincy Adams and the Foundation of American Foreign Policy* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1950).

While the detonator for the negotiations was the threat to American lives in Spanish-occupied Florida, the final treaty, called the Adams-Onís Treaty of 1819, not only resulted in the cession of Florida to the United States, but it established the claim of the United States to the continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the 42nd to 49th parallel. Why did the Spanish do this? According to Bemis, it was because that monarchy, being hard-pressed by the British Empire, wanted a free hand to turn its attention to South America, where its former colonies were making rapid moves toward independence.

Community of Principle

Through the course of the negotiations with the Spanish, the Russians, and the British in the period, Secretary of State Adams was walking a tightrope. On the one hand, he and President Monroe were committed to firm support for emerging republics, in the name of the principles of self-determination, independence, and human liberty. By March 1822, in fact, the United States had recognized the new republics of Chile, the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata (today Argentina), Peru, Colombia, and Mexico. On the other hand, Adams held firm to Washington’s principle of refusing to enter military, or positive, alliances with any of the imperial powers, or even with their former colonies.

What came first with Adams, was the maintenance of the American System of republican liberty, as it was defined by the principles laid out in the Declaration of Independence. Any nation which did not abide by such principles, could not be part of a “community of principle” with the United States. Adams even told a Spanish diplomat in 1820 that he considered the United States to be the only example of the American System. “There is no community of interests or of principles between North and South America,” he said.

Meanwhile, Britain, of all places, was putting pressure on the United States to unite with it, allegedly in support of liberation movements against Spain, France, and Russia. In response, Adams gave a Fourth of July speech in 1821, in which he outlined two basic principles of America’s relations with all other nations and peoples: first, the anticolonial principle, and second, the anti-entanglement principle. It was in this speech that Adams asserted that, from the moral and physical nature of man, “colonial establishments cannot fulfill the great objects of governments in the just purposes of civil society.”

He described the American revolution’s universal significance thus: “In a conflict [of] seven years, the history of the war by which you maintained that Declaration, became the history of the civilized world. . . . It was the first solemn declaration by a nation of the only *legitimate* foundation of civil government. It was the cornerstone of a new fabric, destined to cover the surface of the globe. It demolished at a stroke, the lawfulness of all governments founded upon conquest. It swept away all the rubbish of accumulated centuries of servitude. From the day of this Declaration, the people of North

America were no longer the fragment of a distant empire, imploring justice and mercy from an inexorable master in another hemisphere. They were a *nation*, asserting as of right, and maintaining by war, its own existence. A nation was born in a day. . . . It stands, and must for ever stand, alone, a beacon on the summit of the mountain, to which all the inhabitants of the earth may turn their eyes for a genial and saving light . . . a light of salvation and redemption to the oppressed.”⁴

Adams said that colonial establishments “are incompatible with the essential character of our institutions,” and concluded, “that great colonial establishments are engines of wrong, and that in the progress of social improvement it will be the duty of the human family to abolish them, as they are now endeavoring to abolish the slave trade.” The message was not missed by the Russian imperial minister, who reported it to have been “a virulent diatribe against England.”

The British under Prime Minister George Canning, however, did not give up. Although Britain had not recognized the new republics of South America, and the United States had, Canning approached the U.S. Ambassador to England with a proposal for an alliance on the question of South America. While others in the cabinet, and former Presidents Jefferson and Madison, were inclined to accept, especially because the United States did not have the military capability to defend its position against recolonization, Adams was adamant, that the United States should not accept, and act as a “cockboat in the wake of a British man-of-war.”

But there were principled reasons as well. Despite apparent tactical agreement on the issue of South America, “Britain and America . . . would not be bound by any permanent community of principle,” Adams said. In other words, the nation of the Declaration of Independence, and the British Empire, did not share objectives, and thus could not make such an alliance.

But Adams did outline a positive policy toward South America, which Bemis summarizes as 1) upholding the republican principle against monarchy; 2) support of the American System of separation from the monarchical system of Europe; 3) a positive view toward the idea of an inter-American Congress; and 4) treaties of commerce and amity should be forged on the basis of the “most-favored-nation” principle.

In a memorandum to Richard C. Anderson, U.S. Minister to Colombia, in 1823, Adams put it eloquently: “The emancipation of the South American continent opens to the whole race of man prospects of futurity, in which this union will be called in the discharge of its duties to itself and to unnumbered ages of posterity to take a conspicuous and leading part. It invokes all that is precious in hope and all that is desirable in existence to the countless millions of our fellow creatures, which in the progressive revolutions of time this hemisphere is destined to rear and to maintain. That the fabric of our social

connections with our southern neighbors may rise in the lapse of years with a grandeur and harmony of proportions corresponding with the magnificence of the means, placed by providence in our power and in that of our descendants, its foundations must be laid in principles of politics and of morals new and distasteful to the thrones and dominations of the elder world, but coextensive with the surface of the globe and lasting as the changes of time.”

The Monroe Doctrine

Thus, on Dec. 2, 1823, President Monroe, feeling impelled to take action in the face of possible European moves to reconquer the infant South American republics, issued his Monroe Doctrine. It was composed of three principal elements, all of which had been shaped by John Quincy Adams:

1. Non-colonization: “The American Continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power.”

2. Abstention: The United States will not involve itself in European affairs unrelated to its interests: “It is only when our rights are invaded, or seriously menaced, that we resent injuries, or make preparations for our defense.”

3. Hands off: “We could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner, their destiny, by any European power, in any other light, than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States.”

As Bemis points out, the Monroe Doctrine was the other side of the Manifest Destiny policy of extending the republican principle throughout the continent. If imperialism was not to be allowed, that only left peaceful expansion, or cooperation, by or between sovereign republics. And Adams was clear that he did not see expansion by conquest, even of Canada.

The Monroe Doctrine was honored by those Presidents who clung to the American System. Presidents Abraham Lincoln, James Garfield, and Franklin Delano Roosevelt were the most notable ones to rise to this standard—not to mention John Quincy Adams’s Presidency (1824-28). During the rest of the 19th Century, the “American System” Presidents also pursued the spread of economic development projects internationally, as an indispensable spur to building republican nations.

But the breaches of these principles became increasingly numerous—from the Mexican-American War, to the Spanish-American War, to the (Teddy) Roosevelt corollary to the Doctrine (calling for intervention to collect debt), to the invasions of Mexico under Woodrow Wilson’s Administration. In 1982, the United States support for Great Britain’s war against Argentina in the Malvinas, was a complete violation of the Monroe Doctrine.

That said, the John Quincy Adams approach to foreign policy remains the standard that must be readopted today.

4. Cited by Anton Chaitkin in a speech delivered to the Schiller Institute Labor Day Conference, 1998.

J.Q. Adams Promotes Internal Improvements

by Anton Chaitkin

This document is edited from a transcript of a speech by Anton Chaitkin at the ICLC/Schiller Institute conference on Labor Day weekend, 1998.

In 1806, while trying to stiffen Americans' resolve to stand up to the British, Sen. John Quincy Adams introduced a resolution calling for the Treasury Department to issue a plan for "internal improvements," to build canals and roads to develop the West, as a national project of the United States. That's what is meant by nationalism, against the foreign enemy!

Within a few weeks, another Senator offered an identical resolution, and the Treasury Department was ordered to draw up a plan, which it did. Unfortunately, the government at the time was President Thomas Jefferson and Treasury Secretary Albert Gallatin, and on domestic policy they were insane; and the project was never put into effect, in that purely national form. (When Quincy Adams became President, railways were built at government expense, with Army engineers, but using railroad companies often owned jointly by private individuals and municipal or state governments; and canals were built by the states, subsidized by the federal government.)

In 1809, the next President, James Madison, appointed Quincy Adams as U.S. Ambassador to Russia. While there, Adams proposed to industrialize Russia through a deal with the Czar to have Robert Fulton build steamboats in Russia, and put them on the rivers to integrate that nation and turn it into a modern country. (Two years earlier, Fulton's new steamboat had been introduced onto New York's Hudson River. Earlier, Alexander Hamilton had subsidized Fulton to go to France, where he had worked on designing a submarine to destroy the British Navy.)

The Adams-Fulton Russia steamboat deal fell through because of the imminence of the War of 1812 between the U.S. and Britain. But Adams' own later actions would lead to the building of Russia's railroads.

John Quincy Adams' Presidency (1825 to 1829) was a brilliant success. Specifically, he launched an infrastructure-building spree that revolutionized the transportation network of the country.

In his first Annual Message to Congress, President Adams spoke of the government's powers and duties to foster progress. He did not wait upon public opinion, he led it:

"The great object of ... civil government is the improvement of the condition of those who are parties to the social compact, and no government ... can accomplish [its] lawful ends ... but ... as it improves the conditions of those over

whom it is established. Roads and canals, by multiplying and facilitating the communications and intercourse between distant regions and multitudes of men, are among the most important means of improvement. ..."

He said that the people and nations of Europe are beginning to take up this concept of "internal improvements," to conquer nature with infrastructure building. And, "while foreign nations less blessed with freedom than ourselves are advancing with gigantic strides in the career of public improvement, were we to slumber in indolence or fold up our arms and proclaim to the world that we are palsied by the will of our constituents, would it not be to cast away the bounties of Providence and doom ourselves to perpetual inferiority?"

In groundbreaking ceremonies for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, Adams said: "[A]t the creation of man, male and female, the Lord of the universe, their Maker, blessed them, and said unto them, 'Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it.' To subdue the earth was, therefore, one of the first duties assigned to man at his creation; and now, in his fallen condition, it remains among the most excellent of his occupations. To subdue the earth is pre-eminently the purpose of this undertaking. ... [we pray for] this joint effort of our great community, ... that He would make it one of His chosen instruments for the preservation, prosperity, and perpetuity of our Union."

Industrializing the United States

Let us now see how the United States was industrialized, by John Quincy Adams and his allies.

First of all, President Adams assigned the United States Army to begin developing the railroads of the country. We had no trains, no railroads, no tracks, no nothing. He assigned the Army engineers of West Point to make the surveys, the plans, and the designs for railroads. Eventually 60 such railroads were planned in that way.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, chartered in 1827, was the first of these, to which Adams assigned Army engineers. These were mostly private owned companies, *financed by government*. They got money from state governments, from city governments, and federal land grants also, later on.

Adams' protégés, William Seward and Edward Everett, became governors of New York and Massachusetts, respectively, and built the great railroads there, using state funds and U.S. Army engineers.

The Bank of the United States at this time was led by the very close personal friend of John Quincy Adams, the Greek scholar Nicholas Biddle, who marketed the railroad bonds that were issued. Our nation's bank marketed those bonds, in a whole complex of government-led activities, with private cooperation, to build up the country.

The Erie Canal was finished in the year John Quincy became President, 1825, as a state government project. President Adams now launched a new era of canal-building.

In 1823, under President James Monroe, about 100,000 acres of federal land was donated to the states, for them to sell

FIGURE 1



to settlers, and use the money from the land sale to build roads. Under President J.Q. Adams, the U.S. government suddenly, in 1827, gave 2 million acres to the states, including Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, to build canals, and a substantial amount for road-building. The next year, about another million acres of land was granted.

How would you finance these constructions? Well, you could sell land. The government used every method possible to do this, because you had a lot of free-trade crazies running around saying nothing should be done. So you use every method you can to get this done. And we also had substantial work for river improvements, clearing those snags in the rivers, so we could get through the Ohio and westward.

Here's the way this thing worked. There were two great features of the canals that were built (**Figure 1**).

First: Follow the line of a shipment up the Hudson River, to just north of Albany, then west on the Erie Canal, out to Lake Erie. Go down Lake Erie to three canals, one of them over from Toledo, through Indiana, all the way down to the Ohio River. Go back up that canal and trace the branch down to where Cincinnati is on the Ohio River. Trace also the canal down from Cleveland on Lake Erie, in through the heart of Ohio to Portsmouth on the Ohio River.

These canals linked up with the Erie Canal. They brought settlers to the Midwest, who built agriculture and industry. *This created New York City as a great metropolis*, with this trade that was mostly flowing into New York. It also created Chicago. Trace the shipment line out there to Lake Michigan. You have a canal built from Chicago, then only a little dump, to the Illinois River, that connected to St. Louis on the Mississippi River.

So all of a sudden, you have a system of canals linking up a whole new vast area.

The second feature of the canals, which is crucial to understand: Inside Pennsylvania, canals were built primarily for the purpose of getting coal out of the mines, down to Philadelphia for manufacturing, and to go by sea to Boston, New York, and other cities, to build up industry; these Pennsylvania canals also helped integrate eastern Ohio into the Pennsylvania industrial machine.

Next we come to the heart of the issue, as to how we industrialized the United

States. Before the 1820s, we were producing less iron than we had been in the colonial period! We were smashed by the British, and we did not really recover that capacity until we did things on an entirely different scale. The nationalists—Henry Clay leading Congress, and then with the Presidency under John Quincy Adams—passed protective tariffs. The first really good tariff was in 1824, and then a huge one in 1828. This is a tax against foreign imports, to favor our manufacturing, so producers could make a profit and pay a decent wage.

At the same time, anthracite coal production was suddenly started up in Pennsylvania. None was produced before this point. What happened? We built these canals at state expense, and it was now only a penny a ton to move that coal. So they poured it out into factories. They started building iron forges, protected by the government from foreign competition. And we thus started building iron mills; we didn't do it before that.

Adams proposed that the government would build an astronomical observatory. This was laughed at. But his work in these areas, including creating the Smithsonian Institution, helped set up the government base for science in America. John Kennedy, whose program got us to the moon, focussed quite a bit on the integrity and pioneering spirit of John Quincy Adams.

Adams introduced in January 1826, a bill to create a U.S. Naval Academy. It was passed by the Senate, defeated in the House. In February 1827, he introduced a bill for a naval expedition to explore the South Seas and Antarctica; it passed the House, and failed in the Senate. But these things he originated were successfully pushed through not long after, by his faction.

The Dollar System Has Already Crashed

After a review of developments on the financial markets and world economy Nov. 7, the world's leading economist, Lyndon LaRouche, made the following emphatic points:

1. *The U.S. dollar and financial system has already exploded.* There should be no talk about how the crisis of the system is "coming"—it's already here. The crash of the dollar system will cause an explosion of the entire international financial system. Even the fawning French President Nicholas Sarkozy, addressing Congress Nov. 7, warned Washington that it's threatening the entire world economy by allowing the dollar to fall apart.

Already, pieces of the exploded planet are flying around like asteroids—but only a fool would say that the asteroids are "going to cause" the explosion! The planet has exploded! Only a fool or a liar would say anything to the effect of "a trend toward a coming crisis." The catastrophe is now.

According to Bank of England governor Mervyn King, the world's central bankers are holding conference calls every day. But they've lost all semblance of control of the hyperinflationary dollar crash underway. A few indicators:

- The dollar is plunging at an accelerating rate against all currencies, leading a spokesman for the U.S.A.'s biggest creditor, China, to say on Nov. 7 that the U.S. dollar is "losing its status as the world currency."

- Hyperinflation and speculation have brought the price of oil to near \$100, gold to over \$840, and most other commodities, including foodstuffs, into double digit price rises.

- The U.S.A.'s largest banks, starting with Citigroup and Merrill Lynch, are reporting tens of billions of dollars of losses, a fact leading to downgrading of their securities, and the threat of detonation of the world's \$750 trillion-plus derivatives market. The infusion of *hundreds of billions* of dollars from the Federal Reserve has done nothing to stop the hemorrhaging.

- The financial collapse is causing an accelerated rate of foreclosures, the downgrading of the multi-trillion-dollar market in municipal bonds, and the gouging of state and municipal budgets, to the point of a

clear and present threat to the public welfare.

What will LaRouche's critics do now? They all were wrong, in denying this collapse, and now they've got to respond to it. What will they do? "The system is collapsing around your heads right now. This is *worse* than 1929, you idiots! This collapse will bring a new dark age!"

2. *The Cheney/Bush government is totally discredited, and some combination of other forces will have to pick up the pieces.* In reality, the current Administration is a fallen regime. Both the financial system and the government can only be revived by a new political combination. Somebody has to re-establish control over the dollar, and over the functioning of government. That combination had better start the process by implementing the *firewall* policy put forward in LaRouche's Homeowners and Bank Protection Act (HBPA).

3. *The problem is that people in positions of power did not listen to LaRouche's warnings that this collapse was inevitable under their current policies.* LaRouche warned Secretary of Treasury Henry Paulson, when he came into office; he warned the Democratic leaders of the House and Senate repeatedly. He told them that they had to act to freeze the system, and erect a firewall to protect the population and the banks, as a step toward full bankruptcy reorganization of the bankrupt financial system.

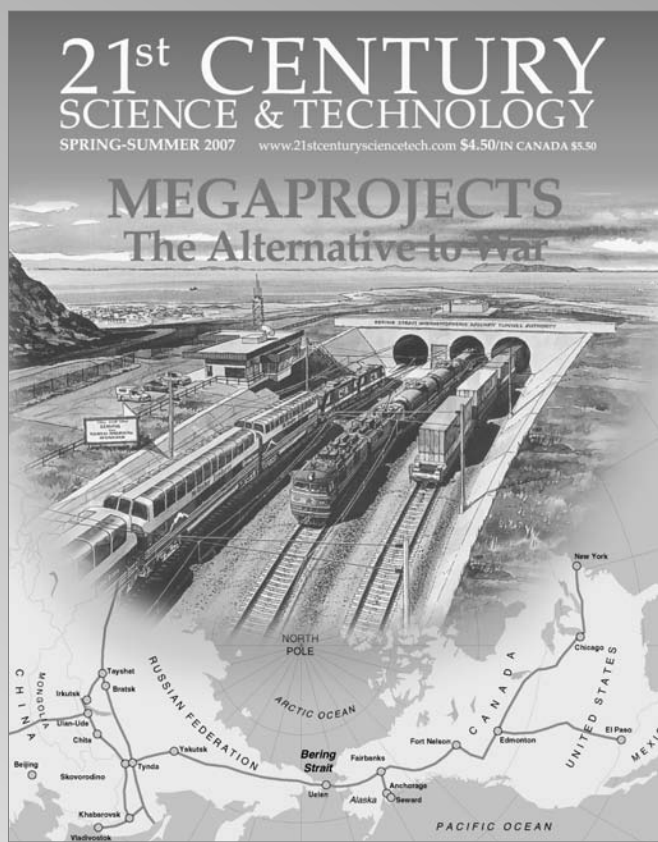
Let's be blunt: *No one* is going to save the financial system. It *cannot* be saved. We are going to save the nation, and save the economy; but only a *new financial system* can carry out the rescue. And the first simple step had better be to carry out LaRouche's indicated "firewall" legislation now.

There is increasing momentum, in the states and localities, in support of LaRouche's legislation, which is the *only* legislation being put forward to keep people in their homes and prevent a banking blowout. There is no alternative to Federal government action in the tradition of FDR.

Every other option has been discredited. Now is the time to ram through the only solution, the HBPA!

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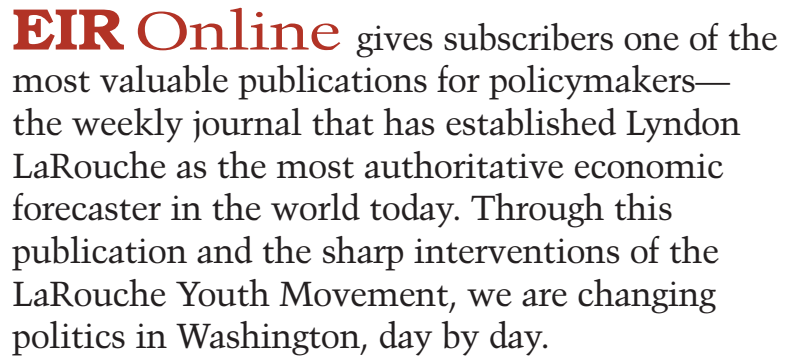
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