

EIR

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Israeli Attack On U.S. Security: Too Big To Bury
Japan Central Bank Admits Grave Crisis
Argentina Begins Global Debt Disintegration

Zbigniew Brzezinski And September 11th



LA ROUCHE

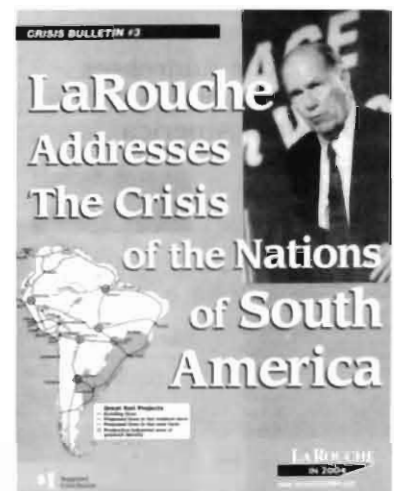
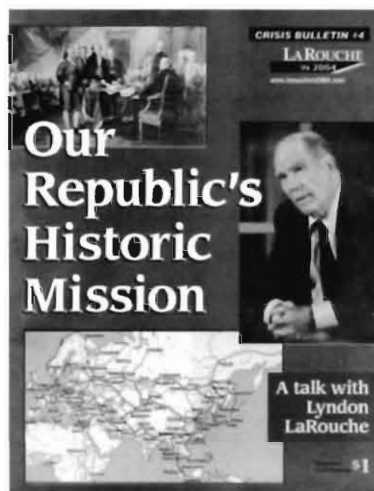
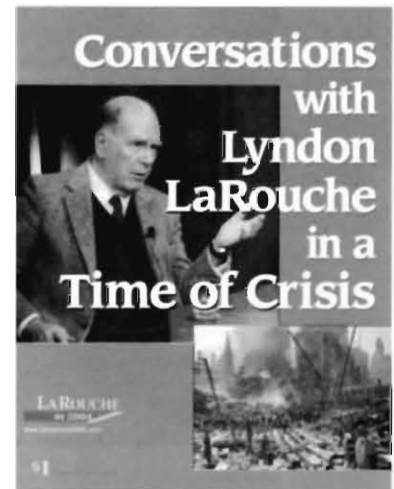
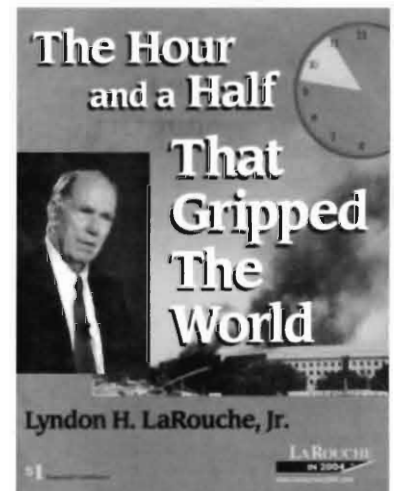
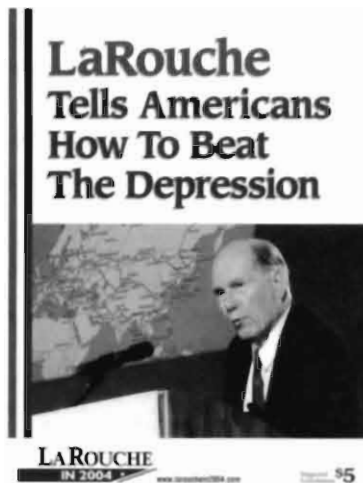
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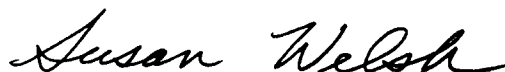
From the Associate Editor

Exactly one year ago in this space, I quoted from a Christmas Day 2000 statement by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., words that turned out to be strikingly prophetic for the year that has just now ended. “The Earth is being invaded by hordes of heavily armed veracities,” he wrote. “First, the Year 2001 will see the most radical changes in more than a century, and, second, those changes will be not be gradual. What those changes will be, is not yet decided. If my enemies succeed, everyone, including those enemies, will be made terribly unhappy. If you are fortunate, only a certain some people, will be terribly unhappy; all my friends and allies will be happy. Meanwhile, watch out for veracities; they are coming on fast.”

A few days later, on Jan. 3, LaRouche addressed his first webcast *EIR* seminar of 2001, in which he warned that the collapse of the U.S. economy as the “importer of last resort,” was going to set up a chain reaction of collapse around the world; and that the Bush Administration’s nomination of John Ashcroft as Attorney General signified a desperate thrust toward emergency rule, on the part of the Anglo-American financier oligarchy. He likened it to the *Notverordnungen*—emergency decrees—by which a desperate earlier generation of the oligarchy placed Hitler in power as dictator of Germany, following the provocation of the Reichstag fire.

Think of those prescient warnings, as you read this week’s *Feature* on “Zbigniew Brzezinski And September 11th.” Analyzing the “heavily armed veracities” which struck on that date, LaRouche shows how *everything the media say about the terror attacks is wrong*, and elaborates what contrary methodology is required to understand who attacked the United States, why, and how the still-live coup plot might be aborted. This article, and further evidentiary material that will be published in a *Special Report*, demonstrate how a fascist threat to the United States has developed over the entire postwar period, thanks to the evil influence of Nashville Agrarian William Yandell Elliott and his Harvard *Golems*, such as Brzezinski, Henry Kissinger, and Samuel Huntington.

LaRouche will lay out his strategic perspective for the coming year in a new webcast seminar on Jan. 24 from 1:00 to 5:00 Eastern Standard Time. You can participate through his Presidential campaign website, www.larouchein2004.com. Don’t miss it!



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Carter National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski; and search and rescue teams inspecting the wreckage at the World Trade Center, on Sept. 11, 2001.



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By Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. “For those who are able and willing to accept the way in which history actually works, the evidence provided by the U.S. events of Sept. 11th permitted but one concise conclusion: The crucial developments inside the U.S.A., between the bookends of approximately 08:45 and 11:00 h EDT, were a reflection of an attempted military coup d’état against the U.S. government of President George W. Bush,” writes LaRouche. And “the leadership, if not the individual names, of those in the political faction whose interest was served by the attempted coup, is indicated beyond reasonable dispute”: the imperial fascist outlook of the late Harvard Prof. William Yandell Elliott and his *Golems*—Zbigniew Brzezinski, Henry Kissinger, and Samuel P. Huntington.

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There has been a mad scramble by the Israeli lobby to cover up a massive Israeli spy network operating inside the United States, with possible links to the Sept. 11 attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. But the scope of this threat to U.S. national security is just too big to bury.

Clarification: In "Dope, Inc. Is \$600 Billion And Growing," in our Dec. 14 issue, the U.S. Office of Technology Assessment's estimate (p. 31) was that 0.05-0.1% of the number of wire transfers per day (700,000), involve laundered funds, for a value up to \$300 million.

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Argentina Crisis Shows Global System Is Disintegrating

by Marivilia Carrasco, President of the MSIA in Mexico

This statement on the Argentina crisis, the sign of a blowout of the global financial system under way, was issued on Jan. 2, 2002 by the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (MSIA), co-thinkers of Lyndon LaRouche in Ibero-America.

“A people cannot die to pay the debt.”

—Msgr. Eduardo Mirás, Archbishop of Rosario,
Argentina, Nov. 17, 2001

As the dramatic economic and political crisis exploded in Argentina in the final days of 2001, toppling a series of governments in succession, one stunned political leader after another across Ibero-America—from Mexico’s Vicente Fox to Brazil’s Fernando Henrique Cardoso—rushed to assure the world: “We are not Argentina. We will continue to apply the International Monetary Fund’s austerity policies and pay our debt unquestioningly. It won’t happen here.”

What pathetic fools! The explosion of the debt bomb in Argentina is barely the beginning of what will soon sweep the continent and the world. It is a symptom—and a small one, at that—of the thunderous collapse of the entire global financial system, exactly as U.S. economist and 2004 Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche has been warning for years would occur.

We are at the end of the system. The \$400 trillion speculative bubble is disintegrating, and the IMF’s policies will not work to restabilize the situation. Governments that capitulate to them will only produce more misery and death, and then go the way of De la Rúa in Argentina.

It’s time to build an alternative.

The week-long Rodríguez Saá government in Argentina took steps in the right direction—such as declaring a foreign debt moratorium—but foundered on the crucial issue of *how to create national credit* to reactivate the domestic economy,

and was then toppled by terrified Wall Street and City of London financial interests, operating through their local errand boys.

It is urgent that these lessons be learned fast, by Argentina and every nation in Ibero-America—lessons which LaRouche has been explaining for years.

The stark reality is that the entire global financial system is hopelessly bankrupt. Just look at *Japan*, where over a decade of hyperinflationary yen emission has created a speculative bubble that dwarfs Argentina’s \$220 billion in real foreign debt by an order of magnitude or more. As a result, the Japanese banking system is bankrupt: It is swimming in a sea of non-performing loans which can no longer be covered up by financial wizardry. A number of major Japanese banks are teetering at the edge of insolvency.

Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi took advantage of a one-week banking holiday at the end of 2001, to convoke an extraordinary meeting of Japan’s financial and political leaders to try to patch together emergency measures. After meeting with Koizumi, Liberal Democratic Party Secretary General Taku Yamasaki told the press, unconvincingly: “We will take every possible measure to prevent a run on the banks from ever happening. We will not let the people panic.”

But the Japan crisis is actually a *U.S. dollar* crisis. The Japanese yen has been the major firewall for the dollar on world financial markets: When it disintegrates, the dollar will quickly follow. The \$140 trillion Wall Street speculative bubble of U.S. debt and derivatives is balanced on top of a shrinking base of the U.S. productive economy, and could be toppled by a strong wind, or less. The 65% plunge of the Nasdaq stock index over the last 18 months is only the beginning. As of September 2001, U.S. industrial output had declined by 5.8%, compared to a year earlier, and its manufacturing sub-sector fell even more rapidly, by 6.7%.

Look at *Poland*; look at *Turkey*—each is harboring a debt bomb at least as explosive as the one which just detonated in Argentina. Or look at *Mexico*, which is poised to undergo an Argentine-style economic and social explosion, probably in the first half of 2002—right on the U.S.’s southern border.

A Tidal Wave In Mexico

Like Argentina before it, Mexico is about to be overtaken by a “scissors crisis” of simultaneous *hyperinflationary* financial and *hyperdeflationary* physical economic processes. In Argentina, the scissors took the form of the demented “zero deficit budget” implemented by Finance Minister Domingo Cavallo, at IMF insistence.

The concept is simple . . . and thoroughly incompetent. First, interest payments on the public debt are pronounced sacrosanct, and will always be paid, regardless of the consequences. Second, the government will only spend what it has left over from collecting taxes and other revenue, *after* subtracting out its debt payments. In other words, the government will not run a deficit and borrow money to cover that deficit: Its deficit must equal zero at all times.

But what happens if interest payments keep rising, and tax revenues keep dropping, *as has been occurring in Argentina*? For example, interest payments rose from 11% of the total budget in 1998, to 15% in 2000, and to 18% in 2001, while the tax base simultaneously contracted. In December 2001, tax revenues plummeted at a shocking annual rate of -33%. The parasite is rapidly growing bigger than the host.

In this fashion, a hyperinflationary debt payment process was unleashed in Argentina, along with a hyperdeflationary process of contraction of the real physical economy. The results are visible: Argentina’s workforce is unemployed; its pensioners go hungry; its tax base has collapsed; its banking system has ground to a halt; and political chaos is the word of the day. Rosario Archbishop Msgr. Eduardo Mirás recently warned: “A people cannot die to pay the debt.” But that is exactly what Argentina’s creditors are demanding; and it is exactly what the last few governments had tried to do.

On its current trajectory, Mexico will face a similar explosion before the middle of 2002. The government of Vicente Fox has adopted a Mexican version of the same “zero deficit” lunacy: They have promised their international creditors that they will pay their debt service faithfully, and that they will not run a government budget deficit greater than 0.65% of Gross National Product. Interest payments on the public debt will be about \$21 billion in the 2002 budget—15% of total expenditures, the same proportion Argentina had in 2000.

At the point that the financial oligarchy gives the signal, international credit rating agencies such as Moody’s and Standard & Poor’s will do to Mexico what they did to Argentina: unilaterally jack up their “country risk” premium, thereby raising interest costs by up to 100%.

The Mexican government’s tax revenues have already begun to drop: In 2001 they fell by 3% on the value-added tax, by 6% from state-owned companies, and by a whopping

28% from imported goods. Mexico’s Finance Minister, the University of Chicago-trained Francisco Gil Díaz, just like his Harvard colleague Domingo Cavallo of Argentina, has directly translated these revenue drops into \$1.4 billion in cuts in government expenditures.

What is coming in Mexico is a *tidal wave* that will make Argentina pale by comparison, a tidal wave which is currently being generated by the earthquake shaking the U.S. economy.

Over the past two decades, Mexico developed an unhealthy dependence on the U.S. economy, and on its consumer credit bubble in particular. Mexico today ships 90% of its total exports to the United States, and about half of these come from the *maquiladora* sweat shops along the border with the United States. Over the course of 2001, the U.S. “importer of last resort” has begun to shut down, with devastating consequences for Mexico. Employment in the *maquiladoras*, for example, which had risen every year for the last two decades—even when manufacturing employment was shrinking in the rest of the Mexican economy—in 2001 fell by about 13%, down from 1.5 million to 1.3 million workers. These 200,000 newly unemployed joined the approximately 850,000 other newly unemployed in Mexico this year.

But that is only the beginning. Mexico’s major export to the United States is not a product: It is its own labor force. Today, some 8 or 9 million Mexicans live and work in the United States—which amounts to more than 12% of its labor force. As the U.S. “importer of last resort” shuts down, large numbers of these (documented and undocumented) Mexican workers are being driven out of the United States and back to Mexico, swelling the ranks of the unemployed even more. This will also lead to a plunge in the \$8 billion in remittances these workers send back to Mexico each year.

In short, we are about to witness a dramatic shift of the Mexican labor force out of the formal economy, and into the *informal* and unemployed economy, as millions desperately try to scratch out their survival. This will lead to an accelerating drop in Mexico’s tax base, and in the government’s tax revenues.

If the Fox administration remains wedded to the IMF’s “zero deficit” mantra under these conditions, then Mexico will undergo a free fall of its economy that will be deeper, and more sudden, than what the world is today witnessing in Argentina.

Join **LYNDON LAROUCHE** for
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Thursday, January 24

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But Mexico is only one example, among many. Look at your own nation, or your neighbor's. The fact is, *we are all Argentina*—because of the global financial crisis.

LaRouche Explains How To Create Credit

The week-long Presidency of Adolfo Rodríguez Saá was beginning to move Argentina in the right direction, before he was driven out of office by London and Wall Street.

- He announced a unilateral moratorium on the foreign debt, and called for a full investigation of the legitimacy of the debt nominally still owed.
- He developed his own version of a “zero-deficit budget,” under which necessary social expenditures would be fully maintained, but debt service would be sharply curtailed in order to balance the budget. Debt payments were to be slashed by more than two-thirds, from \$12 billion in 2001 to \$3.5 billion in 2002.
- And he announced the creation of a new currency, the *argentino*, to help lift the country out of depression, including by creating 1 million new jobs.

All of that is good, but not sufficient—for Argentina, and for every nation across Ibero-America. As LaRouche explained in a Dec. 21 statement, additional urgent measures include the creation of a sovereign, national currency, which would be decoupled from international currencies such as the dollar. And Argentina has to use the double-edged sword of its large foreign debt, to help bring about the bankruptcy reorganization of the global financial system.

As far back as his 1982 report, *Operation Juárez*, LaRouche has repeatedly explained that national economic development requires a sovereign currency, which must be made inconvertible with international currencies and protected with full exchange controls and capital controls. Credit emission in the new currency can be quite large, so long as it is restricted to financing *domestic* production, by activating what would otherwise be idle *domestic* labor and capital resources.

The new currency cannot be placed on the international markets, which in any event are in their death throes—i.e., it must remain totally inconvertible. Nor is there any need to go to the international speculative markets to obtain credit—nor to their domestic branches, for that matter. Any sovereign nation-state can simply *issue* such credit as it requires, through a national bank created for that purpose.

This approach was fully explained in the late 18th Century by Alexander Hamilton, the first Treasury Secretary of the United States. And this American System of economy was proven right in practice by the subsequent industrial development of the United States, and of all other countries that have adopted it, including the creation of the German customs union and of Japan's Meiji Restoration, during the 19th Century.

Argentina—and every nation of Ibero-America—can and must reorganize its domestic banking and monetary structure along these Hamiltonian lines. In fact, it is the only way to deal

with the total bankruptcy of every national banking system, while preserving their essential functions in serving people's needs. Paper and banks may come and go, but people come first and have to be protected.

International credit is also needed—not from the dying IMF system, but from a new world monetary order. LaRouche has called for the creation of a New Bretton Woods system to replace the IMF, based on agreements reached among principal sovereign nations, and whose mission would be to issue long-term development credits for the financing of major global infrastructure development programs, such as the Eurasian Land-Bridge. LaRouche has recently been engaged in intensive personal diplomacy—in Russia, India, Italy, and elsewhere—to bring this project into existence in the immediate future.

Argentina and the rest of Ibero-America, if we are to survive, must join in this effort. Argentina should build an alliance first and foremost with Brazil, and from there help organize Ibero-American integration region-wide, to join in this global effort. The IMF system is dead; we cannot allow our nations to be buried with it. The moment of truth has arrived.

New Deals With The IMF Will Kill Argentina

by Cynthia R. Rush

“In observing Argentina today, one is reminded of 1917 Russia, after the removal of the czar,” *EIR* founding editor Lyndon LaRouche commented on Jan. 2. “As with the recent resignation of President de la Rúa in Argentina, the czar was followed by a parade of successions. When does it end? In the case of 1917 Russia, it ended with the Bolshevik Revolution; here, in Argentina, chaos and revolution will be perpetual, if the crisis is not solved along the lines I have indicated.”

The czar in this case was President Fernando de la Rúa who, together with his hated Finance Minister Domingo Cavallo, was forced to resign, after mob lootings of supermarkets and shops, and a stunning mass protest in the nation's capital, made clear that the International Monetary Fund's genocidal free-market model was unsustainable (see *EIR*, Dec. 28, 2001). Applied for over more than a decade, these policies ripped Argentina's once-developed physical economy to shreds, caused its foreign debt to balloon to \$225 billion, and drove its highly skilled, literate population into misery and despair.

The last straw for Argentines was Cavallo's return as Finance Minister in March of this year—the devastation he wrought in his early 1990s stint as Finance Minister laid the basis for the current disaster—to push the country into its

Argentina's Real Debt Is To Its People

Accepting his election as interim President of Argentina on Dec. 23, 2001, Adolfo Rodríguez Saá announced the nation would suspend payments on a foreign debt whose legitimacy is questionable, in order to use the money thus saved to secure social progress. The response from Congress was dramatic: the legislators applauded, then rose for a standing ovation, and finally began to chant, "Argentina! Argentina!" It was that defiant reassertion that the overriding obligation of a government is to defend the general welfare, and the response it evoked from the Congress, which so frightened Wall Street and London. Brief excerpts from that speech follow:

... [E]very Argentine has the right to a dignified job, and we want to make that a reality. Tonight, we shall begin to develop a social plan to create 1 million jobs in Argentina. ... It is inconceivable that in a country with all our possibilities of food production, people are subjected to hunger, marginalization, and poverty. ...

Some say that the so-called foreign debt, at least par-

tially, is the biggest economic deal ever experienced in Argentine history. This situation is made worse, because it has always been dealt with ... in offices behind closed doors, with decisions made apart from the general interest. Worse, payment of the so-called foreign debt has been prioritized over the debt which this nation has to its own citizens.

I want to be very clear: The Argentine foreign debt has been paid without fulfilling the Constitutional requirement that says that the settling of the payment of the domestic and foreign debt of the nation, is an attribute of Congress.

We are going to take the bull by the horns: we are going to speak of the foreign debt. First, I announce that the Argentine state will suspend payment on the foreign debt. This does not mean the repudiation of the foreign debt; this does not imply a fundamentalist attitude. On the contrary, it is the first act of a government of rational character, to deal with the foreign debt correctly.

My administration invites this Congress to study all the books and administrative acts related to Argentina's foreign debt, including during this administration. ... Gentlemen, the books are open for you.

All money allocated in the budget for the foreign debt, for as long as that payment is suspended, will be used, without doubt and without exception, for plans to create jobs and social progress.

final breakdown phase. Subordinating all economic activity to foreign debt payment, he stole from pension funds, gouged wages, and even used Central Bank reserves to pay debt. In early December, his seizure of bank deposits, making it impossible for people to access their savings, wages, and pensions, unleashed a popular fury which drove him and de la Rúa from office.

A 'Parade Of Successions'

The installation of successive governments in Argentina, and the accompanying political and economic chaos, is the only lawful outcome of a refusal to make a clean break with the IMF and return to the tested protectionist policies of the American System of Political Economy, including national banking. There are precedents in Argentina's own history which can be appealed to (see article, page 9). And, while heads of state and finance ministers from various countries are all loudly protesting that "we're not Argentina," the upheaval in that nation over the last several weeks, is just a foretaste of what awaits all nations, should they fail to adopt LaRouche's policy proposals for a new Bretton Woods system, and European Land-Bridge.

The demise of the de la Rúa government should have led to the emergence of a nationalist alternative, based on protectionist policies to rebuild the country's shattered econ-

omy and defend the principle of the general welfare, so brutally trampled on by the Harvard-educated Cavallo. What followed instead was a "revolving door" Presidency, which saw four individuals named between Dec. 20 and Dec. 31, culminating with the Jan. 1 swearing-in of number five, Peronist Eduardo Duhalde.

No one knows how Duhalde will respond when he is clobbered with the reality that there can be no return to IMF policy without unleashing uncontrollable chaos. Immediately, he is faced with the question of whether to follow up on the policy initiatives made by Adolfo Rodríguez Saá, the Peronist governor who ran the country from Dec. 23 to Dec. 30. Not only did Rodríguez Saá declare a debt moratorium; he made "social justice"—the general welfare—the centerpiece of his program, terrifying London and Wall Street. In his Dec. 23 inaugural speech, the former Governor of San Luis announced that funds allocated for interest payments on the debt would instead go to finance the creation of 1 million jobs.

The IMF and other Wall Street vultures watched in horror as Rodríguez Saá outlined programs premised on defending the general welfare. "I believe it is possible to have an Argentina without poor, without unemployed, without hunger and misery; I believe in social justice." Vowing to investigate the legitimacy of the foreign debt, Rodríguez Saá underscored that the government has a *constitutional* mandate to care for

its people, and guarantee access to decent jobs, wages, and food. Unfortunately, he said, “payment of the so-called foreign debt has been prioritized over the debt this nation owes to its own countrymen.”

But it was Rodríguez Saá’s plan to create a new currency, the “Argentino,” which he intended to make the vehicle for reviving the domestic economy, which really caused the Anglo-American oligarchs to flip their wigs. LaRouche noted that the Argentino not only might portend the creation of a sovereign, Hamiltonian credit-creation policy; it was also “implicitly conclusive evidence that the world’s present monetary-financial system will become extinct in the near future, one way or the other.” Within days of the “Argentino” announcement, Argentine friends of the IMF were already maneuvering to get rid of Rodríguez Saá. Lack of support for his proposals by most of the Peronist governors sealed his fate, and he resigned on Dec. 30.

National Banking

“A domestic banking system which is protected from the international speculative bubble, and which generates credit to finance a million new jobs in the country, is indispensable for Argentina’s survival,” LaRouche warned in his Jan. 2 statement. “Economic depression, chaos, and ungovernability will continue to haunt the country, until such time as a national banking reorganization is carried out.”

“The current national banking system—90% of which is controlled by foreign banks—is totally bankrupt, and has ground to a halt. The only way to get it back on its feet, and to return to Argentine citizens their savings now frozen in the banks, is to create a new, reorganized national banking

system. The central government would then use this system to channel directed credit, issued in an inconvertible domestic currency, to fund the creation of 1 million new jobs in the right areas, which would start the recovery of the economy.”

Whether Eduardo Duhalde has the courage to adopt LaRouche’s proposals, remains to be seen. He came into office attacking the free-market economic model which has destroyed Argentina, and vowed that the Social Doctrine of the Catholic Church would be his guide. “We have reached the limits [of toleration],” he said. “My commitment, as of today, is to put an end to an exhausted model which has plunged the vast majority of our people into desperation,” and brought the country “to the brink of disintegration.”

Duhalde’s inaugural speech was sufficiently strong in attacking “the model,” as to raise fears on Wall Street and in IMF quarters of a return to protectionism and nationalist policies. Interviewed by the *Washington Post*, former IMF Chief Economist Michael Mussa bluntly warned that Duhalde “can make a lot of noise and do a few highly visible things to deliver on his populist rhetoric—I think the international community is prepared to discount that. But if he’s going to go back to the protectionist policies of the past, and renationalize the public utilities and go hog-wild on government spending, then he won’t meet with much cooperation here in Washington.”

But because he is a “consensus” candidate, selected as a result of a lot of back-room agreements among various Peronist and other political factions, there is tremendous pressure on Duhalde to ignore what Rodríguez Saá began, and go back to the IMF’s embrace instead.

If he does, he will be the next in line out the revolving door.

Russians: Saved From Cavallo!

“Let us recall that after the collapse of the ruble and the default of 1998, Russia was literally one step away from applying the Argentine experience,” the prestigious Russian economics magazine *Ekspert* commented in its year-end issue. The article placed the blame for Argentina’s social and political crisis squarely on deposed Finance Minister Domingo Cavallo’s monetary policy—the peso-dollar peg, enforced by a currency board, combined with “mass privatization and deregulation.” *Ekspert* headlined, “It’s A Good Thing We Didn’t Listen To Cavallo.”

It is well known in Russian policy-making circles that Cavallo’s policy, with its disastrous results, was not an “Argentine” phenomenon. In Summer 1998, Russian radical liberals such as Boris Fyodorov, with help from international mega-speculator George Soros, attempted to bring Cavallo to Moscow to run Russian monetary policy. He

would have called the shots for a new government under Viktor Chernomyrdin, which they were attempting to install in the wake of Russia’s government bond crash. The adamant opposition of Russian Central Bank head Gerashchenko, concludes *Ekspert*, headed off the installation of a currency board in Russia.

The LaRouche movement was instrumental in stopping Cavallo’s importation to Russia. A dossier of *EIR* articles, exposing the devastation of the Argentine economy under Cavallo, circulated in Moscow at that time. LaRouche’s friend and collaborator Prof. Taras Muranivsky published a polemical article in *Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta*, exposing Cavallo’s currency board scheme as a means to loot. To this day, the authoritative profile of Cavallo in Russian is the article Muranivsky published later that year in the biography magazine *Kto Yest Kto* (*Who Is Who*), entitled, “Domingo Cavallo: The True Face Of The ‘Argentine Miracle.’ ” Using material from *EIR*, Muranivsky left nothing but tatters of Cavallo’s reputation as a financial wizard.—*Rachel Douglas*

Revive Argentina's Tradition Of National Banking!

by Cynthia R. Rush

In 1891, Argentina defaulted on its foreign debt, bringing down its largest creditor, England's House of Baring Brothers. In the political and financial turbulence shaking his country at that time—not unlike Argentina's situation today—nationalist President Carlos Pellegrini, who served from 1890 to 1892, founded the state-owned Banco de la Nación Argentina, proclaiming at the time, "Today, we have created a bank [founded] with national capital."



Carlos Pellegrini

An admirer of Alexander Hamilton, Henry Carey, Friedrich List and the American System of political economy, Pellegrini, together with his Finance Minister Vicente Fidel López, saw the Banco de la Nación as a vehicle to guarantee the issuance of cheap credit for domestic companies and to promote industrial development. They did so with the knowledge that precisely this type of institution, as conceived by Hamilton, had been central to the industrial development of the young United States. In the 110 years since its founding, the bank has grown to have branches in all of the country's provinces, and has been the chief financier of regional economic activity. It has always been a source of national pride.

While founding the bank, Pellegrini and López took measures to punish the usury which Great Britain had historically felt free to practice in the country, since even before its independence from Spain. They reduced British imports into the country by almost 50%, taxed British banks and insurance firms, and refused to grant new concessions to British railroad companies. It was a time of intense anti-British ferment, which saw frequent popular demonstrations in front of British banks and insurance companies. The Argentine President's measures caused such horror in London, that the British government even contemplated a military invasion of the country to restore its looting rights.

The Banco de la Nación was inaugurated on Oct. 26, 1891, and opened its doors for business in December of that year. Because of its relevance to Argentina's crisis today, we include below excerpts of President Pellegrini's Oct. 26, 1891

speech to the new bank's board of directors:

"I wanted to attend this ceremony inaugurating the Banco de la Nación, because I have faith in its purpose, and because I want its first board of directors to know fully, the character and mission which the government has wanted to bestow on this new institution. I recognize that this bank has been created against the opinion prevalent in certain [liberal] circles from which many draw their inspiration, but the interests of the Argentine Republic are not defined by a circle, and I can assure you that the real opinion in the Republic and in its capital, is favorable to this institution. . . .

"Some think it weak, because of the time in which it is being created, and because it is founded, for the moment, with a debt to the community which, in solidarity, is guaranteeing the currency issued; but you know that almost all the great credit institutions in the world were also created at times of crisis, some on the basis of debts with far less collateral than currency issued, and which still appear on the books of those banks, without having been amortized in a century.

"This bank has not been created to attend to the needs of the public treasury; you will be the nation's treasurers, and you may judge for yourselves whether the Treasury needs the monetary resources of this bank. This bank has not been created on the basis of any political interest, as the composition of the board of directors demonstrates. The criterion which has determined the selection of each one of you, is not political connections, which you don't have; but rather, because you are men who understand the arena in which you will be operating, and the interests you are called upon to serve.

Serve Industry and Trade

"This bank is founded only to serve industry and trade, whose needs you well know, and are prepared to meet. If there were one recommendation I would make to you, it would be on behalf of a group which, to date, hasn't enjoyed great favor from credit establishments, but which is, nonetheless, deserving of greater attention. I speak of small businesses. The real industry in a new country is that which is born within, grows and develops through intelligent and persevering effort, molding itself to the environment in which it lives, and each day acquiring new experiences which invigorate it. They have a greater future than those large industries which use capital to improvise, and often lack the intelligent and active worker or industrialist who is the soul driving it. The law which creates this bank, gives you complete autonomy. . . .

"The future of this bank rests entirely in your hands, until the day you are replaced. . . . Pay attention to the interests of all the Republic, its industries and its trade, and the day will arrive in which your efforts will be repaid by the importance this institution shall acquire, and to whose destiny your names are linked, as members of this first board of directors.

"It is my hope that [the bank's] future will surpass all our hopes, and I offer whatever support you feel the national government can provide you, in your work."

Japan Central Bank Warns: Deflation, Banking Crisis, Trouble For Yen Ahead

by Kathy Wolfe

Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi held a meeting on the danger to Japan's banking system at his residence, on Dec. 27, according to *Yomiuri News*, where it was agreed the government would "take every possible measure" in the event of financial crisis. After the meeting, which included Chief Cabinet Secretary Yasuo Fukuda and Liberal Democratic Party Secretary General Taku Yamasaki, Yamasaki told the press that Koizumi had agreed to new injections of capital into the banks if needed, using public funds, which he had previously opposed. "We will take every possible measure to prevent a run on the banks from ever happening," Yamasaki said. "We won't let the people panic, and we will take measures to prevent the economy from falling into a deflationary cycle."

Meanwhile the Japanese yen has been dropping fast, 8% since Sept. 11 and 13% during 2001, leading speculators to talk of an "Asia Crisis II."

Coming on the eve of Japan's annual six-day New Year's market closure, and days after Argentina's declaration of a debt moratorium, the Dec. 27 and related meetings spurred talk in Europe that Tokyo was using the holiday to hush over a major bank problem. "The decision to put the regional Ishikawa Bank under court bankruptcy could be the prelude to bankruptcy of other fragile financial institutions," France's *Le Monde* wrote on Dec. 29 under the headline "Fragility Of The System." Ishikawa went under on Dec. 28 with liabilities exceeding assets by over \$180 million and deposits of over \$3 billion. "Ishikawa is not important by itself," one London banker said. "The fear is . . . it might have led to a run on the banks overall, which could have produced a systemic danger."

It was indeed a bigger story. The Prime Minister's meetings focused on a private report by the Bank of Japan (BOJ), warning that continuing current policy will soon lead to the collapse of one of Japan's top four banking conglomerates, *Nikkei News* reported on Dec. 29. Without mentioning the bank's name, BOJ reported that this bank now faces a risk similar to that of the former Long-Term Credit Bank, for which internal BOJ "risk factor indicators" showed a rapid rise to 1.45% in early 1998, shortly before it went under. The BOJ indicator for the now-endangered bank is over 1.6%. This would mean the bankruptcy of one of the largest banks on earth. The top four are Mizuho Holdings, assets \$1 trillion;

and Sumitomo Mitsui Banking, Mitsubishi Tokyo Group, and UFJ Holdings, with assets of some \$500 billion apiece.

Hayami-San Speaks Out

Only *EIR*, however, had the full story and had it first, as now confirmed by the leak of the BOJ report and by an extraordinary New Year's Day interview by Bank of Japan Governor Masaru Hayami, appearing in *Nikkei* on Jan. 2.

Asked his opinion of Japan's economy and its future, Hayami flatly volunteered: "If you define a deflationary spiral as a process in which the economy worsens and prices fall at the same time, we might indeed be on the eve of one. Prospects look particularly tough for January-March." Despite decimation of the physical economy, he said, it seems the government will step up its current regulatory crack-down on banks, leading banks "to toughen lending policies toward major corporate borrowers, resulting in another series of important developments," i.e., more major bankruptcies.

Asked if the BOJ would increase money-printing in response, Hayami said that this was futile. "Financial institutions are still cautious about lending money, while fund demand from companies remains weak. Although we have substantially eased our credit reins, money is not reaching companies and the BOJ's monetary easing has yet to produce results," he said.

Hayami was then asked: "Will fears of another major banking crisis, similar to 1998, arise again?" He replied precisely: "The big difference from 1998 is that we have established a safety net for the banking system this time, namely, 15 trillion yen [\$120 billion] in emergency funds. The BOJ is also ready to offer emergency loans to financial institutions." That is, while waving the fig leaf of a large bailout, Hayami did not deny the reality of the crisis.

In this way, the Bank of Japan went public with its warning that the current Tokyo policy, of shutting down banks and corporations, while printing hyper-loose money for "the markets," is "just not working." *EIR* reported on Dec. 14 that "behind the scenes, a showdown is brewing between the IMF [International Monetary Fund] . . . and Japan's technocrats," who have begun to say that the IMF free-market model "simply is not functioning." *EIR's* can now report that its sources were high BOJ officials.

"At least the doctor is being frank about his assessment,

although he has no cure,” commented *EIR* Founding Editor Lyndon LaRouche, as the 85-year-old Hayami had offered no viable solution.

First Quarter Conjuncture

While Hayami did not mention the IMF, it is an open secret that behind the current danger of banking explosions, against which the BOJ is warning, is the IMF program in Japan. The IMF is demanding shock therapy for the physical economy in which regulators force closure of banks and industrial companies. “We want the regulators to get tough on the banks. . . . That would lead to many more bankruptcies—and that’s what they need,” the IMF’s Japan Desk said in June, as *EIR* reported at the time. “That may mean a lot of unemployed forced onto the streets, but this is what is needed” (*EIR*, June 15, 2001).

The IMF is also behind the ever-escalating demands for more BOJ money-printing, as *EIR* documented on Dec. 14, and is now promoting “inflation targetting,” in which the BOJ agrees to add “whatever it takes” to the monetary base to stop prices from falling. This is what Hayami has now publicly called pointless.

Japan’s situation could indeed go sour as banks and companies begin in February to announce losses for the fiscal year ending March 31. Japan’s 135 banks announced on Dec. 29 a joint pretax loss of 1.3 trillion yen (\$10 billion) for the fiscal half ending Sept. 30, compared with a 1.13 trillion yen profit for the same period a year earlier. A 19% rise in core profits for basic banking was outweighed by huge losses from bad loan write-offs and the fall in value of the banks’ stock portfolios as the stock market plummets. Experts fear the results for March 31 could be much worse. The Nikkei bank stock index hits new lows daily.

The public is also worried about the safety of savings when the government deregulates bank deposit insurance. Starting on April 1, individual deposits will only be guaranteed up to 10 million yen (about \$80,000), an action promised to the IMF and Wall Street under former Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto’s “Big Bang” deregulation craze of the mid-1990s. Keeping this foolish promise could be suicide in today’s hyper-unstable global conditions.

This Crisis Is Global

However, it is not some peculiar flaw in Japan, but the global nature of today’s crisis featuring the Enron, Argentina, Turkey, Poland, and other bankruptcies, which threatens to bring down major U.S. and European banks, as well as Japanese institutions.

This is the environment in which Japan’s yen could go into free fall. Of course, the dollar could go into free fall just as well on any Monday, due to the collapse of the U.S. economy. To avoid this, Japan, Korea, China, and other Asian nations have been furiously buying dollars to support the dollar since Sept. 11. Japan’s Finance Ministry (MOF) has proba-

bly bought almost \$100 billion U.S. dollars since Sept. 11, and China and Korea have been doing the same, all trying to cheapen their exports to compete for the evaporating U.S. market.

“The Japan crisis is actually a dollar crisis,” LaRouche commented on Dec. 30. The yen has been “the major firewall for the dollar” on the financial markets, he said, since the Japanese government must debase the yen in order to print reams of it to buy up dollars for this dollar support. “And then there is the euro crisis. All of these are part of the chain-reaction collapse of the world system,” LaRouche noted. At the moment, the yen is taking the heat. At year-end 2001, the yen fell almost to 132 per dollar, down more than 8% since Sept. 11.

So far, it has been Tokyo policy to “talk down” the yen. “I believe the yen, which has been a bit too strong for some time, is in a corrective phase that will see it better reflect the actual performance of the Japanese economy,” Haruhiko Kuroda, the Finance Ministry’s top currency diplomat, told *Nikkei* on Dec. 27. One Tokyo economist told *EIR* on Dec. 29, that the MOF and other agencies worry, that if the yen stays as high as it had been, it raises the question: “Will Japan continue to be a manufacturing nation, or will it shift, as the U.S. did during the 1980s, into a post-industrial society? Japan is now being flooded with cheap imports from China and many other Asian countries,” he said, “which is driving down prices inside Japan below the price of production for most of our manufacturers. This is a major cause of the terrible deflation here. Deflation of physical production is killing Japan.”

True; but it won’t be solved by tinkering with bits and pieces of the monetary plumbing. The same speculators who started the 1997 run on the yen and the Thai baht are now threatening a “herd” attack against the yen, which could get out of any MOF control. European and U.S. hedge funds have begun large-scale yen-selling, *Nikkei* reports, and many hedge funds are planning a new bout of yen-selling again starting in January. Deutsche Bank in London forecast on Dec. 25 that the yen will drop by 5% this year to 140/dollar, and to 205/dollar by 2005.

BOJ Governor Hayami, in his Jan. 1 interview, also warned that this yen tinkering could get out of control. While it might help exports a bit in the short term, he said, “I hope yen depreciation will not prompt active selling of Japan’s other financial instruments, including stocks and bonds. Some argue that the BOJ should purchase foreign bonds to guide the yen even lower, but no country has ever prospered by cheapening its currency.”

“Japan, however, is not exactly in the deepest trouble of all the major industrialized nations,” Hayami also warned, in an aside to those in Washington wondering how far Tokyo can be pushed. “Many analysts are of the view that the U.S. economy will hit bottom in the second half of this year.”

Zbigniew Brzezinski And September 11th

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

December 23, 2001

For those who are able and willing to accept the way in which history actually works, the evidence provided by the U.S. events of Sept. 11th permitted but one concise conclusion: The crucial developments inside the U.S.A., between the book-ends of approximately 08:45 and 11:00 h EDT, were a reflection of an attempted military coup d'état against the U.S. government of President George W. Bush.

I first reached that conclusion early during the first hour of that interval, while I was being interviewed in a nearly two-hour, live radio broadcast. My broadcast remarks during that interval have become an important integral part of those developments themselves, not only inside the U.S.A., but in their radiating effects throughout much of the world besides.¹

For those who would debate the matter, there were only two available, competent choices among possible alternative explanations, for even the mere possibility of the known sequence of the relevant events which had been reported widely during that interval:

The first, most ominous possibility, was that the relevant, pre-established security safeguards, which had been instituted earlier against such types of contingencies, had, previously, simply been allowed to deteriorate to virtual non-relevance, that itself a very dangerous state of national security,

or,

The second, more likely possibility, was that some top-ranking U.S. military

1. See "LaRouche: Let Calm Heads Prevail To Stop Destabilization," transcript of Sept. 11 interview with Utah radio talk show host Jack Stockwell, in *EIR*, Sept. 21, 2001; and "A Conversation With LaRouche In A Time Of Crisis," an interview with *EIR*'s John Sigerson, prepared for "The LaRouche Connection" cable television program, in *EIR*, Sept. 28, 2001. Both interviews were also issued as Crisis Bulletins by the LaRouche in 2004 Presidential campaign committee.



It is likely, LaRouche writes, "that some top-ranking U.S. military personnel 'at the switch,' turned off a significant part of those standing security pre-arrangements which would have been sufficient, at a minimum, to defeat, at the least, the attack upon the Pentagon itself."

personnel "at the switch," turned off a significant part of those standing security pre-arrangements which would have been sufficient, at a minimum, to defeat, at the least, the attack upon the Pentagon itself.²

For any person with knowledge comparable to my experience in the field of strategic ballistic missile defense-policy, the attack on the Pentagon, with the thermonuclear implications of that attack in and of itself, pointed to the second alternative. For any among those of us with knowledge of such matters, the combination of the three accomplished attacks was therefore recognized, sooner or later, as the product of a witting "inside job." Finally, *my detailed knowledge of the onrushing strategic crisis within which those attacks were situated*, allowed no other conclusion, than that this was an attempted military coup d'état with a global strategic purpose of the most ominous implications imaginable.

Once those facts are taken into account, two leading problems in subsequently adopted U.S. policies must be emphasized.

First: Why, apparently, did senior professional military and intelligence professionals not advise President Bush against permitting the diversionary targeting of former U.S. special-warfare asset Osama bin Laden, as the alleged prime culprit in this affair?

The second, related question, is: Why, despite the massive

2. If we take into account the characteristic nuclear-warfare-security institutions, including continuity-of-government arrangements.

accumulation of relevant actual evidence since Sept. 11, do many official circles around the world still prefer to defend the consoling delusion, the current, officially blessed explanation of the events of Sept. 11, that "Osama bin Laden did it," *even after months of their failure to present the public with any solid proof of their allegation?*

The evidence which was already explicitly or implicitly available, during the initial two-hour interval of Sept. 11th, is of a type of circumstantial evidence which is fairly described as "admittedly incomplete, but nonetheless conclusive" for the purpose of determining an immediate course of official reaction, for setting into motion, or even creating relevant rules of engagement.³ The set of facts which were already dumped into our hands during, and immediately following the first two hours of the Sept. 11th attacks, represents, in and of itself, a call to such kind of immediate decisive action. The lack of that specific kind of decision which I uttered during that two-hour interval, would have represented a potential strategic failure of command, either by the President, or, a citizen-statesman and Presidential pre-candidate with my special competencies and responsibilities. Subsequent events

3. This notion of "admittedly incomplete, but nonetheless conclusive," is a rephrasing of the fundamental principle of Leibniz's original discovery and development of the calculus. It is also the fundamental principle of any Riemannian notion of differential geometry. This method is explicitly opposed by the reductionists, such as Euler, Lagrange, Cauchy, Grassmann, et al.



Zbigniew Brzezinski (left) and Samuel Huntington. Their “Clash of Civilizations” policy is the principal culprit, of which the attempted military coup was merely a subsumed part.

have shown, that the President made the right immediate decision during that time; so did I.

When these and related matters are looked at from the standpoint of any significant degree of competent knowledge of the current state of the history of modern European civilization as a whole, the leadership, if not the individual names, of *those in the political faction whose interest was served by the attempted coup*, is indicated beyond reasonable dispute. In face of those and related facts, among knowledgeable persons, only those with special, false motives for clinging to interpretations more or less consistent with the current official line, could continue to defend the fairy-tale ritually uttered by most of the world’s mass media today.

To see the relevant evidence clearly, the reader must recognize that there exist not one, but three distinct elements to be investigated in the aftermath of the Sept. 11th developments.

First, there is the military coup-attempt itself, which might be described as the intended “detonator” of the operation as a whole. The worst possible result of this military plot, a potential, runaway thermonuclear-superpower-escalation, was avoided through a timely telephone conversation between U.S. President George W. Bush and Russia’s President Vladimir Putin.

Second, there is the general political-strategic factor of the “Clash of Civilizations” policy of Zbigniew Brzezinski, Samuel Huntington, et al., of which the attempted military coup was merely a subsumed part. That policy is the principal culprit, and the main body of the operation as a whole. That is the principal subject, and target of this report. This is the factor which continues to be reflected so vividly in the fero-

cious factional battle within the U.S. government and leading news media, the debate on such subjects as proposing escalation of war against Iraq.

Third, there is the implicit suicide-bomber-like role of the current Israeli regime, whose adducibly characteristic intention is to set off the wider war, a war which, among other results, would bring about the self-extinction of Israel as a state. That increasingly evident risk of Israel’s self-extinction, if it continues its present policies, had been the stated concern motivating Prime Minister Rabin’s support for the Oslo Accords. These are the same Oslo Accords whose adoption was the motive for the Israeli coup d’état, by assassination, of Rabin. Were the present Israeli war-policy continued, Israel would soon be self-destroyed in the course of the unfolding of that process, that as surely as one might have foreseen in 1939, “like Adolf Hitler in the end.”

It is the second of those three interconnected elements, on which official attention must be pivoted. Nonetheless, if we neglected any one among all three of those facets from the equation of Sept. 11th, no competent assessment of the events of that date were possible. It is only after we recognize the three identified elements as cohering facets of a single effect, and have situated all three within the global economic-crisis setting in which they exist, that a rational appreciation of the events of that day becomes possible. Any different approach must represent a failure of judgment, a fallacy of composition of the evidence.

As I shall show, in the course of this present report, the evidence pointing to the actual authorship of that three-fold aspect of the attack upon the U.S.A., is not only massive, but

conclusive. The evidence has been piling up not merely for years, but decades and even longer. Most of you who were taken by surprise that morning, should be reminded: The monster which attacked has been creeping up on you, during those long decades you, like Washington Irving's fabled Rip van Winkle, were asleep.

To understand the deeply underlying, long-standing connections among those three distinguishable parts of the process, we must take into account what would be described, in a Riemannian differential (physical) geometry, as the factor of "multiply-connectedness."

For example: Among the relatively simpler, but extremely important sets of facts to be considered, we have to include the following question. To what degree did the role of the Israeli military intelligence's deep and implicitly hostile penetration of the U.S. political and military command and operations, play a contributing role in shaping the part played by both the military coup-attempt and its political-strategic complement?

Deep investigation of the long-standing, increasing levels and aggressiveness of activity of Israeli spies inside the U.S.A., including the notorious, years-long "Mega" penetration of the security of the Clinton White House by the agents of the Israeli intelligence services, points to the likelihood of at least a significant, if coincidental Israeli role in creating the environment from which the events of Sept. 11th were launched.

Consider the distinct roles and common historical-strategic-economic setting of that multi-faceted combination of interdependent elements.

Crafting The Investigation

Thus, when the three aspects of the attack are considered, we must examine this combination of events, as one which might be judged as immediately a reflection of an included, intended military coup d'état, a military rogue operation attempted by a high-ranking, implicitly treasonous element within the U.S. military establishment. Consider the following.

To assess such evidence of an intention behind the first of those components of the coup, we must not approach the investigation with the kind of childish fallacy of composition on which most of the world's press has relied. An attempted military "palace coup" against the world's leading nuclear power, even the government of any notable, lesser strategic nuclear power, such as Israel, presents very strict rules to any would-be plotters. Such super-high-risk plots require the tightest secrecy imaginable.

Therefore, in investigating such plots, rational people in high places would have assumed that even most of the more or less witting accomplices might never know enough, or perhaps live long enough, to incriminate successfully those highest levels which deployed them. For such cases, catching and interrogating the "hit men," is not likely to be the route

which yields competent proof against the high-ranking plotters who arranged for the hit. The investigation must therefore shift from lines of inquiry which must have been obviously anticipated by the plotters, to more reliable kinds of evidence.

Barring lucky breaks in the investigation of the attempt, the evidence which will be found when such a coup attempt has occurred, will be chiefly limited to what is to be expected in the aftermath of an act conducted under such very special rules of that high-risk conspiratorial game. The investigation must therefore approach the evidence from what should be an obvious flank. It must be based on what should be the elementary realization, that *a military coup-attempt of such a type, could not be motivated, unless it had a plausible intention, an intention existing outside, and beyond the scope of the coup-attempt as such.* The possibility of the existence of such an attempted coup, depends upon the prior existence of an intended sequel of the coup-attempt, such as that of signalling the unleashing of some prepared continuing action.

Therefore, for competent counterintelligence specialists, the first question posed by the bare facts of the attacks on New York and Washington, was: *What was that continuing action waiting to be unleashed by the successful effect of those attacks?* The coup-attempt could not have been mobilized without the presence of such pre-existing, more broadly based intentions. Those intentions are well known to all relevant authorities: a.) *setting off a ricocheting thermonuclear alert;* and b.) *the launching of a generalized state of religious and related warfare throughout most of the planet, with the ongoing actions of the current Israeli Defense Forces (IDF) as its leading expression.* Now, after the events of Sept. 11th, there is no reasonable doubt of such broadly-based intentions. Therefore, any competent counterintelligence investigation, and consequent strategic assessments, must be crafted accordingly.

Therefore, in such cases, as in the earlier investigation of Israeli spy Jonathan Pollard's suspected accomplices, or Edgar Allan Poe's case of "The Purloined Letter," the nature of the now proven circumstantial evidence of those two intentions, enables us to define the "predatory species" which had the impulse for, and capability of conducting such an attempt, although we may not be able, yet, to show exactly which particular personalities of that specific type were the ranking members of the attempted coup itself.

Therefore, we must emphasize, once again, that by the nature of the case, relevant actions against the plot must never be hamstrung by a reductionist's sort of obsessive hunt for "Sherlock Holmes" evidence pointing to specific plotters. In such cases, rather than allowing ourselves to be diverted into what might turn out to be a "snipe hunt" for the individual plotters, we must concentrate the investigator's inherently limited resources on the more modest, urgent task, of neutralizing the relevant objectives implicit in the plot as such. Only habitual losers stop to take and count scalps, or revenge, during the middle of an ongoing battle.



President Bush with Russian President Putin at the White House on Nov. 13, 2001. Bush's correct impulse of the crucial hours of Sept. 11, as evidenced by his conversation with Putin on that day, was followed by a grievous strategic error: the decision to target Osama bin Laden and Afghanistan for bombing.

Therefore, the investigation must judge the plot behind Sept. 11th as crafted as a means to an end; it is that end on which our attention must be focussed, and against which the effort must be concentrated. As in war, once the plot itself has failed, the plotters will become vulnerable to exposure, and their complicity can be reviewed safely, calmly, relatively at leisure.

Therefore, the events of that date confronted the President with the two challenges. Foiling the ultimate objective of the plot, was the longer-range challenge confronting President Bush and his circles in the course of that morning of Sept. 11th. However, the most immediate challenge to the President, that day, was to bring the security forces of the U.S. back fully under his personal control. Under the circumstances, we must judge that he responded well to that immediate challenge.

To appreciate the challenge to that President, it is appropriate to emphasize that the same challenge confronted me, during the period of the nearly two-hour radio interview which was ongoing, broadcast live, between the bookend-points of 09:00 and 11:00 h EDT.

For example:

During that time, I was in a situation in which my stated assessments of the attack, as broadcast to the radio listening audience, during those hours, had to be made in just the way the President of the U.S.A. would have had to draw his operational conclusions, had he been in my exact position at that time, or I in his. Such are the prerequisites for any considerable candidate for selection as the incumbent President of the world's leading national power. Be extremely grateful, for example, that former Vice-President Al Gore was not occupy-

ing either President Bush's seat, or mine, at that particular moment of crisis.

Essentially, it appears to me, from sitting in that position, that, during the nearly two-hour period I was on the air, President Bush had made the right initial decisions. That is known, or reasonably inferred from evidence explicitly or implicitly at hand. I regard the President's later, repeated report of the conversation he had had with Russia's President Putin, during that crucial interval, as evidence which buttresses my present, positive assessment of President Bush's conduct on this account.

However, respecting the decisions the U.S. government apparently made much later that same day, the White House's performance was of a mixed quality. As a matter of fact, the subsequent decision to target Osama bin Laden and Afghanistan for bombing, was a strategic error, and continues to show itself to radiate international consequences, such as intensified conflict between Pakistan and India, which have been, strategically, a course of action which has increasingly perilous implications for the world at large.

Apart from the correct impulse of the White House to choose some action by which to quickly do something appropriate to seize the strategic and domestic-political initiative from the plotters, the commitment to the choice of bombing Afghanistan was mistaken. You must agree with me, that this error was an understandable one, if you take into account, as I do, the continuing new, and expanding dimensions and patterns of the continuing world strategic crisis, which the President has faced during the hours and weeks following the breaking events of that morning.

While I do not attempt here to justify those specific actions

which the President selected, I insist that the nature of the predicament confronting the President, must be taken into account in making any judgment about his performance under those circumstances. I believe, personally, contrary to those among most of the world's sets of policy-advisors still today, that the truth, not what appear to be convenient lies, must be the basis for choice of action in any crisis, lest what appears to be a "useful" and "comfortable" official lie, at first blush, leads to the search for additional lies, to cover for the blunders set into motion by the first.⁴

In any deadly crisis, such as that one, the President of the U.S. must earn and maintain a durable quality of credibility. Trying to defend what are considered useful lies, will undermine that credibility in the end, perhaps with terrible consequences. So, since the close of the day, Sept. 11th, our republic's policies have subsequently drifted, down the roadway of those lies which were manufactured, one after the other, to defend previous lies, or what is called, euphemistically, public-relations "spin." Building such a "bodyguard of lies," even "well-meaning lies," always leads, in one way or another, to results which may often be as bad as, or worse than that issue which the initial lie sought to avoid. In the end, it is the spinner who is often spun.

Therefore, in such a crisis, I must assume the part I am performing with this present report.

To assess the present U.S. situation competently, we must cut through the usual back-and-forth, to understand the predicament confronting both the President and whoever will subsequently prove to have been his trustworthy advisors. We must oblige ourselves to see the situation as the President and those advisors must have seen it, as dusk settled on the preceding hours of that perilous day. We must take implicitly into account all of the crucial circumstances which had legitimate bearing on the decision-making which began to emerge to public notice from some time after 20:00 EDT that first evening. We must include attention to the poisonous influence of those virtual moles within the government itself, who have shown themselves since, like the circles of Richard Perle, to have been accomplices of either the pro-IDF cause, or the Brzezinski "Clash of Civilizations" element, or both.

A Series Of Crucial Facts

To that end, one must not overlook any of a series of several crucial facts about the circumstances in which the choice of naming Osama bin Laden was made:

1. That alleged former playboy and present-day "Old Fagin" of international terrorism, Osama bin Laden, had been, and, almost certainly, still is about as de-

4. Hollywood should create a special sort of annual award to the producers selected for producing the least believable trick-film of the year. The name of that award should be "The Osama," presented in memory of the authors of the hoax known as the so-called "Hitler Diaries."

spicable a creature as the charges against him have implied. He was evil enough to have played the role of Emma Goldman's hit-man, or that of Emma Goldman herself, in killing U.S. President McKinley; but, did today's bin Laden have the opportunity and means to have carried out that attack on President McKinley? He is the disgusting, dirty drunk being held on child-molesting charges in Cell #1313, but would convicting him for Sept. 11th, remove the continuing menace which the uncharged, actual perpetrators still pose to the U.S. and civilization in general, still today?

2. The U.S. already knew the disgusting character of bin Laden; he was among the thugs which the U.S.A. and others had used against both the former Soviet Union and also Russia, Central Asia, Transcaucasia, and other targets, and was, with the Taliban, among the keystones in the principal drug-trafficking operations of Central Asia. However, he was not situated in a place in physical-space-time, from which he might have either pushed Teddy Roosevelt into what that Roosevelt renamed "the White House," or authored the recent horrors of Sept. 11th.
3. Although the telephone conversation, as repeatedly reported publicly by President Bush, between Bush and Russia's President Putin, resulted in a failure of the initial nuclear-strategic aims of the attempted coup d'état, the perpetrators of that attempted coup are still roaming free, are still lurking within the high-ranking positions they held on the early morning of Sept. 11, and are still poised to strike, menacing the U.S. government and President, even still today.
4. The thermonuclear escalation which the hitting of the Pentagon showed to have been the immediate objective of the attack on the Pentagon, was chosen as an obvious stepping-stone toward a further, grand strategic objective. That grand-strategic object of the attempted coup d'état was clearly known, then as it is now. It was already clear at the moment the combination of the attacks in New York City and the nation's capital were ongoing. Most leading circles in Europe and other places recognized this fact very early during the hours following the events. *The purpose of the attempted coup, was to force the U.S.A. to support the current government of the Israeli Defense Forces, in pushing the U.S.A. into supporting a Zbigniew Brzezinski-style "Clash of Civilizations" type of global religious-war scenario.*
5. The authorship of that grand-strategic, geopolitical intent, was already well known to leading European officials, and others. That "Clash of Civilizations" scenario, had been made notorious by the combina-



Carnage in Israel and Palestine: "It was this global geopolitical war, this unquenchable fire of religious war, which the authorship of Sept. 11th was, beyond all margin for doubt by sane and literate people, intended to ignite." Above (left): Jerusalem's al-Haram al-Sharif, the third holiest place of Islam, whose entry by Israel's Sharon in September 2000 sparked the second Intifada; and (right) a Tel Aviv disco, bombed by a Hamas suicide bomber in 2001. German Foreign Minister Joschka Fischer lays flowers at the site where 20 young Israelis were killed and 100 injured.

tion of former U.S. National Security Advisor Brzezinski and his ever-handly "Leporello," Samuel P. Huntington. It already had great popularity among the "morally challenged" members of both parties in the Congress, among powerful U.S. financial circles, and among a significant part of key offices in the Bush administration itself. The cases of Richard Perle and Wolfowitz are merely typical of the predators lurking inside the official positions and policy-planning structures of the targetted administration itself, in addition to their role in influential places within both leading political parties.

6. The U.S strategic response to the attempted coup, was to target selected cases from among the "usual list of suspects," such as the drug-trafficking Taliban government and bin Laden. The obvious benefit of this ruse, was that it provided a way of gaining the strategic initiative for the Bush Presidency itself, momentarily outflanking the forces aligned with Brzezinski's geopolitical "Chessboard" policy politically.
7. Soon, that policy threatened to backfire.

The diversionary tactic of focussing international energies on those designated, admittedly disgusting targets, had the effect of averting, for a time, the immediate, graver strategic threat, of an expanded war against Islamic nations, at least for the moment. However, the same, graver strategic threat not only continued, but grew worse under the impact of the Afghan bombing. There were increasingly insistent, extortionist efforts, even from one powerful faction inside the U.S. political command-struc-

ture, to pressure President Bush into supporting the Israeli Defense Forces command, in a religious war against the Arab nations of the Middle East, such as Iraq, and the continuing of a ricocheting "Clash of Civilizations," geopolitically motivated war among the Islamic and other populations of Asia.

8. The fierce factional struggle which has since openly erupted within the U.S. government, including pressures for religious war from Representative Tom Lantos' confederates in the U.S. Congress, make clear that the Sept. 11th attacks were integral to the intent to force the U.S. Bush administration, either to be swept away, or, in the alternative, be forced to plunge ahead into the kind of "Clash of Civilizations" religious warfare which Ariel Sharon attempted to set into motion with his feinted assault on one of Islam's holiest sites, Jerusalem's al-Haram al-Sharif.
9. If the intent of the present Sharon government of Israel is not reversed, the combination of an accelerating, chain-reaction collapse of the world's monetary-financial system, the escalation of the Israel-led general warfare against Islamic populations, and Israel's intended rape of the third holiest place of Islam, Jerusalem's al-Haram al-Sharif, will plunge the world as a whole into a world-wide, nuclear-armed replay of Europe's 1618-1648 Thirty Years War. It was this global geopolitical war, this unquenchable fire of religious war, which the authorship of Sept. 11th was, beyond all margin for doubt by sane and literate people, intended to ignite.



William Elliott Harold Stone John With Sidney Hirsch
 Alfred Starr Ake Newman Robert Foss, FOSTER Donald Hartman
 Alvin Tate John George Ransom Donald Hartman

This photograph of the assembled Fugitives was made during the occasion some hours before the morning and afternoon sessions of Friday, May 5, which were held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. With on Belle Meade Boulevard.



A modern Mephistopheles, the late Professor William Yandell Elliott, is shown here with his Nashville Agrarian cohorts, otherwise known as the Fugitives, at a 1956 reunion. The parade of Golems concocted by him, "virtually out of mud," included Zbigniew Brzezinski, Samuel P. Huntington, and Henry A. Kissinger.

These facts identified so far, are necessary, but not sufficient. We must also develop the competencies which are required for investigation of, and countermeasures against the very special, deep-going problem which these already cited facts merely imply. We must look into the deep background of those whose special interests are expressed by the continuing, escalating implications of the events of Sept. 11th.

In addressing the challenge presented to the world's leaders by these facts, we must avoid the fool's reductionist practice, of seeking plausible explanations for more or less isolated sets of individual facts. *We must, instead, define the geometry of the mind, the insanity, which has permeated the writings of Brzezinski, Huntington, and their like since the 1957 utterance of **The Soldier And The State**.⁵ As I shall emphasize at a later point in this report, it is that lunatic, perverted state of mind, merely typified by all of the principal writings of Brzezinski, Huntington, et al., since, which has set the contending forces and policies into motion.*

The position on the political map from which to attack the challenge of defining that specific quality of insanity, is the exemplary case of a modern Mephistopheles, the Nashville Agrarians' late Professor William Yandell Elliott, the follower of the notorious utopian H.G. Wells' influence, who like the legendary wife of the Rabbi of Prague, produced that

parade of *Golems* led by such as Zbigniew Brzezinski, Samuel P. Huntington, Henry A. Kissinger, et al., monsters which "Sorcerer's Apprentice" Elliott apparently concocted virtually out of mud.⁶

The key to understanding the motives of the followers of the late Professor William Yandell Elliott, in pushing for such a geopolitical "Clash of Civilizations" war, is to be found in an address which Professor Elliott's former protégé, Henry A. Kissinger, delivered to a Chatham House audience, on May 10, 1982.⁷ That position on the political map so noted, we shall return to the relevant core of Kissinger's address in due course, below.

1. Men Make History, But . . .

To escape the popular fog of current mass-media ravings and confusion among governments, a certain principle must guide us each step of our journey toward the truth about Sept.

5. Samuel P. Huntington, *The Soldier And The State: The Theory And Politics Of Civil-Military Relations* (Cambridge: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 1957).

6. To understand Elliott and the Nashville Agrarians' ideological affinities to the H.G. Wells doctrine of *The Open Conspiracy* (London: Victor Gollancz, 1928), read Stanley Ezrol's study of the origins and influence of the Nashville Agrarians, "Seduced From Victory: How The Lost Corpse Subverts The American Intellectual Tradition," *EIR*, Aug. 3, 2001.

7. Henry A. Kissinger, "Reflections on a Partnership: British and American Attitudes to Postwar Foreign Policy, Address in Commemoration of the Bicentenary of the Office of Foreign Secretary," May 10, 1982, Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House), London.

11th. Jot this down: *Men make history, but history makes men, and vice versa.* Those words, properly understood, echo the greatest wisdom of all ancient and modern arts of statecraft, from such sources as Solon of Athens, the Classical Greek tragedies, the Dialogues of Plato, and the great modern historical dramas of William Shakespeare and Friedrich Schiller. Those words, properly understood, are the only means for reaching a competent, truthful policy assessment of our republic's necessary long-range, strategic response to the events of Sept. 11th.

The assertion, that Osama bin Laden directed the events of Sept. 11th, is, of course, purely a "conspiracy theory," in support of which no scientifically plausible proof has been presented publicly, to the present day. The doctrine that "Osama did it," is, in that respect, just another case of the substitution of fiction for both fact and science. Nonetheless, conspiracy, in the proper use of that term, is the most characteristic feature of all human history, especially when it comes to the important matters of statecraft. How should we sort out the difference between the fact of the existence of a truly efficient conspiracy, from the popularized fiction which most of the mass media is now circulating on the subject of Sept. 11th?

The kinds of fools who concoct the foolish, popular varieties of so-called "conspiracy theories," are divisible chiefly into two general classes. There are the obvious ones, those perverts, including crooked judges and prosecuting attorneys, who seek to portray history fantastically, as it were a matter of reporting on individual actors walking onto a shared common, blank stage, each uttering frivolous mere text, words spun, and interpreted as antecedents from outside physical space and time. The symbolic and other interpretation of the mere text as such, becomes the attributed meaning of the action.⁸

8. It is clinically significant, that today's more popular varieties of wild-eyed "conspiracy theories," reflect the peculiarly pathological style in infantile fantasy associated with the "Lord of the Rings," "Harry Potter," and "Pokémon" cults, or the "witchcraft" and related demonic cults spun out of the orbit of the trio of the utopians H.G. Wells, Bertrand Russell, and Aleister Crowley. The characteristic form of mental action these cults express, is a magical power of the will, acting outside real physical space-time. The gratification associated with the deluded patron of such forms of fantasy-life, or so-called "science fiction" composed on the basis of the same types of fiction, becomes then a feeling-state to which the victim of such cults responds in hysterically adopting a kindred variety of "conspiracy theory" as an emotionally gratifying form of belief. Gnostic religious cults are premised on the same kind of pathology. For the benefit of the academically fastidious, I add the following. From the standpoint of modern physical science, the fallacy of such popular forms of conspiracy theory, is of the same genre as the blundering astrophysics of Claudius Ptolemy, Copernicus, Tycho Brahe, Galileo, and Isaac Newton. Such "conspiracy theories" presume to impose at-the-blackboard types of ivory-tower preconceptions about the universe, on the interpretation of some sets of facts, such as the common Aristotelean, ivory-tower presumption that perfect regular action must be circular. In real science, contrary to the method of hoaxster Galileo et al., we are obliged to discover the physical geometry of the facts we are investigating, as Kepler did, and adduce what is possible in that universe from discovering, experi-

In the second class, are the wild-eyed fanatics, who declare, "I don't believe in conspiracy-theories," the latter prattling on about this persuasion perhaps even at the moment a providential practical joker is demonstrating a higher principle of justice, by conspiring silently with the amused spectators, by setting fire to the leg of the foolish boaster's trousers.

By the very nature of the distinction which sets the human individual apart and above all lower forms of life, conspiracy is the essence of all human existence, as Plato and all the greatest tragedians and scientists, among others, have demonstrated this fact throughout known history. The distinction which sets human beings apart and above lower forms of life, is the quality of mental activity called "reason," or "cognition," or termed "noësis" (from the Classical Greek) by Russian scientist Vladimir Vernadsky.⁹ It is from this root, cognition, that the human individual is enabled to make choices of outcomes in ways which do not conform to the typically dull-witted statistician's notion of "objective forces of historical determinism." The power to make a principled choice, is the essential, human quality, from which the most important of true conspiracies often spring.¹⁰

Human beings have the unique ability of their species, to rise above that prison-house of delusions called sense-certainty, to discover experimentally demonstrable universal physical principles, principles which exist outside of, and often contrary to the beliefs of persons who prefer the kinds of bestial sense-certainties enjoyed by the lower forms of life. The ability to generate experimentally demonstrable hypotheses from study of paradoxical features of sense-experience, is that quality of cognitive reason, specific to the human individual, and to the social relations among such individuals. This is the same quality of reason which deranged fanatics, such as the empiricists, Immanuel Kant, and the followers of Huntington and Brzezinski, have so notoriously denied to exist.

mentally, the geometry of the phase-space in which the facts are actually situated.

9. Cf. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., *The Economics Of The Noösphere* (Washington, D.C.: EIR News Service, 2001).

—, "The Spirit Of Russia's Science," *EIR*, Dec. 7, 2001.

10. This pathological sort of "objective historical determinism," is the most common expression of this same sort of irrationalist cult-belief among anarcho-syndicalist and other little socialist sects based on so-called "working class" ideology. Engels' mystical imputations to "the horny hand of labor," typify that pathology. One of the most common causes for the failure of socialism as a political-economic system, is its "class hostility" to the "intelligentsia," its hostility to that creative power of the intellect upon which all notable progress in the human condition, including economy, depends. The usual origin of those nominally socialist delusions, is the cult of English empiricism which was codified by Venice's Paolo Sarpi and his followers. The doctrine of Mandeville, Quesnay's "laissez-faire," and Adam Smith's "free trade," are intrinsically irrationalist, magic cults introduced upon the flat-earth stage of empiricist dogmas. These cults, by virtue of having denied the existence of reason, propose to have discovered the secret for explaining everything and anything.

Thus, where the lower forms of life are unable to rise, by their own minds, above the ecological and related potentialities bestowed upon their biological heritage, mankind is able to transmit variously false or true discoveries of universal physical principle, from generation to generation. This transmission of such distinctly human qualities of ideas, constitutes that to which we rightly award the name of "culture." Thus, the history and nature of mankind, is expressed as the adducible history of the evolutionary development, or decadence, of variously failed and relatively successful cultures, and of the individual persons within those cultures.

In other words, the distinctive characteristic of the human species, is that the individual member of that species has the ingrained, potentially sublime, characteristic power, to alter the direction of development of his or her culture, in addition to participating in the transmission of those cognitive innovations in culture passed down from earlier generations of his or her own, or other cultures.¹¹

The ability to compare and analyze the processes expressed as the development of these various cultures and their interactions, reaches its relatively highest, most refined degree of excellence, in study of the evolutionary development of those forms of knowledge properly associated with the principles and practice of Classical artistic culture, and of the Classical modern scientific knowledge set into motion by the discoveries of the Fifteenth Century's Nicholas of Cusa.¹²

To deal effectively with the most critical of the challenges intersecting the outgrowth of Sept. 11th, we must venture into those avenues of scientific work which are, unfortunately, usually overlooked in today's predominantly decadent academic life, an oversight which has brought on very painful consequences for European civilization today. The world as a whole is presently gripped by the greatest general crisis in modern world history. In this circumstance, we must now make some radical changes, away from the foolish policies to which nations and their governments have become lately accustomed. We must make the needed, sometimes radical changes in ways of thinking about policies, changes which

11. The fact that the universe contains a creature, man, capable of rising to the sublime, is the argument on which Leibniz premised the utterance, that "this is the best of all possible worlds."

12. These are precisely those Classical traditions which are hatefully derided in the seminal writing from which the Clash of Civilizations strategy has been derived, the explicitly fascist ideology of Samuel Huntington's *The Soldier And The State*. The contrast between the Classical tradition in strategy, as typified by such seminal modern military thinkers as Lazare Carnot, Gerhard Scharnhorst, or World War II's General Douglas MacArthur, exposes precisely the contrast of modern civilized forms of strategy from the fascist ideology which Napoleon Bonaparte and such of his followers as Napoleon III, Mussolini, and Hitler premised their modern "Hail Caesar!" parodies of soulless legionnaires of ancient imperial Rome. This book, first published in 1957 (*The Soldier And The State*, op cit.), has gone through more than 20 successive editions since that time. As the relevant subsequent writings of Brzezinski and Huntington attest, that book embodies the ideological core of the policies of Brzezinski's own *The Grand Chessboard* of 1997.

will guide us safely into the years immediately ahead.

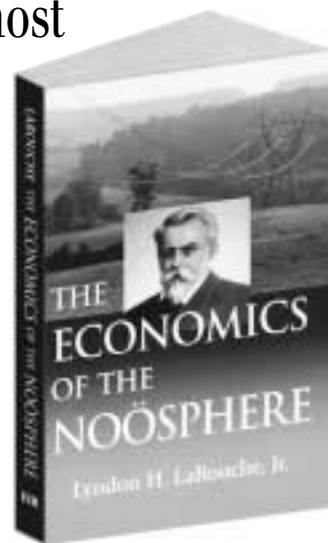
The leading question is, therefore, how can we be certain of the assumedly beneficial consequences of those choices?

The overriding requirement of our response to the horrors of Sept. 11th, is not merely to assign blame, but to define a reliable course of action for rescuing civilization from the consequences of that attack. Removing the infected organ, will not necessarily enable the victim to survive. Therefore, to speak with reasonable confidence about the nature of the choices of a future which are available to us in the aftermath of Sept. 11th, I must now summarize those methods of long-range forecasting, my own, which have now been proven repeatedly to be so uniquely and spectacularly successful, over more than a quarter-century past.

Crafting A Science Of Strategy

My own most fundamental, and eminently successful contribution to the study of cultures, lies in my introduction of the conception of *potential relative population-density*, as the uniquely competent basis for defining a *physical science of economics*, and, therefore, the needed basis for clarifying the principles of a universal method in economic history. Thus, as I have shown in numerous published locations, the only scientifically acceptable basis for measuring the relative quality of a culture, today, would be the bearing of the essen-

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tial features of scientific and artistic development upon the culture's power to sustain and improve its *potential relative population-density*.

This approach to a physical science of economics, provides us the optimal basis for rigorous study of not only past history, but of reliable methods for shaping the future outcome of that history. This is a study to be conducted from the standpoint of attention to the physically functional characteristics of the evolution, or decadence, of cultures.

In first approximation, this means that we must study both national, or analogous particular cultures, and relationships among cultures, over periods of not less than one to several generations, and patterns of changes in cultures over centuries. On that basis, we must then examine the way in which relatively small changes introduced within those cultural processes, even by individuals during the short term, may significantly alter the medium- to long-term evolution of a culture, or a set of cultures. The physical principle of potential relative population-density, provides the indispensable key to conducting this investigation in the required way.

We must concentrate upon the willful introduction of relatively small, but cumulatively powerful changes in axiomatic features of a culture, changes made often by sovereign individual personalities. This defines the essential distinction between the behavior of human cultures and the habits of beasts.

It would be difficult to overstate the warning, that, contrary to both Adam Smith and both the orthodox social-democrats and anarcho-syndicalists, history is *not* shaped by any automatic pulsation of "objective forces." All of the significant developments in the history and pre-history of the human species, are results of the *individually voluntary* alteration of the *principled* course of events, through innovations inserted by sovereign individuals.¹³ It is by this agency, that mankind changes its cultures, and also revolutionizes what empiricists and other fools insist falsely, are the unchangeable, axiomatic features of human nature, for better or for worse.

Through my discoveries in that specialist's domain, the science of physical-economy, we are now capable of understanding and applying that principle of scientific history, sometimes called *voluntarism*, as an instrument of long-range forecasting, for shaping generalized, progressive economic and related developments within and among cultures. We are able, through the study of cultures from this standpoint, to adduce the way in which the axiomatic and related innovations by individuals, may be mustered in a way which brings about changes in cultures which are both foreseeable and ben-

13. The point is made clearest by reflecting on the model of the entrepreneur whose success is rooted in the continued generation of either universal physical principles, or new technologies, or combinations of technologies derived from efficient comprehension of such discoveries of principle. It is organizations modelled upon that image of the entrepreneur, not the stockholders' corporation, which is the key to the successful role of the individual, in the application of the American System of political-economy.

eficial.

Through the same application of the science of physical-economy, we are better able to identify and correct those wrong-headed trends in policy-making which lead to medium- to long-range cultural, as well as physical-economic catastrophes. I mean catastrophes such as the presently ongoing global collapse of the world's reigning monetary-financial system. I explain the immediately relevant point summarily, as follows.

As I have already emphasized, above, although my own original discoveries in this field of science, were derived from a different track than that of Vernadsky,¹⁴ there are important common grounds connecting our respective conclusions, apart from differences between his definition of the *Noösphere* and my own approach to many very similar conclusions through my discovery and development of the principle of *potential relative population-density*. Review the argument I identified above. It is an extremely important, if little understood principle, a principle of overriding importance for understanding the deeper implications of the events of Sept. 11th. Therefore, it requires some repetition in the present context.

Like Vernadsky, I define the experimentally known physical universe, as composed of a multiply-connected manifold of three respectively independent, but interacting sets of types of universal physical principles. In short-hand, these are, respectively, the respectively distinct experimentally defined domains of the *abiotic*, *living*, and *cognitive*. I define that universe conceptually in terms of an anti-Euclidean, Riemannian differential (physical) geometry.

Just as existence of living processes expresses a characteristically *anti-entropic*, universal principle, contrary to the fallacious notion of universal entropy which Clausius, Grassmann, Kelvin, Boltzmann, et al. attributed to the universe as a whole, so the uniquely human, spiritual, or cognitive processes expressed by discoveries of universal principles of physical-scientific and Classical-artistic knowledge, are a quality of *anti-entropic* principle, sometimes recognized as a spiritual principle, existing throughout the universe, existing independently of the confines of both abiotic and lower living processes as such.¹⁵ We may thus say, without implying any resort to the blind mysticism of the gnostics, that the universe of physical science is composed of three, experimentally defined, multiply-connected phase-spaces: *abiotic*, *living*, and *spiritual*. The clearest and simplest proof of the physical effi-

14. LaRouche, op. cit.

15. My use of "spiritual" has a strictly defined, physical meaning. It refers to the experimentally demonstrable, beneficial physical effects (e.g., "products") which are produced only by the application of the act of discovery of an experimentally verifiable universal physical principle. It should also be noted, that this use does not differ from the connotation of "spiritual" in connection with the cognitive solutions properly recognized among theologians as "spiritual exercises."



LaRouche lectures at the Institute of Physics of the Russian Academy of Sciences in Moscow, June 28, 2001. LaRouche, unlike Vernadsky, emphasizes “the primary role of the individual’s influence in changing the determining cultural processes which, in turn, govern mankind’s changing of its society’s functional relationship to nature.”

ciency of the Socratic principle of the spiritual, is, contrary to the gnostics, any experimentally demonstrated individual discovery of a universal physical principle.

These universally efficient “spiritual (i.e., cognitive) forces” are those expressed in modern experimental physical science in a unique way, by the appearance of the quality of sovereign cognitive creative insight in but one living species, the human individual, in the individual Socratic act of cognitive insight through which all experimentally validatable discoveries of universal physical principle occur.

The understanding of the way in which use of cognitively discovered universal physical principles, increases the potential relative population-density of the human species, thus provides the necessary conceptual basis for a physical science of economy, and, thus, the basis for the study of social processes in a more inclusive way.

Where Vernadsky emphasizes the role of the individual act of scientific discovery, as the source of mankind’s increased power in and over the universe, I locate the principle of action, not primarily in the relatively simple relationship to nature of individual qua individual, but, rather, *the primary role of the individual’s influence in changing the determining cultural processes which, in turn, govern mankind’s changing of its society’s functional relationship to nature.*¹⁶

16. It is not technologies which cause changes in cultures, but, rather, it is the replication of the cognitive experience of making such discoveries of principle, which changes the way in which society intends to cooperate in applying those discoveries to change society’s physical-economic relationship to nature. On culture, see my discussion, in “The Spirit Of Russia’s

It was by recognizing that those Classical artistic principles of composition relevant to this social process, are to be considered as expressing experimentally demonstrable, characteristically anti-entropic, universal physical principles, that I succeeded, in a uniquely successful way, in revolutionizing the methods of long-range economic and related forecasting.¹⁷ Consequently, while my long-range and related forecasts, have each and all appeared in significant public, written circulation, during more than thirty years, none of these has erred in its stated claims, whereas all explicitly contrary forecasts, constructed by contrary methods, have demonstrably failed.¹⁸

Science,” of cognitive “super-genes” in the development of scientific and other cultural progress.

17. My original discoveries lay in recognizing that both those principles of artistic composition rightly termed “Classical,” in the sense of Plato’s work, and discoveries of universal physical principle, were distinctly, but equally efficient in determining the increased potential of society. It was in the attempt to find a comprehensive method for representation of a function of increasing potential relative population-density, based on that combination of principles, that I recognized that the required representation of my discoveries must be in the form of a Riemannian differential geometry.

18. The difference between my method of forecasting and the usual “Brand X” varieties of the university curriculum today, is analogous to the difference in forecasting methods between the work of Johannes Kepler and his relatively failed predecessors, Claudius Ptolemy, Copernicus, and Brahe. In my method, as in Kepler’s, the starting-point is the long-range “cycle”; the axiomatic characteristics attributable to the long-term cycle, then provide the basis for assessing the implications of changes in direction in the short- and medium-term. The emphasis must be on the long-term axiomatic assumptions which govern the unfolding of the completed large cycle, rather than

A. The Historical Settings

I have applied that method of analysis and forecasting successfully to the crisis centered around the influence of that homicidal lunacy known as the Brzezinski, Huntington, Bernard Lewis, “Clash of Civilizations” conspiracy. A competent grasp of the problem posed by the attempted coup d’état in question, demands that we place that conspiracy and its associated developments within the relevant general setting, the same setting within which the subject-matter of the science of physical economy is located. Without situating the subject of the Clash of Civilizations strategy within its place in the long-term evolution of what has become globally extended modern European civilization, no truly rigorous, no competent assessment of the causes for, or the lunatic influence of Brzezinski’s conspiracy, could be provided.

The problem posed by the crucial implications of the developments of Sept. 11th, is therefore broadly situated within the recent six centuries of world history, and, more emphatically, the great upheavals set into motion within European and other cultures by the 1776-1789 establishment of the U.S.A. as the first successful model for a modern, sovereign, constitutional nation-state republic.

I must now define here, once again, the relevant aspects of what I mean by the term *modern European civilization*. I craft that definition within the bounds of the forecasting method indicated, and examine the relevant lessons of the history of modern European culture from that point of departure.

I proceed now, by quickly summarizing those issues of U.S. policy rooted in the periods 1400-1648, 1688-1763, and 1776-1901, which can not be ignored. I, then, focus upon the special, crucially relevant features of the past century’s developments, beginning with the interval 1894-1901,¹⁹ and continuing through the present moment of ongoing global collapse of the world’s present monetary-financial system. These typify the essential evidence which must be taken into account, to assess what is, from case to case, ongoing in the minds of leading political forces of the world at this moment.

To restate the case, I shall now divide globally-extended expressions of post-1400 A.D., *modern European civilization*, summarily, into crucial phases, as follows:

1. Modern history begins with the Fifteenth-Century, Italy-centered Golden Renaissance, which was the birthplace of modern experimental physical science

trying to project long-term results from statistical interpretation of short- to medium-term patterns.

19. Although the capture of the U.S. by the British monarchy, occurred through the 1901 assassination of U.S. President McKinley, the preparation the 1914-1917 First World War, by Britain’s guilty King Edward VII, began in such events as the Dreyfus case and 1898 Fashoda events, for France, and the British direction of Japan’s launching of its aggressions of 1894-1905 under British direction.

and of the sovereign nation-state.²⁰

2. During much of the two following centuries, we have what Trevor-Roper and others have identified as a “little new dark age” of European civilization, the Venice-Habsburg-dominated period of anti-Renaissance religious and related warfare, over the interval, 1511-1648, which concluded with the re-emergence of the modern nation-state, with the Peace of Westphalia.
3. Next, came the rise of the Venetian-modeled Anglo-Dutch imperial maritime power, typified by the 1689-1763 emergence, around the tyrant William of Orange, of what became the power of the British East India Company.
4. The 1763-1789 period of the U.S. struggle for independence from both that Anglo-Dutch tyranny and also the imperial Habsburg tradition, is to be recognized as the central reference-point for that reaction against the American Revolution, from which the present form of Anglo-American imperial maritime form of rentier-financier domination emerged, with the 1901 assassination of U.S. President McKinley. That reaction, that neo-Venetian, originally Anglo-Dutch, rentier-financier domination of much of the world, is to be recognized, still today, as rooted in that philosophical empiricism which has led the world into the present general breakdown crisis of the existing monetary-financial system.
5. Within the latter setting, we have, then, the globally revolutionary impact of the American Revolution of 1776-1789, which established the intentions expressed by that Constitution, as the model of reference for defining the principal alternative to both the waning power of the decadent Habsburg tyranny and the currently hegemonic, originally Anglo-Dutch models of imperial maritime institutions of global rentier-financier domination over the planet as a whole.
6. It should be especially evident since the 1989-1991 dissolution of the Soviet Union, that the American revolutions of 1776-1789 and 1861-1876, rallied the best currents from throughout European civilization for the cause of a true republic. Those two American revolutions have been clearly shown, by the net re-

20. This must be compared with the admirable, somewhat different thesis of the late Friedrich Freiherr von der Heydte’s *Die Geburtsstunde des souveränen Staates* (Regensburg, Germany: Druck und Verlag Josef Habel, 1952). See the comparison made by Helga Zepp-LaRouche in a May 6, 2001 speech at Bad Schwalbach on this subject (“Honoring Nicolaus Of Cusa: A Dialogue Of Cultures,” *EIR*, July 6, 2001). Von der Heydte defines the development of the struggle for the idea of the sovereign nation-state; it was the *Concordantia Catholica* of Nicholas of Cusa which recast the preceding work of Dante Alighieri et al. into the needed form.



Henry Kissinger and wife. Kissinger's 1982 Chatham House lecture provides the key to understanding the motives of those pushing for a geopolitical "Clash of Civilizations" war.

sults of intervening and subsequent history, to be the only durable known source of continuing challenge and threat to the neo-Venetian, Anglo-Dutch model of imperial maritime rentier-financier oligarchy, to the morbid grip of empiricism and its derivatives, from that time to the present date.²¹ The best features of all national economies since 1789, have been modeled on the principles set forth as the American System of political-economy.

7. With the triumph of the U.S.A., led by President Abraham Lincoln, over the British monarchy and its puppet the Confederacy, the global conflict among nations and cultures has centered, in fact, upon the choice between the American System of Alexander Hamilton, Mathew Carey, Henry Carey, and Friedrich List, and the opposing British system of political-economy. So, even taking into account the importance of the Soviet Union's role during most of Twentieth-Century history, the world economy as a whole today, after 1989-1991, is plainly divided, chiefly, between opposing forces which are most economically and fairly described as the mutually

21. By empiricism, I mean the revival of the neo-Aristotelean method of medieval William of Ockham by that notorious lord of Venice Paolo Sarpi. It was through Sarpi and such of his creatures as Galileo Galilei, Sir Francis Bacon, and Thomas Hobbes, that Eighteenth-Century English empiricism and French Cartesianism developed to become fused as the so-called Eighteenth-Century Enlightenment. The issues of method are typified by the contrast of the current of modern science, from Nicholas of Cusa, through Pacioli, Leonardo da Vinci, and their followers such as Johannes Kepler, Leibniz, Gauss, and Riemann, to the empiricist folly of the succession of those reductionists best typified by Leonhard Euler, Lambert, Lagrange, Laplace, Cauchy, Clausius, Helmholtz, and today's radical positivists.

opposing, respective American and Anglo-Dutch systems of political-economy. All other conflicts must, of necessity, orbit historically around the continuing conflict between these two.

This latter, presently underlying global conflict, has three interdependent but otherwise distinct features.

First, the *American System of political-economy*, as so described by the first U.S. Treasury Secretary, Alexander Hamilton, is based on the same principle, that termed alternately *the general welfare*, or, *the common good*, upon which the idea of the sovereign nation-state's creation and existence was premised earlier. It was the establishment of this principle, during the Fifteenth-Century Renaissance, and the reigns of France's Louis XI and England's Henry VII, which defines the historical existence of modern European civilization. The conception of the general welfare as a supreme doctrine of natural law, is the pivotal feature of what is rightly recognized as the American intellectual tradition, of which I personally am a product, the tradition which Professor Elliott's Henry A. Kissinger hates,²² and to which I adhere.

22. E.g., Kissinger, May 10, 1982. Kissinger told his Chatham House audience: "All accounts of the Anglo-American alliance during the Second World War and in the early postwar period draw attention to the significant differences in philosophy between Franklin Roosevelt and Winston Churchill reflecting our different national histories. America, which had never experienced a foreign threat to its survival, considered wars an historical aberration caused by evil men or institutions; we were preoccupied with victory defined as the unconditional surrender of the Axis. Britain had seen aggression take too many forms to risk so personal a view of history; she had her eyes on the postwar world and sought to gear wartime strategy toward forestalling Soviet domination of Central Europe. Many American leaders condemned Churchill as needlessly obsessed with power politics, too rigidly anti-Soviet, too colonialist in his attitude to what is now called the Third World, and too little interested in building the fundamentally new international order towards which American idealism has always tended. The British undoubtedly saw the Americans as naive, moralistic, and evading responsibility for helping secure the global equilibrium. The dispute was resolved according to American preferences—in my view, to the detriment of postwar security. . . ."

"The disputes between Britain and America during the Second World War and after were, of course, not an accident. British policy drew upon two centuries of experience with the European balance of power, America on two centuries of rejecting it.

"Where America had always imagined itself isolated from world affairs, Britain for centuries was keenly alert to the potential danger that any country's domination of the European continent—whatever its domestic structure or method of dominance—placed British survival at risk. . . . Britain rarely proclaimed moral absolutes or rested her faith in the ultimate efficacy of technology, despite her achievements in this field. Philosophically she remains Hobbesian: She expects the worst and is rarely disappointed. In moral matters Britain has traditionally practiced a convenient form of ethical egoism, believing that what was good for Britain was best for the rest. . . . In the Nineteenth Century, British policy was a—perhaps *the*—principal factor in a European system that kept the peace for 99 years without a major war. . . ."

"[During the postwar period] the British were so matter-of-factly helpful that they became a participant in internal American deliberations, to a degree probably never before practiced between sovereign nations. In my period in office, the British played a seminal part in certain American bilateral

Second, the *democratic-republican form of the constitutional American System of political economy*, as axiomatically opposed to the Anglo-Dutch “liberal” system, the latter which is based upon the exceptional power and privileges of that rentier-financier class formerly typified by the Dutch and British East India companies. The conflict between President Franklin Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, during the period of World War II, typifies the issues, as does the continuing 1972-2001 conflict between me and the circles of Elliott’s *Golems* Kissinger, Huntington, and Brzezinski today.

Third, *the Anglo-Dutch system is based on the Hobbesian or like notion of axiomatic, perpetual conflict among and within nations, whereas the American System of U.S. paragon John Quincy Adams, Abraham Lincoln, and Franklin Roosevelt, is premised on the goal of establishing an expanded, durable (“multi-polar”) community of shared principle among perfectly sovereign nation-state republics.* The ideology typified by the personal moral and intellectual devolution of the followers of Professor William Yandell Elliott over the course of the recent half-century, typifies the trend toward the most extreme forms of what can only be described as a new *ultramontane, integralist dogma of universal fascism* among those followers of Elliott and their like.²³

On this account, the greatest tragedy suffered by the people of the U.S.A., has been the recurring hegemony of enemies of the American System within the U.S. itself. Thus, except for the period of President Franklin Roosevelt’s incumbency, the Twentieth-Century U.S.A., since the assassination of President McKinley, has been corrupted, and largely dominated by an international rentier-financier oligarchy sometimes identified as the financier-legal-academic circles of the “ABC”—American, British, Canadian—cabal. This features powerful financier interests and their associated law-firms, which have deeply penetrated the institutions of government, and are represented, as a combination, by the most powerful tax-exempt and related think-tanks behind the influence of Elliott’s *Golems*.

The presently onrushing terminal collapse of the world’s presently reigning monetary-financial system, is chiefly an internal, self-induced collapse of the system which has dominated the world since the immediate aftermath of Franklin Roosevelt’s death, and has temporarily assumed the posture of pretended global imperial power during the period since the break-up of the Soviet system.

It is only in that context of modern history so defined, that

negotiations with the Soviet Union—indeed, they helped draft the key document. In my White House incarnation then, I kept the British Foreign Office better informed and more closely engaged than I did the American State Department. . . .” (For full text, see *Appendix*.)

23. On the subject of universal fascism, see the treatise of a sometime Henry A. Kissinger crony, Michael Ledeen. The links to the fascism of the Mussolini and Hitler years include the family of the CIA’s late James Jesus Angleton and the circles of the sympathizers of Ezra Pound.

the causes and remedies for the crisis of Sept. 11th can be efficiently understood. In the following chronology, I limit myself to as many selected highlights of that history as are indispensable for a competent assessment of the immediate world strategic crisis.

B. The Rise And Decline Of U.S. Power

The following post-1789 developments, are the most crucial elements of historical-cultural background for the role of the U.S. in the principal global developments of the Twentieth Century.

The principal watershed of post-1714 progress in modern political history, had been the rallying of the leading representatives of the Classical cultural and scientific tradition of modern European civilization, around promoting the emergence of a modern form of sovereign nation-state republic in the English-speaking colonies of North America. This resistance against the tyranny of both the Habsburg and Anglo-Dutch imperial traditions, has remained the pivotal legacy of modern European history, since then, to the present day. Thus, until the July 14, 1789 beginning of the Jacobin Terror in France, the triumph of the cause of the independence of the U.S. republic and its 1787-1789 draft of its Federal Constitution, expressed the greatest political achievement in statecraft of European civilization up to that date.

However, the succession of the 1789-1794 Jacobin Terror in France, followed by the specifically fascist tyranny of Napoleon Bonaparte, temporarily broke the U.S.’s ties to the European ally, France, on which assistance in securing U.S. independence had chiefly depended.²⁴

The subsequent 1814-1815, post-Napoleon, Vienna Congress, created for a time a new imperial power-sharing throughout Europe, a power co-dominated by both of the U.S.’s enemies, the British monarchy and the Habsburg Holy Alliance. Under these strategic conditions, from 1789 until President Lincoln’s 1861-1865 leadership of the war against the Confederacy, the U.S. was chiefly isolated and harassed by the leading foreign powers, and subjected to the treasonous influence of London-connected U.S. bankers, Southern slave-owners, Habsburg plots, and the odds and ends of a Bonapartist family’s rabble meddling in their fashion in our affairs.

The U.S. expulsion from Mexico, of the French occupying military forces of the puppet of the Habsburgs/Hapsburgs

24. The term “fascist” is neither accidental, nor exaggerated. Napoleon Bonaparte was the first modern fascist dictator, on which the tyrannies of fascists such as Napoleon III, Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, and the relevant others were explicitly modelled. Fascism is the attempt, explicitly modelled on the law and other tradition of the Roman Empire, to establish a Caesarian form of government as the alternative to both failed relics of the feudal heritage and the most feared adversary of the fascists, political forms of government consistent with the American System of political-economy. It was against the influence of the American Constitution that the Jacobins, Barras, and Bonaparte fought, in alliance with Metternich’s Habsburgs, during the interval 1789-1815.



The fascist Napoleon Bonaparte retreats from his disastrous Russian campaign. U.S. ties to France were broken after the Jacobin Terror and Napoleon's tyranny.

and Napoleon III, marked the emergence of the U.S. as an established world power, not only within the Hemisphere, but in the world at large.²⁵ The U.S. victories of 1861-1865 were continued as a process of agro-industrial development through the 1876 Philadelphia Centennial celebration. As the outcome of the success of Henry C. Carey's American System policies during the 1861-1876 interval, Germany, Russia, Japan, and many other nations inside and outside the Americas, not only adopted key features of the American System for the improvement of their own economies, but sought to emulate the success of the U.S. in bridging the North American continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, through the transcontinental railway program.

Thus, between Gettysburg, in 1863, and Philadelphia, in 1876, the U.S. emerged as the world's greatest threat to both the British Empire and the relics of the Habsburg tyrannies. For this reason, a London-directed espionage network, supported by the Habsburg interest, conducted the assassination of President Lincoln, and launched concerted efforts at both economic warfare and fostering of treason against the U.S., through the time of that successful 1901 assassination of U.S. President McKinley which was facilitated through Emma

25. It was President Lincoln's victories over the Anglo-French-Spanish puppets, the Confederacy and Maximilian, which foredoomed the reign of the fascist tyrant Napoleon III.

Goldman of New York City's Henry Street Settlement House.

Admittedly, the post-McKinley U.S. gained in relative military and economic power over the course of the Twentieth Century, but it was no longer quite a U.S. of the same character which had been established by President Lincoln's victory.

Any competent study of U.S. domestic and foreign policy during the past one hundred years, is focussed upon the implications of that reversal of the Lincoln victory over the Confederacy, which has been represented by the successive Twentieth-Century Presidencies of two sons of the Confederacy, Theodore Roosevelt and Ku Klux Klan fanatic Woodrow Wilson, and also oligarch Calvin Coolidge. As President Franklin Roosevelt emphasized this fact repeatedly, both to the U.S. electorate, and to Prime Minister Churchill, the principal division within the U.S. political-economic process has been the axiomatic hostility of the American intellectual tradition of our founders, to the American Tory tradition expressed by those devoted to what Roosevelt derided as "British Eighteenth-Century methods." Whoever seeks to interpret U.S. history without premising it on that fundamental cultural and moral conflict within our nation, marks himself or herself as a foolish babbler, or worse.

When we consider the full sweep of the rise in global power of modern European civilization, since the Fifteenth-Century Renaissance, we must regard the greatest part of the interval 1901-2001 as relatively an historic "new dark age" in the existence of mankind.²⁶ Two world wars, the great depression and rise of fascist dictatorships following the First World War, the so-called "Cold War," the wave of intellectual and personal moral decadence merely typified by the numerous lackeys of Harvard's William Yandell Elliott, the assassinations and political coups in the Americas and Europe during the 1962-1965 interval, and the post-1965 slide of the economies of the Americas and Europe into the horrible trajectory of the long-term monetary-financial decadence of 1971-2001, qualify fully for the title of a cultural "new dark age."

Only the leadership of President Franklin Roosevelt, and the benefits of the 1945-1963 interval of economic reconstruction in the Americas, Japan, Europe, and elsewhere, provide a few outstanding bright spots in an otherwise terrible and now rapidly worsening decadence gripping the world of 1901-2001.

The 1962-1965 interval of intensified crisis, is identified by the emergence of a fascist-style military coup-plotting against the U.S. government itself, by the 1962 Cuba missiles-crisis, the attempted assassination of France's great President

26. The 1901 assassination of McKinley, lies within the setting of two other principal pro-British Empire turns in the global strategic situation. The first was the process of degeneration of France over the 1890s eruption of the Dreyfus trial, Fashoda, and the formal adoption of the French Entente Cordiale alliance with Britain's Edward VII. These developments overlapped Britain's sending Japan into the wars against China, Korea, and then Russia, during the 1895-1905 interval.



“Between Gettysburg, in 1863, and Philadelphia, in 1876, the U.S. emerged as the world’s greatest threat to both the British Empire and the relics of the Habsburg tyrannies.” Here, Lincoln at Gettysburg, and the U.S. Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia.



Charles de Gaulle, the political coup against Britain’s Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, the hustling of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer into premature retirement, the assassination of President Kennedy, the launching of the U.S. war in Indo-China, the pestilence of the first Harold Wilson government of the United Kingdom, and the ouster of Chancellor Erhard in Germany. These and related prominent events of 1962-1965, mark a separation between what was, in net effect, the upward course of economic developments which predominated during the 1945-1963 interval of post-war reconstruction, and the accelerated general moral and economic decadence aptly signalled by Richard Nixon’s 1966-1968 pro-Ku Klux Klan campaign for the U.S. Presidency.

But for a few bright moments, here and there, since, the prevalent course of globally extended European civilization has been, economically, morally, culturally, an accelerating, increasingly decadent downhill slide of the economy and other crucial elements of culture combined, since the critical turn in events during the 1962-1965 interval.

Just as the Jacobin Terror of 1789-1794 produced the conditions under which the first fascist tyranny, that of Napoleon Bonaparte, emerged, so the capture of the control of the U.S. by the British monarchy, under U.S. Presidents Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, and Calvin Coolidge, produced the conditions favorable to the emergence of Twentieth-Century fascist tyrannies, such as those of Mussolini and Hitler, which were explicitly modelled on the traditions of the fascist reign of self-proclaimed Caesar and Pontifex Maximus Napoleon Bonaparte.

If we look at the history of the post-World War II Harvard squirrel-cage operated by the Nashville Agrarians’ Elliott, against the background provided by the French developments of 1789-1815, and fascist dictator Napoleon III, and the back-

ground of that neo-Romantic epidemic of cultural pessimism traced from such as the existentialists Schopenhauer and Nietzsche, through Adolf Hitler, Martin Heidegger, and Theodor Adorno, we should not be astonished to recognize the ideologues of today’s cult of *universal fascism*, globalized fascism, such as that of Huntington and Brzezinski, as typifying a new epidemic of fascist ideologues worse, by implication, than even the most notorious figures of the 1920s and 1930s.

Prior to his untimely death, President Franklin Roosevelt’s intentions for the post-war period, had centered on creating a post-war Bretton Woods system designed not only for repairing the ravages of Depression and war in Europe and the Americas, but eradicating the pestilence of Adam Smith’s “free trade” system, and all vestiges of Portuguese, Dutch, British, and French colonialism, from the post-war world. The President’s body was scarcely cooled, before his successors launched savage military campaigns of re-colonialization, and setting into motion a London-orchestrated new strategic military conflict between the U.S. and its former war-time, Soviet ally.

Thus, in some important aspects and degree, the 1945-1963 Bretton Woods system was thoroughly successful, if not truly a just system, in contrast to the net failure of that post-1971 floating-exchange-rate system now disintegrating around the ears of the world.

The significance of the 1962-1965 crises, was the orchestration of a new degree of co-dependency between the rival Anglo-American and Soviet thermonuclear superpowers. As an accompaniment to those changes effected during the 1962-1965 interval, the essential axioms of economic and other statecraft characteristic of the pre-1963 period, were brutally, often bloodily uprooted, clearing the way for what became



“The vast looting of the former Soviet Union, especially over the interval 1991-1998, served temporarily as the largest single subsidy to the otherwise internally collapsing economic power of the Anglo-American combination.” Here, street peddlers in a Moscow subway station, 1992.

known as the “cultural paradigm-shift” impacting most heavily the university-oriented generation of youth born after 1945.

Amid this post-1962-1965 confusion, the accumulated trash of the “left-wing” H.G. Wells-Bertrand Russell and of the “right-wing” cultural offal of the Nashville Agrarian descendants of the founders of the original Ku Klux Klan, zoomed into positions of accelerating influence on U.S. internal cultural and political life.

If we take into account the post-1971 net erosion of U.S. investment in basic economic infrastructure, and the accelerating loss, over the course of the 1970s, of scientific and industrial elements which had been essential to the manned Moon-landing, the U.S. *internal economy* has been in a long-term decline in rate of growth since 1966-1967, and a shift into accelerating absolute decline of its internal economy since 1971.

The worst rate of economic disintegration, occurred under Brzezinski’s selection of U.S. President Jimmy Carter. Since 1977, the once proudly optimistic lower eighty percentile of U.S. family income-brackets, has suffered an accelerating collapse of its share of total national income, while the U.S. economy relied increasingly, during 1971-1989, on the influence of global Anglo-American political power to loot other nations through monetary-financial swindles and “globalization,” especially those of South and Central America, Africa, and Asia.

With the 1989-1991 collapse of the Soviet system, the Anglo-American rentier-financier interests emerged as the ostensibly unchallenged imperial ruler of the world, degrading all other nations, including those of western continental

Europe, into the status of virtual satrapies, or worse. The vast looting of the former Soviet Union, especially over the interval 1991-1998, served temporarily as the largest single subsidy to the otherwise internally collapsing economic power of the Anglo-American combination.

With the inherently inevitable international financial and monetary crises of 1997-1998, the Anglo-American financier interests, were running out of places to loot. The inevitable doom of the present policies of the ruling Anglo-American financier interest was clearly in sight. For the world’s hegemonic financier interests, the bell had struck, announcing the news they must have read as the coming Twilight of the Olympian Gods. Hence, the world is now gripped, since the post-1996, 1997-98 turn, by such events as those associated with the aftermath of Sept. 11th.

The U.S.A. could come out of this crisis quite nicely, if with more than a bit of temporary strain, but, as Franklin Roosevelt’s role during 1933-1945 showed, there would be no need for seeking remedies outside the province of the principles set forth by our 1787-1789 Federal Constitution. Indeed, beginning my rebroadcast, to a nationwide U.S. audience, of my Berlin television address of Oct. 12, 1988, I have always specified concrete, practicable perspectives for lifting the U.S. to a new and better role in the world at large, under the conditions which I foretold then, of the imminent collapse of the Soviet system in its then present form.

Throughout my thirty-five-year rise to today’s international prominence, I have insisted, that a return to what Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton had described as “the American System of political-economy,” provided our government the implied set of policy-setting approaches to end-



“To better understand the events of Sept. 11th, reconsider the case of the Hitler coup d’état of January-March 1933.” Had German Chancellor Kurt von Schleicher (inset) not been ousted by the accomplices of London’s Montagu Norman, World War II would have been prevented.

less progress in the condition of our own people, and also those of other nations, including the offer of a new partnership with the economically distressed Soviet economy. That is still true, today.

The threat of military coups d’état and kindred horrors from within the U.S., is not threatened because of any honest economic self-interest of the U.S.A. Only our own, current gross excess of financial parasites, are threatened by the reforms I have proposed. The threat comes entirely from those who would rather send the whole world to Hell, than give back the U.S.A. to its Federal Constitution, and to the consequent fostering of the general welfare of its people.

Brzezinski And Hitler

To better understand the events of Sept. 11th, reconsider the case of the Hitler coup d’état of January-March 1933. There never existed any excuse for those explicitly Anglo-American actions which put Hitler into power in Germany. Had a President Hindenburg corrupted by the accomplices of London’s Montagu Norman, not ousted Chancellor von Schleicher, World War II would have been prevented by the March 1933 inauguration of the already elected U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt. Had von Schleicher continued as Chancellor until the point of Roosevelt’s inauguration, Germany and the U.S.A. would have had virtually identical economic-recovery programs, and World War II would not have happened.

In brief, the Anglo-American financier interests associated with London’s Hitler backer, Montagu Norman, acted,

in January 1933, to ensure that World War II would not be prevented. Those interests acted to prevent leading forces of continental Europe from entering into what would have become the global hegemony of policies consistent with the American intellectual tradition. Like Henry A. Kissinger later, Montagu Norman and his confederates would rather have had Hell on Earth, than tolerate a world under the influence of the American intellectual tradition.

I had a comparable little personal experience during the mid-1970s.

An appointment was set for me, with a key official of a leading British parliamentary party. At that meeting, I summarized the alternatives facing the post-1971-1975 form of the IMF’s floating-exchange-rate system. I summarized the argument, that it were better that certain British interests, which might ordinarily consider themselves axiomatically opposed to my proposals, might be disposed to accept my proposed course of international monetary reform, if they but recalled the results of their predecessors putting Schacht’s protégé, Hitler, into power in Germany. I summarized the situation as a choice between the “shock” of a needed monetary reform, and the consequences of continuing the efforts, at that moment, to revive the fiscal austerity precedents of Schacht et al.

The response to my argument was abrupt, and very cold: “I am certain we would prefer Schacht to your shock.” Obviously, a quarter-century-odd later, I was right, and that British reaction to my argument is to be seen in hindsight on the state of the British economy, itself, today, as, regrettably, a pitifully



Nazi Reichsbank President Hjalmar Schacht (on the left), and his backer, Bank of England Governor Montagu Norman (above). "Like Henry A. Kissinger later, Montagu Norman and his confederates would rather have had Hell on Earth, than tolerate a world under the influence of the American intellectual tradition."

mistaken one.

So, in March 1933, the Schacht who had brought Hitler into power at the behest of the Anglo-American financial interests associated with Montagu Norman, became the President of Germany's Reichsbank. So, ensconced, Schacht relied upon the permission arranged by Germany's Anglo-American financial masters, to launch the Hitler mobilization which was already intended, as Hitler's geopolitical *Mein Kampf* had promised, to prepare for the invasion of the Soviet Union. Because of the Molotov-Ribbentrop negotiations, events did not unfold in exactly the way in which some in Britain had imagined prior to the abdication of King Edward VIII, but, that aside, what became known as World War II, was, by 1934-1936, inevitable.

In the course of known history, there are clearly defined critical moments of decision, at which the general trend of an ensuing, new period of history is virtually predetermined, one way or the other. The Germany events of January-March 1933 are typical of such moments of decision. It is cruel, but both true and necessary, to report, that when the German military command of 1934, decided not to oppose Hitler's assassination of former Chancellor von Schleicher, the July 1944 doom of the German generals was virtually "in the cards." After that assassination, the death of Hindenburg was essentially a mere formality which cleared the way for the consolidation of the Hitler dictatorship. Among Germans, only those leaders who permitted those fateful, wrong, pro-London choices of 1933-1934, bore any essential guilt for the horrors which followed

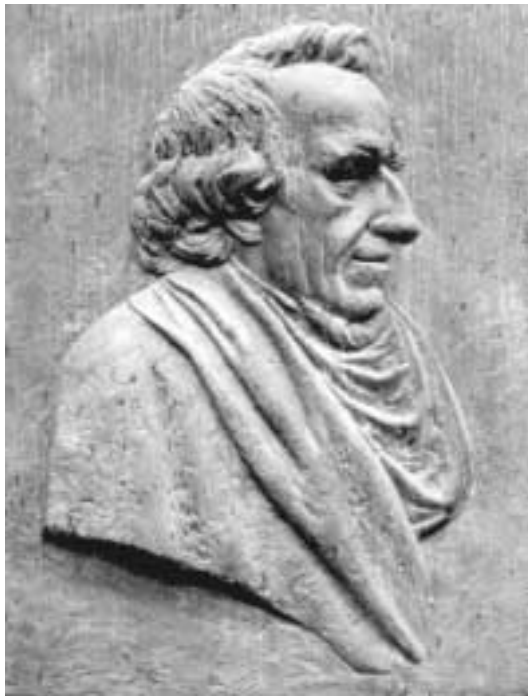
from the decisions of 1933-1934.

There is, thus, often a dark side to the effects of the role of the voluntary principle on history.

The British role in putting Hitler into power, and the German generals' role in failing to prevent him from becoming Chancellor, first, and dictator, later, merely typifies the dark side. Had the plot to conduct a U.S. military coup against Franklin Roosevelt's inauguration succeeded, too, the Twentieth Century would have been among the darkest ages for all mankind.

Therefore, for me, the example of the way in which certain German military leaders allowed Hindenburg to put Hitler into power, is, still today, among the most frightening lessons from modern history. The events of Sept. 11th, seen in the light of the Huntington-Brzezinski-Lewis "Clash of Civilizations" plot, are the principal immediate reason, of the same kind, to be fearful for the fate of mankind today.

The forces behind dangerous lunatics such as Brzezinski and Huntington, are not being pushed into unleashing terrible religious wars and universal fascist dictatorships, because of any factor of objective U.S. national self-interest. They, like the lackeys of the doomed gods of Olympus, which they implicitly fancy themselves to be, and like the criminally insane backers of Sharon's campaign, would rather destroy the universe, than suffer any setback to the cause of their own lunatic ideology. Satanic creatures of the sort typified by a Sharon, or Brzezinski and Huntington, would rather reign in a Hell of their own making, than seek a sublime peace in Heaven.



“Competent strategy for civilized nations, has always been another name for what I defined above as culture. So it was for St. Augustine’s doctrine of justified warfare, and for that Moses Mendelssohn [left] who drafted the program of military education which produced Germany’s exemplary Gerhard Scharnhorst.”

There is no sane reason for what either Sharon is doing, or what is intended by the backers of Brzezinski’s geopolitical lunacies; nonetheless, for those who understand real history, it could happen, unless it is stopped.

2. Cabal And Strategy

As I restated my long-standing view, at the outset of the preceding chapter, competent strategy for civilized nations, has always been another name for what I defined above as *culture*. So it was for St. Augustine’s doctrine of justified warfare, and for that Moses Mendelssohn who drafted the program of military education which produced Germany’s exemplary Gerhard Scharnhorst.

Or, to make the same point from the vantage-point of the science of Leibniz’s monadology and Riemannian differential physical geometry, the essential features of strategy are not to be found amid the ivory-tower fantasies displayed upon a blackboard, a table-top, or in the sand-box of a children’s playground; but, as in making the great physical discoveries of physical science, and, in the characteristic features of the specific physical geometry of that domain, the essence of history is the cognitive nature of the human individual, through which the action of beneficial change is to be introduced.

Therefore, the fact that the Classical humanist program which built the foundation for what became the German military General Staff, was that which Moses Mendelssohn drafted, at the request of Wilhelm Graf Schaumburg-Lippe, is

not only among the most delicious ironies in modern military history; it is the most important single lesson in the way to think strategically. I emphasize that here, to make clear, by contrast, the inhering blend of combined evil, insanity, and proneness to self-defeat, inhering in the strategic doctrines associated with both the circles of Harvard’s depraved Elliott, Brzezinski, Huntington, Kissinger, and their military-professional accomplices inside both the U.S. and Israeli military forces today.

As I have summarized the argument at the outset of the preceding chapter of this report, competent notions of strategy must be premised, in principle, on the essential distinction between, on the one side, the physical geometry of actions by men and, on the other side, the domain of action characteristic of the beast. That means, that like the *Phaedon* of Mendelssohn, any truly scientific strategic doctrine, like each and every great renewal of Classical culture in art and science, is premised on a modern appreciation of Plato’s Socratic definition of the immortality of the perfectly sovereign individual human soul. The issue thus posed is: *for what truly immortal cause shall a man lay down his life for others?* Contrary to the immoral Immanuel Kant’s utopian “negation of the negation” of war as “perpetual peace,” or perverted Huntington’s notion of peace as perpetual war, *there is no other worthy cause for which a person’s life should be justly ventured, but the most essential interest of his, or her immortal soul.* With that motive, a good man could work wonders, and often did!

Or, to make the same point in other words, the mortal individual has no durable interest in living, except that of using the instrumentality, the talent, of that mortal life, to

fulfill the essential interest of his immortal soul. Since we shall all die, sooner or later, what is our efficiently continuing self-interest when that will have happened? What must our life become, as our contribution to the continuing improvement of the future, once we are dead? What will be important to us, then? So, brave young soldiers may die, as old soldiers, such as President Charles de Gaulle, may survive to serve by living longer lives. What does our life contribute, as something within us which lives after us, to the improvement of the common good of all of the people of our nation, and to the general welfare of all mankind?

Such is the principle of strategy, which must govern the state, as also each moral individual member of that society.

The characteristic of the progress in the development and understanding of modern European cultures' military strategy, from Leonardo da Vinci and Niccolò Machiavelli, through the revolutionary innovations of such paragons as Lazare Carnot and Scharnhorst, is a typical reflection of the emergence of the modern form of Classical humanist notion of scientific progress *per se*, also strategy. The origin of this application of science, and of modern Classical-humanist forms of artistic composition, to statecraft in general, and military practice in particular, is the coming into being of the modern form of sovereign nation-state. This is a state premised on the supreme principle of the promotion of the general welfare of all of the members of present and future generations. That is the essential principle of modern European culture in general, and therefore of competent modern strategy, and military doctrine and practice, in particular.

The issues of strategy so situated, have been addressed already, in significant degrees, among the best Classical specialists, in many useful ways, some excellent. However, as I shall now illustrate the point, my original discoveries in economic science, enable me to get to the core of the matter in ways which go much more deeply, ways which have eluded earlier expositions. The point to be made here, is, that matters of strategy must be addressed from the same standpoint as that promotion of the per-capita physical productive powers of labor, through long-term investments in science and technology which increase the power of a people in terms of potential relative population-density.

Thus, the improvements in social practice which occur as a result of elevating the quality of life of the members of society, equip that society with a kind of strategic potential relatively superior, both morally and practically, to that of any oligarchical form of society.

Our U.S. republic's internal and external adversaries, base their ideas of power on their morally depraved inclination to admire the war-like image of some powerful beast. Consequently, they tend, in their attempted perfection of their own beastliness, to overlook the lesson to be adduced from the case of the powerful tiger trapped in the man-made pit, or brought down by volleys of man-made arrows or man-made rifle-shots. It is neither muscular power, nor the "revenge

of the academic nerds" of the Smith-Richardson, Olin, or Mellon-Scaife foundations, but, rather, the force of cognition, which shall prevail in the end.

So, France's King Louis XI outflanked a powerful combination of his adversaries. So, Henry VII's England unleashed a revolutionary upgrading of the culture and power of that nation. Strategy is focussed upon luring the adversary of civilization, to fighting on a choice of physical-economic terrain developed to be an inherently advantageous choice for the nobler form of society. Durable victory is secured by winning the potential opponent to preferring the just benefit, to him, of your victory, over ruining both of you by unjustified war. Here lies the key to the doom which now awaits the memory and lackeys alike of the essentially fascist Romantic, Nashville Agrarian Elliott.

General MacArthur won the war of the Pacific, quicker, better, and at far less cost than his critics could have done, not by needless nuclear-bombing, but by avoiding unnecessary battles in concentrating his force, as much as possible, against the essential strategic vulnerability of the island-nation of Japan. Had the bombs not been dropped, Japan would have probably required some weeks longer before effective blockades forced Japan's recalcitrant military commanders to accept the Emperor's plan for surrender, but no American lives would have been lost in a totally unnecessary onslaught, and the end of the war would have been sweeter, for the people of Japan, and for us.

So, Carnot, in several ways, used the inherent superiority of a France freed from the legacy of the *Fronde*, France as the leading scientific nation of the world at that time, a France whose farmers had been freshly freed from feudalism, to turn the threatened dismemberment of France into a general rout for all of the numerous, putatively conquering, invading armies of those years. So, the friends of Friedrich Schiller, used Schiller's studies of the Habsburg-led 1511-1648 religious wars, to show Russia and its Prussian allies how to set a fatal trap for the ostensibly unconquerable Grand Army of Emperor Napoleon.

The characteristic enemy to be defeated for the cause of creating and defending the institution of the modern sovereign nation-state, was, and remains those oligarchical traditions inherited from the culture of such wicked forms of society as the ancient Roman Empire. This includes that Empire's associated, Romantic traditions, as encountered, still today, in contemporary, fascist-leaning, cultural, legal, and military doctrines and policies, such as those of Elliott's Harvard *Golems*.

The essential weapons to be used for this noble cause, are the weapons of cognition, the ultimate weapon of *change*, as Plato defined a principle of change as universal and fundamental. The characteristic issue of most justified modern warfare, in seven centuries of modern European civilization, has been the employment of the discoveries of universal physical principle, both so-called physical principles and Classical-



“Typical of this great revolution in arms, were the superseding of the leadership of traditional oligarchs, on horseback, or herding massed infantry, by such citizen-soldiers as engineer-scientist Carnot [left] and Classical-humanism-trained artilleryist Scharnhorst [right].”

artistic ones, to enable sovereign nation-states to make those changes, through which to outflank the capabilities of empires and other forms of oligarchical power. The combat potential of the individual and unit, is, ultimately, not his muscular potential, but, like the best *Auftragstaktik*-oriented German military training in the tradition of Scharnhorst, his fostered cognitive aptitudes for improvising new choices for flanking and kindred action in face of more or less inevitable, but inevitably unexpected challenges.

The revolution in warfare which occurred in France, during 1792-1794, under the military leadership of scientist-soldier Lazare Carnot, aided by his collaborators of the Ecole Polytechnique, also typifies that revolution in warfare continued, against the fascist Napoleon Bonaparte, by the circles of the German Classical humanists Scharnhorst, Friedrich Schiller, and Wilhelm von Humboldt.²⁷ Typical of this great

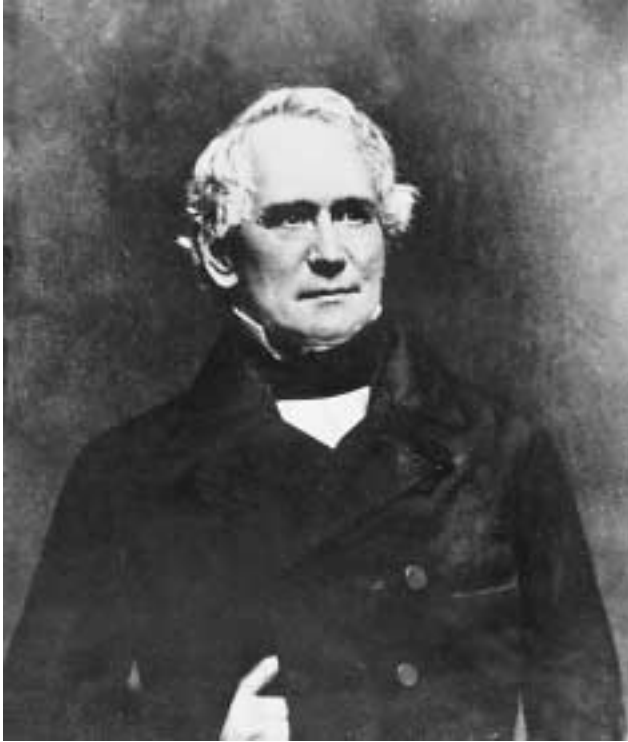
27. The continuing connections between Ecole Polytechnique members Lazare Carnot and Alexander von Humboldt, point to the way in which the factional divisions in science reflected the deeper political divisions. Through the death of Bernhard Riemann, the leading currents in European physical science are traced from Nicholas of Cusa, through the succession of such as Leonardo da Vinci, Kepler, Leibniz, Kästner, the Carnot faction inside the Ecole Polytechnique, Alexander von Humboldt, Gauss, Wilhelm Weber, Alexander von Humboldt's protégé Dirichlet, and Riemann. The opposition to this current of science were the empiricists and Kantians, including the hoaxster Leonhard Euler, Lambert, Lagrange, Laplace, Cauchy, Clausius, Grassmann, Helmholtz, Felix Klein, et al. The convergence of the military policies of Carnot with those of Scharnhorst et al., emphasizing the principle of defense, and Carnot's exile after the British installation of the corrupt Bourbon Restoration monarchy in France, in Magdeburg, Germany, parallels the role of the anti-empiricist discoveries of Fresnel and Ampère, the latter typical of the Lazare Carnot faction in the Ecole. The strategy of the sovereign nation-state republic, seeks to surpass the toils of conflict, as Secretary of

revolution in arms, were the superseding of the leadership of traditional oligarchs, on horseback, or herding massed infantry, by such citizen-soldiers as engineer-scientist Carnot and Classical-humanism-trained artilleryist Scharnhorst. If we put to one side the doubtful, and seemingly interminable conceits of Jomini, we may consider the reforms of West Point under Sylvanus Thayer, as representing a continuation of the lessons derived from the reforms by Carnot, Scharnhorst, et al., within the development of the post-1815 U.S. tradition.

Lincoln more than won the 1861-1865 war against the Confederacy, by aid of the influence of the world's greatest economist of that time, Henry C. Carey. Carey's wisdom brought the intrinsic agro-industrial moral superiority of the Union into play against the intrinsic moral, and per-capita economic inferiority of the slave-holding system. Similarly, the inherently doomed folly of Brzezinski's geopolitical "Clash of Civilizations," lies in the fact, that the social forces which his strategy would deploy, depend upon the collapse of society globally into a far lower state of morals and economy than today. The victory of his evil cause, would be the common doom of all mankind; in such outcomes, there are no victories.

Yes, war-fighting is too often hard, despite the sophisticated best performances of commanders and the forces they deploy. Such battles as those cruellest ones, must be fought because they are crucial for the outcome of the conflict as a whole; they are properly chosen as complementary to avoiding, or minimizing other engagements, as much as possible.

State John Quincy Adams made the point, with a community of principle among sovereign nation-states.



"Lincoln more than won the 1861-1865 war against the Confederacy, by aid of the influence of the world's greatest economist of that time, Henry C. Carey."

Today, our planners must be reminded of a principle which used to be taken for granted: Control of the adversary and the field of conflict, not his obliteration, not the best kill-ratio, is the proper objective.

How Kissingers, Like Hitler, Will Fail

Ironically, the perverted mentality of Brzezinski et al., is an echo of the same Confederacy incarnate in the Ku Klux Klan legacy of Professor Elliott's Nashville Agrarians. Focus upon the attempt, by Elliott and his minions, to devise a global imperial strategy based upon a preference for a Confederate's image of the "lost cause" of backwoods agrarianism and slavery. This exposes what should be the obviously exploitable, axiomatic strategic vulnerability of any dogma supplied by such among Elliott's jackals as Kissinger, Brzezinski, Huntington, and their confederates.

The same which is to be said of Elliott's Harvard intellectual spawn, with one important qualification, for today's case, should be said of the similar way in which Adolf Hitler's doom was ultimately brought about by his own ideology.

Underlying those and kindred examples, there is a deeper, common expression of this principle, which pervades the entire sweep of modern history in a specific way. I focus on that now, and thereafter focus on the essential folly, the Hitler-like self-doom of the confederates and followers of wretches such as the Nashville Agrarians' Elliott.

Since the collapse of the self-doomed Roman Empire in its western part, circa A.D. 300, there were repeated efforts to put civilization back along the upward track which Hellenistic culture had represented a half-millennium earlier, prior to about the time of the 212 B.C. Roman murder of Archimedes.

Thus, the darkest periods of Europe's so-called "Dark Age," saw the eruption of Islam, which brought powerful forces of a renaissance into the Mesopotamia of the Abbasid Caliphate, Egypt, and Spain. The cooperation between Caliph Haroun al-Rashid and Charlemagne, typifies this. When the accomplishments of Charlemagne were being ruined by the Norman baboons and others, renaissance influences from India, through Ibn Sina's Iran, played a role.

From the beginning of today's previous millennium, there were recurring, persisting efforts to lift Europe out of the depravity of the feudal system. The leadership of Abelard of Paris, the great cathedrals, such as Chartres, and of the Hohenstaufen emperors and their collaborators, are typical of these recurring initiatives. The great work of Dante Alighieri and the continuation of that effort by Petrarch, are typical.

The characteristic feature of those clashes between the attempt to build a renaissance and, the opposing depravity organized by Venice and its brutish Plantagenet instruments, was the repeated destruction of the political and other physical resources upon which intellectual foundations of the emerging efforts at a renaissance depended. The collapse of society over the period of the Second through Fourth Crusade, the lunatic nightmare of the Inquisition, and the century-long continuation, beyond the Fourth Crusade, of the ultramontanist effort at "globalization" in general, lowered the physical-economic state of society in a way, which, combined with usuriously pyramided international loans, like those of the post-1971 period today, collapsed Europe into the self-inflicted, mass-murderous "New Dark Age" of the Fourteenth Century.

The repeated lesson from history, is that the progress of society requires commitment to endless scientific-technological and kindred improvements in the basic economic infrastructure, physical productivity, and technology-promoted improvements in the conditions of family life of the general population. These happy results are accompanied and fostered by the increase and spread of cognitive forms of knowledge, and related increases in the physical productive powers of labor. Those results require the support of powerful political movements and institutions. Crush those movements and institutions, and the civilization itself may soon collapse, of attrition, into yet another new dark age. That is the warning urgently to be delivered to the ruling circles of governments and others today.

In the entire sweep of European history, since the rise of ancient Greece, the most horrible single development was the rise of the ancient Roman Empire, and the legal, moral, and military legacies which that Empire and its cultural tradition have continued to inflict on globally extended European civilization since. In the modern phase of history, fascism, born

in reaction against the American Revolution of 1776-1789; fascism, born out of the 1789-1794 Jacobin Terror and Napoleon's tyranny, has been the most extreme expression of the kinds of cancer the Romantic legacy continues to foster, still today.

Huntington's 1957 *The Soldier And The State*, and all of the principal output of Huntington and Brzezinski since, represent that fascist tradition in the extreme form expressed by the combination of the "Clash of Civilizations" policy with the events of Sept. 11th. Huntington's definition of the professional soldier, is nothing but hero-worship of that specific fascist type intended to overthrow the nation-state and establish a caricature of the old pagan Roman Empire as world-government today.

The root of the evil expressed by Huntington and Brzezinski, is cultural, a hatred of the nature of man as Moses Mendelssohn, for one, defined man. For this reason, the cabal of followers of the Nashville Agrarians' Elliott, such as Brzezinski, Huntington, and Kissinger, not only hate, and seek to destroy the American intellectual tradition; at bottom, like their predecessors Friedrich Nietzsche, Thomas Huxley's H.G. Wells, Aleister Crowley, and Bertrand Russell, what they really hate, is mankind, or, like Nietzsche and his followers, God himself.

Therefore, the virtually instinctive reaction against progress, presently, by the oligarchical current of society, is to take steps calculated, in effect, or even intent, to bring on a new dark age. This means resorting to pro-Malthusian and cohering types of measures and actions, all implicitly aimed to lower the standard of education and living of the general population. This has been the dominant trend in U.S. and international monetary, economic, strategic, and cultural policy, as experienced in the U.S.A. over, most emphatically, the recent thirty-five years.

We have seen such increasingly lunatic trends, into the depths of fanaticism, in the mid-1960s spread of the "rock-drug-sex counterculture," the depravities of the so-called "deschooling movement," and the spread of the irrationalist, "Flagellant"-like cult of "ecology." The Nixon destruction of the fixed-exchange-rate monetary system, destroyed the underpinnings of continued long-term investment in scientific and technological progress in the productive powers of labor. The Brzezinski-steered Carter administration's was even far worse in both intent and effects than Nixon's; it launched the program of deregulation and wild-eyed monetarism which has produced a continuing collapse of the living standards among the lower eighty-percentile of U.S. family-income brackets since 1977, while uprooting scientific and skilled employment, in favor of drudgery.

The brutalization of the population, including increasing emphasis on bestial forms of mass entertainment in all forms, degrades the population into a condition of cultural pessimism which, in turn, promotes the most disgusting decay in the state of mind and behavior of the population generally. The most

obvious forms of degeneracy are in popular audio-visual entertainments; but, a comparison of the stocks of today's bookstores, including, especially, the children's books sections, with those of the 1950s and early 1960s, shows how popular tastes of all ages have degenerated, the fare consumed by children, the worst, and ultimately most dangerous for the future of our nation, and also of all mankind. As the cult of Dionysus professed, it is by the corruption of their children, as by the rock-drug-sex counterculture, that the civilization of the parents may be destroyed. Under such depraved circumstances, there is an increasing spread of ignorance, and increasing suggestibility of the population, especially the very young, which can be more readily exploited by the oligarchy. One should be reminded of the beliefs characteristic of past dark ages, including the inquisitions, the Flagellants, the fascinations with witchcraft and related "magic," and so on.

The result of post-1962 changes in U.S. policy and culture to that effect, have been accomplished in about the same way in which the oligarchy of the Roman Empire orchestrated the popular opinion of a Roman population bestialized by the entertainments of the great arena-sports on which most of today's U.S. mass-entertainment is modelled.

Thus, the directly opposite policy, the fostering of a generally higher standard of living for the population, combined with emphasis on scientific and technical, and related progress in the functions of cognition, produces the quality of population which resists oligarchical tyranny, whereas the destruction of the instruments of scientific and other cultural progress, brutalizes the population, makes it increasingly bestial, as has been done to most of the U.S. population, especially the current crops of children, among others, since the great shocks of 1962-1965.

There are many cases from history, and inferrable from evidence left by pre-history, which illustrate the way in which at least most of the great disasters which have caused empires to fall, and cultures to disintegrate, in the past, reflect the inevitable destruction of any society which follows the same general direction which influential pro-oligarchical conspiracies such as the Wells-Russell and Nashville Agrarian cabal has set increasingly into motion since the 1950s.

The heart of the argument may be summed up as follows.

As the case of the American Revolution of 1776-1789 typifies the point, a population nourished, progressive, and educated in a superior degree, as the Americans of that period were superior in their conditions and opportunities to the populations of Europe, is prepared to assume responsibility for its own destiny, taking intellectual responsibility, as a people, for the consequences of its own decision-making. This is typified by both the 1776 Declaration of Independence and 1789 Constitution, documents vastly superior in quality of content, and in coherence, relative to all constitutions of all nations, seen since. A few people, thus crafted a great work.

Through the aversive and perilous conditions thrust upon our young republic by the Jacobin Terror of 1789-1794, Na-



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pooleon's tyranny, and the depravity of the great power-blocs of post-Napoleonic Europe, our nation was isolated, oppressed, and more easily corrupted. From the depravity which the resurgence of slavery typified among us, we were able to recover for a while, that solely through Lincoln's victory over that evil which the Nashville Agrarians typify during most of the recent hundred years.

Always, our nation's leading enemies have sought to destroy us, chiefly by inducing us to destroy ourselves first, as they have done more or less successfully since the crises of 1962-1965.

During all of our post-1776 history as a republic, the most consistent thrust of the effort to destroy us, whether from enemies abroad, or traitors and fools within, has been the promotion of the false and radical empiricist dogma of "free trade." By inducing us to subject ourselves to "free trade" and cohering dogma, they have destroyed much of our economy, stunted its continued growth, and impoverished growing rations of our people, just as the institution of slavery ruined the conditions of mental life of the non-slave population while it looted their bodies as well.

Do not let such awful evidence cause us to lose heart. Our insight into the use of such depraved methods by such contemporary enemies of civilization as Elliott's Harvard spawn, points, hopefully, to two potentially exploitable, compulsive and fatal errors of strategy by those enemies of hu-

manity. *By destroying the means on which the strength of society depends, they make the very society they would rule, the more vulnerable to its own self-imposed, or externally imposed ruin, or both combined.* This is the result we see inside the U.S.A., in the former Soviet Union, in western and central Europe, in Africa, and throughout the Americas today.

In short, these fellows who follow Wells, Russell, Elliott, and so on, are so heart-set on chopping a hole in the boat they hate, that they either overlook that they are likely to sink, too, or would prefer, as Russell suggested on one occasion, to send the entire world to Hell, than live in a world dominated by the American intellectual tradition. Take the case of the present, fascist military dictatorship of Israel, so fanatically determined to get its way, that it appears to prefer its own self-inflicted doom, rather than even contemplate the alternative policies under which a sane Israel could survive. Elliott's crew, and the really fanatical followers of Wells and Russell, appear to desire nothing so much, as the ecstasy of burning alive on the Wagnerian pyres of their own *Götterdämmerung*.

Compare this with certain relevant ironies of the way in which Hitler's pro-Malthusian ideology led Germany to its self-destruction under his tyranny.

It Happened To Hitler

Liars, and like-minded fools, have sought to trace the characteristic premises of Nazism falsely, to such alleged ori-



H.G. Wells (left) and Bertrand Russell, whose really fanatical followers “appear to desire nothing so much, as the ecstasy of burning alive on the Wagnerian pyres of their own *Götterdämmerung*.”

gins as “German ideology” in general, Prussian militarism, or to the impact of “German industrialism.” Exactly the contrary is true; like the related case of the fascist-like Confederacy, in U.S. history, or such followers of the “lost cause” as the Nashville Agrarians, Nazism was a disease which worked to destroy everything over which it gained control. The way in which Hitler exploited Germany’s scientific-industrial and related pre-Hitler potential, in the effort to destroy Germany’s own cultural roots, provides us an excellent illustration of the kind of relationship which exists today between the disease, Elliott’s spawn, and the cultural heritage of the nation it infests.²⁸

Like Mussolini, Hitler was both a fascist in explicit imitation of the ideology and practice of France’s Napoleon Bonaparte, and also a more depraved variety of post-Napoleonic Romanticism, along the line of descent from the fascist ideologue G.W.F. Hegel,²⁹ and the waves of cultural pessimism and related depravity, which continue, today, to flow from the neo-Kantian existentialist ideologues Schopenhauer,

28. When we take into account the crucial role which the reform Judaism of Orthodox Jew Moses Mendelssohn played in developing the science and Classical culture of Germany since the mid-Eighteenth Century, no honest discussion of German culture can be anything but emphasis on the role of the Jew in building that culture. Destroying the German Jew, and also the Jew of the Eastern European Yiddish Renaissance, was the first crucial stroke in the Nazi determination to exterminate German culture.

29. Hegel’s identification with fascism appears early as his admiration for the role of tyrant Bonaparte as a hero. Under post-Vienna Congress conditions, Hegel became a virulent apologist for Prince Metternich, elaborating a theory of the Prussian state which led into doctrines of his accomplice Savigny, and to the fascist legal doctrines of Carl Schmitt et al.

Nietzsche, Martin Heidegger, Karl Jaspers, Theodor Adorno, Hannah Arendt, et al.³⁰

The Nazis were also rabid, axiomatically anti-science pro-Malthusians, as the “useless eaters” and “death-camp” policies merely typify this axiomatic feature. However, the realization of the Nazis’ originally London-assigned mission, was the use of the instrument of Germany’s scientific-industrial and military-science heritages, which were products of German nation-state culture, to create *a war-machine capable of destroying itself* in the Russian mire which had wrecked Napoleon’s Grand Army. Thus, the inherently excellent residues of the German Classical humanist movement’s legacies, in the German scientific, Classical-artistic, and Scharnhorst-Moltke tradition, were among the principal (so-to-speak “captured”) tools wasted by the Hitler regime for its adopted military mission.

Notably, as one of Huntington’s earlier acquaintances, Col. Trevor N. Dupuy, wrote in 1984, the evidence is that, precisely because of the tradition of Scharnhorst and Helmuth “Old” v. Moltke, the German military institutions were superior, per capita, to those of all other nations, even during World War II.³¹ The essence of this superior potentiality, is the tradition of *Auftragstaktik*, the principle of training and

30. The post-war *The Authoritarian Personality*, by Adorno, Arendt, et al. (New York: Harper, 1950), is typical of the way in which Germany’s fascist ideological argument against the existence of truth, was developed by the neo-Kantian existentialists such as Jaspers and Jaspers’ follower Arendt.

31. Trevor Nevitt Dupuy, *A Genius For War: The German General Staff, 1807-1945* (Fairfax, Va.: Hero Books, 1984 [Prentice-Hall, 1977]). See also, Helmuth v. Moltke, *The Franco-German War Of 1870-71*, Michael Howard, Intro. (London: Greenhill, 1992).

leadership emphasized to junior officers and non-commissioned leaders, which was introduced by Scharnhorst and emphasized by “Old” Moltke. This was the tradition instilled by the Classical humanist circles associated with Schiller and the Humboldt brothers. It is clearly beyond Huntington’s powers of comprehension, to recognize that *Auftragstaktik* is the method of Classical-humanist education, translated into the practice of arms.

A complementary point can be made concerning the role of German science.

The modern history of German science has two crucial phases. The first was the spillover from the Italy-centered Fifteenth-Century science, the center of world science during that time, through the track of developments running through Brunelleschi, through the founder of modern experimental science Nicholas of Cusa, through Cusa’s explicitly avowed direct followers Luca Pacioli and Leonardo da Vinci, through the founder of modern forms of comprehensive mathematical science Johannes Kepler, and into the France-centered developments in science around Gottfried Leibniz. The second phase was initiated under the leadership of avowed Leibniz follower Abraham Kästner, the teacher of Gotthold Lessing and Carl Gauss, and runs through the Franco-German circles of Lazare Carnot, Gaspard Monge, Alexander v. Humboldt, Lejeune Dirichlet, Wilhelm Weber, and Bernhard Riemann.

During the course of these alliances of the anti-empiricist followers of Leibniz, as expressed among French and German scientists, and the scientist, and one-time guest of Kästner, Benjamin Franklin, the role of the world’s leader in scientific discovery, was shifted from France, which had held that position since the time of Jean-Baptiste Colbert, to Alexander von Humboldt’s circles in Germany.

This downfall of France’s leadership in science, was the result of three related, but distinct kinds of science-destructive influence introduced into France by empiricist interests.³² The first, was the initial wrecking of the Monge-Legendre-led Ecole Polytechnique, then the world’s leading scientific body, by the action of Napoleon’s dictatorship. Second, was the increasing political influence of such followers of the anti-Leibniz empiricist Leonhard Euler, as represented by Lagrange, which put France’s science increasingly under the

corrupt influence of Laplace, Cauchy, Poisson, et al. Third, was the political directive, emanating from France’s British-appointed, post-Vienna Congress, Restoration monarchy, wrecking the Ecole top-down, expelling Monge to internal exile, and impelling Lazare Carnot into exile in, successively, Poland and Prussia, while putting the hoaxsters Laplace and Cauchy at the helm.

The best of France’s science was saved for the world at large, chiefly, through the intervention of the Alexander v. Humboldt, who was an associate of the original Ecole Polytechnique, and a close associate of Lazare Carnot during that period. During the period of the Bourbon Restoration monarchy, Humboldt, the leading patron of Germany’s Carl Gauss, rescued the viable contributions of much of France’s science through channels such as *Crelle’s Journal*. By the 1850s, Humboldt’s influence had played a key role in consolidating the achievements of the German science centered around such principal intellectual figures as Gauss, Wilhelm Weber, Dirichlet, and Riemann.

To sum up that point: The span of development of German science, from Kepler through Riemann, includes the rise of France as the international center of scientific progress, until the 1789-1794 Jacobin Terror, and transition, organized by Humboldt, through the circles of Lazare Carnot and the Ecole Polytechnique into Germany’s emergence as the world’s leader in science, during the late 1820s. The progress in these lines of Franco-German post-Renaissance development of modern science continued, despite contrary English and French Enlightenment factions to a dominant official position in institutions of German science, until the pronounced downturn marked by Hermann Helmholtz’s accession, and of the followers of the radical positivist, Ernst Mach. Since that time, despite important steps forward in some important ways, the generally accepted academic notion of science and scientific method has degenerated greatly, increasingly, in many ways, including, especially, the role of Bertrand Russell and his confederates in many nations, since the 1890s, to the present day.

These Eighteenth- and Nineteenth-Centuries’ developments in the progress of science in Germany, not only paralleled but overlapped the history of anti-Romantic, Classical culture in Germany during the same centuries. The connection is underscored by reference to the importance which the leaders of the Eighteenth-Century Classical renaissance in Germany, Kästner, Lessing, and Mendelssohn, placed on defending the legacy of both Leibniz and J.S. Bach, against the decadence of both Rameau and Fux, in music, and Antonio Conti’s network of Voltaire, Leonhard Euler, Lambert, Lagrange, Laplace, Cauchy, et al., in physical science. The revival of Classical method in art, as typified by the influence of Goethe, Schiller, and Heinrich Heine, in opposition to the Romantics, was otherwise typified in the history of Classical, as opposed to Romantic methods of composition and performance of music, by Bach, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Felix Mendelssohn, Schumann, and Brahms.

32. Empiricism, and its successor positivism, achieved their present influence in European cultures in three general stages. It was originated by the sometime lord of Venice, Paolo Sarpi, as a simplified product of Aristotelean “ivory tower” methods, premised on Sarpi’s admiration of the medieval irrationalist William of Ockham. The original English empiricism of Sir Francis Bacon and Thomas Hobbes, was introduced to England directly by Sarpi and Sarpi’s personal lackey Galileo Galilei. It underwent a later phase of development as a Europe-wide network of salons each and all devoted to crushing out the influence of the world’s then leading scientific figure, Gottfried Leibniz. This network was centered around the Paris-based Venice agent Abbé Antonio Conti, who was the “father” of the French and British Eighteenth-Century Enlightenment. During the Nineteenth Century, a still more radical version of empiricism appeared in the form of positivism. The extreme form of this is logical positivism, sometimes also known as “radical empiricism.”

All of these specifically Classical, anti-Romantic currents, in military affairs, physical science, and art, were usually unified in the internal life of relevant family circles. Thus, just as, in my own case, family dinner-table and related American intellectual traditions reaching back directly to an ancestor born a contemporary of Abraham Lincoln, so cultural legacies tend to persist over three to four, or more successive generations, unless they are crushed by some traumatic intervention. The Germany misled by the nephew of Britain's King Edward VII, the foolishly Romantic Kaiser Wilhelm, and the Germany squatted upon by Hitler later, contained within them a still-living, crucial, broad current of the Classical German cultural heritage dated from the influence of Kästner, Lessing, Mendelssohn, Haydn, Mozart, Goethe, Schiller, Beethoven, Scharnhorst, the Humboldts, et al., during the second half of the Eighteenth and the early Nineteenth Century.

Thus, from the immediate post-Hitler period, until the middle of the 1960s, the Classical cultural legacy of Germany, which had been undermined and significantly suppressed by the Hitler dictatorship, revived, until it began to be crushed in the aftermath of the 1962-1965 crises. During the preceding Hitler time, the achievements of earlier German culture were at the disposal of the ruling power at that time.

However, during that same Hitler period, Germany's Classical heritage was what the Nazi ideologues hated, and also feared the most. The Goebbels propaganda ministry's broadcast of Classical art to the troops, through the official military radio broadcasts, exemplified the concern of the regime to make itself as acceptable as possible to the German population. The activities of the great conductor, Wilhelm Furtwängler, to protect his Jewish musician friends, typify the Hitler regime's caution about postponing its intended "settling of accounts" with the German population's traditions, until after Hitler's world war had been won.

The paradoxical fate of science and technology under the Nazis, is typified by the virtual suppression of Germany's space-program until the Nazi regime's "wonder weapons" hysteria. The most effective institutions of Germany under Hitler's rule, including the military, science, and technological progress in industry and infrastructure, were those whose characteristic features were in direct opposition to Nazi ideology. This is much as today's post-1945 American fascists, typified during the post-war U.S.A.'s 1950s and 1960s by the likes of Elliott and the followers of Bertrand Russell, used those scientific and other potentials of the U.S.A. which the ideological accomplices of Bertrand Russell and the Nashville Agrarians hated most bitterly, to move the U.S. itself in directions contrary to the American intellectual tradition which had produced, and which expressed those capabilities.

The use of the policy of "world government through nuclear terror-weapons," which had been introduced over the 1913-1946 interval, by Wells, Russell, and their numerous accomplices, became, inevitably, not only a policy for de-

stroying the modern sovereign nation-state, including the U.S.A. itself, but a pretext for blocking fundamental scientific and technological progress, and even, as with the "rock-drug-sex counterculture," and the spread of the related "neo-Malthusian" cult, of not only turning back the clock on scientific progress, but reversing the technological progress previously established.

It is by these means, that the followers and accomplices of the Wells-Russell cabal and Nashville Agrarians, and their like, destroy the means to actually secure sustainable military victories, and therefore aim instead simply to obliterate the territory and peoples over which they are losing the means by which they might rule.

To round out that aspect of the argument here, every central feature of the Nazi strategy for the period of Hitler's reign, represented an impulse which must lead to the self-destruction of the parts of the world which Hitler's strategies and related policies aimed to destroy, even obliterate. This self-destructive attitude of the Nazis toward the peoples and territories which they occupied, or aimed to subjugate, was a Nazi imitation of the Roman Empire which was already collapsing upon itself, even internally, from the onset of that great wave of conquest which began at the close of the Third Century B.C. That particular, crucial element of ultimately suicidal folly in the Hitler ideology and practice, has been replicated on a vaster scale, in the effects of the growing influence of the followers and cronies of H.G. Wells, Bertrand Russell, and the Nashville Agrarians in the case of the U.S.A. and Britain today.

The Economic Consequences

My point here, is to emphasize the evidence which shows that the chances of success of today's assets of the Smith-Richardson, Olin, and Mellon-Scaife foundations are vastly poorer than those of the Hitler gang of nearly seventy years ago. The relative degree of destruction of both the British monarchy's realm and that of the U.S.A., of the resources existing under the domination of that combined Anglo-American domain and its dependencies, has gone relatively much further, during the recent thirty-five-odd years, since the 1962-1965 turning-point, than the self-destruction of Germany and occupied territories under Hitler.

For purposes of comparison of the situation at the beginning of the 1929-1933 Depression, with that which has developed during the recent thirty-five years, consider the following.

The period from the 1861 beginning of the U.S. war against the Confederacy, through the close of 1917, had witnessed a relatively awesome build-up of economic and military potential, a build-up accelerated by the radiating impact of the British monarchy's mobilization for its launching of the geopolitical adventure which became known as World War I. Despite significant post-1917 disarmament and economic depressions, the core of the military and related poten-



U.S. bomb damage assessment photo of the Tikrit Radio Jamming Station in Iraq, 1998. "The increasing dependency on aerial bombardment . . . represents, not so much the advantage of air-superiority, as a loss of ability to effect traditional forms of politically vital control on the ground. While these changes are deemed progress by some, the effect of substituting policies of obliteration for control on the ground, mean that super-powers will tend to be attacked wherever they can be conveniently targeted on the ground."

tial existing at the close of 1917 was still mobilizable at the time London's asset Schacht, in 1933, launched Germany's mobilization for what was to become known as World War II: an interval of about fifteen years. The deep-going present destruction of the economies of the Americas and Europe, was launched during the 1962-1965 interval of change, and has been an accelerating destruction of the productive and related potential of the populations and economies of the Americas and Europe over about thirty-five years since.

The cases of the recent, still continuing Balkan wars, and the cases of the Israeli operations against the Palestinians and U.S. operations in Afghanistan, only typify the widespread effect of the combined economic, cultural, and military factors which have been the cumulative result of thirty-six years of the paradigm-shift in culture, economy, and strategy of the U.S., in particular, during a span now approaching two generations.

The increasing dependency on aerial bombardment, including more and more emphasis on a range of extremes, from massive dumping of dumb bombs, to over-the-horizon platforms, represents, not so much the advantage of air-superiority, as a loss of ability to effect traditional forms of politically vital control on the ground. While these changes are deemed progress by some, the effect of substituting policies of obliteration for control on the ground, mean that super-powers will tend to be attacked wherever they can be conveniently targeted on the ground. Thus, in the ironical age of superweapons, armed conflict shifts more and more in the

direction of parodies of stone-age conflict, a trend whose ultimate result is not imperial supremacy, but the disintegration of would-be empires under the corrosive onslaught of the general slide into a more or less planetary new dark age.

History has seen follies similar to those of Elliott's accomplices. Think of Shelley's famous short poem, "Ozymandias." Think of the fall of every culture of Mesopotamia, since the fall of the Dravidian maritime colony known as Sumer, to the present. Think of the way in which Babylon and its Achaemenid successor doomed themselves. Think of the doom which Rome brought upon itself by its own culture, by a military policy presently caricatured by the late Professor Elliott's accomplices, and by, above all else, its "Project Democracy"-like, tragic reliance on rule by popular opinion. Think of the doom which the triumphant enemies of Emperor Frederick II discovered on their victorious march into the middle of the Fourteenth Century's "new dark age."

What the fanatical followers of H.G. Wells, Bertrand Russell, Professor Elliott, and the Smith-Richardson, Olin, and Mellon-Scaife foundations, et al., are bringing upon us all, themselves included, is the oblivion of an accelerating descent of humanity into a new dark age, probably on a planetary scale. Where, then, is their prospect of victory? Victory not by human beings, but, rather, by epidemics and pandemics and sylvatics; rule by those sub-human forms of parasites and saprophytes, which mindlessly triumph over the human species which had felled itself.

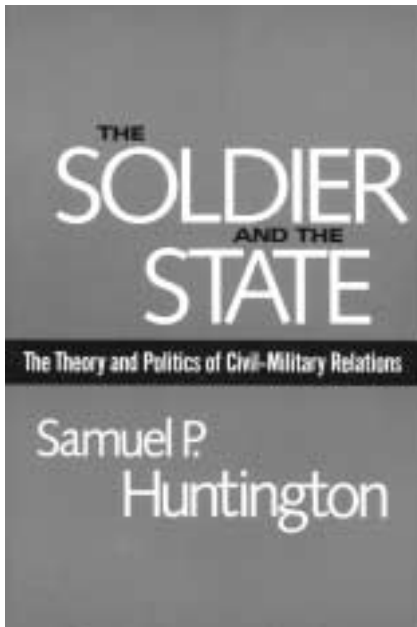
Durably peaceful relations within mankind depend upon relations which are of more or less indispensable mutual benefit to mankind. The possibility of durable such relations, depends upon those cultural and technological developments which made possible successive improvements in the potential relative population-density of all mankind.

The practical implications of such a notion of relations among peoples and their nations, depends upon both the efficient practice of promoting such mutual benefits; but, it also depends, unconditionally, upon the partners' cognitive insight into the essential features of that quality of relationship. What binds one person to another, is not the mere fact that one person's existence is beneficial to the other, but the awareness of both that this benefit exists.

Such is the meaning to be attributed to U.S. Secretary of State John Quincy Adams' notion of a community of principle among the sovereign republics of the Americas. We must intend to establish a shared commitment to a community of principle, but we must also ensure that the intended implementation of such a beneficial relationship will be effectively beneficial to all concerned.

3. Heine's Second Grenadier

Huntington's 1957 *The Soldier And The State*, which I reference in its eighteenth printing, reflects the persistence of



This wretched book has been reprinted more than 20 times, and is required reading in military and other colleges all over the United States.



The poet Heinrich Heine (1797-1856) keenly recognized the fascist quality of Romanticism.

the projection of the decadence into which U.S. military policy and global strategy have been degraded, over the course of the past fifty-odd years. The book's recurring republication, at least eighteen times since 1957, implies what is demonstrated by his own and Brzezinski's later writings. That repeated republication expresses a continuing standpoint of the author, his confederates, and, most important, that parasite's powerful, Anglo-American financier-oligarchical patrons, throughout the recent forty-five years, or longer.

From the outset, the literary quality of Huntington's text would have best served the goal of giving both mediocrity and Harvard a bad reputation.³³ His style of argument is that of logical positivism seeking to caricature itself; it has the characteristic footprint, not of an original thinker, but the authentic spoor of an academic sycophant from the ranks of Elliott's *Golems*. The method of argument which he employs, is a parade of arbitrary, slippery-footed, "ivory tower" definitions, delivered as if from before the blackboard, to some sorry set of terminally credulous students. Unfortunately, his manifest want of the ability to actually think, is the least of his book's problems. As I learned fifty-six years ago, during military service in Asia, the most stupid among the species of snakes may be the most poisonous.

The military figure which emerges from the prevalent fog of Huntington's definitions, is a parody of that pathetic fascist of Napoleon's defeated army, who is typified by the emperor-

33. As Huntington's and Brzezinski's virtual expulsion from Harvard, after the first publication of that book, attests, there were plainly Harvard authorities who then shared my present estimate of the book's intellectual qualities. Elliott quickly replaced Kissinger in all the privileged positions and functions from which Brzezinski was ejected at that time.

worshipping grenadier of Heinrich Heine's poem, "Die Grenadiere" ("The Grenadiers").³⁴ (Robert Schumann called his famous song setting of the poem, "Die Beiden Grenadiere" ["The Two Grenadiers"].)

The Grenadiers
by Heinrich Heine

To France the two grenadiers were bound,
From prison in Russia on furlough,
And when they passed into Germany's ground
They hung their heads in sorrow

To hear what they heard there, the terrible tale
Of their France, forsaken and fallen,
Her great host broken and beaten all,
And the Emperor, the Emperor taken!

34. The poem set as song by a leading admirer of Heine's work, the composer, and follower of Felix Mendelssohn, Robert Schumann. In Heine's German:

Die Grenadiere
Nach Frankreich zogen zwei Grenadier,
Die waren in Rußland gefangen.
Und als sie kamen in deutsche Quartier,
Sie ließen die Köpfe hangen.

Da hörten sie beide die traurige Mär:
Daß Frankreich verloren gegangen,
Besiegt und zerschlagen das große Heer—
Und der Kaiser, der Kaiser gefangen.

They wept there together, these grenadiers,
 They wept for this news so dire;
 One cried, "O, my sorrow to death, my tears,
 My old wounds are burning like fire!"

The other said, "The song is done,
 And I, too, wish only for dying;
 But I have a wife and a child at home,
 My death would be all their undoing."

"What do they matter, your wife and your child?
 Far better the wish that I've chosen;
 Let them go beg if they're hungry and cold—
 My Emperor, my Emperor's in prison!

Promise me, brother, one thing you'll do:
 If now to my death I am hurried,
 You'll take my body to France with you,
 And in French soil let me be buried.

The Honor Cross with its scarlet band
 Across the heart you'll lay me;
 Then put my musket into my hand,
 And girt my sword around me.

So will I lie and listen there
 In my grave still like a sentry,
 Til once more I hear the cannon roar
 And the neighing steeds above me.

Then my Emperor will ride right over my grave,
 Many swords will flash and they'll clatter;
 And I'll rise in arms out of the grave
 To defend the Emperor, the Emperor!"

So, self-anointed apostle of democracy Huntington, is, in practice, a fascist. He is a declared prophet of a specific kind of fascism, *universal fascism*. He proposes a universal fascists'



Napoleon's troops in Russia: the grenadiers.

world empire, which lures its deluded henchmen with the magical vision of a coming period of a world-wide American empire, one parodying that of the self-doomed ancient Rome.

In the course of this report, I have repeatedly referenced the relevant text of Henry A. Kissinger's May 10, 1982 Chatham House address. A list of relevant writings by Huntington, Brzezinski, and others among their most pertinent accomplices, is supplied as appended exhibits in this report. A catalog of some of the most relevant tax-exempt foundations and related institutions and persons, is also supplied. The gist of

Da weinten zusammen die Grenadier
 Wohl ob der kläglichen Kunde.
 Der eine sprach: "Wie weh wird mir,
 Wie brennt meine alte Wunde!"

Der andre sprach: "Das Lied ist aus,
 Auch ich möcht mit dir sterben,
 Doch hab ich Weib und Kind zu Haus,
 Die ohne mich verderben."

"Was schert mich Weib, was schert mich Kind,
 Ich trage weit beßres Verlangen;
 Laß sie betteln gehn, wenn sie hungrig sind—
 Mein Kaiser, mein Kaiser gefangen!

Gewähr mir, Bruder, eine Bitt;
 Wenn ich jetzt sterben werde,

So nimm meine Leiche nach Frankreich mit,
 Begrab mich in Frankreichs Erde.

Das Ehrenkreuz am roten Band
 Sollst du aufs Herz mir legen;
 Die Flinte gib mir in die Hand,
 Und gürt mir um den Degen.

So will ich liegen und horchen still,
 Wie eine Schildwach, im Grabe,
 Bis einst ich höre Kanonengebrüll
 Und wiehernder Rosse Getrabe.

Dann reitet mein Kaiser wohl über mein Grab,
 Viel Schwerter klirren und blitzen;
 Dann steig ich gewaffnet hervor aus dem Grab—
 Den Kaiser, den Kaiser zu schützen!"

these references, is that they suffice to show that those policy-formulations, and their formulators, represent something fully consistent in character with the seminal implications I attribute to Huntington's *The Soldier And The State*.

With that latter text as the point of reference, I now focus the concluding parts of this report on two pervasive, exemplary, and most relevant characteristics of Huntington's, and also Brzezinski's state of mind. The first, is their fanatical hostility to the very idea of a principle of truth in policy-shaping. The second, is their combined disregard for, and their expressed hatred of those notions of natural law which pertain to that special, sacred quality of human life, to which I have referred, under the rubric of "spiritual," in Chapter 1 of this report. These two, axiomatically pernicious qualities of their argument, are to be diagnosed, as I do here, as distinct, but cohering expressions of something which is intrinsically, purely evil.

Kant, Hannah Arendt, And Fascism

The existentialist Hannah Arendt, a one-time dear friend and co-thinker of Nazi philosopher Martin Heidegger, insisted on the doctrine, that truth does not exist, but only opinion. She emphasized that her idea owes its Twentieth-Century philosophical currency to the continued influence of that Immanuel Kant whose series of *Critiques* began with his *Critique Of Pure Reason*. This pernicious quality of Kant's influence, was already a principal target of the warnings against Kant by Friedrich Schiller. This fascist quality of Kant's New Romanticist influence, had also been recognized by the same Heinrich Heine who had composed *Die Grenadiere*, in Heine's famous first edition of his *Religion And Philosophy In Germany*.

Arendt herself traces the authority for her argument, claiming Kant's importance among modern existentialist philosophers, to the authority of her mentor Karl Jaspers. This same pro-fascist, existentialist dogma of hatred against the very idea of truth, is the central feature of the post-World War II propaganda piece, *The Authoritarian Personality*, of Theodor Adorno, Arendt, et al.

In many of today's U.S. educational institutions, students are terrorized and depraved through the influence of those authorities who insist, echoing Adorno, Arendt, et al., that there is no truth, but only opinion, or what is otherwise called "spin." Kant, however, was not as crude and illiterate as today's commonplace schoolroom social-theory doctrinaires. Kant's argument had at least the appearance of being a rational one, and therefore, much more likely to deceive educated layers. Kant's influence on this account, has been demonstrated during more than two centuries to date.

However, although one does not need to be sane and literate to be a fascist, you do require a superior quality of knowledge to be able, as I do here, to diagnose clinically the way in which such pathological arguments as Kant's foster fascist and related murderous lunacies, just as Adorno's and

Arendt's, influence a susceptible stratum among typical American liberals, and others, today. The task of diagnosing, is, of course, to define the approach to a cure, as I do, implicitly, here.

In globally extended European civilization, the most important forms of emphasis on the importance of a principled commitment to truthful responses to questions and other challenges, is traced chiefly from the Socratic dialogues. This means that one has no moral right to believe something, simply because one has been taught to believe it; nor is it permitted to evade the issue, by quoting putative religious authorities, instead of fact, as today's most dangerous bodies of religious fanatics do. The only truly moral persons, are those who hold themselves personally accountable for claiming anything to be truthful; for them, that accountability must express a sovereign quality of both personal, individual authority, and also personal accountability for the consequences of acting upon, or inducing others to act upon what one has come to believe is truthful.

In the real universe, truthfulness does not signify the authority of some fixed belief treated as a repository of absolute truth, but rather a commitment to draw upon powers within the individual members of society, individually or in concert, to discover a judgment which is truthfully coherent with the best evidence and means available to that society. Truthfulness also signifies a commitment to being willing to overturn any belief which one has discovered, truthfully, to have been in error.

The problem of defining truth, is situated within precisely that pivotal issue to which Immanuel Kant's *Critiques* pointed, to the issue of *the principle of hypothesis*. Truth-hater Kant knew his chosen enemy, and worked hard to remove that quality of humanity, reason, from as many prospective victims as his doctrine might reach. Kant, by flatly denying the efficient existence of hypothesis, the denial which is the central theme of his *Critique Of Pure Reason*, thereby denied the existence of the possible knowledge of truth. That is the point on which the existentialist followers of Nazi forerunner Nietzsche, Nazi Heidegger, and Jaspers, Adorno, Arendt, and Heidegger's Jean-Paul Sartre, premised their variously Nazi and kindred doctrines.

Kant's influence on this account, has specific bearing on the political and sociological characteristics of Elliott's Harvard *Golems*, and, more important, the ugly consequences of any practice based upon their beliefs.

Kant was originally a British empiricist, who had become, prior to the 1780s, a leading German-language exponent of David Hume's empiricism. He continued to be closely associated with that Europe-wide network of anti-Leibniz salons, originally launched by Conti, which featured such included figures as Voltaire and Physiocrat Quesnay. This included the salon which had been built up around such key figures of the Berlin Academy as Leibniz-hating reductionist Leonhard Euler. To follow Kant's argument throughout his series of

Critiques, one must take into account the influence of Euler's attacks on Leibniz in *Letters To A German Princess*, where we find, in Euler's fraudulent core-argument, the matrix for the argument against truth replicated in all of Kant's *Critiques*.

Kant, even the Kant of the *Critiques*, represents the same empiricism as Paolo Sarpi, Galileo, Bacon, Hobbes, Locke, Antonio Conti, Newton, Mandeville, Quesnay, and Hume earlier. But Kant's is the essence of empiricism resituated within the categories of an Aristotelean form of argument. Kant relies on the mathematician's illusion-trick used earlier by Newton-worshipper Euler, in attacking Leibniz's calculus in general, and the monadology most emphatically.

Whether in the original form, that of Sarpi, or the refurbished empiricism of Euler, Lagrange, Kant, Laplace, et al., empiricism is, since the emergence of the Seventeenth-Century Anglo-Dutch model, the characteristic ideology of the presently imperilled Anglo-American version of a Venice-style form of imperial maritime rule exerted by a rentier-financier oligarchy. Empiricism, so defined, is the only religion of the rentier-financier oligarchy in which that oligarchy, when shoved against the wall, actually believes. In those circles, as for Hobbes and Locke, the other name for empiricism is, "Isn't it 'human nature,' after all?" Hence, that empiricist tradition is, among other effects, the point of origin of modern fascism. It is the axiomatic basis for the universal fascism characteristic of Elliott, his *Golems*, and the financier-oligarchical interests represented typically by the Smith-Richardson, Olin, and Mellon-Scaife foundations.

I shall make the relevance of that emphasis on Kant's intellectual biography clear, after the following remarks situating the point to be argued.

The Debate Over Truth

Since the earliest known records of addresses to this issue of hypothesis, two distinct, but interdependent issues of policy have been at stake in the discussions. First, there is the question, whether individual sense-certainty is a faithful representation of the universe existing outside the skin of the isolable human individual. Second, there is the question, whether, or not there exists some believable tradition, which is often called an *ideology*, which can or should be superimposed upon sense-perception, to enable us to guide our actions in response to the universe as reflected otherwise within the bounds of sense-certainty?

Arbitrary forms of religious or kindred belief, are examples of such latter, superimposed traditions, or their more recently concocted functional equivalents. In globally extended European civilization since ancient Greece, for example, the most important attempt to define truth in respect to or experience of the physical universe in general, has been the controversy between the Classical Socratic method of Plato and those so-called reductionist systems from which today's generally accepted classroom mathematics has derived from

its version of a so-called Euclidean geometry.

To get at the core of both issues, look at the Fifteenth-Century emergence of modern European civilization, and science, from the prolonged depravity of the influence of Romanticism. My associates and I have often represented the importance of pointing to the way in which the previously, scientifically known position of the Sun at the center of the Solar System, as already determined by Classical Greek science, was buried under the frauds of the Romantic hoaxster Claudius Ptolemy. We have documented repeatedly, how the anti-scientific methods of not only Ptolemy, but also Copernicus and Brahe, were successfully overturned by Johannes Kepler's original discovery of a principle of universal gravitation.

This aspect of the ancient through modern history of European astronomy, is among the simplest illustrations of the fact, that the rise of the Roman Empire and its continuing legacy, was a sweeping decline in culture, from which European culture began to escape only with the revival of the methods of Classical scientific culture, during the period from Brunelleschi, Nicholas of Cusa, Leonardo da Vinci, to Kepler.

Kepler's founding of the first approximation of a comprehensive mathematical physics, is the most appropriate setting for pin-pointing the way in which the crucial issues of truthfulness have been fought out during the recent seven centuries of modern European history.

Under the influence of pagan Roman ideology and the derived Romanticism which persisted in feudal Europe, the most widely accepted formal systems of thought, were premised axiomatically on kinds of ivory-tower assumptions commonly associated with the name of Aristotle. The continued defense by many theologians, of the Romantic fraud by Claudius Ptolemy, even deep into the Seventeenth Century, is typical of this. The assumption was, that there are certain categorical principles of organization of the universe, which exist *a priori*, and beyond the rightful power of the mind of man to challenge, or to defy. In other words, an *ideology*. Thus, we have such pathological assertions, as that: "You can't change human nature!" Thus, similarly, as late as the work of modern figures such as Copernicus and Tycho Brahe, the assumption was that physical space and time were axiomatically "Euclidean."

For the believer in such an ivory-tower system, the observer must, therefore, fit observed facts, such as planetary and stellar positions, into the assumption that the universe worked only in a way consistent with Aristotelean forms of Euclidean ivory-tower assumptions. There lies the common ideological folly of the otherwise conflicting systems of Ptolemy, Copernicus, Brahe, and also Galileo.

Against this, Kepler was the first to introduce the notion of experimentally demonstrable universal physical principles to the construction of a comprehensive form of mathematical physics. Kepler adopted the evidence which showed the orbit of Mars, for example, to be anomalously contrary to the atri-

oristic, Euclidean assumptions of Ptolemy, Copernicus, and Brahe. Kepler challenged himself, to identify that *intention*, embedded in the Solar System, which corresponded to the efficient difference between the way in which the Solar orbits actually proceeded, and what Aristotelean ivory-tower dogma prescribed. When such a notion of an *intention*, as introduced by Kepler, is proven by comprehensive methods of experiment, it becomes known as a *universal physical principle*. This notion of *intention*, as employed by Kepler in his *New Astronomy*, is otherwise named *hypothesis*. Such a Platonic quality of hypothesis, once proven, provides modern civilized society a model example of the rigorously scientific meaning of the term *truth*.

This applies immediately to matters of physical science; but, as I have stressed in all my work on the principles of physical economy and forecasting, it is also a model of the nature of truth in respect to principles of artistic composition and performance, and also of politics conducted according to those Classical principles of statecraft which are the chief quality reflected in the U.S. Declaration of Independence, and 1789 Constitution.

Although Kepler's work followed the precedents provided by Plato, Nicholas of Cusa, Luca Pacioli, and Leonardo da Vinci, Kepler's work in astrophysics was the first systemic challenge to the task of defining the efficiency of universal

physical principles by means of crucial kinds of experimental measurement. This was not a new concept for modern thinkers, such as the Cusa who defined this place of measurement in science, nor for Cusa's avowed followers, Pacioli, and Leonardo, nor for relevant pre-Roman scientific thinkers, either; but, it was the leading feature of the birth of a revolution in the thinking of post-A.D. 1400, modern Europe, and became the basis for a great advance in European science and economy, over all earlier known forms of society. Thus, the success of Kepler's discovery, produced a revolutionary advance in the defense of the principle of knowable truth.

Kepler was thus the first to define what is properly termed *astrophysics*, rather than merely astronomy. All competence in modern physical science springs from that revolution made by Kepler. The crux of the issues posed by Kepler's and related modern scientific discoveries, is: What replaces those ivory-tower superstitions about the universe, which had been associated with a pro-Aristotelean view of Euclidean geometry? The significance of Kepler's discoveries, located in the framework of that question, is that Kepler's choice of an implicitly universal subject-matter, experimental astrophysics, was a uniquely appropriate location from which to conduct the exploration of the search for knowledge of truly universal physical principles in general.

The combined effect of Kepler's founding astrophysics, and Fermat's posing, experimentally, the paradox of quickest time, rather than shortest distance, was to overthrow the authority of the effort to base physical science upon a reductionist's blind faith in a notion of the physical universe subsumed by Euclidean geometry. The work of Huyghens, Leibniz, and Bernouilli, on the implications of Kepler's and Fermat's discoveries, led to the definition of the need for an anti-Euclidean geometry, by Gauss's teacher Abraham Kästner, and through the work of Gauss on the principles of curvature, to Riemann's sweeping overthrow of all forms of aprioristic geometry, including both the so-called Euclidean and non-Euclidean modes.

Riemann carried the implication of Kepler's demonstration of the primary authority of both intention (hypothesis) and experimentally proven universal physical principles to its implied conclusion. After Riemann's earth-shaking 1854 habilitation dissertation, science, time, space, and matter, as implicitly portrayed by a reductionist reading of Euclidean geometry, ceased to exist in competent views on the subject of physical science. All ivory-tower definitions, axioms, and postulates of mere ideologies, were swept aside; only experimentally validated universal physical principles existed, where reductionists' notions of abstract space, time, and matter had stood earlier.

Therefore, probably the most enduring feature of my own original work, was to recognize the place within physical science, of certain classes of principles which are usually pigeon-holed as principles of artistic composition. These are principles, definable by the same conceptions of ontological

Kepler's Revolutionary Discoveries

The most crippling error in mathematics, economics, and physical science today, is the hysterical refusal to acknowledge the work of Johannes Kepler, Pierre Fermat, and Gottfried Leibniz—not Newton!—in developing the calculus. This video, accessible to the layman, uses animated graphics to teach Kepler's principles of planetary motion, without resorting to mathematical formalism.

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paradox, hypothesis, and universal principle, associated with the abiotic or biological domains of experiment. They are properly subsumed under the title of anti-Romanticist, Classical principles. To reconcile my initial discoveries to that effect, I was obliged to recognize that the kind of physical universe my discoveries thus defined, could not be efficiently comprehended, except by applying the revolutionary conceptions of a differential physical geometry introduced by Riemann.

Classical principles arise in artistic composition around the most refined notions of the practical meaning of the terms *irony* and *metaphor*. These notions, so apprehended, have a distinct kind of physically efficient meaning.

Contrary to virtually decorticated grammarians, of the sort who abhor the idea of syllogistic incompleteness, or ambivalence, in an uttered statement, all important statements about anything, in any language, involve the attempt to represent a real experience whose attempted formalist representation in speech is self-contradictory.

The most convenient illustration of such a subject-matter of language, is the paradox of reflection-refraction in Fermat's posing the ambiguous concept of "quickest time." The discovery of the general principle of relativistic time, which solves that paradox, defines that paradox as a true metaphor, in the Platonic sense.

For such reasons, no formalist use of any language, no formalist mathematical system, could describe the real universe. It is the process of generating those experimentally validatable hypotheses, which led us to knowledge of new universal physical principles, which should be the primary concern of the effort to perfect the use of language. The object of reason, is not to impose consistency with preset rules, but to force society to recognize the truth which never first appears to us except as such an affirmed statement of what appears to cognitively blocked formalists, and other non-poets, to represent an error, an inconsistency.

The ambiguities of statement which must be created in an attempt to describe an actually paradoxical reality, are thus that aspect of language which pertains to the process by which the generation of validatable hypotheses is prompted, by recognition of the actuality of ontological paradoxes.

The deeper and broader implications of the point I have just summarized, are to be viewed in light of the most fundamental problem of scientific study of the abiotic and biological domains. The two crucial cases referenced above, that of Kepler's discoveries in astrophysics, and Fermat's focus upon "quickest time," illustrate the fact, that actual human knowledge of the world outside our sense-certainties, is obtained solely through cognitive solutions to the ontological paradoxes posed in man's attempt to explore the universe acting from outside one's sense-perceptions.

We progress by discovering that sense-perception's view of the universe is a false one. We correct for those errors of sense-perception, by generating experimentally validated

notions of universal physical principles operating beyond the reach of their direct observation by sense-perception. Scientifically literate cultures therefore recognize, that the universe of sense-perception is not a true universe, but only a curiously distorted shadow which reality casts upon our sensorium.

We should recognize, in the same way, that the principles of social cooperation, by means of which society increases its potential relative population-density, are also the subjects of generating those validatable forms of hypotheses which pertain to the principles of relations among human beings within the phase-space of cognitive processes, as scientific investigation of the abiotic phase-space evokes within cognition those validatable hypotheses which prove to be universal physical principles.

Arbitrary art, such as symbolic composition, is inherently false, because it rejects accountability to any principle of hypothesis. This distinction is made clearer, when we recognize the relationship among plastic and non-plastic art, on the one side, and statecraft on the other. As art references an history-related process in mankind, so the lessons of art which is truthful respecting its own historical setting, are the basis for the best quality of statecraft. As a corollary, art which is not historically truthful, will inform a bad practice in statecraft, and suffering for the nation and its people. Thus, the issue of truthfulness in art is posed; art which self-consciously accepts that moral requirement, is rightly termed Classical.

'Isn't It Just 'Human Nature'?'

The empirical proof, that the human individual is essentially set apart from, and above all other living creatures, is to be found in the relationship between the principle of hypothesis and the quality of experimental evidence which establishes an hypothesis as a universal physical principle. Thus, the principle of truth and of hypothesis are two facets of the same actuality. This truth is also the evidence which sets human nature apart from the empiricists' conception of society.

Conversely, by denying the distinction, that of hypothesis, which sets the human individual absolutely apart from and above the beasts, empiricists such as Galileo's student Hobbes, prescribed what Hobbes, Locke, Hume, Physiocrat Quesnay, Mandeville, Adam Smith, Jeremy Bentham, and Huntington's and Brzezinski's fellow-*Golem* Kissinger, defined as British "human nature."³⁵ Notably, Kissinger pinpointed this accurately as the issue of the war-time conflict between President Franklin Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Churchill, and implicitly also Kissinger's long-standing personal targetting of me, as one he regards as a bearer of that American intellectual tradition which Kissinger has declared that he hates.

The fact that the human species is unique among all living creatures, in the respect that a normal individual person is

35. Kissinger, op. cit.

capable of an individually sovereign power of cognition unique to that species of individual, defines the nature of man as distinct from all other species. This distinction of the human individual from the beast, is the empirical basis for the notion of the physically efficient existence of the spiritual domain, as a phase-space within what must be apprehended as the Riemannian form of differential physical geometry of the universe as a whole.

This distinction of the sovereignly cognitive individual person, is the basis for the functional notion of natural law, the notion of overriding responsibility to promote the general welfare of all human individuals and their posterity.

This notion of the physically efficient, universal function of the general welfare, is also the basis for the lawful definition of human relations. I summarize the following considerations as of a primary importance.

First, the creativity which generates those hypotheses upon which the successful perpetuation of human existence as such depends, is a form of action which exists for man, but only in two expressions. Immediately, mankind's only source of such hypotheses is action by the cognitive processes internal to sovereign individual persons. As a corollary, social relations, such as cooperation in use of valid universal principles, occurs only as a suitable form of interaction among the respectively perfectly sovereign processes of individual persons. Secondly, on the other side, the efficiency of discovered such principles, demonstrates that the universe as a whole is so composed, that it is pre-obliged to obey those commands by mankind, which are expressed as validated hypotheses.

Thus, it is written in the first chapter of *Genesis*, that man and woman are made equally in the image of the Creator of the universe, and that the human species has a unique authority and responsibility for exerting its rule over that universe. The image of man and woman, as sovereign individualities, is that of the power of cognition uniquely specific to man among all living things.

That is the essential, experimentally validated, universal truth of the matter.

Back, thus, to the crucial issues of statecraft posed by the obscenities of Elliott's *Golems*.

The superiority, and even the present absolute necessity of that modern form of sovereign nation-state, which fosters long-term scientific and related progress in the manifest potential relative population-density of mankind, lies in the function of that state's unique power to meet the constitutional requirement of promoting the general welfare, and also the national defense, through creation of long-term, low-priced credit, for the promotion of increase of the per-capita and per-square-kilometer productive powers of labor of mankind. This issuance of credit depends upon protectionist measures of regulation of conditions of trade and production, to the principal purpose of preventing those destructive effects of attrition, or simply anarchy in the essential processes of pro-

duction, trade, and consumption, which are the characteristic evils of so-called "free trade" practices.

The world has reached the point, over the interval of accelerating breakdown in the world's dominant, mutually distinct but interacting, monetary-financial and economic crises, at which civilization itself could not continue on this planet without a return to that model of the sovereign nation-state republic which the U.S. 1861-1865 Civil War was fought to ensure as the right of mankind throughout this planet.

The opposition to that latter policy, has been the feral forces of imperially minded financier-oligarchy. As the self-inflicted doom of the latter's Anglo-oligarchical system became increasingly imminent, over the course of the just-closed Twentieth Century, the once-proud ruling circles of financier-oligarchical power, have become increasingly stupid and restive. Over the course of this past century, they have dominated the life of this entire planet with their bloody geopolitical games, with two World Wars, and many similar horrors besides, all of which have been directed chiefly to uprooting and destroying that species of society which threatened to replace their hegemony.

As in the case of the Roman Empire, or the wars waged by the *ultramontanists* of Europe's medieval times, and the religious warfare of 1511-1648, the self-doomed parasite, the interests which have deployed Elliott's *Golems* and their sponsors, are saying in effect: Submit to our will, no matter how lunatic that will is, or we might kill you all; we might kill you all, anyway. That is how dark ages come upon mankind, as the case of the second grenadier of Heine's poem should forewarn us in the wake of Sept. 11th.

The issue is, a conflict between two mutually exclusive conceptions of human nature, ours versus theirs. They are the evil ones, in the strictest definition of that term.

Can you say, therefore, that any thinking person, who considers the implications of what Elliott, his *Golems*, and their oligarchical sponsors have done, over the course of time since Brzezinski's, Huntington's, and Kissinger's arrival at Harvard, that you are honestly surprised at either what happened on Sept. 11th, or what is practiced as Anglo-American-directed genocide, conducted on behalf of financier-oligarchical interests, in most of Africa and elsewhere around the world today? If you had read, and understand, what such lackeys as Elliott's *Golems* had written, announced in their speeches, and done with their hands, over these decades, could you honestly claim not to have been forewarned?

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Kissinger's Public Confession As An Agent Of British Influence

The following is the prepared text of Henry Kissinger's May 10, 1982 speech to the Royal Institute of International Affairs, in commemoration of the Bicentenary of the Office of the Foreign Secretary. The speech was entitled, "Reflections on a Partnership: British and American Attitudes To Postwar Foreign Policy."

Introduction

Michael Howard, in his earlier lecture in this series, confirmed what I suspected: that the United States deserves some of the credit for Britain's decision to create a Foreign Office in the first place. The Foreign Office was founded only a few months after the battle of Yorktown. The "politicians" of the time having just mislaid America, the need was evidently felt for some more professional machinery to run Britain's newly expanded sphere of "foreign" affairs.

Since then, Britain and America have never ceased to play important roles in each other's history. On the whole it has been a productive and creative relationship, perhaps one of the most durable in the history of nations. In the last 200 years, we have approached each other sometimes warily, and dealt with foreign affairs often from different perspectives. Still, on balance the relationship has been of considerable benefit to world peace. This has been true particularly of the period since the Second World War.

All accounts of the Anglo-American alliance during the Second World War and in the early postwar period draw attention to the significant differences in philosophy between Franklin Roosevelt and Winston Churchill reflecting our different national histories. America, which had never experienced a foreign threat to her survival, considered wars an historical aberration caused by evil men or institutions; we were preoccupied with victory defined as the unconditional surrender of the Axis. Britain had seen aggression take too many forms to risk so personal a view of history; she had her eyes on the postwar world and sought to gear wartime strategy toward forestalling Soviet domination of Central Europe. Many American leaders condemned Churchill as needlessly obsessed with power politics, too rigidly anti-Soviet, too colonialist in his attitude to what is now called the Third World, and too little interested in building the fundamentally new international order toward which American idealism has always tended. The British undoubtedly saw the Americans

as naive, moralistic, and evading responsibility for helping secure the global equilibrium. The dispute was resolved according to American preferences—in my view, to the detriment of postwar security.

Fortunately, Britain had a decisive influence over America's rapid awakening to maturity in the years following. In the 1940s and '50s our two countries responded together to the geopolitical challenge of the Soviet Union and took the lead in creating the structures of Western cooperation for the postwar era which brought a generation of security and prosperity.

In the process a rather ironic reversal of positions took place. Today it is the United States that is accused of being obsessed with the balance of power, and it is our European allies who are charged by us with moralistic escapism.

I believe that the extraordinary partnership among the democracies will overcome the occasional squabbles that form the headlines of the day and, even more important, meet the objective new challenges that our countries face.

Philosophies Of Foreign Policy

The disputes between Britain and America during the Second World War and after were, of course, not an accident. British policy drew upon two centuries of experience with the European balance of power, America on two centuries of rejecting it.

Where America had always imagined itself isolated from world affairs, Britain for centuries was keenly alert to the potential danger that any country's domination of the European continent—whatever its domestic structure or method of dominance—placed British survival at risk. Where Americans have tended to believe that wars were caused by the moral failure of leaders, the British view is that aggression has thrived on opportunity as much as on moral propensity, and must be restrained by some kind of balance of power. Where Americans treated diplomacy as episodic—a series of isolated problems to be solved on their merits—the British have always understood it as an organic historical process requiring constant manipulation to keep it moving in the right direction.

Britain has rarely proclaimed moral absolutes or rested her faith in the ultimate efficacy of technology, despite her achievements in this field. Philosophically, she remains



William Yandell Elliott's well-trained Anglophile protégé, Henry Kissinger, detailed his own inbred opposition—as U.S. National Security Advisor—to everything the American nation-state had stood for, in a shameless presentation on May 10, 1982 at Chatham House, Britain's Royal Institute of International Affairs.

Hobbesian: She expects the worst and is rarely disappointed. In moral matters Britain has traditionally practiced a convenient form of ethical egoism, believing that what was good for Britain was best for the rest. This requires a certain historical self-confidence, not to say nerve, to carry it off. But she has always practiced it with an innate moderation and civilized humaneness such that her presumption was frequently justified. In the Nineteenth Century, British policy was a—perhaps *the*—principal factor in a European system that kept the peace for 99 years without a major war.

American foreign policy is the product of a very different tradition. The Founding Fathers, to be sure, were sophisticated men who understood the European balance of power and skillfully manipulated it to win independence. But for a century and more after that, America, comfortably protected by two oceans—which in turn were secured by the Royal Navy—developed the idiosyncratic notion that a fortunate accident was a natural state of affairs, that our involvement in world politics was purely a matter of choice. Where [President John Quincy Adams' Secretary of State] George Canning viewed the Monroe Doctrine in terms of the world equilibrium, “call[ing] the New World into existence to redress the balance of the Old,” Americans imagined the entire Western Hemisphere a special case, safely insulated from the rest of the world. We had created a nation consciously dedicated to “self-evident” truths, and it was taken for granted in most American public discourse that our participation (or non-participation) in the world could be guided exclusively by moral precepts. That geography gave us this luxury was only evidence of God's blessing upon us; we owed Him that *quid*

pro quo. The competitive, sometimes cynical, and always relativistic style of European power politics was viewed in America as an unsavory example of what to avoid and as further evidence of our moral superiority.

In American discussion of foreign policy, even through much of the Twentieth Century, the phrase “balance of power” was hardly ever written or spoken without a pejorative adjective in front of it—the “outmoded” balance of power, the “discredited” balance of power. When Woodrow Wilson took America into the First World War, it was in the expectation that under American influence the postwar settlement would be governed by a “new and more wholesome diplomacy” transcending the wheeling and dealing, secrecy, and undemocratic practices that were thought to have produced the Great War. Franklin Roosevelt, on his return from the Crimean Conference in 1945, told the Congress of his hope that the postwar era would “spell the end of the system of unilateral action, the exclusive alliances, the spheres of influence, the balances of power, and all the other expedients that have been tried for centuries—and have failed.” Both Wilson and Roosevelt put their faith in a universal organization of collective security in which the peace-loving nations would combine to deter, or combat, the aggressors. It was assumed that all nations would come to the same conclusions regarding what constituted aggression and be equally willing to resist it, no matter where it occurred, regardless of how far from their borders, irrespective of the national interest involved.

In the American view, nations were either inherently peaceful or inherently warlike. Hence, after World War II the “peace-loving” U.S., Britain, and U.S.S.R. had together to

police the world against Germany and Japan even though the former enemies had been rendered impotent by unconditional surrender. If there were doubts about the peace-loving virtue of our wartime allies, they seemed to many American leaders to apply as much to Britain as to the U.S.S.R.: Roosevelt toyed with the idea of non-alignment between a balance-of-power-oriented colonialist Britain and an ideologically obstreperous Soviet Union. Even Truman took care not to meet with Churchill in advance of the Potsdam Conference; he did not want to appear to be “lining up” with Britain against the U.S.S.R. The secret dream of American leaders, if great power conflict proved unavoidable, was to arrogate to themselves the role to which the non-aligned later aspired: that of moral arbiter, hurling condescending judgments down at all those engaged in the dirty game of international diplomacy.

As late as 1949, the Department of State submitted to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee a memorandum that strove mightily to distinguish the new North Atlantic Treaty from traditional military alliances and above all from any relationship to the very balance of power it was supposed to establish. The Treaty, the memorandum said, “is directed against no one; it is directed solely against aggression. It seeks not to influence any shifting ‘balance of power’ but to strengthen the ‘balance of principle.’ ”

American attitudes until quite literally the recent decade have embodied a faith that historical experience can be transcended, that problems can be solved permanently, that harmony can be the natural state of mankind. Thus our diplomacy has often stressed the concepts of international law, with its procedures of arbitration and peaceful settlement, as if all political disputes were legal issues, on the premise that reasonable men and women could always find agreement on some equitable basis. Theodore Roosevelt won a Nobel Peace Prize for helping mediate the Russo-Japanese War in 1905; thus Alexander Haig’s recent efforts on the Falklands have a long tradition behind them. There is also a perennial American assumption that economic well-being automatically ensures political stability, a belief which has animated American policies from Herbert Hoover’s relief efforts after World War I to the Marshall Plan to the recent Caribbean initiative—never mind that, in many parts of the world, the timeframes for economic progress and the achievement of political stability may be seriously out of phase. In our participation in the two world wars of this century, and afterward, our bursts of energy were coupled with the conviction that our exertions had a terminal date, after which the natural harmony among nations would be either restored or instituted.

Disillusionment was inevitable. America fluctuated between moral crusading and frustrated isolationism, between overextension and escapism, between extremes of intransigence and conciliation. But history was kind to us. For a long time it spared us from the need to face up to fundamental choices. Not being called upon to help preserve the equilibrium—a service rendered *gratis* by Great Britain—we could

avoid the responsibility of permanent involvement in world politics, of unending exertion with no final answers or ultimate resolution.

Even when the United States finally entered the world stage of permanent peacetime diplomacy after 1945, it did so under conditions that seemed to confirm our historical expectations. For several decades we had the overwhelming resources to give effect to our prescriptions, and thus conducted foreign policy by analogy to the great formative experiences of the 1930s and ’40s: The New Deal translated into the Marshall Plan; resistance to Nazi aggression translated into the Korean “police action” and the policy of “containment.” We tended to attribute our dominance in the Western Alliance to the virtue of our motives rather than to the preponderance of our power. In fact, the United States enjoyed nearly half the world’s Gross National Product and an atomic monopoly; our NATO allies, given their dependence, conducted themselves less as sovereign nations than as lobbyists in Washington decision-making.

It was therefore a rude awakening when in the 1960s and ’70s the United States became conscious of the limits of even its resources. Now with a little over a fifth of the world’s GNP, America was powerful but no longer dominant. Vietnam was the trauma and the catharsis but the recognition was bound to come in any event. Starting in the ’70s, for the first time, the United States has had to conduct a foreign policy in the sense with which Europeans have always been familiar: as one country among many, unable either to dominate the world or escape from it, with the necessity of accommodation, maneuver, a sensitivity to marginal shifts in the balance of power, an awareness of continuity and of the interconnections between events.

Our perennial domestic debates reflect the pain, and incompleteness, of that adjustment. The American Right still yearns for ideological victory without geopolitical effort; the American Left still dreams of reforming the world through the exercise of goodwill unsullied by power. We are edging towards a synthesis but it will be a slow, painful, perhaps bitter process.

The Nature Of The Special Relationship

That two countries with such divergent traditions could form a durable partnership is remarkable in itself. The periods of the close Anglo-American “special relationship,” the object of such nostalgia today, were also times of occasional mutual exasperation.

For quite a while we stressed different aspects of our histories; in more senses than one, we lived in different time zones. It was only some while after the settlement of the *Alabama* affair just over a century ago that American and British interests began to run parallel. The need for intimacy seemed to be greater on this side of the Atlantic (that is, in Britain), and Britain began to avoid alliances that could entangle her against the United States—including a tantalizing of-

fer from Germany around the turn of the century. American memories were longer: The First World War was a temporary exertion, after which we withdrew into isolationism; during the '20s the U.S. Navy Department still maintained a "Red Plan" to deal with the contingency of conflict with the British fleet.

It was not until the war with Hitler that the gap closed permanently. In the immediate postwar period we were held together by strategic circumstances which imposed the same necessities, whatever the different philosophical premises. American resources and organization and technological genius, and British experience and understanding of the European balance of power, were both needed to resist the sudden threat from the Soviet Union. The Marshall Plan and North Atlantic Treaty, while formally American initiatives, were inconceivable without British advice and British efforts to organize a rapid and effective European response. Ernest Bevin, as Professor Howard pointed out in the first lecture, was the indispensable architect of the European response as well as the staunch helmsman of Britain's journey from power to influence.

Even then, Anglo-American difficulties persisted occasionally. The anguished disagreements over immigration into Palestine; the misunderstandings over atomic cooperation; competition over Iranian oil; the abrupt, unilateral ending of Lend-Lease; and the race to demobilize were only some of the items in a stream of irritants. More serious policy differences were to follow in the '50s, causing Anthony Eden to reflect on the "tough reality of Anglo-American relations." Even when the politics were parallel, the personalities were often divergent. Eden and Dean Acheson were friends as well as colleagues; the same could not be said for Eden and John Foster Dulles. Misunderstandings and conflicts of interest continued through European integration, the rearmament of Germany, and Indochina, right up to the tragic climax of Suez—to which I will return in a few moments.

That these irritations never shook the underlying unity was due to statesmanship on both sides. One factor was a brilliant British adjustment to new circumstances. To the outside world it may have seemed that Britain clung far too long to the illusion of Empire; in her relations with Washington, she proved that an old country was beyond self-deception on fundamentals. Bevin, the unlikely originator of this revolution in British diplomacy, shrewdly calculated that Britain was not powerful enough to influence American policy by conventional methods of pressure or balancing of risks. But by discreet advice, the wisdom of experience, and the presupposition of common aims, she could make herself indispensable, so that American leaders no longer thought of consultations with London as a special favor but as an inherent component of our own decision-making. The wartime habit of intimate, informal collaboration thus became a permanent practice, obviously because it was valuable to both sides.

The ease and informality of the Anglo-American partnership has been a source of wonder—and no little resentment—to third countries. Our postwar diplomatic history is littered with Anglo-American "arrangements" and "understandings," sometimes on crucial issues, never put into formal documents. The stationing of B-29 atomic bombers in Britain in 1948 was agreed between political and service leaders but not committed to writing. Less happily, only general principles were recorded when Churchill and Roosevelt agreed in 1942 to cooperate in producing the atomic bomb. After Roosevelt died, Clement Attlee reflected with admirable restraint: "We were allies and friends. It didn't seem necessary to tie everything up."

The British were so matter-of-factly helpful that they became a participant in internal American deliberations, to a degree probably never before practiced between sovereign nations. In my period in office, the British played a seminal part in certain American bilateral negotiations with the Soviet Union—indeed, they helped draft the key document. In my White House incarnation then, I kept the British Foreign Office better informed and more closely engaged than I did the American State Department—a practice which, with all affection for things British, I would not recommend be made permanent. But it was symptomatic.

For a brief moment in the early 1970s, Britain seemed to decide to put an end to the special relationship in order to prove itself a "good European" in the year that it entered the European Community. The attempt was short-lived. By 1976, James Callaghan and Anthony Crosland had restored the traditional close relationship—without resurrecting the label—and it was enormously valuable, indeed indispensable, in the Southern Africa negotiations that began in that year. In my negotiations over Rhodesia I worked from a British draft with British spelling even when I did not fully grasp the distinction between a working paper and a Cabinet-approved document. The practice of collaboration thrives to our day, with occasional ups and downs but even in the recent Falkland crisis, an inevitable return to the main theme of the relationship.

Clearly, British membership in Europe has added a new dimension. But the solution, in my view, is not to sacrifice the special intimacy of the Anglo-American connection on the altar of the European idea, but rather to replicate it on a wider plane of America's relations with all its European allies, whether bilaterally or with a politically cohesive European Community—that is for Europe to decide. The special frankness and trust that may have been originally resorted to as compensation for a disparity of power may now be even more essential in the partnership of equals that must characterize the future relations between America and Europe.

Britain, America, And Europe

In fact, Europe has been a traumatic issue for both Britain and the United States.

Americans often forget that Britain, too, has been a reluctant internationalist, at least as far as Europe was concerned. Tradition pulled Britain across distant oceans. The glory of foreign policy was identified with Empire and Commonwealth, its problems and perils with the continent of Europe. It was Czechoslovakia—in the heart of Europe—which Chamberlain described as a small faraway country of which Britons knew little—after a century and a half of fighting on the borders of India.

In Britain, reluctance to enter Europe was always bipartisan, and somewhat mystical. Eden once said that Britain knew “in her bones” that she could not join it; and Hugh Gaitskill spoke of the impossibility of throwing off 1,000 years of history. But there were more substantial reasons: worries about sovereignty—which on the Left was combined with concern for the unfettered development of socialist planning; an instinctive disinclination to deal with continentals on an equal footing; trade ties with the Commonwealth; and the special relationship. Even Churchill, despite his intimations of the future, remained as ambivalent in government as he had been prescient in opposition when he had called as early as 1947 for a United States of Europe. In office, he never quite found the balance among his three concentric circles—the Commonwealth, Europe, and the English-speaking peoples.

Only after Suez did the risks of isolation become obvious, as well as the opportunity that the emerging Europe offered for exercising in a different but equally effective form Britain’s traditional role of guardian of continental equilibrium. If the economic benefits were ambiguous, the political necessities were not: Only as one of the leaders of Europe could Britain continue to play a major role on the world scene.

By entering the European Community, Britain did not abandon her instinct for equilibrium. But for the first time in peacetime she threw herself into the scales. As I have already noted, she did so with the fervor of a frustrated convert who had been kept waiting for a decade at the doors of destiny.

If Britain has had a difficult adjustment to make in its relationship to Europe, so has the United States.

After the war, American leaders applied a heavy dose of our usual missionary zeal and the full rigor of our “problem-solving” energy to the task of promoting European integration. Federalism, of course, was a hallowed American principle. Shortly after the Philadelphia Convention, Benjamin Franklin was urging on the French the attractions of a federal Europe. A similar evangelism, in a more practical form, shone through the Marshall Plan. Even Acheson, not usually seen as a moralist, was carried away by the European idea; he recalled listening to Robert Schuman outlining his plan for a European Coal and Steel Community: “As he talked, we caught his enthusiasm and the breadth of his thought,” Acheson wrote, “the rebirth of Europe, which, as an entity, had been in eclipse since the Reformation.”

Despite the idealism of our commitment, tensions be-

tween America and a unified Europe were inherent in the logic of what we were so enthusiastically endorsing. We had grown accustomed to the devastated, temporarily impotent Europe of the postwar period; we forgot the Europe that had launched the industrial revolution, that had invented the concept of national sovereignty, and that had operated a complex balance of power for three centuries. A Europe reasserting its personality was bound to seek to redress the balance of influence with the United States; Charles de Gaulle in this respect differed largely in method from Jean Monnet, who never disguised his hopes for a more powerful and effective European voice.

Thus, later American disillusionments were inherent in our goals. It was naive for Americans to take for granted that a federal Europe would be more like us, that a united Europe would automatically help carry our burdens, and that it would continue to follow American global prescriptions as it had in the early postwar years of European recovery—and dependency. That cannot be so.

Yet even if some of our more unhistorical expectations were disappointed, our original judgment was correct: European unity, strength, and self-confidence are essential for the future of the West. It is beyond the psychological resources of the United States—not only the physical—to be the sole or even the principal center of initiative and responsibility in the non-Communist world. (This is one reason why I always favored the independent British and French nuclear deterrents.) American support for European unification was therefore an expression of self-interest even if it paraded under the banner of altruism; it was to our advantage even if we paid occasionally in the coin of clashing perspectives—provided we found a way toward creative unity on fundamentals.

Britain, Europe, The United States, And The Soviet Union

The central foreign policy problem that Britain, America, and Europe have had to confront together since 1945 is, of course, the Soviet Union. And the need for creative unity among us as we do so has not ended.

One thing that is clear from the historical record is that neither side of the Atlantic has had a monopoly of special insight into this problem. As soon as the war had ended, both Britain and America fell over each other in the rush to demobilize. All American troops were due to leave Europe by 1947. After a visit to Moscow in May 1945, Harry Hopkins told President Truman that he saw no major sources of conflict between America and Russia on the horizon.

After Churchill left office, British policy for a brief period ironically fell prey to some of the same illusions that had bedeviled American leaders. The Labour government at first hoped that “Left could speak unto Left.” The brief moment of nostalgia reflected the hope that Britain would stand neither for the unbridled capitalism of the United States nor for Soviet Communism. A resolution calling for the “progressive unity”

between the British Labour and Communist parties was only narrowly defeated. There is not much doubt, in fact, that once the U.S. was committed after the Greek-Turkish aid program in 1947, some in Britain were tempted—as Roosevelt and Truman a few years earlier—by the idea of enhancing British influence by remaining aloof not just from Europe but from the emerging superpower confrontation, adding to her traditional role as manipulator of the balance in Europe that of intermediary between East and West. This attitude has reappeared in some circles in Europe today.

No amount of revisionist distortion can change the fact that it was the Kremlin which turned Anglo-American hopes into mirages. There is today in some circles a curious assumption of diabolic Soviet cleverness and foresight. Yet in those years, Stalin's conduct of relations with his former allies made him the chief architect of NATO. A few more fleeting smiles on the wooden features of Mr. Molotov, and a modicum of self-restraint and diplomatic delicacy, would have done much to prise apart the young and still brittle Atlantic cooperation: and all the boys might have been home, as planned, by 1947.

The Soviets did not manage this degree of subtlety. Instead, Moscow went out of its way to estrange and alienate, where it could have softened through a little courtship, however heavy-handed. The Russians declined Britain's invitation to send a Soviet contingent to a victory parade, and Stalin side-stepped an offer from Attlee to renew the wartime alliance. Every door that Ernest Bevin, mindful of the influential left wing of his party, was careful to keep open was resoundingly slammed and loudly bolted. As was soon to be shown in the persecution of social democrats in Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union countenanced only one form of "socialism" and fought other, democratic versions even more bitterly than capitalists. The outright Soviet rejection of the Marshall Plan was an egregious blunder; a mild expression of interest, however disingenuous, could have caused untold disruption and delay in the Western camp. Acceptance would have changed the face of postwar politics.

It was one of those moments when America's activism and idealism brought out the best in her. The '40s were years of imaginative men and bold measures on both sides of the Atlantic: The Marshall Plan, the Truman Doctrine, the Berlin airlift, the Brussels treaty, and finally NATO, were inspired and creative initiatives. And in the years following, the United States and its allies stood fast against Soviet pressures and blackmail in crises over Korea, Berlin, and missiles in Cuba.

But we in America had only begun to scratch the surface of the long-term problem of U.S.-Soviet relations in the nuclear age, which would soon produce more ambiguous challenges. The problem was, at bottom, conceptual. Americans were uncomfortable with the notion of a Cold War. They tended to treat war and peace as two distinct phases of policy. Total victory was the only legitimate goal for war; conciliation the appropriate method for peace. In this sense the postwar period

fulfilled neither of America's conceptual expectations. If in wartime we lacked a sense of political strategy, in peacetime we had difficulty forming an understanding of the permanent relation between power and diplomacy. The policy of containment, and its variant called "negotiation from strength," was based on the experience with the anti-Hitler coalition. It focused on the buildup of military strength towards some hypothetical day of greater parity; it aimed at eventual negotiation of some kind with the Soviet Union but offered no clue as to either its timing or its content, nor even a clear definition of the nature of the relevant military strength. George Kennan's famous "X" article in *Foreign Affairs* in 1947 looked vaguely to the eventual "mellowing" of the Soviet system; Dean Acheson spoke of building "situations of strength" which, somewhere down the road, would induce the Kremlin "to recognize the facts. . . ." But how precisely this negotiation would emerge or to what end it would be conducted was left vague.

The flaw in containment was not only, as the cliché has it today, that it was overly preoccupied with military counterforce but that it misunderstood that the West in the immediate postwar period was precisely at the apex of its relative strength. Containment thus deferred the moment for a diplomatic encounter with the Soviet Union to a later time by which Soviet power could only have grown. In 1945 the United States had an atomic monopoly and the Soviet Union was devastated by 20 million casualties. Our policy paradoxically gave the Kremlin time to consolidate its conquests and to redress the nuclear imbalance. The West's military and diplomatic position relative to the U.S.S.R. was never more favorable than at the very beginning the containment policy in the late '40s. That was the time to attempt a serious discussion on the future of Europe and a peaceful world.

As so often, Winston Churchill understood it best. In a much-neglected speech at Llandudno in October 1948, out of office, he said:

"The question is asked: What will happen when they get the atomic bomb themselves and have accumulated a large store? You can judge yourselves what will happen then by what is happening now. If these things are done in the green wood, what will be done in the dry? If they can continue month after month disturbing and tormenting the world, trusting to our Christian and altruistic inhibitions against using this strange new power against them, what will they do when they themselves have huge quantities of atomic bombs? . . . No one in his senses can believe that we have a limitless period of time before us. We ought to bring matters to a head and make a final settlement. We ought not to go jogging along improvident, incompetent, waiting for something to turn up, by which I mean waiting for something bad for us to turn up. The Western Nations will be far more likely to reach a lasting settlement, without bloodshed, if they formulate their just demands while they have the atomic power and before the

Russian Communists have got it too.”

So the postwar world came into being. A precarious peace was maintained, based on a nuclear equilibrium, with occasional negotiations to ease tensions temporarily, but ultimately dependent on a balance of terror. The problem of maintaining security took on an unprecedented new dimension. Technology was soon to make the United States directly vulnerable to attack; the Atlantic Alliance increasingly based its defense strategy on reliance on weapons of mass destruction that posed risks more and more difficult to reconcile with the objectives being defended.

In the nuclear age, peace became a moral imperative. And it imposed a new dilemma: The desire for peace is the mark of all civilized men and women. Yet the democracies' desire for peace, if divorced from a commitment to defend freedom, could turn into a weapon of blackmail in the hands of the most ruthless; if the desire to avoid nuclear war turns into undifferentiated hysteria, nuclear blackmail may well be encouraged. The problem of the relationship of power to peace, the balance between ends and means, has been evaded for a generation by an abdication to technology. But history tolerates no evasions. To develop a strategy that relates ends to means, to build military forces that avoid the choice between Armageddon and surrender, is a preeminent moral as well as political problem for our period. Of at least equal importance is to develop an Allied consensus behind proposals of arms control based on analysis not panic and freed of either the conquest for confrontation or the tendency towards abdication.

Third World Perspectives: What Is The Limit Of Inter-Allied Conflict?

In a period of nuclear stalemate, ironically, conflict became more likely at the level of local, non-nuclear crisis. In the age of decolonization, many of these clashes were bound to occur in the Third World. This was another area in which, in the immediate postwar period, American and European attitudes diverged sharply.

Americans from Franklin Roosevelt onward believed that the United States, with its “revolutionary” heritage, was the natural ally of peoples struggling against colonialism; we could win the allegiance of these new nations by opposing and occasionally undermining our European allies in the areas of their colonial dominance. Churchill, of course, resisted these American pressures, as did the French and some other European powers for a longer period than did Britain.

As Europe decolonized, partly under American pressure, there began a reversal of roles, the march by each side towards the philosophical positions vacated by the other—to an America focused on international security and Europe affirming general moral precepts of conduct. On Third World issues especially, many in Europe have ended up adopting the attitude embodied in Roosevelt's anti-colonialism and

Eisenhower's conduct over Suez. Now Europe would seek to identify with Third World aspirations, economic and political, intensifying its efforts at conciliation the more insistent, peremptory, and radical that Third World demands become. At the same time, the United States, at least in some administrations, has come to a perception closer to Eden's: that appeasement of radical challenges only multiplies radical challenges.

Different perceptions of national interest were involved as well. Thus in the India-Pakistan war of 1971 Britain did not share our sense of concern for the country which had opened the first tenuous links to China; the historic nostalgia for India was too strong. So too in the early stages of the Falkland crisis America hesitated between its Atlantic and its Western Hemisphere vocations. But neither of these disagreements did any lasting damage. In the end we came together; the old friendship prevailed over other considerations.

The lesson I draw is that in the Third World we may occasionally operate from different perspectives. But we must take care not to let these differences reach a point where they undermine the basic self-confidence and sense of mission of the other party, lest we threaten prospects for progress and stability transcending the immediate issue.

In this context the experience of Suez is instructive. Our prolonged and never-reconciled clash had lasting consequences not only for the Middle East and the Third World but also for the long-term evolution of Western policies.

The details of that disaster are not relevant to my immediate purpose. The British-French expedition against the Suez Canal was clearly misconceived. The fact remains that Eden had got hold of what was intellectually the right problem, while the American reaction, among other things, begged some crucial questions: to what extent our “revolutionary” historical analogy was relevant; to what extent it was wise to humiliate one's closest ally; and what would be the long-term consequence of such a course.

Britain and France, in my view, were acting on a strategic analysis which may have been traditional and even self-serving but was far from frivolous. Nasser was the first Third World leader to accept Soviet arms and to play the radical, pro-Soviet game in an attempt to blackmail the West. Eden's perception was that a dangerous precedent was being set: can there be any dispute of this today? Had Nasser's course been shown a failure, a quite different pattern of international relations would have developed, at least for a decade or more. As it turned out, Nasser's policy was vindicated; revolutions spread in the Middle East in the following years, and he has countless imitators today around the world relying on Soviet arms to increase their influence and to destabilize their neighbors.

Even more important, our humiliation of Britain and France over Suez was a shattering blow to these countries' role as world powers. It accelerated their shedding of interna-

Tax-Exempt Treachery

A nexus of tax-exempt foundations, with deep ties to factions of the U.S. intelligence community, has been the principal source of financing for the apparatus that set the strategic agenda for the Sept. 11 coup d'état assault against the Bush Administration and the U.S. Constitutional form of government. For the past 50 years, this nexus has bankrolled the activities of what Lyndon LaRouche has called "the William Yandell Elliott kindergarten," referring to protégés of the Oxford-trained British Roundtable recruiter of Harvard fame, who spawned McGeorge Bundy, Henry A. Kissinger, Zbigniew Brzezinski, and Samuel P. Huntington.

The latter three are among the leading current proponents of the "Clash of Civilizations" geopolitical war-cry. Bundy was the National Security Advisor to President John F. Kennedy, from which position he played a pivotal role in covering up the British hand behind the JFK assassination. The irregular warfare attacks against the World Trade Center and the Pentagon on Sept. 11, 2001 bear a grave geopolitical similarity to the Kennedy assassination and cover-up.

The foundation nexus behind the drive to transform the United States into a post-modernist version of the Roman Empire, promoting universal fascist policies, includes: the Smith-Richardson Foundation, the Olin Foundation, the Bradley Foundation, and the various foundations under the control of Richard Mellon Scaife, including the Sarah Scaife Foundation and the Carthage Foundation.

This grouping, which also constitutes the Philanthropic Roundtable, is by no means the exclusive source of funding for the Cambridge- and Philadelphia-based think-tanks peddling insurrection. Other entities, such as the Ford Foundation, have historically played a vital role, as in the Ford Foundation financing of Elliott's Harvard Summer Institute seminar series, chaired by Kissinger in the 1950s (the Ford Foundation was then run by John J. McCloy, who would later serve as a director of the Olin Foundation). But these four foundations have coordinated their tax-exempt largesse, and have been the single most important sources of financing for such think-tanks as the Harvard-based Olin Institute for Strategic Studies, the leading promoter of Huntington's "Clash of Civilizations."

Founded in 1989, the Olin Institute has received millions of dollars in funding from the Olin, Smith-Richardson, Bradley, and Mellon Scaife foundations, largely to promote Huntington's work, which the Institute is now translating into 25 languages. The Smith-Richardson Foundation lists Huntington and Brzezinski as two prominent members of its board of governors.

The four foundations are also principal sources of backing for the Philadelphia-based Foreign Policy Research Institute, created in 1955 by Robert Strausz-Hupé. Strausz-Hupé launched the FPRI journal, *Orbis*, with a call for the United States to adopt a 50-year mission of bringing about the end of the nation-state system and replacing it with a global American imperium, on the model of H.G. Wells' "Open Conspiracy" for world dictatorship. To this day, FPRI promotes the idea of a new global imperial system, and is also a center of activity of the neo-conservative Zionist lobby apparatus, through its current director, Daniel Pipes.—*Jeffrey Steinberg*

tional responsibilities, some of the consequences of which we saw in succeeding decades when reality forced us to step into their shoes—in the Persian Gulf, to take one notable example. Suez thus added enormously to America's burdens—and simultaneously fueled a European resentment at America's global role which continues to this day.

It is clear that a world of progress and peace requires that more than 100 new and developing nations be made part of the international system; no international order can survive unless they feel a stake in it. It is incontestable that many conflicts in the developing world arise from legitimate social, economic, or political grievances; this, however, does not exclude the possibility that these can be exploited by extremists and turned against the long-term security interests of the West. The democracies, whatever their shifting positions, have failed to relate their philosophical and moral convictions

to a coherent analysis of the nature of revolution and an understanding of how best to foster moderation. Above all, disputes among the democracies over this problem should not be permitted to turn into a kind of guerrilla warfare between allies. Whatever the merit of the individual issue, the price will be a weakening of the West's overall psychological readiness to maintain the global balance.

The strategic position or self-confidence of a close ally on a matter it considers of vital concern must not be undermined. It is a principle of no little contemporary relevance. In this sense the Falkland crisis in the end will strengthen Western cohesion.

Suez, by weakening Europe's sense of its own importance as a world power, accelerated the trend of Europe's seeking refuge in the role of "mediator" between the United States and the Soviet Union. The role that some American leaders

naively saw the United States as playing between Churchill and Stalin, in the end too many Europeans seek to adopt between Washington and Moscow.

It is not a new phenomenon. It began, at least where Britain was involved, as wise advice to us that negotiation could be an element of strategy. This is a lesson of which Americans often need to be reminded. It has its antecedents in Attlee's flight to Washington for reassurance when Truman seemed to hint at using nuclear weapons in Korea; in Eden's efforts at various Geneva conferences to sponsor a dialogue in the era of Dulles's moralism; in Macmillan's appearance in an astrakhan hat in Moscow in 1959; in the strenuous Western European importunings of the Nixon Administration in 1969 to join Europe in the pursuit of *détente*. But carried too far, it runs the risk of abdicating any share of responsibility for a cohesive Western strategy toward the U.S.S.R., or toward anti-Western radicalism in the Third World.

And thus we see the ironic shift of positions reflected in some of our contemporary debates. The deprecation of the importance of power, the abstract faith in goodwill, the belief in the pacific efficacy of economic relations, the evasion of the necessities of defense and security, the attempt to escape from the sordid details of maintaining the global balance of power, the presumption of superior morality—these features once characteristic of America now seem to be more common in Europe. Where the United States has never quite abandoned its earlier moralism or fully developed a concept of equilibrium as Europe had once maintained, many in Europe paradoxically seem to have adopted some of the illusions that Americans clung to in years of isolation from responsibility.

The unity of the industrial democracies remains crucial to the survival of democratic values and of the global equilibrium. We must at last answer the perennial questions of all alliances: How much unity do we need? How much diversity can we stand? An insistence on unanimity can be a prescription for paralysis. But if every ally acts as it pleases, what is the meaning of alliance? There is no more important task before the Alliance than to deal with these problems concretely, seriously, and above all immediately.

The Contemporary Debate

Let me make a few general points, therefore, about the contemporary debates between America and Europe.

I do not claim that the United States is always correct in its perceptions. But Europeans ought to take care not to generate such frustrations in America that either an embittered nationalism, or unilateralism, or a retreat from world affairs could result.

I fully acknowledge that the United States by its actions has sometimes stimulated or intensified the feelings in Europe that Europe had to strive to maintain its own interests, its own policies, its own identity. Indeed, as I said, naive American

expectations that a rejuvenated Europe would follow our lead are partly responsible for the sometimes petulant reaction to Europe's assertions of its own role. In recent times the United States may have appeared unintentionally callous toward the danger of nuclear war or insufficiently alert toward the opportunities for peace. But the United States has nevertheless been more nearly correct than its critics in warning that those who seek peace not backed by strength will sooner or later find the terms of peace dictated to them; that peace to be meaningful must be just; that nations live in history, not utopia, and thus must approach their goals in stages. To ask for perfection as a precondition of action is self-indulgence, and in the end an abdication.

Observers, including myself, have been sounding the alarm for decades about this or that "crisis" in the Western Alliance. But today's, I am afraid, is more genuinely, objectively, serious than ever. It comes after decades of a relentless Soviet military buildup, when the West, for a decade, is edging in some areas toward a dangerous dependency on economic ties with the East; while in Poland the Soviet Union enforces the unity of its empire, its clients press on to undermine the security interests of the West from Southeast Asia to the Middle East to Africa to Central America. Not all our difficulties are caused by the Soviet Union, but the Soviet Union has shown little restraint in exploiting them, and their solution—whatever their cause—has been impeded by the lack of a unified Western response.

One of Britain's contributions to the Western Alliance has been to supply a needed global perspective: the knowledge, from centuries of experience in Europe, that peace requires some clear-eyed notion of equilibrium and a willingness to maintain it; the insight, from centuries of world leadership, that Europe's security cannot be isolated from the broader context of the global balance; the awareness, from heroic exertions in this century, that those who cherish the values of Western civilization must be willing to defend them. In the Falkland crisis, Britain is reminding us all that certain basic principles such as honor, justice, and patriotism remain valid and must be sustained by more than words.

The issue before the allies now is not to assess blame but to face our future. An alliance at odds over central issues of East-West diplomacy, economic policy, the Middle East, Central America, Africa, and relations with the Third world is in serious, and obvious, difficulty. Indeed it cannot be called an alliance if it agrees on *no* significant issue. Sooner or later such divisions must affect the field of security. For too long, all of us in the community of free nations have put off the uncomfortable questions; our evasions are now coming home to roost.

Thirty-five years ago after the war, the democracies for a time overestimated the immediate dangers and underestimated their own capabilities; yet in the end they came up with a creative and effective response. Today too, we may be

underrating our own capacities and confusing long- and short-term dangers.

The strange aspect is that the disarray is taking place at the precise moment that the bankruptcy of the system that denies the human spirit seems to become clear beyond doubt. The Communist world has fundamental systemic problems and has not shown any ability to solve them except by recurrent brute force, which only delays the day of reckoning. In the 65-year history of the Soviet state, it has never managed a legitimate, regular succession of its political leadership; the country faces the demographic timebomb of its growing non-Russian population, soon to be a majority. The system has failed to deal seriously with the desire for political participation of its intellectual and managerial elite. Or else it has sought to preempt their political aspirations by turning the ruling group into a careerist “new class” bound to produce stagnation if not corruption. Its ideology is a discredited failure, without legitimacy, leaving the Communist Party a smug privileged elite with no function in the society except its own

self-perpetuation, struggling to deal with bottlenecks and crises which its own rigidity has caused. It is an historic joke that the ultimate crisis in every Communist state, latent if not evident, is over the role of the Communist Party.

Soviet economic performance is a disaster. It seems impossible to run a modern economy by a system of total planning, yet it seems impossible to maintain a Communist state without a system of total planning. How ironic that the West is tearing itself apart over how best to coordinate Western financial, technological, and agricultural aid to a so-called “superpower” incapable of sustaining a modern economy.

In short, if Moscow is prevented by a coordinated Western policy from deflecting its internal tensions into international crises, it is likely to find only disillusionment in the boast that history is on its side.

It is the Communist world, not the West, that faces a profound systemic crisis. Ours are problems of coordination and policy, theirs are of structure. And therefore it is not beyond the realm of hope that a coherent, unified Western

Works By Huntington

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policy could at long last bring into view the prospect of a negotiated global settlement that Churchill foresaw at Llandudno.

The solutions to the West's problems are, to a significant degree, in our own hands.

One problem is that the democracies have no forum for addressing the future in a concrete way, let alone harmonizing disagreements or implementing common policies. As my friend Christopher Soames has recently emphasized, the Atlantic Alliance has no institutional machinery for addressing economic or Third World issues, or any long-term political strategy; the European Community, while eminently successful in its political coordination, has no mechanism as yet for formulating a coherent European view on matters of defense. The economic summits of Western and Japanese leaders, begun in the mid-'70s, are an attempt to surmount this procedural impasse, but they can do little more than call key leaders' attention to key problems in an informal, unsystematic way. Procedures do not solve substantive problems. Nevertheless,

creating an appropriate forum for broader and deeper consultation would be an important first step.

America has learned much in the postwar period, perhaps most of all from Britain. In the last decade we have also learned something of our limits, and in the new Administration we have shaken off the trauma of perhaps excessive preoccupation with our limits. An America that has recovered its vitality and its faith in the future is as much in the interests of the West as a Europe shaping its identity.

Both Britain and America have learned that whatever their histories, their futures are part of the common destiny of freedom. Experience has taught that moral idealism and geopolitical insight are not alternatives but complementary; our civilization may not survive unless we possess both in full measure. Britain and America, which have contributed so much to the free world's unity and strength, have another opportunity now, together with our allies, to show that the democratic nations are the masters of their destiny.

Thank you.

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Another Victim Of Sharon's Fascism: The Israeli Economy

by Michele Steinberg

"Israel's Economy In 2001 Contracted For The First Time In 48 Years," and "Economic Growth In Israel Hits Lowest Level Since 1953," were the ominous headlines in Israeli newspapers such as *Ha'aretz*, and in international press on the eve of the new year. Though Argentina and Japan took the major headlines internationally, as the worst cases of the global financial-economic collapse, Israel's economic disaster has global implications. This nation, under the fascist regime of Prime Minister Ariel Sharon, is a trigger for Zbigniew Brzezinski's and the financier oligarchy's "clash of civilizations" religious war.

On Dec. 31, the Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics announced that the Israeli Gross Domestic Product per capita fell 2.9% in 2001, showing negative growth for the first time since Israel's negative growth of 1.4% back in 1953. The collapse has been rapid, since the GDP in 2000 reportedly grew by 6.4%. One day earlier, Sharon's government had been forced to withdraw its austerity budget from the Knesset (parliament), knowing that it was unable to secure a majority vote. According to *Ha'aretz*, some 82 Knesset members were opposed to the budget, which had already been slashed by about \$1.4 billion in the face of a year-long war. While Israeli Defense Forces' (IDF) spending for the occupation of Palestinian areas had amounted to billions of dollars beyond the 2001 budget, social welfare programs were being cut to the bone. At present, one in five Israeli families lives in poverty, as does one out of every four Israeli children.

One event signalling the mood of unrest against Sharon occurred on Dec. 26, when more than 300 people in the southern city of Ashdod protested against the economic crisis wracking Israel, by blocking a major intersection, and shouting: "Argentina! Argentina!" referring to the Argentine moratorium on its payment of foreign debt. But, Sharon, who is deaf to any language but war, announced two days later that

he has hired Prof. Jacob Frenkel to lead a "professional team" to advise him on the economy. Frenkel, the former head of the Israeli Central Bank, was one of the last advisers to the Argentine government of President Fernando de la Rúa, which collapsed under his, and other liberal free-trade policies. Frenkel's appointment has observers wondering if Israel will be the next Argentina. One thing is certain: Sharon's policies are driving the country to destruction, in the context of the global economic collapse.

EIR's Warning

EIR warned, in its Dec. 21, 2001 issue, that the Israeli "Emperor had no clothes," and that Sharon was presiding over an economic disaster. *EIR* author Dean Andromidas analyzed the Israeli economic collapse—usually a forbidden subject in the U.S. and European media—linking it to Sharon's war-drive against the Palestinian people, and his brutal impoverishment of the Palestinian economy, including a deliberate policy of closures and sieges against the Palestinian towns and cities, bulldozing buildings and orchards, and blockading roads and borders. "Israel's own economy is undergoing its worst crisis in 20 years, with no recovery in sight," wrote Andromidas. "Well on the way to collapse, the economy could prove the Achilles' heel of Sharon and his generals." The article pointed out that Israel is an economy like no other, because, although it is ranked *first* among nations in per-capita income, it receives the most economic aid of any country in the world, and also receives billions of dollars in charitable contributions from the Diaspora.

The only solution for Israel, said *EIR*, is "peace through development" along the lines of Lyndon LaRouche's Oasis Plan for the region, which could not only forestall war, but could become a focal point to develop the region's water resources, and build a system of regional infrastructure that

could turn the Middle East into a “land-bridge” between Eurasia and Africa.

The events of Jan. 1, 2002 more than confirmed the *EIR* forecast. Not only was Sharon unable to get the members of the various parties in his coalition government to agree to his austerity budget, but on the same day, in a fit of rage, Sharon blocked a peace initiative—this time floated by Israeli President Moshe Katsav, a member of Sharon’s own Likud party.

The consequences of both events could be a debacle for Israel, and for the world.

Peace Or Depression

Economically, argued the lead editorial in *Ha’aretz* (“A State Without A Budget”), “it is difficult to exaggerate the damage” that will come as a result of this, aside from “the disgrace for a country that has pretensions to be properly run.” While the government can legally continue to operate under a rule that permits spending to continue under the terms of the previous year’s budget, *Ha’aretz* said, “in the current situation . . . the economy will not improve in 2002. Indeed, it will get worse.” With unemployment already at 9.3% (not including the Palestinian occupied territories) and threatening to reach 10%, *Ha’aretz* noted that “none of the planned investments in infrastructure aimed at accelerating growth and creating new jobs will be available, and it will be impossible to make the necessary cuts in the defense budget.” And because of a gangster-like process of “private members’ bills” for private projects, there will be a “cancerous process . . . in which the deficit will grow.” Under the provision for private members’ bills, projects for hundreds of millions of dollars were passed in Knesset votes, without any financial resources to pay for them.

Ha’aretz says that the budget issue is “a disgraceful failure for the government. Prime Minister Ariel Sharon failed to provide . . . determined economic leadership that he claims to be providing in matters of security.”

But, as everyone knows, in the ten months under the Sharon government, Israel has achieved neither peace nor security, as Sharon rushed to destroy every peace effort with a reign of terror against the Palestinians—and against his own cabinet. According to one senior Israeli military commentator, the situation in Israeli is, “in a word, bad; in two words, very bad. And in three words, very, very bad.” He reported that it is clear that it is Sharon and his generals who are making all the decisions, not the government. As have many others, this source pointed to the way Sharon dismissed the cease-fire initiative proposed by President Katsav, as indicative of the scorn Sharon displays against anyone who dares to oppose his hard-line policies.

Indeed, this move against the Israeli President should turn Sharon into the pariah he deserves to be. Katsav had proposed to address the Palestinian Parliament, an initiative which was suggested to Katsav by former Knesset member Abel Wahab Darawshe, an Israeli Arab, and which had the support of Palestinian Authority President Yasser Arafat and the Egyptian



Shekel continues nosedive; no central bank intervention seen

By Tal Muscal and Zev Stub

January 3rd, 19:30--The shekel continued its nosedive today, when it was fixed at a new all-time low of NIS 4.473 against the US dollar, a 0.81 percent depreciation from Wednesday's representative rate.

Against the newly circulated euro, the shekel fell a further 1.03%, with the representative rate vis-a-vis the 12-nation European Union currency fixed

Israel is not Argentina

By Jonathan Lipow

January 3rd, 17:30--In a recent analysis, Dr. Alona Offerbacher, the deputy director of the Monetary Department at the Bank of Israel argued that Israel must continue to follow contractionary macroeconomic policies in order to dampen domestic demand.

According to him, exports have dropped sharply as a result of global economic conditions, and if Israel doesn't reign in local demand for goods

Israel's New Year's headlines made clear that the economic crisis is the Achilles' heel of Sharon's fascist regime. Economic protesters were chanting "Argentina! Argentina!" in the Israeli city of Ashdod.

government. Katsav is no “peacenik,” but his embracing the initiative proposed to him by Darawshe and by two prominent Israeli intellectuals, Yossi Ginat and Eyal Erlich, would have opened a new chapter in a peace process by arranging a cease-fire between Israel and the Palestinians, invoking what is called, in Arabic, “*hudna*”: That is, a truce for one year which would allow negotiations between Israel and Palestine to begin again with renewed vigor.

Katsav was surprised not only by the fact that Sharon vetoed the idea and called it “a dangerous initiative,” but also by the harsh way Sharon made the decision, announcing it without even consulting him. Katsav retorted, calling Sharon’s attitude “unworthy,” and said that the initiative “merits serious consideration.”

Expose Sharon’s Murders

This is not the first peace feeler that Sharon and his warmongers have quashed, and Israeli institutions from the center, left, and, now, even within the Likud itself, are beginning to turn on the Prime Minister, who has created the worst economic situation in 50 years. While overtly blocking peace, Sharon’s government has also secretly poured billions of dollars into the war effort to destroy the Oslo Accords, and millions more into the illegal right-wing settlements in the Occupied Territories that all international agreements, including the Mitchell Plan, say must be dismantled.

In fact, every obstacle to peace negotiations since late November—when U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell announced that the American policy is to seek an “Israeli state” and a “Palestinian state” co-existing in peace—has come from Sharon.

On Dec. 4, when Sharon, at a cabinet meeting, provocatively declared the Palestinian Authority a “terrorist-supporting entity,” the Labor Party Cabinet ministers left the meeting, and nearly quit the ruling coalition. It has been increasingly clear since then that Sharon has only one solution for Arafat—the “final solution,” i.e., Arafat’s assassination. According to high-level Mideast and U.S. intelligence sources, that danger continues. This, despite the fact that Sharon’s demand that European nations and the United States cut off all contact with Arafat was rebuffed; and, indeed, despite the fact that protests *against* Sharon are mounting, as it is clear that *he* is the obstacle to peace.

On Dec. 24, Christmas Eve, Sharon became the target of more protests, when he had the IDF put Arafat under house arrest in Arafat’s West Bank headquarters in Ramallah, denying him the right to attend the midnight mass in Bethlehem at the Church of the Nativity. Appeals to Sharon from Pope John Paul II, European heads of state, the United States, and even President Katsav, fell on deaf ears. When top Christian leaders, including the Pope’s emissary, came to see Arafat in Ramallah instead, Sharon had the clerics searched on their way out.

Meron Benvenisti, in *Ha’aretz* on Dec. 27, explained the rationale behind Sharon’s ban on Arafat’s traditional attendance at Christmas mass—it would have been an admission of Palestinian sovereignty under an age-old custom, codified into the Oslo Accords. The Church of the Nativity reserves the first seat in the front row for a secular ruler—in the past, it was occupied by the Ottomans, British, Jordanians, or Israelis, and, since 1995, by Arafat. Benvenisti says, “Maybe they [Sharon et al.] think it would be best if the chair remained empty. Or maybe Israel will dispatch its tanks, rip out the chairs entirely, and save itself the embarrassment.”

Sharon’s ability to get away with murder—labelled “anti-terrorism”—must be brought to an end. One encouraging sign came on Dec. 26, when Israel’s Supreme Court ruled that former Shin Beth domestic intelligence officer Ehud Yatom, one of Sharon’s closest associates, is *unfit* to hold the office of adviser on terrorism to the Prime Minister. Yatom had been involved in a war-crimes scandal known as the “Bus 300” affair, where two Palestinian prisoners were killed while in his custody. Yatom was never prosecuted because of a pardon from then-President Chaim Herzog. The court ruling against Yatom was applauded by pro-peace leader Yossi Sarid, who is demanding a full release of the Yatom file.

At the same time, the Israeli Bar Association passed a resolution making a legal finding, that Israeli soldiers who participated in “preventive assassinations” could be tried for war crimes.

Anti-LaRouche Press Attacks Test Poland

by Our Special Correspondent

American Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche warned Poland in a May 2001 visit, in which he met deputies from the Sejm (national parliament), that bankruptcy reorganization of the world financial system, and for individual national financial systems, was the only realistic way out of economic breakdown crisis. Eight months later, Poland finds itself on the verge of state bankruptcy, given its deficit of 90 billion zloty (over \$20 billion), the bankruptcy of its national electricity company, and so forth. The government and central bank are locked in policy battles. The country is searching for some way out that does not lead to social chaos.

“The collapse of Comecon [the socialist countries’ trading bloc] should have become the signal for a great reconstruction effort in all of Eurasia,” LaRouche said in May; “traffic, waterways, energy production, development corridors. When I, in a Berlin speech in 1988, first proposed this, I thought of the Polish railway industry, as one of the big potentials, which would enable Poland, to carry this economic development into all of Eurasia. Poland is a frontier area of this Eurasian development.”

LaRouche’s full speech was printed in the Polish weekly *Mysl Polska*. Apparently, after this, some people in the Anglo-American establishment, and their Polish offspring, lost their nerve over LaRouche’s visit. Zbigniew Brzezinski, Henry Kissinger, and their circles regard Poland as their “protectorate,” which, as a member of NATO and the European Union (EU), is obliged to assist the United States in unconditional solidarity. This includes having Poland play a geopolitical role as a buffer between Russia and Western Europe, as well as preventing Poland from breaking ranks with globalization, monetarism, and free trade.

This background explains the new and intense campaign of slanders against the Schiller Institute and LaRouche in Poland. This campaign has again been triggered by radical peasant leader Andrzej Lepper, whose party, Samoobrona (“Self-Defense”), became the third-strongest party in the September elections, and Lepper himself briefly became Deputy Speaker in the Sejm.

Given the dramatic economic and social crisis in Poland, Lepper’s popularity is rising quickly. More than 20% unemployment, farms submitting to mass bankruptcy, and bitter poverty in the countryside: Under these conditions, his populist rhetoric against globalization, the EU, and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) gives him political credibility

among a growing portion of the disillusioned population. As all too often in such crises, the victims look for a “strong man” who appears to take on the powers that be, not the thinker who offers real solutions.

Lepper thus used his new position as Deputy Speaker to set off a scandal, at the end of November, when he denounced Foreign Minister Włodzimierz Cimoszewicz as a “scoundrel,” for having gone to EU headquarters in Brussels and discussed details for the conditions under which Poland would join the EU, allegedly without prior consultation. As a result, Lepper was relieved of his post. In an escalation, he has now accused ten members of the government, among them the foreign and defense ministers, of corruption. He promised to present evidentiary documents, but has not.

To the extent that discussion in Poland now centers around Lepper, the pressing issue of the crisis is left out. The fantastic allegation was being retailed that the Schiller Institute had “trained and financed” Lepper, which is being used to fuel a malicious campaign against the Schiller Institute and LaRouche in the Polish media. The slanderous labelling of LaRouche runs the gamut from right-wing extremist, to left-wing extremist and sectarian. Some, however, go even further: The former communist-era chief of counterintelligence, now turned zealous liberal, Konstanty Miodowicz, slandered the Schiller Institute, during a Dec. 5 radio interview, as “anarchistic with a right-wing extremist cover.” Miodowicz outrageously asserted that the Institute had been outlawed in the United States, and had then fled to Germany. Lyndon LaRouche is even mentioned in the same breath as the authors of the Oklahoma City bomb attack.

The Schiller Institute is preparing legal means against this slander.

Potential Of The Land-Bridge

The politically explosive question is, why is it in Poland, that such heavy guns are being pulled out against the Schiller Institute and LaRouche? This question can at present only be answered partially; however, the visit of a Schiller Institute delegation from Germany in the first week of December 2001, points toward some aspects of a solution.

A public seminar addressed by the Schiller activists at the Technical University of Warsaw, on Dec. 11, on a “Dialogue Of Cultures Instead Of War Of Civilizations,” was attended by 70 people, including representatives of embassies and the government, journalists, professors, and students. In her presentation, Elisabeth Hellenbroich of the Schiller Institute discussed the background of the Sept. 11 terror attacks. She explained the strategy of a “War of Cultures”—which includes the danger of a geopolitically motivated Third World War—which Samuel Huntington and Zbigniew Brzezinski have been propagandizing for for years. The Polish members of the audience loudly and openly expressed their disagreement with their “compatriot” Brzezinski. No one in Poland seriously believes in the “bin Laden thesis”; people were,

instead, concerned about how the attacks could be used in the United States to abridge human rights. The response to the “War of Cultures” should be a “Dialogue of Cultures,” Hellenbroich demanded, praising Pope John Paul II for his ecumenical dialogue among the religions, and presenting the call of Schiller Institute Chairwoman Helga Zepp-LaRouche for a dialogue of cultures, which takes up the ecumenical tradition of Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa.

The audience reacted unusually positively, and one could feel, how the ecumenical action of the great Polish Pope is strengthening the country in a time of world crisis. Schiller organizer Frank Hahn detailed the economic background of the Sept. 11 attacks, by showing that as recently as that Summer, it had been clear to the City of London and Wall Street that their financial system had come to an end. During the past 12 months, however, the fascinating dynamic for building the Eurasian Land-Bridge had come to the fore. There is a totally new quality of economic cooperation among Russia, China, Japan, Korea, India, and the nations of Central Asia in building great infrastructure projects. This represents the economic backbone of the dialogue, Hahn stressed.

For Poland’s Real Interests

These responses indicate the process of fundamental rethinking in Poland which goes unreported: The euphoria about the United States and the EU disappears, and Poles soberly realize that little economic support can be expected from the West. In several discussions with representatives from political, church, and economic life in Warsaw, it was stressed, that only 20% of Poland’s population came out “winners” in the so-called “economic reforms” after 1990; most ended up losers. The country has been split between rich and poor, north and south, city and countryside—which could soon lead to a social revolt.

Polish farmers have lost their domestic market, because they cannot compete with the Western dumping of cheap food imports, and the massively overvalued zloty. Markets in the East represent the only chance of survival for Polish agriculture. And any reindustrialization of Poland must be based on cooperation with the East, on bartering “technology for raw materials.”

From these pragmatic considerations has come the search to re-define Polish-Russian relations. They do not particularly love each other, but Poles welcome the fact that President Vladimir Putin has taken the place of Boris Yeltsin. They want economic cooperation, while deploring the lack of democracy and the imperial tendencies in Russia. And it is exactly at this point of political-cultural unease and economic dilemma, that LaRouche’s influence in Russia comes to bear. LaRouche’s recent presentations to Russia’s scientific and economic elite, and his earlier testimony in June 2001, before the Economic Committee of the State Duma (the lower house of Russia’s parliament), have been watched in Poland with great interest and an open mind.

In early December, during a seminar by the Schiller Institute at the education center of the Peasants Party (PSL), the audience expressed a great openness for a dialogue of cultures. As one participant said: This dialogue is conditioned on a cultural identity of its partners—Germans and Poles could have perfect dialogue, if Polish poet Adam Mickiewicz joined Germany’s Wolfgang Goethe and Friedrich Schiller as godfathers of this dialogue. Another connecting element is, of course, the Eurasian Land-Bridge. There was a lively debate about Poland’s contribution.

We must also mention a book, recently published in Poland, which devotes a chapter to the “LaRouche school of physical economy”: *The Unusual Achievements Of The Liberals—In The Destruction Of The Country*, by Dr. Rudolf Jaworek.

New Leadership, Or Social Explosion

Poland is deeply split and shattered. The youth are disillusioned by mass unemployment and economic decline; farmers fear mass destruction of farms when Poland joins the EU; but only very few think about serious alternative strategies. The nation’s political leadership is crushed between the EU and Russia, under pressure from the United States, and also from their own population, which will not tolerate the social depletion forever.

Poland does not have much time in which to forestall a social explosion, and this was the view of everyone the Schiller Institute had discussions with in Warsaw. This means all the more so, that its intellectual and political leaders will have to decide, whether they will now allow themselves to be frightened by a former communist counter-intelligence chief and the Anglo-American-dominated media, or will follow LaRouche’s ideas, in their own, well-defined self-interest.

Polish Media Recycle Lies Against LaRouche

This press release was issued Dec. 28, 2001 by the “LaRouche in 2004” Presidential campaign committee.

Beginning in December, leading Polish media have run an unprecedented slander campaign, directed against U.S. Presidential pre-candidate for 2004 Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. and the Schiller Institute. The slanders, which were published in, among other places, *Trybuna Online*, *Gazeta Polska*, *Zycie Warszawy*, and *Rzeczpospolita*, referred to statements which had been made by Konstanty Miodowicz, former head of the UOP counterintelligence agency; Krzysztof Janik, Minister of Internal Affairs; and Bronislaw Komorowski, former head of the Ministry of National Defense. Using as a pretext the

so-called Lepper issue (which falsely claimed that Andrzej Lepper, the leader of the Samoobrona party, had been politically built up and financed by the Schiller Institute), the slanders made wild claims against LaRouche personally, and his wife Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the founder of the Schiller Institutes.

The LaRouche in 2004 campaign committee denounces these lies and slanders directed against LaRouche as false, and stresses that anybody telling such lies—in defiance of all public record—is acting with “reckless disregard for the truth.”

The eruption of slanders against LaRouche in Poland coincides with the outbreak of major turbulence in the global financial system, which is totally bankrupt, and collapsing under a gigantic mountain of unpayable debt worldwide. The rapidly unfolding developments in Argentina—which, in order to protect the welfare of the nation and in defiance to the neo-liberal policy of international financial institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), has just declared a debt moratorium on its \$132 billion foreign debt—may set a precedent for similar developments that may soon occur in Poland, which is facing a major financial crisis, as a result of the systematic policy of deregulation pushed by the IMF.

In May 2001, LaRouche addressed a seminar in the Sejm (Poland’s parliament) on the principle of the “General Welfare.” He became known both in Poland and internationally for his precise economic forecasts and his alternative program: a New Bretton Woods monetary reorganization and the Eurasian Land-Bridge development plan. Those who spread slanders and lies against LaRouche in Poland are playing into the hands of foreign interests, which are centered around political figures such as Zbigniew Brzezinski, and are being used as a tool by Wall Street interests. The fanatical American geopolitician Brzezinski would rather plunge the world into a New Dark Age—a new “Clash of Civilizations/Thirty Years’ War”—than lose power over a dying financial system. As LaRouche stated in his presentation in the Polish Sejm in May, should Poland choose his New Bretton Woods and Eurasian Land-Bridge policy, it could function as a crossroads in the greatest economic, infrastructure, and social development program in history. By contrast, Brzezinski and his puppet-masters on Wall Street and in London would like to see Poland, once again, become just one more battleground in their “Clash of Civilizations” scenario.

One wonders: What is the connection of these slanders to the growing concerns over the collapse of Poland’s currency, the zloty?

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India-Pakistan Border Continues To Be Tense

by Ramtanu Maitra

Imposing constraints on militant outfits and extremist religious organizations, Pakistan's government is said to have detained more than 150 activists of the Lashkar-e-Toiba (LET) and the Jaish-e-Mohammad (JEM). Foreign Office spokesman Aziz Ahmed Khan and Presidential Press Secretary Maj. Gen. Rashid Quereshi have gone out of their way to emphasize that the arrests have no connection to pressure from either the United States or India.

On the ground, however, it is evident that intense diplomatic pressure by China and the United States, in particular, and by New Delhi's mobilization for a full-scale war, has forced Pakistan President Gen. Pervez Musharraf to take decisive action against the two groups. Although some Indian and Pakistani high-level officials met over the week of the New Year, dialogue between the two nations has not begun. Nepali Prime Minister Sher Bahadur Deuba is reportedly trying to organize a meeting between Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee and President Musharraf at the South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC) in Nepal's capital, Kathmandu, but the threat of war, triggered by miscalculations on either side, persists.

Islamabad Detains Terrorists

The Jan. 2 *New York Times* reported that President Musharraf has ordered the wing of the military's Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) that deals exclusively with the armed groups that Pakistan backs in Kashmir, shut down. In the future, Pakistan will limit its backing for the "Kashmir freedom struggle" to groups such as the Hizbul Mujahideen, which has its roots in Kashmir, and rely on Kashmiris to conduct military operations, the paper said, quoting officials in Islamabad.

The Dec. 13 attack on the Indian Parliament in New Delhi by five terrorists had brought the already-tense India-Pakistan relations to a new low. India claimed that the terrorists belonged to the Pakistan-based terrorist groups JEM and LET. Subsequently, India moved almost 300,000 troops and missiles close to its Pakistan border, indicating its readiness to go to full-scale war unless Pakistan stops "cross-border terrorism" immediately. Rejecting the Indian allegations initially as "baseless," Islamabad, under intense pressure from the United States, China, European Union members, and other nations, has arrested the JEM and the LET chiefs and has begun to round up terrorist members belonging to various jihadi outfits.

President Musharraf's move to detain the terrorists drew lukewarm response, even within Pakistan. Siddiq Farooq, an official with the Pakistan Muslim League, the second-largest political party, told the Jan. 2 *Washington Post* that he is not sure that Musharraf is sincere in his effort. He said that the groups would re-emerge in one form or another, because "these groups are the result of the unresolved issue of Kashmir. . . . If you don't attend to these fundamental questions, then you are just clutching at straws."

Notwithstanding, Musharraf has enunciated harsh measures to discipline thousands of madrassas (Islamic schools), which have been training nearly 500,000 students in fundamentalism every year for the last two decades. The madrassas must now register with the government, submit their accounts for audit, and introduce science and other subjects to modernize their curriculum.

Meanwhile, India has submitted to Pakistan a list of 20 individuals who have committed "terrorist acts" against India and are hiding in Pakistan. New Delhi is demanding extradition of these terrorists. Pakistan has not acquiesced to the demand, but Foreign Minister Abdul Sattar said on Jan. 1 that Islamabad would consider the extradition of wanted persons under the SAARC Anti-Terrorism Convention, if India meets the legal obligations, such as the indictment of the people demanded. "We can consider the extradition of these persons only after India fulfills all the legal requirements," Sattar told Pakistani journalists.

Threat Of Military Hostilities

While carrying out the remedial measures, Islamabad has made it clear that it would not lag behind New Delhi's military escalation along the border, and has moved a large number of troops from the Pakistan-Afghanistan border, where they had been deployed to intercept al-Qaeda and Taliban militants trying to escape the American and Afghan dragnet and sneak into Pakistan. Withdrawal of Pakistani troops did not meet with Washington's approval, as it undermined American efforts to crush al-Qaeda and capture the Arab terrorist Osama bin Laden and the Taliban chief Mullah Mohammad Omar.

While the pressure on Pakistan to clamp down on the terrorists and prevent war is intense, India is also facing diplomatic pressures from all quarters to lower its war hysteria.

Because both India and Pakistan have nuclear weapons, active efforts to move toward a diplomatic resolution of problems is widely sought. However, it is still too early to forecast a systematic winding down of the tension toward an overall improvement in bilateral relations between these two long-feuding nations. Reports from the front indicate that India is not willing to ease military pressure quickly. The Indian Army is deploying more troops along the Kashmir borders with Pakistan as part of a military blueprint to hold strategic frontier posts through the bitter Himalayan Winter, officials said. Armory and logistical support, in the form of heavy weaponry, food convoys, and medical units are also being brought forward toward the volatile Line of Control separating India-

and Pakistan-held Kashmir.

Whether New Delhi can stave off military confrontation, is a matter of on how short a leash Islamabad can keep the terrorists. Reports of fresh attacks by militants, identified by New Delhi as Hizbul Mujahideen, on a police post at Srinagar in Kashmir, indicate that the militants are not ready to give up their option. The attack comes in the wake of reports that the JEM and the Hizbul Mujahideen had threatened fresh attacks on Jan. 1. Earlier, a local newspaper reported that JEM spokesman Abu Hijira has asked militants to carry out lethal attacks on Indian military and paramilitary installations in the coming days.

At the same time, arrest of the terrorists by Islamabad has been welcomed by New Delhi as a “step in the right direction.” Prime Minister Vajpayee has extended a “hand of alliance” to the Pakistan leadership if the latter sincerely joins the international community in its war against terrorism. In his “musings” on the eve of the New Year, Vajpayee said that if Pakistan has made a sincere U-turn, then he would want to tell the rulers in Islamabad: “Shed your anti-India mentality and take effective steps to stop cross-border terrorism, and you will find India willing to walk more than half the distance to work closely with Pakistan to resolve, through dialogue, any issue, including the contentious issue of Jammu and Kashmir.”

In response, Pakistani Foreign Office spokesman Aziz Ahmed Khan said that if the Indian Prime Minister’s intention was to restart dialogue, Pakistan welcomed it. “We have always stood for talks. We welcome if he is thinking of restarting the dialogue which was broken in Agra,” he said, referring to the India-Pakistan summit talks last Summer in the Indian city of Agra.

International Leaders Weigh In

Talking to reporters at his ranch in Texas on Dec. 31, U.S. President George Bush said that he appreciated Musharraf’s action against leaders of terrorist outfits accused of attacks in India. “The fact that the Pakistani President is after terrorists is a good sign,” Bush said. British Prime Minister Tony Blair was scheduled to begin a diplomatic mission in the region in early January. Blair was to urge restraint by both Islamabad and Delhi, and prod them to resume their dialogue, according to information from Downing Street. President Bush called Blair on Jan. 2, to discuss how they could work together to help reduce tensions between India and Pakistan, the White House said.

White House spokesman Scott McClellan said that the two leaders, who spoke by telephone on Dec. 29, also discussed Blair’s trip to the region. “It was part of the ongoing discussion about the ways our two nations can work together to help reduce tensions,” McClellan said.

Words of caution and restraint have been issued by Beijing to both India and Pakistan on a number of occasions during the crisis build-up. Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan has spoken to the foreign ministers of both countries, urging them

to exercise “utmost restraint.” Tang said that the conflict between the two countries could destabilize the entire region.

President Musharraf, who had already made a Dec. 20-24 state visit to China, was expected to make a stop in Beijing on his way to Kathmandu to attend the seven-nation SAARC summit on Jan. 4. He is expected to meet Chinese Prime Minister Zhu Rongji and discuss the regional situation. Zhu will be visiting India during January.

Ideological Problems

Meanwhile, Islamabad has indicated that it is working toward breaking the diplomatic deadlock with India. Seeking some more time, Pakistan’s Foreign Minister Abdul Sattar told the *Times of India*, in Kathmandu, that Islamabad is willing to address India’s concerns and demands, following the terrorist attack on Parliament, to ensure that the two countries resume dialogue at the earliest. This is the first time in recent days that a high-level Pakistani official has made such a conciliatory gesture. He also told the daily that the present state of India-Pakistan relations is a cause for “great anxiety,” and the danger that hostilities could escalate due to “miscalculations,” could not be ruled out.

Efforts to reduce India-Pakistan tensions became apparent late in 2001, when top Foreign Office bureaucrats of both nations met in Nepal. Later, Indian External Affairs Minister Jaswant Singh and his Pakistani counterpart, Abdul Sattar, met briefly in Kathmandu where President Musharraf and Prime Minister Vajpayee would be present for the 11th SAARC Heads of States Summit on Jan. 4. As we go to press, the Vajpayee-Musharraf meeting, recommended by a number of heads of state, remained a remote possibility.

According to some observers, the diplomatic deadlock may remain intact. Although Islamabad is cracking down on the terrorists, it is unlikely that Islamabad can fully satisfy New Delhi on the issue. The reason for such pessimism is that within the Pakistani military establishment exists a near unanimity on Kashmir. The government surely does not want to accuse the jihadis fighting the “war of liberation” against the Indian military, of being “extremists.” Some of these organizations, such as the JEM and Harkatul Mujahideen, are offshoots of the Sipah-e-Sahaba and have armed fighters in their ranks. They move easily from the mother organization to the branch, and vice versa. Sipah-e-Sahaba has achieved a dominant position for its ability to deploy armed men. It is also involved in many sectarian killings among Muslims within the country.

There are other reasons why the Pakistani establishment cannot reconcile to eliminating the terrorists. To begin with, Pakistan lost East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) in 1971, battling an indigenous anti-Pakistan liberation movement, which was militarily backed by India. Pakistan has not forgotten that defeat, and the official policy of Islamabad since has been to make India “pay” for that humiliation. Islamabad’s prime objective, however, is to pry out Kashmir from New Delhi’s



Indian army guns firing across the Line of Control in Kargil, Kashmir, as India moved 300,000 troops to its northwest borders, and Pakistan mobilized troops from its Afghan border. China, the United States, and European nations have all exerted great pressure for a settlement, particularly on Pakistan.

grip (India has in its possession about 65% of Jammu and Kashmir). Since such an objective cannot be achieved through diplomatic means, nor through military intervention, Pakistan relies heavily on irregular warfare to “bleed” India and keep the Kashmir issue on the front burner.

Moreover, observers note that if Pakistan abandons the terrorists, and its irregular warfare against India, it will have to forsake the strategy it had adopted in the late 1980s following the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan. At the time, Islamabad helped to reorganize the multi-ethnic Arab terrorists—known as the Afghansi, trained in Afghanistan with modern light and medium weapons—and decided to use them to pressure India in Indian-held Kashmir. Abandoning this strategy, though it must, creates an existential crisis within the Pakistani military and intelligence structure.

A Chance To Restructure Pakistan’s Military

New Delhi, on the other hand, considers the present to be an opportune time to push Pakistan into a corner and bring about a structural change in Pakistan’s military and intelligence hierarchy. New Delhi surmises that if such a change were to occur, it would cool off Kashmir, to India’s advantage, and might permanently de-fang Pakistan’s India-baiters.

There are other reasons why New Delhi has upped the ante. Pakistan has lost its Taliban allies in Afghanistan, which is now under the control of a coalition government, backed by Russia and Iran—both nations considered by New Delhi as friends. In addition, the majority of the Afghan coalition government’s members are “friends” of India, and have a strong anti-Pakistan bias.

Second, Pakistan’s direct links to the much-hated terrorist group in Afghanistan, al-Qaeda, headed by Osama bin Laden,

is no longer a matter of conjecture. That linkage between al-Qaeda and the Pakistani ISI is admitted openly by all major nations. New Delhi also believes that Pakistan will hoodwink the United States and smuggle the al-Qaeda terrorists and the Taliban militants into Pakistan. Islamabad’s objective, New Delhi believes, is to use these terrorists in Kashmir under a new umbrella organization. Indian intelligence sources claim that these sheltered terrorists, who have been uprooted from their seat of power by the “friends” of India, can be motivated, with the help of adequate amounts of cash, to carry out suicidal terrorist acts against India.

Third, India has a massive military superiority over Pakistan, and its lead is widening by the day. Indian military observers are confident that Pakistan will not indulge in a full-scale war against India while 6,000 U.S. troops are stationed inside Pakistan.

At the same time, New Delhi is worried about Washington and its agenda to fight terrorism. India has to face the harsh reality that the United States and the Western countries can jettison principled policies and conduct of foreign policy on grounds of their own expediencies. One such important agenda item, New Delhi believes, could be Washington’s interest in maintaining friendly relations with Pakistan, rather than pushing President Musharraf to dismantle the terrorist structure that exists within Pakistan and is deployed against India.

That view was reflected in Prime Minister Vajapayee’s statement to a gathering at the All-India Convention of the Arya Samaj, in Lucknow, on Jan. 2, when he said: “While Pakistan was siding with the U.S. in the global war against terrorism, it was fuelling terrorism in Kashmir, but we will not tolerate this any longer.”

Israeli Spies Scandal Is Too Big To Bury

by Jeffrey Steinberg

Since *EIR Executive Alert Service* for Dec. 4, 2001 exposed a massive Israeli spy network operating inside the United States, with possible links to the Sept. 11 attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, there has been a mad scramble by Israeli lobby organizations and the Israeli government to bury the story.

While these efforts have prompted top executives at Fox-TV News to pull from their own website their four-part series of news stories on the Israeli spy escapades, the scope of this threat to U.S. national security is just too big to bury.

Indeed, the frantic efforts to silence Fox-TV have only served to expose several leading Israeli lobby fronts as complicit in a massive cover-up effort, and, in one case, in the espionage operations themselves.

EIR Alert Broke Spy Story

EIR Executive Alert Service informed its subscribers that the U.S. government was probing a massive Israeli espionage apparatus inside the United States, made up of Israeli military and intelligence specialists, linked to the Israeli mafia, and to current Prime Minister Ariel Sharon.

Sharon, along with ex-Mossad operator Rafi Eytan, had run the Jonathan Jay Pollard spy ring in the early 1980s, which stole enormous amounts of U.S. military secrets, and passed some of those secrets on to the Soviet KGB and Chinese intelligence.

The current spy operation has been in place since the mid-1990s, according to U.S. government documents and Israeli sources. Teams of Israeli operatives, pretending to be selling Israeli art and toys, have been surveilling and profiling U.S. government installations, and infiltrating Muslim-American communities all across the United States. Several Israeli operatives, detained after the Sept. 11 attacks, have been linked

to suspected “Islamic” terrorist cells in southern California, according to an Israeli source, prompting a growing view among U.S. law-enforcement and intelligence agents that Israel, at minimum, had advance knowledge about the Sept. 11 attacks—knowledge which they did not share with the United States.

Israeli sources have alerted *EIR* to the prospect of further “Islamic” terrorist attacks on U.S. targets—actually ordered by Sharon and carried out by the Israeli infiltrators. The purpose of such “Islamic-labelled” terror attacks would be to break the Bush Administration’s persisting resistance to an all-out war against Arab and Islamic target-states, such as Iraq, and to force the United States into a self-destructive military alliance with Sharon’s Israel.

Several of the detainees have also been linked to Israeli high-tech companies that are now the subject of U.S. government probes, for their ties to both Israeli mafia drug-running operations and the espionage teams. Amdocs, an Israeli telecommunications firm which maintains contracts with the 25 largest telephone companies in America, is one firm that has been directly tied to the spy squads. The U.S. government probes also involve the Israeli firms Comverse and Telrad, which have national security telecommunications contracts with U.S. government agencies, including the FBI and the White House.

An interagency task force, with participation from the CIA and the National Security Agency, is reportedly probing the Israeli spy apparatus, including the role of the Israeli high-tech firms. Asked to respond to Israeli claims that the probe has been terminated, one government source reported that a number of the Israelis are still in U.S. detention. “If the investigation was closed,” the source noted, “they would have been sent home.”

CAMERA And JINSA

Within hours of Fox-TV's Dec. 11 pickup of the story on the Israeli spy ring and its suspected ties to Sept. 11, a mobilization call went out, among Zionist lobby organizations, to mount a pressure campaign to kill the story. The Committee for Accurate Middle East Reporting in America (CAMERA), a group closely allied with the Jewish Institute for National Security Affairs (JINSA), widely circulated two calls to arms, to have Fox-TV inundated with phone calls, faxes, letters and e-mails, demanding that the story, by chief Washington political correspondent Carl Cameron, be pulled.

CAMERA was launched in 1983, at the height of the Pollard spy operations, ostensibly to promote "accurate and balanced media coverage of Israel and the Middle East." However, its actual mission has been to suppress any news coverage critical of Israel, especially of the ultra-rightist Likud apparatus. Among its board members, CAMERA lists Rep. Tom Lantos (D-Calif.), the sponsor of recent Congressional resolutions endorsing Ariel Sharon's "preemptive assassination" and bulldozing policies as legitimate "anti-terrorist" actions. The group's mission has also been endorsed, according to their literature, by current Israeli Interior Minister Natan Sharansky. Sharansky has his own ties to Russian and Israeli mafia networks, some of which have been implicated in the spy/dope operations in America. Sharansky is now involved in a high-profile lawsuit in Israel over published allegations of his Russian mafia ties.

One key to understanding CAMERA's panicky response is the role of another CAMERA director, David P. Steinmann. An investment counsellor to the Rosenwald Family (Sears Roebuck), Steinmann is also the current CEO and president of JINSA, and is chairman of the New York Board of Governors of *Middle East Quarterly* and a director of the Center for Security Policy.

Center for Security Policy head Frank Gaffney has been long suspected of ties to the "X Committee," the Reagan-era network of Defense Department and National Security Council staffers suspected of having colluded with the American Pollard, convicted of spying for Israel.

The heart of Israeli penetration of the U.S. national security institutions is JINSA. JINSA was founded in 1973, immediately following the outbreak of the Arab-Israeli War, to assure U.S. military support for all future Israeli wars. JINSA's mission was to recruit large numbers of active-duty and retired U.S. military officers to the Israeli cause, by, among other techniques, sponsoring all-expenses-paid junkets to Israel, or exchange programs and lectures between U.S. and Israeli military academies.

JINSA's board is a hotbed of long-suspected "X Committee" members, including former Reagan-era Deputy Undersecretary of Defense Steven D. Bryen, Reagan National Security Council consultant Michael Ledeen, current Defense Policy Board chairman Richard Perle, Kenneth Timmerman,



and former CIA director James Woolsey. Steven Bryen's wife, Shoshana Bryen, is staff director of JINSA.

JINSA boasts dozens of retired U.S. flag-rank officers who sit on its advisory board, while holding top posts in the defense industrial sector.

JINSA's own published material makes the case for its inclusion as a target of the spy probe. Its website (www.jinsa.org) boasts, "Only one think-tank puts the U.S.-Israel strategic relationship *first*—JINSA" (emphasis in the original). JINSA also advertises its military-to-military exchange programs with the Israeli Defense Forces: "JINSA pays all of the costs associated with the trip, with the exception of some meals provided in Israel by the IDF. The participants understand that the trip is privately funded and this enhances the credibility of both JINSA and the IDF." The JINSA "work/study" program in Israel targets young, active-duty U.S. military officers for indoctrination: "This work/study program is designed to provide the next generation of American military leadership with a personal, intensive experience with an allied country. Although the vast majority of those who participate are not Jewish, many have a strong interest in Israel for political and religious reasons."

On Sept. 12, JINSA issued a call for precisely the kind of U.S.-Israeli war against the Arab world that is the goal of the Sharon and his IDF allies: "The countries harboring and training [terrorists] include not just Afghanistan—an easy target for blame—but Iraq, Iran, Pakistan, Syria, Sudan, the Palestinian Authority, Libya, Algeria, and even our presumed friends Saudi Arabia and Egypt." The release demanded that the United States invade Iraq, cut off military aid to Egypt, and bomb Damascus and Beirut.

Book Review

Viacom: A Case Study Of The Media Cartel

by Donald Phau

A Passion To Win

by Sumner Redstone

New York: Simon and Schuster, 2001

332 pages, hardbound, \$26

Have you ever wondered why Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. receives extensive, positive coverage in the news media of Russia, China, Ibero-America, the Muslim world, and other regions—yet almost zero in the United States? This autobiography of Sumner Redstone, chairman of the media conglomerate Viacom, provides insight into the cabal that has taken over the U.S. media, and runs it on behalf of the Anglo-American financier oligarchy. These are the people who decide what Americans hear about, and what they don't. They make "Big Brother," of George Orwell's novel *1984*, look like a wimp.

As *EIR* documented in a Jan. 17, 1997 cover story, control of the media is not new to the British oligarchy and their Wall Street cousins. London's Tavistock Institute emerged from World War II as a center for mass propaganda brainwashing, through its work with the Psychological Warfare Directorate of the British Army. Tavistock created a cadre force of what its director called "psychological shock troops" and "cultural warriors," who became highly influential in determining the design and content of the mass media of the Western world. In the United States, starting in the 1920s, Walter Lippmann played a crucial role in defining the means for manipulation of "public opinion" through the press.

But beginning in the mid-1980s, the top-down control of the media underwent a phase-shift, with the consolidation of media control into the hands of only a few people. Before that, the media, which included network TV and radio stations, the growing cable TV and movie video sale and rental markets, movie studio and film production and distribution, and book and magazine publishing, were under diverse ownership. The creation of tightly run media conglomerates, through mergers and acquisitions, permitted a select few to determine the cultural life of the general population. This process was acceler-

ated in 1996, when the U.S. Congress passed a telecommunications bill that removed the last remaining legal obstacles to media cartelization. As a result, a few media giants—AOL Time-Warner, which owns CNN; Disney-Capital Cities, which owns ABC, and GE-NBC; and Viacom, which owns CBS—now dominate the world's media. Viacom was one of the first, dating to 1986.

Redstone And The Media 'Trust'

It is a striking irony of the book, that Redstone's area of specialization as a lawyer, was "anti-trust" law. What better training, for a man who would proceed to build one of the biggest trusts in American history?

In tandem with the deregulation of the U.S. communications industry, anti-trust laws were changed, allowing for "vertical integration." This permitted one company to control nearly every facet of the media market. The same company could direct you to which book to read, which movie to see, at which theater, or which TV or radio show to watch or listen to, and whether it would be via cable or network TV. The same company also controlled the advertising. Redstone's Viacom today, for example, includes CBS, Paramount Studios, MTV, Blockbuster Video, and Simon and Schuster publishers, just to name a few.

Behind Redstone's "success" was a conspiracy of Wall Street banks, law firms, and the political help of such men as former Vice President Al Gore and Wall Street "fixer" Felix Rohatyn. Redstone was chosen to do their bidding. He was smart, and he did it well.

Redstone was the son of Jewish immigrants, and his father was a linoleum salesman. Born in 1923, he graduated first in his class at Georgetown University and in the top of his class at Harvard Law School. He also knew Japanese. When the war with Japan broke out, he was recruited into a special Army Intelligence unit, whose job was to crack the Japanese secret codes, which he helped do. After the war he became a lawyer and went into the U.S. Justice Department, where he became a special assistant to the U.S. Attorney General. His "mentor and friend," he writes, was Archibald Cox, the former "Watergate" special prosecutor.

In 1950, Redstone became a partner in the law firm of Ford Bergson Adams Borkland and Redstone. Payton Ford had been the Deputy United States Attorney General and Herbert Bergson was the head of the Department of Justice's anti-trust division.

Some of Redstone's other "friends" were on the seedier side. He writes that one day, "I found myself in Las Vegas representing a group that was building the Dunes Hotel." There he met Benjamin "Bugsy" Siegel, the West Coast boss of the Meyer Lansky organized crime syndicate. Redstone writes: "Notwithstanding who they were, Bugsy and his guys maintained an air of respectability. Bugsy himself seemed very smooth, no rough edges. I didn't hear anything that sounded like my impression of a mobster. He and everyone

TABLE 1

'Vertical Integration' Of Media Cartels

AOL Time Warner owns:	Walt Disney Co. owns:
American Online, Inc.	ABC, Inc.
Cable News Network (CNN)	Walt Disney Parks and Resorts
AOL Time Warner Interactive Video	Walt Disney Studio Entertainment
Columbia House Co.	Walt Disney Internet Group
New Line Cinema, Inc.	Euro Disney S.C.A.
Time, Inc.	Anaheim Angels Baseball Club, Inc.
Time Warner Entertainment Co. LP	Mighty Ducks of Anaheim
Time Warner Telecom, Inc.	Viacom owns:
Time Warner Trade Publishing	Black Entertainment Network
Turner Broadcasting System, Inc.	Blockbuster
Warner Music Group	CBS Television Network
Westinghouse/GE-NBC owns:	Hollywood Media Group
A&E Telecom Network	Infinity Broadcasting Co.
MSNBC Interactive News LLC	MTV Network
NBC Internet	Paramount Entertainment
Paxson Communications Group	Showtime Network
	Simon and Schuster, Inc.
	United Paramount
	Marketwatch.com, Inc.

Source: Hoover's Handbook of American Business 2001.

else conducted themselves as businessmen with an issue to discuss." The "issue" that Bugsy wanted to discuss, was hiring Redstone—an offer Redstone says he declined, because "money wasn't my vice"; but he did tell Bugsy, "I'll help you as a lawyer any way I can."

An example of the backing that Redstone received, was how he gained control of Paramount Communications. It was as if the banks were standing in line to give him money. One of those who helped him was the man who turned New York City over to banker control, Felix Rohatyn. Paramount included motion picture and television studios; the largest educational publisher in the world, Prentice Hall; the publisher Simon and Schuster; Madison Square Garden; the New York sports teams the Knicks and the Rangers; seven TV stations; and major cable TV stations. Redstone's initial offer for Paramount was \$10.1 billion. First Bank of America was going to loan him the money, but when the price got too high, Rohatyn's friends at New Citibank stepped in with a better offer.

Redstone had a competitor for Paramount, a company called QVC, but here was where his legal and political connections paid off. He filed an anti-trust lawsuit claiming that QVC, a cable-TV company, would have a "monopoly" if it owned Paramount (as if Viacom wouldn't!). Redstone met with the Federal Trade Commission and then-Vice President Al Gore, who he said "was sympathetic." The fact that Gore publicly called QVC the "Cable Cosa Nostra," couldn't have

hurt Redstone's chances for success. Viacom won the case, and the personal congratulations of Gore.

After devouring Paramount, Redstone went on to purchase CBS for \$37.3 billion, announcing on Sept. 7, 1999, in the *New York Times*, "We will be the global leader in every facet of the wonderful, diverse media and entertainment industry"—and sounding every bit like Enron's Jeffrey Skilling at that same time. He then flew to Germany and made a deal with Europe's media-giant Bertelsmann, to broadcast Viacom's programs.

From The Cradle To The Grave

In building his media empire, Redstone particularly targeted teens, buying up the television station MTV, which pioneered the "rock" and "rap" music video, with its glorification of the drug culture. He writes: "Young people twelve to twenty were going to become adults of thirty to forty, then forty to fifty. If we attracted them early, we could keep them forever. . . ."

"MTV Networks has now lived long enough to have taken viewers from childhood into middle age. We start with children watching Nickelodeon, enjoying the programs and learning the lessons. They become MTV viewers, rocking in their teens and twenties, then graduate to VH1, where they are a solid middle-age audience. And now we have CBS for older audiences. . . . We never have to lose people who have grown up with us. It's a great advantage. And sooner or later these kids will have kids of their own and the continuum will start all over again."

Redstone brags how Viacom is able to dominate the daily "popular" cultural life of masses of people:

"The crossover benefits among Viacom divisions are endless. We can take the number-one children's brand in the television world, Nickelodeon, and bring our viewers to the Paramount movie studio, supported and promoted by every other division in our company. We can show those movies on thousands of screens around the world, including our own. We can turn our books into movies, our movies into television shows, our television shows into movies, and we can sell, air, and syndicate those television shows on our stations as well as others. We can publish the music on the sound tracks and advertise and merchandise it all over the globe. We can cross-sell . . . we can cross-promote . . . we can be the best place for advertisers since we have the best platforms in outdoor advertising, radio, cable and television. We are the only company that can reach every demographic group. We are already the number-one creator and seller of television programming to the networks, cable, and syndication."

Redstone's book is entitled *Passion To Win*, but it should really be *Passion For Power*. "There's nothing wrong with power," he demurs, as long as it's used "responsibly." That power, is to control what you, the reader, think. But you have an alternative: What better reason is there to support and read the publication you now have in your hand?

Czars Will Be Falling

The extreme crisis which has struck Argentina and is hitting a growing number of other nations around the world, will be the subject of a major webcast address which U.S. Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche will be delivering before a Washington, D.C. audience on Jan. 24. LaRouche speaks from the record of the unchallenged realism of his forecasts of this crisis: all those other leaders who continue to urge nations to “stick to the rules” of the International Monetary Fund, will be falling as politically dead and bankrupt as the IMF itself in the coming months.

LaRouche recently described this global “Argentine” process. One “Czar” after another, one government after another will fall—in many countries, as in the rapid succession of Russian governments from the fall of the Czar to Lenin’s seizure of power—unless and until governments arise with entirely different axioms: dumping the IMF, putting it into bankruptcy, and *saving the people*, rather than killing the people for the sake of paying debt.

The world has entered the crucial, terminal phase of disintegration of the present international monetary-financial system. This is not defined in monetary and financial terms, but by an interdependent relationship between a world undergoing the presently accelerating *physical-economic deflation* in production of essential goods and services, and the reality that the collapse of the *monetary-financial system* can be delayed solely through accelerating growth of an already hyperinflationary financial bubble in leading financial markets.

Thus, as long as governments cling to defending the axiomatic policy-shaping guidelines of the present international monetary institutions led by the IMF, each of those governments will be toppled by replacements, until the point is reached that those nations begin to disintegrate. Or, other governments will appear, which have none of the essential characteristics of the presently leading contending political parties of the Americas, Western Europe, and other points of the map.

These circumstances afford LaRouche and his as-

sociates a unique kind of authority of leadership. The economic forecasts he has circulated internationally during more than 30 years to date, are the only known forecasts which have been consistently correct, whereas all opposition to those forecasts, like nearly all Nobel Prize-winning economists, is now factually shown to have been essentially incompetent. Second, the so-called utopian strategic-military faction which has been increasingly dominant in NATO and other nations’ affairs, during the past fifty years, has now brought the world as a whole to the brink of a devastating worldwide religious warfare, threatening to reenact the horror of the European 1618-1648 religious war on a global scale.

There are no leading political forces prepared, of their own accord, to dump the IMF axioms completely, as the case of the succession of post-collapse governments even in ruined Argentina shows, and as is emphasized by President George W. Bush’s incompetent call upon Argentina to “work through the IMF” which has ruined it.

Thus in this crisis, LaRouche’s leadership is what counts. The great impact his recent interventions have had on the policy-deliberations of India, of Russia, of Italy—the one nation which has immediately welcomed Argentina’s debt moratorium and proposed to extend it to a debt cancellation—stands in stark contrast to the IMF-struck foolishness of the current and would-be “czars” of the world’s nations.

The standpoint of all LaRouche’s policy has been the unique quality of the American System of political-economy as the world’s leading model of economy to date. We are not faced with the need for something novel; rather, the tasks before us during this time of accelerating world crisis, have the essential quality of a continuing American Revolution. It is leadership based upon those ideas which are necessary for a time of crisis, such as this one, which is the only interesting, the only worthwhile leadership available. That crisis-leadership is the subject of the forthcoming Jan. 24 webcast.

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MediaOne Ch. 43
Wednesdays—7 pm

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2nd Fridays—9 pm
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MediaOne Ch. 43
Wednesdays—7 pm
- MODESTO—Ch.8
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- MORAGA/ORINDA
AT&T-Comcast Ch.26
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- PLACENTIA
Adelphia Ch. 65
Tuesdays—6:30 pm
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- DEARBORN HEIGHTS
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Mondays—6 pm
- GRAND RAPIDS
GRTV Ch. 25
Fridays—1:30 pm
- KALAMAZOO
Thu-11 pm (Ch.20)
Sat-10 pm (Ch.22)
- MT. PLEASANT
Charter Ch. 3
Tuesdays—5:30 pm
Wednesdays—7 am

- PLYMOUTH—Ch.18
Mondays—6 pm
- MINNESOTA**
- ANOKA*
- OCTV Ch. 15
• BURNSVILLE/EGAN
ATT Ch.14,57,96
Tuesdays—5:30 pm
Saturdays—9 pm
Sundays—10 pm
- COLD SPRING
U.S. Cable Ch. 3
Nightly after PSAs
- COLUMBIA HTS.
MediaOne Ch. 15
Wednesdays—8 pm
- FRIDLEY
Time Warner Ch. 5
Fridays—7 pm
Saturdays—8:30 pm
- MINNEAPOLIS
MTM Ch. 67
Saturdays—7 pm
- NEW ULM—Ch.14
Fridays—5 pm
- PROCTOR/
HERMANTOWN—Ch.12
Tue. btw. 5 pm - 1 am
- ROSEVILLE
AT&T Ch. 14
Thu—6 pm & Midnite
Fri—6 am & Noon
- ST.CROIX VALLEY
Valley Access Ch. 14
Thursdays—4 & 10 pm
Fridays—8 am
- ST.LOUIS PARK—Ch.33
Friday through Monday
3 pm, 11 pm, 7 am
- ST.PAUL (city)
SPNN Ch. 15
Saturdays—10 pm
- ST.PAUL (NE burbs)*
Suburban Community
Ch.15
- ST.PAUL (S&W burbs)
AT&T-Comcast Ch.15
Tue & Fri—8 pm
Wednesdays—10:30 pm
- MISSISSIPPI**
- MARSHALL COUNTY
Galaxy Ch. 2
Mondays—7 pm
- MISSOURI**
- ST.LOUIS—Ch.22
Wed.-5 pm; Thu.-Noon
- NEBRASKA**
- LINCOLN
T/W Ch. 80/99
Citizen Watchdog
Tue.—6 & 7 pm
Wed.—8 & 10 pm
- NEVADA**
- CARSON—Ch.10
Sun-2:30 pm; Wed-7 pm
Saturdays—3 pm
- NEW JERSEY**
- HADDON TOWNSHIP*
Comcast Ch. 19

- MERCER COUNTY
Comcast*
- TRENTON Ch. 81
WINDSORS Ch. 27
- MONTVALE/MAHWAH
Time Warner Ch. 27
Wednesdays—4 pm
- NORTHERN NJ
Comcast Comm. Access
Channel 57*
- PISCATAWAY
Cablevision Ch.71
Wed—11:30 pm
- PLAINSBORO
Comcast Ch. 3*
- NEW MEXICO**
- ALBUQUERQUE
Jones Ch. 27
Thursdays—10 pm
- LOS ALAMOS
Adelphia Ch. 8
Sundays—7 pm
- TAOS—Ch.2
Mondays—7 pm
- NEW YORK**
- AMSTERDAM
Time Warner Ch.16
Cox Ch. 78
Thursdays—4:30 pm
- BROOKHAVEN
(E. Suffolk)
Cablevision Ch.1/99
Wednesdays—9:30 pm
- BROOKLYN—BCAT
Time Warner Ch. 35
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Sundays—9 am
- HORSEHEADS—Ch.1
Mon., Fri.—4:30 pm
- HUDSON VALLEY
Cablevision Ch. 62/90
Fridays—5 pm
- ILION—Ch. 10
Mon. & Wed.—11 am
Saturdays— 11:30 pm
- IRONDEQUOIT—Ch.15
Mondays—7 pm
Thu.—9:30 am & 7 pm
Wednesdays—10:30 pm
- JOHNSTOWN—Ch. 7
Tuesdays—4 pm
- MANHATTAN—MNN
T/W Ch. 34; RCN Ch.109
Alt. Sundays—9 am
- NASSAU—Ch. 71
Fridays—4 pm
- NIAGARA FALLS
Adelphia Ch. 24
Thursdays—10:30 pm
- ONEIDA—Ch.10
Thursdays—10 pm
- PENFIELD—Ch.12
Penfield Comm. TV*
- POUGHKEEPSIE—Ch.28
1st, 2nd Fridays—4 pm
- QUEENSBURY—Ch.71
Thursdays—7 pm
- RIVERHEAD—Ch.27
Thursdays—12 Midnight

- ROCHESTER—Ch.15
Fri-11 pm; Sun-11 am
- ROCKLAND—Ch. 71
Mondays—6 pm
- SCHENECTADY—Ch.16
Time Warner Ch. 27
Thursdays—10 pm
- STATEN ISL.—Ch.57
Thu.-11 pm; Sat.-8 am
- SUFFOLK—Ch. 25
2nd, 4th Mon.—10 pm
- SYRACUSE—T/W
Cablevision Ch.71
Suburbs: Ch. 13
Fridays—8 pm
- TOMPKINS COUNTY
Time Warner
Sun.—9 pm (Ch.78)
Thu.—6 pm (Ch.13)
Sat.—9 pm (Ch.78)
- TRI-LAKES
Adelphia Ch. 2
Sun: 7 am, 1 pm, 8 pm
- UTICA—Ch. 3
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- WEBSTER—Ch.12
Wednesdays—8:30 pm
- W. MONROE
Time Warner Ch.12
4th Wed.—1 am
- W. SENECA—Ch.68
Thu.—10:30 pm
- NORTH CAROLINA**
- HICKORY—Ch.3
Thursdays—10 pm
- MECKLENBURG
Time Warner Ch.18
Saturdays—12 Noon
- OHIO**
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Ch. 21: Sun.—6 pm
- LORAIN COUNTY
Ch. 32: Daily—9 pm
- OBERLIN—Ch.9
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- REYNOLDSBURG
Ch. 6: Sun.—6 pm
- OREGON**
- CORVALLIS/ALB.
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Tuesdays—1 pm
- PORTLAND
AT&T Ch. 22
Thursdays—6 pm
Tuesdays—3 pm
- SALEM—Ch.28
Tuesdays—12 Noon
Thu.—8 pm; Sat.-10 am
- SILVERTON
SCANV Ch. 10
Alt. Tuesdays
12 Noon, 7 pm
- WASHINGTON—ATT
Ch.9: Tualatin Valley
Ch.23: Regional Area
Ch.33: Unincorp. Towns
Wed—7 am, 8 pm
Saturdays—10 pm

- RHODE ISLAND**
- E. PROV.—Ch.18
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- STATEWIDE
R.I. Interconnect*
Cox Ch. 13
Full Ch. 49
- TEXAS**
- DALLAS—Ch.13-8
Tuesdays—10:30 pm
- EL PASO—Ch.15
Wednesdays—5 pm
- HOUSTON
Houston Media Source
Sat, 1/12: 11 am
Mon, 1/14: 6 pm
Tue, 1/15: 8 pm
- RICHARDSON
AT&T Ch. 10-A
Thursdays—6 pm
- UTAH**
- GLENWOOD, Etc.
SCAT-TV
Ch. 26,29,37,38,98
Sundays—about 9 pm
- VIRGINIA**
- ALEXANDRIA
Comcast Ch. 10
Tuesdays—5:30 pm
- ARLINGTON
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Mondays—4:30 pm
Tuesdays—9 am
- CHESTERFIELD
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