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Japan Banks Near Meltdown in 'Bush Crash'
What Is Behind Sudan's Renewed Civil War?
The Truth About 'Pollard II' and Iraq War Threat

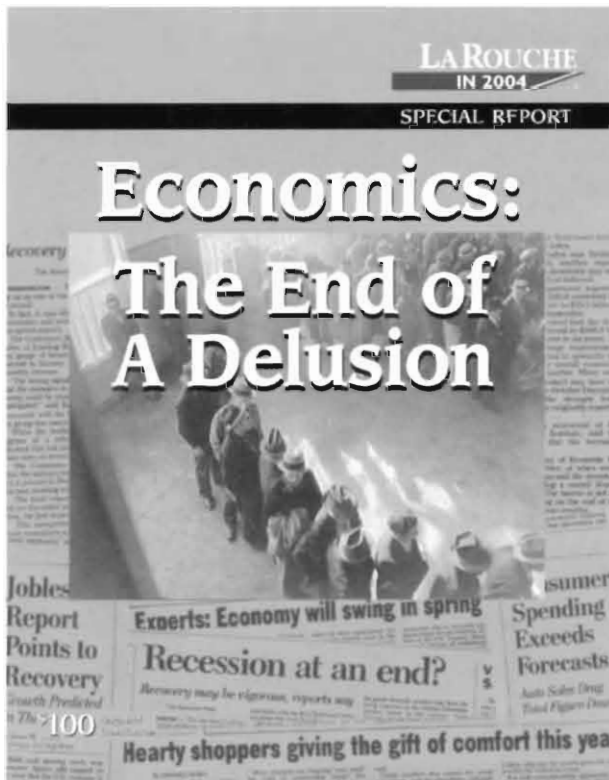
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From the Associate Editor

The powerful strategic picture we present this week goes against absolutely everything that official Washington is saying, as President Bush attempts to rally the world for a war against Iraq that almost nobody wants. While some American political and military figures are joining European and Arab heads of government in speaking out against the war, nobody, still, in the United States is willing to say what really happened on Sept. 11, 2001: that it was steered, not from Baghdad or the caves of Afghanistan, but from the United States itself.

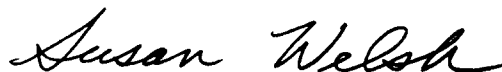
Nobody, that is, except Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

LaRouche addressed the problem in a webcast speech in Washington on Sept. 11, 2002, which we publish in this issue. “On the subjects on which I will speak,” he said, “the subjects of war and the economy, there are an increasing number of people in leading positions, and other positions in the United States, who know at least part of the truth of what I’m going to say. But they aren’t saying it. This includes people in the Congress—in the Senate, in particular—in the U.S. government itself, the Executive branch; and among the leaders. They are *afraid* to tell the truth.”

LaRouche provides an historical overview of the rise of the “utopian” faction in the American military and political establishment, since the death of President Franklin D. Roosevelt: who these people are, how they think, how their way of thinking is destroying the world’s only republican constitutional government.

Look now at the evidence that LaRouche’s Presidential campaign has put together on the traitorous role of Israeli agents Richard Perle, Paul Wolfowitz, and others: “The Pollard Affair Never Ended!” (p. 52). Instead of sitting in Cabinet meetings, these people should be in jail, with convicted spy Jonathan Jay Pollard! LaRouche’s new evaluation is circulating nationally as a leaflet, to bring clarity to an American public that is otherwise brainwashed and cowardly.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, in her speech to the Schiller Institute conference published in our *Feature*, tells Americans how the rest of the world looks at the situation: dismay over the systemic economic breakdown; opposition to war; and growing orientation to LaRouche’s leadership. If Americans come to their senses, we can have a new Renaissance, she says; if not, then a Dark Age is descending upon us.



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rallies in
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A September Surprise.

Japan's Banks Are Near Meltdown in a 'Bush Crash'

by Kathy Wolfe

Japan's top ten banks, the world's largest, officially lost over \$35 billion in capital in the two trading weeks of Aug. 26-Sept. 6, as Tokyo's Nikkei 225 index dropped almost 10%, twice falling below the 9,000 mark, a 19-year low. Since July 1, the Nikkei has suffered a 23% drop, the chief significance of which is that Japanese banks hold a large percentage of their capital in Nikkei stocks; this means that the banking system has been decimated.

While it recovered to a weak 9,200 mark in the second week in September, Japanese authorities are virtually powerless to stop the Nikkei from a bottomless slide for the rest of this year, since it is simply following the falling New York markets, and the American physical economy, into the pit. Japan's economy is totally dependent on exports to U.S. consumers buying on credit. Even the U.S. government's doctored data showed, in early September, that American consumers have stopped shopping, unemployment is rising, and the U.S. "recovery" is dead. In New York, the Dow Jones Industrial Average is down 10% from its mid-August high.

President Bush's threats before Congress and the UN, to go to war with Iraq, will only magnify the crash in New York and Tokyo, Tokyo analysts warned, rather than propping the dollar up, as in prior Mideast wars. "People are realizing that a further rise in oil prices will worsen the United States' enormous trade and budget deficits, and further deter capital flowing into the United States, and some are calling this the 'Bush Crash,'" said one Japanese observer.

Bank of Japan (BOJ) Governor Masaru Hayami, in an Osaka press conference on Sept. 6, implied that Japan's mega-banks may soon need to be declared in "financial crisis," so that emergency measures can be taken to prevent chaos. Banks "must continue to dispose of bad loans," Hayami said, but if they do so in this "free market," then the banks "will not have enough capital" to continue business. "If doubts

about the stability of the nation's financial system arise, the government must take action in a timely manner, including injections of public funds" into financial institutions, Hayami said. He called for Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi to be ready to invoke official declarations that a "financial crisis" is near, an act which is legally required for emergency banking measures to be taken.

'Sense of Crisis'

Nobuo Yamaguchi, head of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, made a similar speech on Sept. 6, warning that a further Nikkei drop would decimate shares of financial institutions ahead of the Sept. 30 closing of the books for the first-half of the fiscal year. "The stability of the financial system is the most important thing," Yamaguchi said. "A concerted injection of public funds should also be looked at," he advised, adding that injections "should be done soon."

"A sense of crisis was what prompted Governor Masaru Hayami and Mr. Yamaguchi to call on the government to inject public funds into banks," Nikkei Keizai News wrote in its Sept. 9 editorial. Officially, Japan's Financial Services Agency "maintains that Japan is not in a financial crisis now. But the FSA is likely to face mounting calls to alter its position if stocks slide much further," the editorial noted.

"The BOJ believes that the Japanese economy is trapped in a vicious cycle. An economic downturn resulting from cuts in loans by banks is helping to push down stocks. Consequently, banks' available funds to dispose of non-performing loans are shrinking because of eroding shareholders' equity, making them become more risk averse, and reducing loans further." It further noted, that once the legal requirement for declaring a crisis is met, there is a \$150 billion fund sitting at Japan's Deposit Insurance Corp. to be tapped for injection into banks and other reorganization measures.

The real question being hotly debated inside the BOJ and across the Tokyo elites, is what *kind* of emergency measures can possibly work? As *EIR* Founding Editor Lyndon LaRouche has repeatedly said, there is no *internal solution* which Japan can possibly implement on its own, to a crisis fundamentally caused by the crash of the dollar-based global system. Japan's best course, LaRouche has insisted, is to point this out loudly in public, and call for the international conference LaRouche has proposed, to create a New Bretton Woods system.

Failing that, Tokyo officials are left debating whether to follow demands by President Bush's Chief Economic Adviser Glenn Hubbard, for a bank bailout based on the 1980s U.S. savings and loans miscarriage, in which good public money is thrown after bad. The problem is, that no one seems yet to have mustered the courage to voice the "third alternative" to the two bad choices of either just accepting or rejecting the Hubbard insanity.

Some BOJ officials insist that Governor Hayami will resist the Hubbard bailout, and is at least trying to get "the Koizumi government to stop pretending everything is fine and get a sense of crisis," as one put it. Others say Hayami is even studying use of a "mini bank holiday" reminiscent of what Franklin Roosevelt used to halt the 1933 U.S. bank collapse. But other BOJ insiders say that Hayami was only speaking "hypothetically," and is in no way ready for solutions which might rock the boat. "Even if Mr. Hayami thinks we are falling into a crisis, it is the role of a central banker never to officially express such a thing in public," one former official insisted.

Another Useless Package

Prime Minister Koizumi's Council on Economic and Fiscal Policy meanwhile announced, on Sept. 9, yet another useless bailout package for the stock market—perhaps the tenth failed package which Japan will have tried in the last five years. It slightly and temporarily pulled the Nikkei above 9,000. Measures to be implemented on Sept. 19 include \$22.5 billion in Ronald Reagan-style 1980s "supply-side" tax cuts, as demanded by President Bush's chief economic adviser Glenn Hubbard. Readers will recall that Moody's and other Wall Street rating agencies have already rated Japan's Government Bonds as close to "junk paper," due to Japan's recent years of already enormous budget deficits. Further "voodoo economics" tax cuts would be an exercise in disaster acceleration.

Koizumi's lunatic Harvard advisers, such as Economics Minister Heizo Takenake, also want to bail out the stock markets with a further \$26 billion in public pension funds, and even household savings on deposit with the federal postal system, to buy exchange-traded funds (ETFs). ETFs are stock index derivatives, just a numerical value in the sky for the average value of X number of stocks on the Nikkei exchange on a given day. That is, they are a piece of speculative paper backed by absolutely nothing. Opponents worry that Japan's

pensioners could end up losing everything, as millions of Americans have just lost their 401(k) pensions.

The Council's package would also include "injections of public funds into ailing banks and temporary nationalization of troubled banks," according to Nikkei, but no numbers are given yet. The Finance Ministry and the bank regulators at the Financial Services Agency have already attacked the tax cuts and bank bailout.

Even Finance Minister Masajiro Shiokawa pointed out on Sept. 10, that previous bailout plans have been less than effective, and that the government ought to reconsider the state-run stock buying fund which has been supporting the market through all the years of Nikkei crash. "The government launched a 4 trillion yen stock-buying fund in February to buy and hold cross-held shares from banks through late April," he noted, referring to industrial shares held by banks which the government, via deregulation changes, was now forcing banks to sell off. "We created the fund amid a chorus of calls to do so, but what has become of it?" he asked.

Pensions Next Down the Drain

Finance Minister Shiokawa also questioned the legitimacy of the government using pension funds to buy ETFs. "Pension funds don't belong to the government—they're someone else's money," the former Osaka shopkeeper noted, adding that he was wary of opening up such funds to risks. The Bank of Japan, too, is resisting calls for the BOJ and the pension funds to buy ETFs. "It is not easy, even for pension funds and the postal savings system, to purchase ETFs beyond the amount in their portfolios for underpinning stock prices," a BOJ official told Nikkei on Sept. 10.

Meanwhile, Japanese pension funds are instead being used, in part, to bail out the U.S. stock market, Nikkei revealed on Sept 10, in an article headlined "Pension Fund Flow to U.S. Stocks Continues on Rigid Investment Formula." "Despite weak U.S. stock prices, a large amount of Japanese pension money continues to flow to the U.S. market due largely to rigid asset allocation rules used by pension fund managers in Japan," the article states. "Asset management firms must buy up U.S. stocks when their prices fall, because they are required to invest a certain percentage of their assets in foreign financial products."

Japanese trust banks bought almost a net \$7 billion in U.S. stocks in July using pension funds, Nikkei noted. "They have been net buyers for six consecutive months. . . . Though the Dow Jones Industrial Average has dropped more than 10% in the past six months, U.S. stocks are being purchased more vigorously than ever by Japanese pension funds. But although such asset allocation is intended to secure stable returns, in fact losses may swell rapidly if U.S. stock prices continue dropping."

Japanese private and public pensions contain almost \$1 trillion total in funds. This large pool will continue to be a major target of Wall Street predators until a new monetary system stops such practices.

Across Ibero-America, Debt Collection Kills

by Gretchen Small

Across Ibero-America, governments are scrambling, hand-to-mouth, to keep alive the fiction that their nations' debts can be paid, and that they—and their foreign creditors—are not utterly bankrupt. The debts are so large, and the physical economies are so looted by 20 years of cannibalization to pay those debts, however, that none of their schemes is working.

Brazil, for example, despite the \$30 billion bailout package announced by the International Monetary Fund on Aug. 7, is still headed straight towards an Argentine-style blowout of its almost \$500 billion in government and corporate foreign debts. Since anyone with a brain knows this, capital is fleeing the country, and bankers are refusing to extend new loans, or roll over old ones as they come due. The Central Bank could not roll over \$2.1 billion in dollar-linked debt and swaps which came due on Sept. 11, despite offering interest rates of over 30%, on paper coming due only months from now. The demand for dollars to pay debts and to pull money out of Brazil, in turn, drives down the value of Brazil's currency, the real, which lost 5.5% of its value in the first week of September. Because 46% of the government's \$1 trillion-plus "domestic" debt is indexed to the dollar, every drop in the real automatically increases the country's dollar debt and hastens bankruptcy.

Cut off from the foreign capital flows it had relied on—on IMF instructions—the government has announced it will cut another \$2.6 billion out of government expenditures, and use that money for debt payments. That strategy, too, only ensures more rapid bankruptcy. Among other things, a previous budget cut in 2002 forced 44,000 military recruits to be sent home without pay. The government has also slashed the number of priority infrastructure projects from 67 to 24—all that's left of hundreds originally planned; private contractors working on the projects want to sue for breach of contract.

But as Argentina proved in 2001, such cuts, as a way to generate funds to pay the debt, are insane. As spending is cut, tax revenues from the economic activity sustained by that government spending also collapses, requiring more cuts, in an endless downward spiral.

Uruguayan Holocaust Next

Uruguay, which received a \$3 billion bailout from the IMF in early August, may be forced to default on its debt even before Brazil. The government denies it will ever default, but on Sept. 2, Finance Minister Alejandro Atchugarry announced that the government has insufficient funds to pay

pensions, salaries, and state suppliers. The debt is sacrosanct; wages and pensions *will* be paid for September, he insisted, but payments to suppliers will have to be reduced. October is another story. The Minister admitted that in the current crisis, it is impossible to impose new taxes. Official unemployment is at a record high of nearly 17%, while wages fell by 10% in the last three months alone. Industrial production collapsed by 11.3% in the first half of 2002; transport and communications by 5.8%; construction by 12.6%. Exports, measured in dollars, were 20% less than a year ago. Electricity usage (residential, industrial, and commercial) fell. Even consumption of potable water fell!

Uruguay's social fabric is unravelling. Strikes occur daily. A frantic President Jorge Batlle forbade a leading military figure, Col. Carlos Silva, to deliver a speech prepared for his retirement ceremony, declaring it "inconvenient for national interests;" but a national daily printed it anyway. Silva warned that the country faces its worst crisis since its founding, because of economic policies imposed by "technocrats . . . whose objective is to limit our sovereignty and independence to the maximum, transforming us into a mere supplier of cheap raw materials." Uruguayans are being "enslaved . . . to increase our immoral debt and colonial submission."

Eating Less and Less

The debt collection schemes will not stop default, but they are producing genocide. Take the case of Argentina, whose debt pyramid collapsed in December 2001. Just released official government statistics reveal a catastrophe: Argentines now consume 38% less pork, 29% less chicken, 20% less dairy products, and 7% fewer eggs, than they did only one year ago. Officially, beef consumption has fallen by only 1%, but private economists estimate it has really fallen by 4% this year. Argentina is not alone. Across Ibero-America, food consumption has declined dramatically over the past year, as the economies collapse under the weight of debt payments.

In Mexico, 53.7% of the 100 million inhabitants are classified as poor, according to a recent study by the Ministry of Social Development. While the average daily wage for the poor is 34 pesos, or a little over \$3, the study admitted that many people make much less than that, and are unable to purchase enough food to cover the most minimal caloric requirements. In Venezuela, a study by one private firm found that the average monthly family income fell by 67.5% in the first half of 2002—in a country where 80% of the population was already ranked as poor. On Sept. 2, the national supermarket association reported that supermarket sales in Venezuela had fallen by 12% this year, and they project they will fall 14-15% by the year's end. Food prices have risen some 20-25% since the currency, the bolívar, was allowed to float in February, leading to a 47% devaluation so far this year.

Living standards are about to fall even faster under the Chávez government's new austerity package, which went into effect Sept. 1. Its measures include a 16% tax on electricity and agricultural goods!

New ‘Economic Forum’ Needed To Defend Man

The following declaration, “Defense of the Sovereign Nation-State: March Towards a New Bretton Woods,” was issued by the Mexico-Brazil-Argentina meeting in Guadalajara, Mexico, Aug. 22-23. See EIR, Sept. 6, for full reports of that meeting. Subheads have been added.

We signators, participants in the seminar, “Mexico-Brazil-Argentina: Hour of Integration; March Towards a New Bretton Woods,” held in the city of Guadalajara, Mexico on Aug. 22-23, 2002, call upon the governments and people of the nations of Ibero-America, and by extension, of the entire world, to form an Economic Forum, based upon the defense of the principle of the sovereign nation-state, and upon the inalienable rights of man—life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—with which every human being is endowed by his Creator. With this, we begin the process that will lead to the convoking of a new Bretton Woods conference, as proposed by U.S. economist Lyndon LaRouche, and taken up by numerous international forces.

The call to form a new international economic forum is urgent and necessary, because the financial system of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is disintegrating. IMF policies are unleashing a financial hecatomb which is destroying entire nations and populations, as we see today in the case of Argentina.

In the face of this existential crisis, none of the existing international institutions represents the true interests of humanity, least of all the two “forums”: the Davos Forum, which provides a platform for the proposals of the international financial oligarchy; and the Pôrto Alegre Forum—the so-called World Social Forum—which joins together supposed anti-globalization forces, but which is nothing other than an assembly of sundry varieties of Jacobin-like non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other organizations, all financed by financial speculators such as the Anglo-French Goldsmith family. Both world forums defend, by different means, an attempted return to an imperial order, whose effects throughout Ibero-America would be a re-enactment of the 14th-Century New Dark Age caused by the Lombard debt-collectors of Europe.

For the nations of Ibero-America, in particular, the initiative to form a new forum is fundamental, because the entire continent is facing a crisis that can only be compared to that which preceded the independence struggles at the beginning

of the 19th Century. Our nations find themselves enslaved by enormous and unpayable foreign and domestic debts, and by the plague of drug-trafficking, which, like burning chains, keep more than half of the population living under the poverty line, suffering, for the first time in their history, the imminent danger of a reduction in population from hunger, disease, and war. Thus, we are facing a New Dark Age like that of the 14th Century, unless we succeed in changing our course.

The only possible response to this state of things, is:

1. To help to build a new order replacing that of the IMF; and

2. To resist the plans to impose a Free Trade Agreement of the Americas (FTAA), plans whose realization would enslave our nations to the Anglo-American axis.

By these proposed means, we must bring to an end the decades-long submission to the liberals’ fantasy that proclaims that the easy path to full economic development is simply to acquiesce to the rules of “globalization,” while docilely agreeing to technological apartheid and doing without advanced technologies. In other words: the disappearance of our own national sovereignty.

‘We Are All Argentina’

The fantasy has already ended. The immediate future for all of us is seen in the ongoing economic and institutional disintegration of our sister republic of Argentina. We are all Argentina. Therefore, Mexico, Brazil, and Argentina, in particular, have the responsibility of bringing the nations of Ibero-America back to economic principles based on the Common Good, the which subordinate national and international financial interests to the full development of the nation. We should use the successful precedent of U.S. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, to urgently and immediately generate, through great infrastructure projects, millions of productive jobs that would provide the improvements and confidence in the future required for impoverished and desperate populations, vulnerable to manipulation by the anarchist hordes gathered in the World Social Forum, to maintain social peace, rationality, and a sense of a national mission, today gravely threatened by the results of “globalization.” To accomplish this, it is urgently necessary to begin construction of a number of bi-oceanic corridors, and in particular, building waterways and railways from the north of Mexico to Argentina’s Patagonia. This infrastructure should be combined with great projects for industrial and agricultural development. South America, alone, has the potential to immediately provide cheap food to all the hungry of the world, including its own.

Blocking this enormous economic potential, are the Anglo-American oligarchy’s campaigns, carried out through a vast network of NGOs, which have thrown every kind of monkeywrench into these projects, alleging possible damage to the environment or to the way of life of the indigenous people, who are thus denied the right to civilization. The same

kind of campaign is deployed against the responsible use of genetically modified seeds in agriculture.

Build Infrastructure, Industry, Science

The nations of Ibero-America must strengthen protection of their basic economic infrastructure, and their agriculture and industries. This must be complemented by relaunching great projects of scientific research and development, in areas such as nuclear energy, the aerospace industry, biotechnology, and others, as well as by recovering and developing the capital goods sector, so devastated by the neo-liberal avalanche.

Therefore, it is necessary to promote a change of direction, immediately reducing the colossal drain of financial resources and establishing a forced reorganization of the mass of public and private debts, even if this requires a joint debt moratorium, in order to free up resources for a development fund that would provide the necessary means for economic growth and development to the benefit of all sectors of society.

To protect our nations from the effects of the global financial debacle, it is necessary to establish a number of protectionist measures, such as exchange and capital controls (as was successfully done by Malaysia during the so-called Asian Crisis of 1997-98); tariffs to protect national industry; and fixed exchange rates so that our currencies do not continue to be the easy victims of international speculators.

An Alliance for Development

But, there will be no future for any nation, for any people, if we do not bring about the total reorganization of the world financial system. Ibero-America must become integrated, so that we, together, can make our voice heard. Today, there are diplomatic initiatives from Russia and other Eurasian nations, from China, Japan, and South Korea, from Malaysia, from Iran in the Middle East—all promoting the idea of establishing a Eurasian Land-Bridge, as originally proposed by Lyndon LaRouche, which would create the arteries for world economic development. These are our allies in the task of freeing ourselves from the economic insanity of the Anglo-American oligarchy and its institutions, such as the IMF and the World Bank, which are behaving like the psychotic who threatens to set his house afire before he is placed in a strait-jacket.

These kinds of initiatives and international alliances are also the best help that can be given to the United States itself, so that it can free itself from the decades-long dynasty of Paul Volcker and Alan Greenspan, respectively the past and current chairmen of the Federal Reserve.

And so, the moment has come for every Ibero-American citizen to assume his responsibility in forming a “critical mass” of self-conscious citizenry, capable of decisively influencing the common future that is the destiny of all of our nations, and transforming the “Continent of Hope” into a Continent of Prosperity and Abundance.

Thailand: Will Soros Strike Again?

by Michael Billington

Thailand’s Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra has implemented several relatively effective measures to protect his nation from a possible recurrence of the 1997 George Soros-led speculative assault on the Thai currency and economy, which triggered the so-called “Asia crisis.” But he is now, ironically, risking getting blindsided by the same George Soros on a different flank—drugs and international organized crime. On Aug. 26, Prime Minister Thaksin put out a proposal for the legalization of marijuana, supposedly to “lure” drug users away from the more dangerous drugs. His Attorney General, Wichian Wiriyaprasit, went even further, suggesting that the government produce and market methamphetamines, “to put big-time dealers out of business”—although Thaksin is reported to have opposed that idea.

If the Thai leaders have followed the nefarious career of Soros, from before his 1997-98 role in setting off destruction of many of the economies of Asia through speculative warfare against their currencies, and continuing through to today, they would know that he is the world’s leading financier of the pro-drug lobby, trying every trick in the book (and spending millions of dollars from his ill-gotten fortune) to get drugs legalized around the world. He is now, for instance, financing the campaign to legalize marijuana in the State of Nevada—hand-in-hand with the casino industry (see article, p. 71). The excuses being put forward for legalization in Thailand are simply a few of the many lines used by the Soros front organizations to break down resistance to the “legalization” of organized crime’s drug operations around the world.

Even the Soros assault on the Thai currency, the baht, in 1997 had a drug connection. The government of then-Prime Minister (now Deputy Prime Minister) Chavalit Yongchaiyudh was taking measures to establish better relations with Thailand’s western neighbor, Myanmar—a policy much opposed by Soros, who is the leading financier and sponsor for the many anti-Myanmar non-governmental organizations, ethnic separatists, and opposition parties which exist along the Thai/Myanmar border, and often keep their offices in Bangkok. Soros continues the British imperial policy towards the infamous “Golden Triangle” drug production region, which centers on the mountainous border regions of northern and eastern Myanmar—that is, prevent any government control from Yangon over these regions, allowing

the continuous flow of drugs by “independent” drug lords to the international “Dope, Inc.” operatives.

Whenever Bangkok moves to establish closer relations with Yangon, as in 1997 and again today, the Soros “Dope, Inc.” networks move in to undermine the nation. If Soros is not already directly involved in lobbying for legalized drugs in Thailand today, he will not be slow in getting engaged in the process, with both his organizations and his money. Thailand should not let itself be burned twice.

Gambling and Organized Crime

Prime Minister Thaksin is being pressured on another flank of organized crime as well—gambling. Although there is a huge black-market gambling network within Thailand, the government has thus far refused to allow legal casino gambling within the Kingdom. However, numerous casinos now sit just across the border in neighboring Cambodia, in addition to the casinos to the south in Malaysia (where Muslim Malays are not allowed to enter!), which all draw Thai gamblers in large numbers. A Chulalongkorn University study estimated that over 100 billion baht (about \$2.5 billion) has been lost to the Cambodian casinos alone.

As a result, a group of nearly 100 members of Thai Rak Thai (Prime Minister Thaksin’s party) have called for legalizing casino gambling in Thailand. This act of desperation in a climate of continuing economic crisis will solve nothing; it will further invite organized crime into positions of power within the country, as has happened in the United States over the past decades as “Indian-run” casino gambling spread around the country.

Already, the loose visa policies in Thailand, intended to increase tourism, have facilitated an influx of international organized crime networks into the country. Interior Minister Purachai Piemsomboon recently said that the country had “better start taking action before we are denounced as a hub for transnational criminals.” Legalizing gambling and drugs are not the actions needed.

Such desperate measures will surely backfire against the otherwise serious efforts by the Thaksin government to defend the sovereignty of the nation, by expanding national and regional economic development policies to overcome the continuing crisis and to lessen dependence on the West.

The Alternative: Great Projects

Thaksin has withstood intense opposition from Western financial institutions, and their assets within Thailand, for his promotion of Great Projects on a regional scale, and for his “directed credit” policies, aimed at uplifting the general welfare of the population (see “Thailand’s Thaksin Draws Wall Street Fire,” *EIR*, Dec. 21, 2001). While continuing his policies of universal health care and credit for villages and for small business ventures, Thaksin has also resisted International Monetary Fund demands for increased taxes, firesale privatizations, and similar “conditionalities” that

proved so disastrous in the aftermath of the 1997 collapse. He is now considering land reform policies, to seize the land of large holders who have not developed it, and give it to the 1.5 million landless families.

Great projects of infrastructure are also on his agenda. The Thaksin government has succeeded in winning China’s interest in participating in the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Kra. This appears to be the missing ingredient which was needed to jump-start this crucial, but long-stalled project. Deputy Prime Minister Chavalit, a long-standing champion of the Kra Canal, said that it would “open a new chapter for the Thai economy,” and would be “instrumental in laying down a new economic structure, with Thailand serving as a fully integrated industrial service hub, particularly for shipping-related businesses.”

Thaksin has also pushed through a major gas pipeline and industrial complex with Malaysia, despite massive international “environmentalist” opposition (which also has a Soros connection). Together, the Kra Canal and the gas project would transform the underdeveloped southern regions of the country, while contributing to regional development as well.

Other projects include the Mekong River Development and the Asian Road and Asian Railroad, enhancing transport through Thailand from Jakarta, Indonesia to Kunming in China. These great infrastructure developments, stalled by the 1997 financial collapse and by lack of interest during the government of Chuan Leekpai, who replaced Chavalit as Prime Minister in November 1997, until Thaksin’s election in January 2001, are again moving forward. The East-West road and rail complex from Danang, Vietnam, through Laos and Thailand, is being completed, while discussions for extending the project through to Myanmar and on into India are moving ahead, although slowly.

It is through such regional development projects and cooperation, transforming the backward border regions—where “Dope, Inc.” now has a free hand—into new agricultural and urban centers, that the problem of drug control can be solved. Such development also provides the basis for cultural optimism and economic progress, necessary for a sense of a national mission, which is ultimately the means of turning the population towards more noble aims than drugs and gambling.

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Reclaiming the Future For Our Youth

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

The chairwoman and lead parliamentary candidate of the Civil Rights Solidarity Movement (BüSo) party in the Sept. 22 German national elections, gave this keynote speech on Sept. 1 to the Schiller Institute's annual Labor Day conference in Reston, Virginia. It was at this conference that Lyndon LaRouche launched a national youth movement as part of his Presidential campaign (see EIR, Sept. 13). Helga Zepp-LaRouche was introduced by civil rights heroine and vice chairwoman of the Schiller Institute, 91-year-old Amelia Boynton Robinson, of Selma, Alabama. We include here the questions and discussion which followed Zepp-LaRouche's speech, from among the 1,000 conference participants and others listening by Internet. Subheads have been added, and some of the slides shown by the speaker have been omitted.

Introduction by Amelia Boynton Robinson

I think, so often, of the times that we saw the pressure that was placed upon us, from the city fathers, from the county folk. And in discussing it with my husband, especially during the time they said, "Get out town: You're going to be killed! You'd better not be on the street. We're going to bomb your house." And, in discussing it, my husband would say, "Well, I don't mind dying, but I want to die for something." And he did. And I'm proud.

And I think about now, and so many people, who can give their lives for a cause, for a good cause. Because, why are we living, if we are not living to give? And, if we are not living

to give for those who need it most—and certainly it is the young people, who are coming up, and who are innocent. And one way we can give, is to give love. Give understanding, and try to destroy the evils that we find, so often, that are planted in the schools, on the streets, those who are hungry for money. And there is a lot that we can do.

And it's good to ask ourselves, occasionally, "Why are we here? What do we have to contribute?" And we all can contribute love. We know that young children, or babies that are born, are sweet and very, very innocent. And often, the seed of hate is planted, unconsciously, in some cases; consciously, in some cases. I am reminded of a little African-American boy, who was taken to town. And while the mother was shopping, the little boy found the toy section, and he started playing with the toys. Then a little white girl came up, and started playing also. And there was a bond between the two of them, with reference to the toys.

The little girl's mother came up, and grabbed the little girl, and said, "C'mon here!"

And the little boy said, "I was playing with my friend!"

"That's no friend of yours, he's a nigger! Come on here!"

And the little boy became confused. He didn't say anything, until, at the dinner table, he said to his mother, "Mom, why can't I play with my little friend, because 'he's a nigger'?"

And that was the seed, the beginning of the seed of discrimination and hate. He went on through school, and there he found discrimination, he found hate. And it grew and it continued to grow, like a bump, that becomes a sore, and finally a cancer. He began to hate. He hated almost everything



Helga Zepp-LaRouche (left) and Amelia Boynton Robinson at the Schiller Institute conference in Reston, Virginia on Sept. 1.

that he was not concerned with. And finally, color was not in it at all: He just hated; and that hate got to the place, where it spread to people of his own race, and his own family.

And that's what happened.

And what are we living for? Are we living to do away or to destroy hate? And that is one thing, I think all of us can do. And we need, also, to search ourselves, and realize that hate is a cancer. It starts off with just a feeling that, "I don't like this," and "I don't like that." And then finally, it becomes a cesspool, and hate destroys us. It destroys our minds. It destroys our thinking. It's a bulwark, that we cannot do anything, but just go in the line finding friends, who are like we are.

Ask ourselves the question, again: "What are we living for? And why are we living?" The answer should be, "We're living for generations that are here, generations that are yet to come."

We can compare the children to a young, tender plant. And, for us who like flowers, and like the growth of vegetation, it is wonderful to get a stick, or something, and straighten up a flower or a plant that is growing crooked. We can do this to a child. Because we know, that if we get the best of anything that is growing, that we like, it needs watering; we pulverize the soil, occasionally; and sometimes, we give them a little fertilizer—and always, tender, loving care.

We do this to youth, because we are preparing them for the future—we, who are adults, and, of course, those who are senior citizens, realize that it won't be long before we pass from labor to reward. No youth is too young, or too old, to be reclaimed. None is too old, or too young, to have self-awareness, but we must be the ones to give it to them. And to be able to teach them to have self-expression, because it gives

one confidence. This also gives one self-esteem. And, the beautiful thing about it is, we can play an important part for getting them ready, to take their rightful places as adults.

And I think we should let them know the importance of politics, and what part they can play in politics. I often say to young people: "When you're 18 years of age, you are able, then, to go to war. If you do anything wrong, you're punished as an adult. Then, why not go to the polls? Register. In many places you're registered when you are born, but in America, we have different ways. Some of us get a certificate; some get a card. And, whatever way it may be, we can encourage them, to say, "That is a badge of first-class citizenship. That's a badge of honor. Wear it, and take your rightful place as an American citizen, as an adult." Then, go to the polls—register first, and go to the polls, and vote for the lesser of the evil, as we have many evil people who are running now.

And, not only that: Begin to think of running for an office. Yes, 18, 19, 20 years of age—they can start with the smallest: a commissioner or a councilor, or whatever smaller office there may be that is political. Because, we're going to have to clean out the corruption, so they may just as well start now: as a commissioner or as what we call a "city commissioner" in my section. And they can run for office, and see that their community, or the section where they are representing, may be cleaned out. See that the street lights are fixed, if they are broken or out. See that the potholes are filled. See that the grass is patched. All of these things, start lowly and go to the top. But we, as citizens, will have to "train them in the way that they should go. And, when they're old, they will not depart from it."

Every adult should be a role model: in the home, the com-

munity, the churches—wherever it may be, it is up to them to be leaders. And if the youth is one who is running for any type of office, we ought to guide them. We ought to be able to show them the right way: Because, if they take over now, it is terrible, because this country is worse than a jig-saw puzzle. And, if we were to turn the government over, now, to the younger people, what would they have? They would have confusion; they would have people who are corrupt; they would have robbers; they would also have thugs and thieves—we’ve got all of these, with government, often. And we have chicken hawks! They will be destroyed.

So, we have to clean out, now, as Lyn has said, “We’ve got a job to do, to clean out this country’s political government.” And place in it, one that will be acceptable to the young people.

You will hear more about that, from who was once a youth—[laughter] she knows and she is able to give you first-class information, because she has performed work in her profession, that put her in touch with young people, and with older people. And because of her determination, and the direction in which she has gone, in her profession; her love for humanity; her striving to touch each warped life, in order that she might put him or her on the right track to recovery; she was loved and admired by all who knew her. But, she could not be but one Queen, and one First Lady: And this First Lady, and this Queen, is one that I present to you, who will tell you the story of what we ought to do, to straighten out this country, and to have those who come behind them reclaim a country that we will be proud of.

Thank you.

Keynote by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

Thank you very much, Amelia. You are my sweetheart, and my beloved mother.

Well, what I want to do today, is I want to tell you how the world situation looks from a European point of view. And I want to also give you a report about the election campaign of the BüSo in Germany, and I want to tell you why we must do everything not to have this war against Iraq, and how easy it would be to put together a solution.

Crisis in the Atlantic Alliance

Now, much more than most Americans know, we have a gigantic crisis in the Atlantic Alliance, and I was actually quite amused to see that even the *Washington Post* this morning has a headline on the front page: “Diplomatic Gap Between U.S. and Its Allies Widens.” Now, I would say, this is a very mild understatement, because, right now, you have an earthquake going on in the whole world. And I think it is very important that you know about this, because, unlike what some people are telling you, there is *no*, absolutely no support—except some crazy people in Britain around Blair—but otherwise,

absolutely *nobody* in the world, who supports the war against Iraq. As a matter of fact, in the entire Arab world, in the Islamic world, in China, elder statesmen in Europe, young people, are horrified. And it is very clear, that much more than I have seen in the United States, in Europe, people are extremely clear about the connection of the financial crisis—the systemic end-phase of this crisis—and the insanity of the war drive.

Lyn’s reputation in the recent period has gone up internationally, because people recognize that he was absolutely right in predicting the financial crisis, and his critics were wrong. This slide shows the headline of the German newspaper of our movement, reporting about the historic webcast Lyn did on Jan. 3, 2001, basically the day the Bush Administration came in, and you can see “LaRouche Says the Economic Crisis Will Run Over Bush.” And, you remember also,



that until November 2000, the financial media and the politicians and Greenspan, they were telling you, that the boom will last forever, that you will never again have a crisis; that all you have to do is buy stocks and you will become a millionaire.

But, now we have a situation where this has collapsed; this was a headline in the *Financial Times* in July. It says “Lies and Treachery,” and it discusses the discussion of how Enron and WorldCom and other managements filled their pockets with millions of dollars, while laying off 20,000, 30,000 people, and how they were all involved in fraud, in balance-sheet accounting lies, and insider trading, and how this has created a gigantic confidence crisis.



This is *Welt am Sonntag*: “When Does the Bubble Burst?”



Next: “Postwar Record in Bankruptcies,” discussing basically the unprecedented waves of bankruptcies.



Next: Here you have a cartoon. Basically, it says, “Keep up the confidence. The markets will be fine.” You can see, it’s already over the edge.



Next: “Panic in the Stock Exchange. Investors in Panic Fleeing Out of Stocks.”



Next: “The Second Great Depression Is Threatening.”



Now, you should know that the perception that, between Argentina, Brazil, Latin America, the depression in Japan, the dollar collapse, the dollar crisis, the bankruptcy of the private households, the bankruptcy of communes internationally—people know that we are already in a second depression.

Next: Here it says, “Hoover and Bush,” and it has the two curves of the stock markets in the '20s and '30s, and today. This is a formulation we coined.



Next: Here you have “Chaos in the U.S. Markets Propels Euro Above \$1.” And everybody knows that the reason the euro is going up, has nothing to do with the possible strength of the European economy, but is entirely due to the weakness of the U.S. and the dollar.

Next: “Bush Is Dramatically Losing Credibility.”

Next: “The Growth Markets Are Now at the Crossroads.” But look at the picture on the left: There you have Death, the

Grim Reaper. So that's the image people have of the condition of the financial markets.



Next: Here, this is the new predator capitalism. You only see the eyes of a cat, with dollar signs in the eyes. But the article then goes on about the predatory nature of the capitalist system, meaning especially, the Anglo-American model of it.



Next: Here is Powell looking for a trace of the brain of George Bush, and he has a very hard time in finding it.



Now, you may remember, that before Sept. 11, these kinds of cartoons were all over the place, in England, in Europe, in continental Europe, and it all stopped abruptly when Sept. 11 came, and the whole focus shifted. But, as you can see, now these cartoons are back, and are part of the environment.

Now, what all our banking contacts, especially in Europe—in Switzerland, in Denmark, in France, Germany, England—they all are telling us, is that there is no question that the thing is over, the financial system is finished. One banker told us, “If we would admit the outstanding credit of our bank, we would have to write off so much, that the core capital of our bank would be minus; and that would be the bankruptcy of the bank.” And that is the condition of all major U.S. banks, all major European and Japanese banks. And they also say that September will become so turbulent, that the Federal Reserve will run out of maneuvering room, completely.

Then, you have all these new Achilles’ heels of the system, which could all trigger—and there is a general perception, it is only the question which of these Achilles’ heels will trigger the final meltdown. One big factor is the fact that Saudi Arabia, which has now been put on the enemy list by some insane people inside the United States, is moving its money out of the dollar, but so are many other people; Asian central banks are replacing the dollar as a reserve currency with gold; Prime Minister Mahathir of Malaysia announced that from now on, Islamic countries will have trade among themselves, by balancing it through a gold-backed accounting unit.

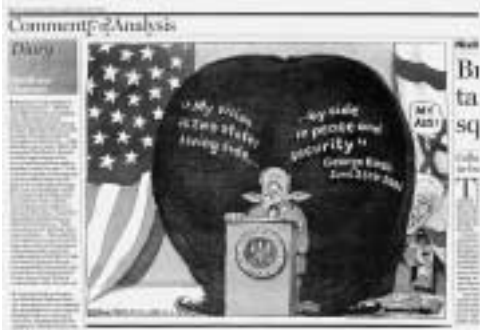
Resistance to War

So, we have to expect, that this financial system will go into total, total turbulences in the next days and weeks, and that the war drive will get more hysterical to the extent that this is the case. But the resistance is gigantic. All of Europe, Russia, China, India—everybody is completely opposed to this war. End even in Great Britain, you have a large part of the military establishment who are opposing it. For example, the former chief of the defense staff, Field Marshal Lord Brammall, said, if now the United States would attack Iraq, it’s putting petrol on the fire, rather than water. Sir Michael Quinlan, the architect of the nuclear deterrence under the Thatcher government, basically warned in the starkest terms that it’s not only stupidity, but a crime, and will lead to terrible consequences for the United States itself.

Next: Basically, people warning that if Blair does support Bush, then he will be ousted fairly soon.



Next: Here, this is a cartoon blasting the unconditional support of Bush for the Sharon government. “My vision is two states living side by side in peace and security.” And then you have Sharon saying, “My ass!”



Next: Here, people are very upset about the new doctrine of the United States to have preemptive wars without proof of the guilt of a country. This is freaking people out, I can assure you.



Next: Here is a warning, that already the situation in Afghanistan is very far from being over. Remember that in November, there was a victory pronounced, but in reality, it's now a quagmire, and this will be nothing compared to what it would mean if the war against Iraq would start.



So, basically, the worry is that this will lead to an incalculable situation. On German TV, there was just a program by

a famous journalist, with the name of Scholl-Latour, who travelled to the “land of evil,” so to speak, to Iraq, and he travelled from the north to the south, and he gave the following report: He said not one country in the entire region wants this war; not Saudi Arabia, not Kuwait, not even Turkey. And it will not be like the last time, where basically air bombardment occurred. But this time, if the United States goes in, it will take a lot of ground troops, and then, there will be terrible urban guerrilla warfare. Because the Iraqi population has been bombarded for 11 years. And they are now resigned to their destiny, and they have a deep, deep anger, and their resistance will be fierce. Remember that the United States told the Shi'ites in the south, the last time, that they should go for a rebellion, which led to 300,000 people dying, and then, the United States abandoned them. So, the desire to do this again, is not exactly so great.

There is also, says Scholl-Latour, a perception in the entire region that Bush got himself locked in, that he can't go back, even if he wanted.

Now, the Europeans are absolutely terrified by this pattern of statements by Bush; by Rumsfeld, who compared Saddam Hussein to Hitler; by Cheney. I mean, they are just horrified, because they say that history shows, whenever you have a pattern of such statements, that then, this develops its own dynamic, and they can't actually get out of it.

Now therefore, the war is, as of now, happening, despite the opposition. But one should be very clear, that this will have incalculable consequences, and there is already a tectonic shift in the whole world as a result of this.

Now, if you remember that Lyn and I were, in the beginning of June, in Abu Dhabi, and I used the opportunity to watch television—not that I speak Arabic, but I just wanted to get an impression. And I can assure you, if Americans would see the same pictures about the massacre going on in the Palestinian territories, with tanks moving into houses where women and children are sitting—just, you know, with tanks just rolling over the houses; how wounded people cannot be treated by international aid organizations; I can only assure you that the whole Muslim Arab population is already horrified: How can the United States, which many thought would be their friend, how could they allow this?

So, I can only tell you that, if now, with the war in Afghanistan, which already catalyzed the Clash of Civilizations, if now, on top of this, you would have an attack on Iraq, the danger is, that the entire region, from the Maghreb, the Near East, the Middle East, the Gulf states, Pakistan, India, Indonesia—this whole region of the world would go up in flames.

And then, the big question is: What would happen with Russia? What would happen with the Russian military, who are not exactly happy that the United States is now sitting in various Central Asian countries—in Georgia, something which was always regarded by the Russian military as an absolute red line, which could not be crossed? What will happen to the reaction of China, which reacted very, very horrified about the fact that it was put on the list of countries

against which the first use of nuclear weapons was a possibility, according to the Pentagon report?

Now, the point is, that if this attack occurs, and I talked about this with many people from Egypt, from Jordan, from other countries: If this attack occurs, the general view is that you do not have to give an order to commit terrorism, but you would have an explosion of terrorism worldwide. And, when I pointed out, “Yeah, but that then is exactly the kind of dark age which we are warning about”; then, many times you hear the answer, “Well, *Inshallah*, what else can we do? But that is going to happen.”

So people should just know, we are sitting on a powder-keg, which is totally ready to go.

Then, on top of it, we had this insane briefing by the RAND Corporation, and this nobody, Laurent Murawiec, about how Saudi Arabia is the enemy number one of the United States, and how the United States should occupy the oil fields, directly. Now, put yourself in the minds of the Arab Muslim population, when you hear this: that the United States should just come, and occupy the oil fields.

A Shift in Germany

Now, this is why Schröder, who after Sept. 11, had said that Germany would have unconditional solidarity *with* the United States, has now completely shifted—and I must say that the BüSo campaign, for sure, had a big part in shaping the environment in Germany. And Schröder now says, that if such an attack occurs, Germany will not send one soldier. And the new defense minister of Germany said: Germany is not a vassal of the United States; if the United States attacks Kuwait, we will pull out the ABC Fox vehicles, which Germany has presently deployed in Kuwait.

Now, several of our military and security sources in Europe are worried, that because the opposition is so big, that the only way you could get this through now, is to have, like Sept. 11, a mega-terrorist event, and then claim these were biological or chemical weapons from Iraq, and then, go for the war without delay, so that no opposition can form itself: to create a *fait accompli*. If this happens—and we should crystal clear about it—then the world is on the road to Hell.

Now, what is very interesting is that many leading Europeans are speaking a language, which, in my memory, is completely unheard of. People who were strong Atlanticists, pro-American, pro-NATO, pro-Israel, never having any criticism of the United States, are now speaking a completely different language. For me it was among the most surprising things that the former chief editor of the conservative German daily *Die Welt*, Herbert Kremp, had three articles in *Rheinische Merkur*, and then in some other papers as well: “Are the Americans the Romans of Modern Times?” And then, he basically says, that the United States is in the process of building an empire, more driven than planned. But that the United States, already had before imperial phases, but now, the whole thing is moving to become a drama on a global scale. And he says, “This has the seed of a horrifying tragedy, because there



Helga Zepp-LaRouche: “If we combine the Eurasian Land-Bridge, with a dialogue of cultures in which we focus on the best traditions of each of these cultures, not only will we have the biggest boom in the history of mankind, but also, by taking the best pearls from all of these cultures and making them known to all of mankind, we will have the most beautiful Renaissance which ever existed.”

is an overstretching of the moral and material capacities. And this overstretching of moral and material capacities, is what always brought down empires.”

Therefore, he ends his articles by saying, as always hoped in these situations, one can only hope that a philosopher might take the throne. Now he doesn’t say “Lyndon LaRouche should become President of the United States,” but I’m saying that!

Next: This is an article by the former Chancellor of Germany, Helmut Schmidt, who had a heart attack three days after he said this, but hopefully, he is recovering now from a bypass operation. He said, in *Die Zeit*: “Europe does not need to be placed under a guardianship. Never before,” he says, “was the U.S. policy so imperial. Europe has to live with that, but we must not submit to it.” And then, he quotes Robert Kagan, Charles Krauthammer, William Kristol, Richard Perle, Brzezinski, Wolfowitz, as being spokesmen for a reckless power politics, who would now have an inflationary boom. He quotes Brzezinski saying: “The United States should control the Eurasian continent.” He quotes Wolfowitz: “NATO is out, because the task defines the coalition, and not the other way around.” And then, he quotes Kagan quoting Hobbes, that only absolute power guarantees peace and security.

Well, it is known that that kind of peace is always the “peace of the graveyard.”

And then, Schmidt says, “The influence of the nationalistic, egocentric intellectuals, with an imperialist attitude—their influence in the United States was never greater.”

Now, you have to remember, Schmidt is as much an Atlanticist, as you ever have seen. And, I’m trying to tell you there is a complete shift around.

Among the political elite in Europe, especially the older generation, who still have the experience of Adenauer, Robert Schuman, De Gasperi, Jean Monnet, who were all involved in the great building of the reconstruction of Europe, who created the European Coal and Steel Community, and so forth—among these people, who have the memory of the Second World War, who have the memory of the reconstruction of Europe, they are discussing, among themselves, the parallel of the United States today, to the fall of Classical Greece, and the Peloponnesian Wars.

And indeed, and I’m going to try to show you this, that there are such similarities between Classical Greece and America. And I would urge you to study this, and draw the adequate conclusion.

The Rise of Athenian Power

We know a lot about how the beautiful, ancient Classical Greece collapsed, especially from the writings of the founder of scientific history-writing, Thucydides of Athens, who lived from 460 to approximately 404 B.C. Now, he describes also, the pre-history of the Peloponnesian Wars, which were the wars of Greece, and especially Athens, against the Persians, which lasted from 500 to 479, and then from 470 to 448 B.C., and ended then, in the Kallias peace between Athens and Persia. Now, in these wars, Athens, which after all, is the cradle of European, and therefore, also, of American civilization, had to assert itself in many ways. For example, in September 490, occurred the famous battle of Marathon, where the military reformer, Miltiades, defeated the Persian army which was three times more numerous, through a double-flanking operation. And then, the famous story was, that one soldier ran all the way from Marathon to Athens to report the victory. And still, nowadays, people are commemorating this with the marathon runs.

Athens became the pioneer for all of Hellas after the victory of the so-far unconquered Persians, and was on its way to becoming a political superpower. In 483, it engaged in the construction of a large fleet of 200 ships, and there, especially Themistocles, who also was involved in the port of Piraeus, was instrumental.

In September 480 B.C., it came to the victory of the Greeks over the Persians in the naval battle of Salamis. On the advice of Themistocles, Athens did not take revenge against those Greek states which had cooperated with the Persians. This was a very wise decision, because that is how you get peace, that eventually, you have a peace plan like that.

The result of the Persian wars, was that the Persians gave



The Battle of Marathon in 490 B.C., where Athens defeated the Persian army, becoming the superpower of that time. In the shift toward an imperial perspective, lay the seeds of Athen’s downfall.

up their intentions to conquer, and this gave Greece the political and spiritual freedom to save their mental life. In 478, Athens was asked by the Ionians to become their protector against the Persians. In 477, they founded the Attic Maritime League against the danger of the Persians, which was basically an alliance between Athens and the Ionian cities, which then had to pay tribute. Delos became the seat of that league, and all members had equal voting rights.

In the meantime, Athens became the strongest economic power, and that led to an increasing alienation between Athens and Sparta, which also was manipulated by the Persians. In 470, the son of Miltiades, Cimon, continued the war against the Persians as the head of the fleet of the Maritime League. And in 467-465, there was a double victory by Cimon in Eurymedon in South Asia Minor, over the fleet and the army of the Persians. The tensions with Sparta grew.

And in Athens, the process of democratization continued, because Athens was the birthplace of the famous democracy. In 462, Pericles and Elphaeates made a motion that all political decisions and powers should be given to the council, the commissions, the jury courts, and the people’s representatives. In 458, you had the completion of democracy, because the so-called third class could participate in the political process, and there was the stripping of the power of the oligarchy. In 460-457, there was the construction of the long wall in Athens, and Athens became the largest fortress of Greece.

Sparta got involved in various alliances, for example, with Thebes. And Athens continued to annex Boeotia, Locris, and Phocis, and eventually became hegemonic in central Greece.

In 456, there was the relocation of the bank of the alliance,



Pericles (495-429 B.C.), under whose rule Athens became a democracy in name only, and continued the march toward empire.

to Athens. And in 449, there was the double victory of Athens at Salamis over the Persians on Cyprus.

From the League to the Empire

In 444, at the already-mentioned Peace of Kallias between Athens and Persia, they then moved to the transformation of the Attic Maritime League, into the Attic Empire. As a matter of fact, after the peace with Persia had been concluded, this military alliance had become, actually, superfluous. So, at that point, they should have just abandoned it. But they transformed it into the Attic Empire, and from now on the allies had to pay tribute, as before. Under Pericles, who was annually elected as the strategist, which was an important position, Athens continued on its way to democracy. But, as Thucydides wrote in his book, in reality, Athens was only a democracy by name: In reality, it was the Monarchy of the First Man.

However, it was a mixed situation, because, on the one side, you had this transformation of Greece into an empire; but, you had, at the same time, this beautiful evolution of

thought and Classical culture. For example, the cultural circles around Pericles, were Herodotus, Anaxagoras, Hippodamus, Sophocles, Phidias, and others.

But in the meantime, the members of the Attic Empire got reduced to subjects. In 425, more than 400 city-states were members. The big problem was, that the wars against the Persians had gotten more and more under the total leadership of Athens, and the Athenian Empire, and Athenian imperialism emerged.

At the moment of the collapse of the Soviet Union, between 1989-91, George Bush senior declared the New World Order, and basically, the point was to redefine the East-West relationship, and not just to continue with the policy, against which there was no enemy any more. And, then they decided that they needed an enemy, for empire controls, and that Islam should be that new enemy.

Now, the allies, whom Athens had been the protector for against the Persians, became the subjects, and had to continue to pay tribute. The Gulf War, which took the momentum away from German unification, cost \$60 billion, most of which the allies had to pay.

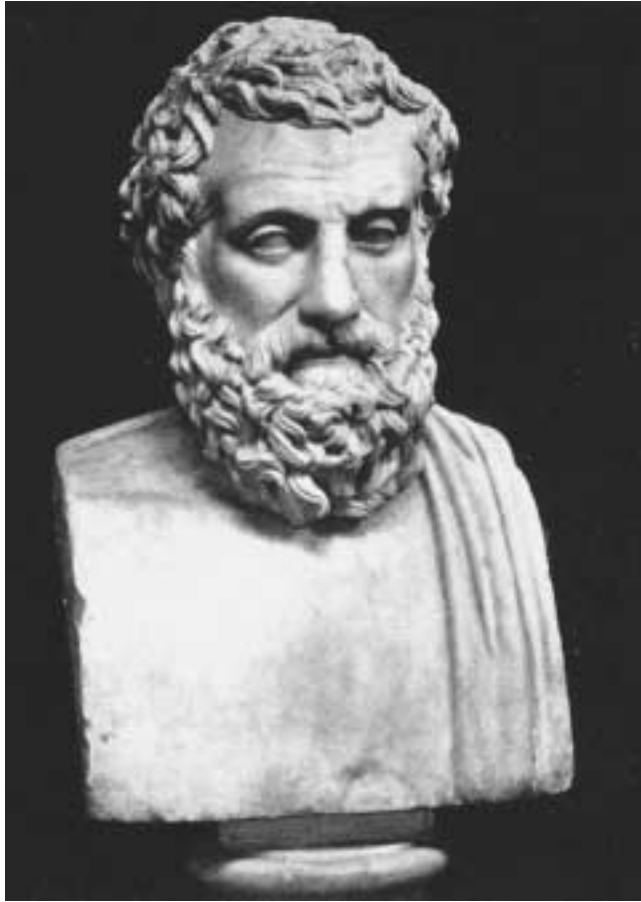
There was a reversal of the relationship of the protection and the faithfulness, and Athens developed the reputation of a tyranny. Sparta, which never had any democratic reforms, and where mainly an oligarchical system remained continuously, pursued any alliance to break this power. Thucydides, in his book about the Peloponnesian War, which lasted from 431-404, describes how, out of a limited war, beginning between Athens and Corinth, it became a big war between Athens and the Peloponnesian alliance.

The island Melos had remained neutral for several years; and then, Athens demanded that Melos should become an ally. In reality, they wanted it to become a vassal. And Thucydides gives a very fascinating account of this: The Athenians sent negotiators to Melos, and then the Melians said, "Well, you say we can have a calm discussion; that is fine. But, why do you then immediately go to war with us? You obviously insist on having the last word, anyway. If we don't capitulate, it means war. If we capitulate, it means slavery."

The Athenians said, "Don't speculate about the future. We could make the point, but we don't, that our victory over the Persians has given us the right to rule. But the point is, that only among people with the same power, is there right and law. But the powerful does what he wants, and the weak has to obey."

The Melians said, "Since you don't want to listen to law, and argue with utilitarian arguments, consider this: You could be defeated once, and then your brutality could be taken as a model, and you could be treated in the same way."

The Athenians said: "For a power that rules over others, like the Lacedaemonians, from whom we have nothing to fear." (The implication is, that oligarchical systems always get along very well.) "What we have to fear much more, is a rebellion of the underlings in our own country. We are here



Sophocles (496-406 B.C.), the dramatist who expressed the positive evolution of Greek Classical culture, even while the Attic Empire was emerging.

to subjugate you, and discuss how this can be done to both our advantage.”

The Melians said, “How can slavery be as advantageous for us, as for you, the rulerships?”

The Athenians said, “For you, it is more advantageous to become a subject, than to die; and for us, it is a plus, that we don’t have to kill you.”

The Melians said, “Can we not stay neutral?”

The Athenians said, “No, because your adversity damages us less, than your friendship. Because this would make us, in the eyes of our subjects, weak. And your hostility, on the other hand, is a sign of our power.”

The Melians said, “Since you seem not to hesitate in the face of anything, to impose your power, and are willing to throw the independent countries into danger, would it not be the biggest shame to capitulate, rather than do everything to resist?”

The Athenians said, “Not if you think. The point is not to prove your bravery, but to exist or not. And not to approve someone who has so much more power than you.”

The Melians said, “But there is hope that luck is some-

times on the side of the weaker.”

The Athenians said, “Yeah, sure. Hope! But if it promises golden mountains, you only realize through damage, how treacherous it is. Your fate hangs by one hair, so don’t believe in wonder-cures.”

The Melians said, “But God will not let us down, since we are fighting for a just cause and the Lacedaemonians will help us.”

The Athenians said, “Ha! God and the whole world is on the side of the strongest. This is a universal law for all times. And you would act in the same way, if you had the power.”

Melians: “But we can count on the Lacedaemonians, since they can count on our friendly attitude.”

Athenians: “In war, what counts is not attitude, but power! The Lacedaemonians see that more than others. Your forces are too weak to resist. Don’t fall into the trap of honor, which so often has brought ruin to people. Many have been seduced by the nice sound of the word ‘honor,’ and have thrown themselves into self-destruction, through their own stupidity. Be reasonable! Don’t think your honor is at stake, if you give up resistance against a superpower. You still have the choice between war and security: Don’t let your ambition let you take the wrong choice.”

And with that, the Athenians left.

The Melians had a meeting among themselves and discussed that they could not give up their community, which had lasted for 700 years. “We trust in the gods, who have protected us, so far; and the help of man, the Lacedaemonians, that we can stay neutral. And we will ask you Athenians, now, to retire from our country.”

The Athenians said, “You alone seem to regard the future as more important than what is front of your eyes.”

And they immediately began to launch hostilities against the Melians. After several military operations, the Melians had to surrender to the Athenians, who immediately put to death all the grown men, whom they took, and sold the women and children for slaves, and subsequently brought in their 500 colonists and inhabited the place themselves.

Thucydides then describes how, after the death of Pericles, the demagogues Cleon and Alcibiades changed from a defensive strategy, to offensive operations—a kind of early preemptive war conception—which he characterizes as one of the reasons for the catastrophic development of the war, from an Athenian point of view. The description of the campaign against Sicily is one of the high-points of Thucydides’ book. Supposedly, the Athenians came to the help of the allied city of Segesta against Selinus, which was allied with Syracuse. In reality, they just wanted to make Sicily a colony. They lost both the fleet and the army, and the surviving Athenians became slaves.

This defeat marked the decisive change in the whole war. In 405 B.C., the Spartan military commander Lysander could defeat the last Athenian fleet. The power of Athens completely collapsed and Lysander moved, in 404, into Athens.

‘Beware of the Athenians, Mr. Bush’

So, the famous democracy in Athens was completely imperial. It had a system based on slavery, and Plato was completely critical of it, and said that democracy is just the other side of the coin of tyranny. And, it is very interesting, that the famous tragedian Euripides wrote a play, *The Trojan Women*, which he performed, in essence, at the height of the Peloponnesian War, when Athens gave its imperial ambitions its last impressions, with the Sicilian campaign, in 415. Euripides was completely against this war, and portrayed the war in the full horror, from the point of view of those who were defeated. Already, in earlier years, he had warned: If, in any decision to go to war, everybody had the image of their own death before their eyes, Hellas would not be torn apart by the insanity of war.

And maybe that should be given as advice to some of these chicken hawks, today.

It was a tragedy that Classical Greece destroyed itself, by becoming an imperial power. And would it not be a total tragedy, if the United States, which once was “the beacon of hope, and the temple of liberty,” should go the same way? And, is it not alarming, that older statesmen make this parallel: They say, that the Peloponnesian War ruined, first, Athens, and then all of Greece. Today the danger is that the United States, as the only remaining superpower, creates the impression with China, with Russia, and other nations, that nothing is more important than military power.

So, that is where we are at, and people in the whole world know it. People know that the United States is becoming an empire. And they also know, that what is at stake is the entire body of international law, as it developed since the Peace of Westphalia, in 1648. Bush, the President of the United States, said, explicitly, that he is *for* international law, *if* it is appropriate for our time, and *if* it is in the interest of the United States. Beware of the Athenians, Mr. Bush!

Now, this whole question is one big focus of the BüSo campaign. But, we have now a situation, where all of Europe is against it: Schröder, [Christian Democratic Chancellor candidate Edmund] Stoiber—even Stoiber—so that the U.S. Ambassador in Berlin already came out with an extremely angry response. But, the whole discussion about preemptive war, about the first use of nuclear weapons, horrified people who have the memory of one or two world wars.

Yesterday, there was an article in the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, warning of the consequences, that the whole idea of a just crusade would be fatal; that the danger is, in the context of such a situation, Sharon would use a nuclear counterstrike, if Israel was attacked—which it almost certainly will be, if the attack on Iraq is launched—and that this will open a Pandora’s box, which will cause the rage of 1 billion Muslims, and this is all an expression of a terrifying short-sightedness, caused by the arrogance of imperial power. This the leading, conservative daily in Germany.

Now, as a result of this insanity, U.S. influence in Europe

has already lessened significantly, and Germany is experiencing an unaccustomed sense of sovereignty. Germany begins, for the first time, to think in a sovereign way.

A ‘LaRouche Plan’ for European Reconstruction

I, in the BüSo campaign, focus especially on the question, that, if one wants to stop the war, one has to overcome the cause for the war danger, which *is* the systemic collapse of the financial system. Because, we have, not only the financial and economic crisis, but, in Europe right now, in several countries, we are hit by the worst flooding in at least 160 years, and experts are actually saying there is no known flood, which was worse—that it’s actually a millennial flood. Three rivers, the Danube, the Moldau, and the Elbe, had flooding in August, especially in the south and southeast of Germany, large parts of the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Austria, Hungary, and now in the Balkans. This was due to heavy rainfall, and the amount of water, which normally takes several weeks to fall, came down in one day.

These floods wrecked thousands of bridges, for road and railway traffic. Several tens of thousands of kilometers of highway and roads; countless private and public buildings, urban infrastructure, telecom cables, water pipes, electricity lines, and, for example, the beautiful city of Dresden had the worst destruction since the Allied air bombardment in 1945. And you could see people crying who had already once before lost everything, through the bombing, and then they had to live in the G.D.R. [communist East Germany], and then, in the last 12 years, they slowly, slowly started to build up some little apartment or house, and now, they have lost everything again. And I can only tell you, the shock is absolutely gigantic.

In Germany alone, 4.2 million people were affected by the first wave of the flood, and more than 100,000 people had to be evacuated from their homes, with the help of 20,000 soldiers, 120,000 civilian volunteers. In Czechia, 30% of the territory was flooded; 220,000 people evacuated. And the damage will increase, since now, the floods are moving into North Germany, down the Elbe, and into the Balkans, down the Danube. So, only for the first phase of the destruction, the price-tag for Germany alone, was \$20 billion. And everybody said, “This is the worst natural disaster of our lifetime.” Schröder called a national emergency, and Schmidt said, “It is not enough to reconstruct what was damaged, but we have to have a gigantic, qualitative jump, which brings the East far beyond the condition before the flood. Not the politician is required, but the statesman.”

Now, that is exactly what the BüSo campaign is now focused on: Namely, that we have to get rid of the Maastricht Stability Pact, because, if we stick to this, then there is no way that this reconstruction can occur. Because the European Union does not allow its member-countries to have public deficits larger than 3% of the GNP. Remember, that the whole Maastricht design was against the German unification, and to



Flood damage in the German town of Dohna, in Saxony. The floods of 2002 were the worst in at least 160 years, and pose the necessity not only for rebuilding what has been destroyed, but also for launching the LaRouche Program for the Eurasian Land-Bridge: high-technology corridors of industry and agriculture built around high-speed rail and maglev networks.

make a strong German economy weak, to take away the strong d-mark, and replace it by a weak euro, and to strip governments of the right to make sovereign decisions for the general welfare.

[Romano] Prodi from the European Union already freaked out, and said, “The floods cannot be taken as a pretext to circumvent the Stability Pact.” So, Schröder, reflecting, on the one side, the subjects defined by the BüSo campaign, took some important steps, because spontaneously he said, “I don’t care if it violates Maastricht and the Stability Pact”—nevertheless, is not yet at the point, where he really would do the necessary things. So, they put together a package of 7.1 billion euros, which has useful aspects, but it is far too little. For example, it includes debt forgiveness for the victims, which the banks already heavily opposed and freaked out, because, as banks normally do, they demand their pound of flesh.

Now, the BüSo is intervening in this situation with a mass “extra,” where we do not just demand the reconstruction of the damage. But, already before the flood, there was a severe crisis in the eastern, new states of Germany: Because, you remember, in 1989, when the Wall came down, we were the only ones who had a conception of what to do. The Productive Triangle—which was the idea to take the entire economic space from Paris-Berlin-Vienna, and develop it through investment in high technology, in modern infrastructure like the maglev train, and to then have development corridors into the East, to Warsaw, to Moscow, and to the Balkans. And it would have been a kind of “LaRouche Plan,” for the development of the East. Instead, you remember, that the only banker

who echoed these ideas, the chief of the Deutsche Bank, [Alfred] Herrhausen, got assassinated before he could launch a proposal to have such a development; and then [Detlev] Rohweder got assassinated, who was in charge of the privatization of the state-owned industries of the G.D.R., and he had just come to the conclusion, that the public welfare was more important than privatization. And then he got assassinated, and his successor, Birgit Breuel, went for a complete, radical shock therapy, so that the entire industrial capacity of East Germany got wiped out.

And, that has led to a situation, where, psychologically, many people in the former G.D.R. feel really cheated. It is not that they have a nostalgia for the G.D.R. Absolutely not—maybe a handful of people. But the majority of people just had the experience that the imposition of the free-market economy, was worse than the experience of the G.D.R. And, that is really something! You know, I had many campaigns and meetings in 1989 and 1990, where I presented Lyn’s warnings, and I said, “If you make the mistake now, to superimpose on the bankrupt communist system, the equally bankrupt free-market economy system, the result will be an even larger economic disaster.”

And now, many people agree, that the whole world economy is as bankrupt as the G.D.R. economy was in October ’89.

A Gigantic Opportunity

Now, therefore, this crisis represents at the same time, a gigantic chance to go with an emergency program, which doesn’t just repair the damage, but builds a more solid infra-

structure for the future, which naturally must include land reclamation, flood control, overflow areas, flood plains. But, this is not enough! Because, in Germany, we have mass unemployment. The official figure is now 4.2 million; in reality, if you count all categories of unemployment, it's already more than in 1933.

So therefore, what we need now, is the so-called "Lautenbach Plan." Now, this is a reconstruction proposal, made by Dr. Wilhelm Lautenbach, who, in 1931, was an economist in the Reich's Economics Ministry. And he had a meeting with the Friedrich List Society, in which he presented the idea, that, under the simultaneous condition of a world monetary crisis and a depression, the usual market mechanisms don't function any more. Just as Greenspan lowers the interest rates a dozen times, without any effect. So we are in a similar situation. So, he said, under this condition, the market forces alone don't remedy the situation, and the state has to intervene. And therefore, the state should first get rid of unemployment, because that is the most costly for the economy at large. And second, the state must provide credit lines for investment in areas, in which you would invest anyway, if the economy were functioning well. And it must build real capital assets. So that there is a counter-value for these credit lines. So, he said, if we would do this, then you could prove, that the tax revenues later on are greater than the credit lines were in the first place. And the obvious area for such investment, is large infrastructure programs.

Now, this is obviously what we have to do today. We need a massive infrastructure reconstruction program; obviously using the maglev train for inter-city transport, because we want to emphasize rail and waterways, and not so much highways, where you are—in Germany, at least, and in Europe—in jams all the time. Waterways, for example, the Rhine-Main-Danube water system is a perfect example of how you can transport cargo and people, all the way from the North Sea to the Black Sea. We need to build new ports—inland ports, oceangoing ports. The air traffic has to be stabilized and secured. We need power generation and distribution for industrial use; health care; education.

Schröder, realizing that he was about to lose the election, because of the economic crisis, picked on this proposal by the BüSo, to use the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, which was the main instrument for the reconstruction of the post-war period, and he made the proposal of the so-called Hartz Commission, to use the Kreditanstalt for certain job creations. Unfortunately, it's only an element of our proposal, and not the whole thing; namely, to have the so-called "job floater bonds," to put out bonds to create jobs. But this only functions if you have a framework: namely, the Eurasian Land-Bridge, as the focus of such investments.

Now, also in Italy, the result of Lyn's many trips to this country—Lyn traveled to Italy, probably a dozen times in the last years, and he has a whole following, not only of parlia-

mentarians, but of industrialists, who love him! In Milan, in many other Northern Italian cities, they have hosted him many, many times. So, now the Italian government has picked up on one of our ideas, namely, to have an infrastructure agency, *outside* of the Maastricht system, modeled on the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau. And several ministers in Italy, have come out in the last week, saying, that now a review of the Stability Pact is mandatory, and we want to start production again.

Now, these shifts are the result of the work of the BüSo and the other political organizations we have in Europe, since '89, where we had literally hundreds of conferences, millions of pieces of literature about the Eurasian Land-Bridge, and now a break with Maastricht is actually under way.

Eurasian Diplomacy

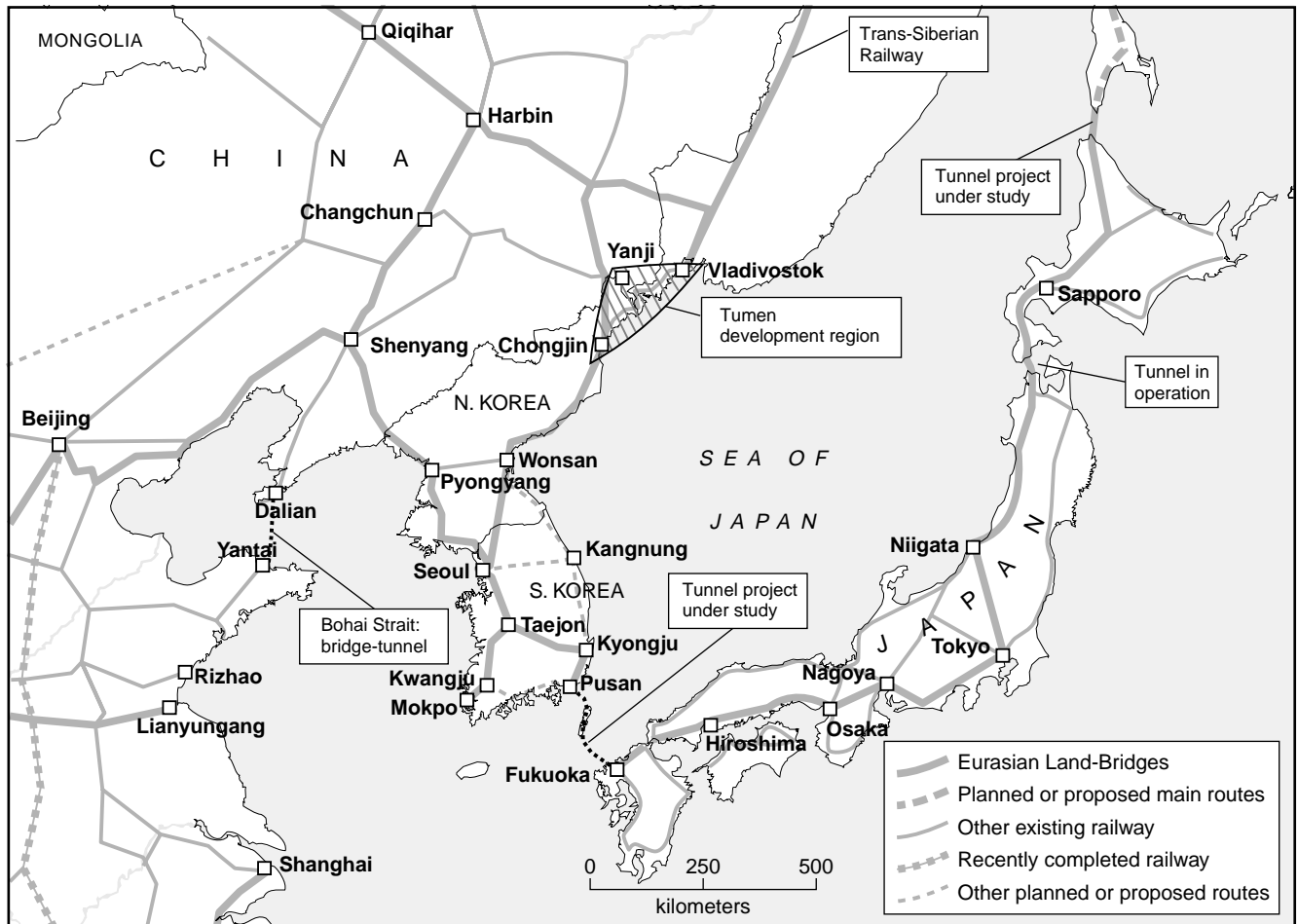
Also, in a large way, the Eurasian Land-Bridge is now on the table in many countries, as a conscious alternative to the Clash of Civilizations policy, and as a war-avoidance strategy. If you look at all the different steps, it is actually very exciting: The President of South Korea, Kim Dae-jung, came to Europe, to Strasbourg [the seat of the European Parliament] last December, and he made a passionate appeal to Europe, that Europe should help to construct the Silk Road as a line of peace. Now, negotiations between North Korea and South Korea are resumed, and there is a full strategy, by the South Koreans, the North Koreans, the Russians, the Chinese, the Japanese, and the Europeans, to prove that North Korea is not a country of evil.

So, Kim Jong-il, the Chairman of North Korea, went to Russia, and there, Putin offered that Russia would help to reconstruct the old part of this railroad, which goes through North Korea. And just now, they announced, that, because of the help of Russia and the Europeans, this rail connection between North Korea and South Korea will be already completed this November.

The head of the industrialists' association of Rome, [Giancarlo Elia] Valori, just went with a large delegation to North Korea, where they met with Kim Jong-il, and they said, that they want to help to build a rail from Trieste, to Austria, Hungary, Russia, all the way to the Far East. And then, very important, Valori and his delegation said, that Kim Jong-il is a very intelligent man, extremely well-informed about the world, and obviously not at all how the Anglo-American media are portraying him. So, Valori said, "Kim Jong-il has a very clear idea, that the future of Korea is in Europe." Also, the Japanese Prime Minister, [Junichiro] Koizumi, is going to North Korea, shortly.

And then aspects of this cooperation: Russia is involved in extensive economic cooperation with Iran. They also announced, that they will have a \$40 billion economic cooperation package with Iraq. In China, a very important shift occurred: For the very first time—and you know, we were many

High-Speed Rail Projects Proposed by EIR, 1996



times in China, and tried to explain to people, that the global system was in bad shape, and they didn't really want to listen—but now, there was, for the first time, a very important, official article, about the implication of the coming dollar collapse for China, and how it has to review its entire perspective.

Now, also, the fact that Lyn was invited by this Taiwan/Mainland China meeting which just took place two weeks ago, in Los Angeles, is very important: that the Eurasian Land-Bridge is back on the table. And, that also for the peace between Taiwan and Mainland China, the Eurasian Land-Bridge is the obvious context, in which a crisis can be avoided.

Then the fact that Iran, just in July, invited Amelia Boynton Robinson and Muriel Mirak-Weissbach to Tehran, and I think one other city, is an expression of the fact, that Iran is seeking to have contact with a different America, than that which is being portrayed by the Administration.

But many other forces reflect the work Lyn and our movement have been doing for the last 30 years. Remember, that we are the force, which stuck to our principles: We were fighting for an African development program, in the '70s; we worked with López Portillo for Operation Juárez: Today is the 1st of September, and that was the day López Portillo implemented, at least for Mexico, Operation Juárez. Now, I remember that day, because on that very day, Lyn and I were invited to the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau in Frankfurt for a luncheon with the top leadership of this bank. And we had just arrived; it was something like 11 o'clock, and had a little reception. And then the leading derivative trader came into the meeting, and said, "Oh, there's a terrible catastrophe: Mexico has just declared capital controls. This is end of the system! This is terrible!" We were smiling, and said, "Oh, no! This is actually very important, because this is the way to save the banking system, including the U.S. banks," which if they



Shri Kocheril Raman Narayanan, then President of India, receives Lyndon and Helga LaRouche, Dec. 5, 2001. On the left is EIR's Ramtanu Maitra. In India, Lyndon LaRouche is loved and respected, as a visionary who still believes in the ideas that motivated the leaders of the Indian independence movement.

had agreed to the reorganization LaRouche proposed 20 years ago, would not be at the point of bankruptcy they are at today. So they should learn the lesson as well.

But, as a result of all of this work, and I guess you heard yesterday [during the evening panel] about it: Lyn was honored by the city council of São Paulo, and we had many private meetings also, in which it was expressed very, very clearly, that Brazil—which is now faced with Argentinization, as the entire Latin American continent is—that people are now looking at the Eurasian Land-Bridge, because this is the *only* alternative on the table.

But also, in India, where we were in December, invited by many of the ministers who were in the Cabinet of Indira Gandhi at the time; and also we were received by the President of India, K.R. Narayanan. People remember, that more than 20 years ago—25 years ago—we already worked on a 40-year development program for India, which Indira Gandhi was about to implement: which was the idea that you need two generations to bring up the not-developed people, by developing infrastructure in the internal regions of India first; and then have universal education for every child, at the latest, in the second generation, and that way, make the jump out of underdevelopment.

So, for a long time, the people, the leadership in India, especially of the Congress Party, after the collapse of the Soviet Union and after the assassination of Indira Gandhi and her son Rajiv Gandhi, they thought that there was no hope to ever have a new world economic order, and that globalization was the only game in town. So, when we came, not the first time—but Lyn came back to India for the first time in 18 years—and we presented the Eurasian Land-Bridge as the way to concretely make a just new world economic order, Lyn

was received as a legendary figure. I mean, he was received as *the* beloved visionary who still believes in the idea of Nehru, of Mahatma Gandhi, of Rajiv, of Indira Gandhi. And they trust Lyn completely—completely. An American, completely trusted—it's a rare thing.

But also, in December, immediately after the India trip, we went to Russia. And there we have a whole, large network of many hundred Russian scientists, Academicians, who know Lyn in depth. And I can assure you, not only are they the best scientists in the world, but they also read—they really read, and study. They take Lyn's writings more seriously than any other group of people I have encountered. And it shows. And they celebrate Lyn, today, as the Vernadsky of our time. And, they also see, that if Russia has any hope, then it is exactly in the ideas of the Eurasian Land-Bridge.

LaRouche in the Arab World

Now, Lyn's reputation in the Arab world has really jumped up completely, and I never saw this more clearly than when we went to Abu Dhabi at the beginning of June, where Lyn was invited to give an address about the future of petroleum in the 21st Century, in the Zayed Centre, which is also an organization of the Arab League. And Lyn gave the most beautiful speech.

First of all, Abu Dhabi is a remarkable country—a little country, which has only had oil for about 20 years. And they have really used their new wealth in a very, very good way. Abu Dhabi is a city of 1 million people, mostly foreigners—totally, totally, totally modern. And, actually, not like Houston—it's actually quite nice. It has beautiful palm trees. It has fruit trees, where the population is allowed to pick them for free. Then, they have an island there, for about 200 square



Lyndon LaRouche in Abu Dhabi on June 1, 2002, speaking at the Zayed Centre for Coordination and Follow-Up. His address on “The Middle East as a Strategic Crossroad” underlined the importance of a long-term perspective for regional development, emphasizing the vital issue, not of petroleum, but of water.

miles, which was a complete desert 20 years ago. And, since they have a policy of using irrigation to try to reconquer the desert, parts of the island are already out of the first stages of re-gardening; so the vegetation is already quite big. Other parts are newly cultivated, so now you have giraffes there, and other large animals, eating sweet fruits. And, then, birds, new birds, recognized for their north-south travel in the Spring and Autumn, that this is a perfect place to take a short stop. So, it really is a beautiful example, that you can reconquer the desert.

So therefore, Lyn’s speech was received extremely well, because he said: Well, the future of the Middle East is obviously not a question of oil, because it’s a fossil fuel, which actually is too precious to be used as an energy source. It should be much more used for chemical production and other such things. And the future of the Middle East, is clearly water. And if any one of you has flown, let’s say, from Central Africa to the Middle East or the Gulf, you fly for hours and hours over desert: desert, desert, desert. There is not one green spot. So therefore, water is the obvious question.

So, Lyn said: Why don’t you imagine that you are sitting in a space ship, and you are looking at the planet from a certain distance? And now, imagine that the 20,000 years since the last Ice Age are, in a time-lapse fashion, reduced to a few minutes. And then you can see how, out of the pluvial periods, the glacial area goes back; the vegetation, which in the beginning is very lush, also goes back; the deserts start to enlarge and grow; and eventually you reach the present situation of the deserts today. Now, this is a pedagogical way for you to imagine that you can also do the opposite. If the desert could

conquer this area, then through desalination and irrigation, you can actually reconquer the desert and make it gardens and habitable for the people who are living there.

So, people were extremely happy with this speech by Lyn, and, as you know, there are also many people in Egypt, who absolutely want for Egypt to become the connection of the Eurasian Land-Bridge. As a matter of fact, institutions associated with the Egyptian governments have had, already, several conferences about the historic role of Egypt, to be the “bridge”—because Egypt is the only country which is both Asian and African, and therefore, the natural bridge for the Eurasian Land-Bridge to go all the way into Africa.

Another point should be the Sicily-Tunisia connection; and now, since the Italian government is building the Bridge of Messina, another project which we have been fighting for for a long time, this becomes more obvious. Because the distance between Sicily and Tunisia is only something like 60 kilometers, and since there is the plan to build—as part of the Eurasian Land-Bridge—also a bridge or a tunnel from Korea to Japan, of 57 kilometers, why can we not build a bridge from Sicily to Tunisia? And also, another bridge via the Strait of Gibraltar.

Turn the Policy of United States Around

Now, all of these things are going on, and they are very hopeful signs. Ten years ago, we defined the Eurasian Land-Bridge as the way to put a completely new relationship between the East and the West, the North and the South. And now, many countries in the world are actually operating on this basis already. Therefore, what is needed: We have to turn



Artist's depiction of the planned bridge over the Strait of Messina, which would link Sicily to the Italian mainland. Why not build another bridge from Sicily to Tunisia, asks Mrs. LaRouche—and another across the Strait of Gibraltar?

the policy of the United States around. We have to get the United States to cooperate with this. The United States must go back to its policy of a *community of principle* of perfectly sovereign nation-states, which are united by a higher common interest for the welfare of all people of this world.

The Eurasian Land-Bridge, being extended through the Americas and through Africa, is *the* vision for the future: either now, as war avoidance and a true peace policy; or, after a dark age. But it is the future.

Now, Vernadsky made a point—like several other great thinkers—that we are living in a period where, for the first time in history, man is embracing, by his life and by his culture, the whole outer envelope of the planet. For the last 20-30,000 years, there has been an increasing rate of the creation of the Noösphere out of the Biosphere. We see, already, that the Noösphere is becoming a geological process—the Noösphere being the Biosphere overworked by scientific thought. And as Lyn yesterday correctly said, one has to add the whole cultural creative side to it.

The history of scientific thought is becoming, already, a geological phenomenon, which is prepared by millions, perhaps by billions, of years. If you think how difficult it was, in the pre-Ice Age mammalian period, where man had to struggle against big animals, it was not so clear that he would survive. But he did. And why did he survive? Because man, unlike the beast, is capable of creative reason.

So, a process of evolution which took billions of years, and where the increase of reason is becoming a fact, despite the unreasonable setback we are experiencing right now—such a process is not a short-term, transient geological phenomenon, but one which is not to cease. With man, for the first time, a being is on the planet which self-consciously

can act on the basis of the laws of the Noösphere and the universe. Friedrich Schiller, my beloved poet, has put the same idea in a very short statement: “What the plant does unconsciously, you, Man, do deliberately”—follow the laws of the universe.

The great Indian philosopher, Sri Aurobindo, who, in my view, is extremely important—he was born in 1872 in Calcutta—had the same conception as Vernadsky, describing the evolution of the universe from the inorganic, to the organic, to the reason of Man. And he—and I fully agree with him—said that mankind in its present form is not the end-product of evolution; but mankind can and will reach a state, where the spiritual side will become the dominant one; and the material side—the greed, the lust, all these lower things—will vanish.

Man is the first creature on this planet who can consciously cooperate with the force of evolution. And if you look at evolution, how it went, really, through an incredible process, it is leading to an international unification of separate peoples; preserving and securing, however, their national life, but drawing them together into an overriding oneness.

Another extremely valuable Indian poet, [Rabindranath] Tagore, had a similar idea: He said, “The universe is a family. Her intent has been to unite, but not to subjugate others, but by inventing ways that one can draw strength from diversity, in countless ways, for the benefit of all.”

Dialogue of the Cradles of Civilization

The Eurasian Land-Bridge, in my view, is the beginning of the age of reason, wherein all nations of this world can work together for a higher principle, in the interests of all.

Schiller, in the *Universal History*, made the point, that to explain our present existence, it is necessary to take the entirety of universal history into account. If you look at it from that standpoint, after the last Ice Age, there were four great cradles of mankind: China, India, Mesopotamia, and Egypt. I'm totally excited about the discovery of a new city which was just found 40 kilometers off the coast of Gujarat [see article in this section]; and it turns out that this city is 9,500 years old. It's 7 kilometers long and 4 kilometers wide—it's a gigantic city—and this makes it 5,000 years *older* than the oldest so-far-known cities in Mesopotamia. And that puts that city, which is 40 meters under the water—obviously, from a time when the ocean level was much lower—as far away [in history] from the cities of Mesopotamia, as we are away from the pyramids of Egypt. That is a long time! I find this totally fascinating, because it forces us to rewrite the entire human history, and obviously, there was a trans-Atlantic, high culture, much earlier than the historians, so far, have really admitted.

All these different cultures—China, India, Egypt—had many phases, of high points of culture, and sometimes one was the *avant-garde*, and sometimes the other. For example, in Baghdad, around 700 A.D., Baghdad was the most advanced city in the whole world; which I think we should

consider, before we bomb it. Many great thinkers, scientists, and artists from these different cultures, who contributed progress in astronomy, agriculture, shipbuilding, in many other things, influenced their successors over the centuries and over different cultures.

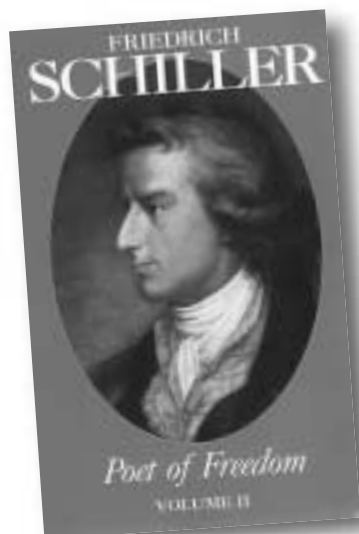
The *Rig Veda*—the oldest Indian writings—the old Persian philosophy, the wisdom of ancient Egypt; they all went into the creation of European civilization, and therefore, they are also the roots of America.

Now we are at a point, where we either go the way of an imperial Greece or Rome—where a dark age and the self-destruction of the United States is the very likely result—or, America finds its true roots. For example, in this 7,500 B.C. city in India; or the 3,500 B.C. Egypt. I am convinced, that if we combine the Eurasian Land-Bridge, with a dialogue of cultures in which we focus on the best traditions of each of these cultures, not only will we have the biggest boom in the history of mankind, but also, by taking the best pearls from all of these cultures and making them known to all of mankind, we will have the most beautiful Renaissance which ever existed.

Therefore, I want to make an appeal, especially to young Americans, that that is the way to go, and that's how we can reclaim the future, for you and for all of us.

“There is a limit to the tyrant's power.”

—Friedrich Schiller,
Wilhelm Tell.



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Discussion

Spain's Expulsion of the Jews

Q: Tony [Chaitkin] is always telling us to bring up our prejudices in history. I have one to offer for you. It seems that we are told, about Queen Isabella's Spain, that she was in the tradition of Henry VII of England and Louis XI of France. Yet, I always read about the expulsion of the Jews from Spain of that time. And those are not consistent at all. Was she a weak leader? Or, maybe you can offer some insight into that, that I would very much appreciate.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche: I actually call on Dennis Small to come and answer this question. I'm really not an expert on Spain. . . .

Dennis Small: . . . I did *not* just do a quick Internet search on Isabel. And I don't have an answer to the specific question. I don't know the connections of Isabel with Louis XI and that period, although there were, obviously, extremely important steps that were taken towards the concept of building a nation-state.

But let me try to address what is at least one of the considerations behind that question. There was obviously a problem in Spain of that time, and something extremely positive at the same time. Look back, however, two to three centuries earlier. There are always two ways to express a problem. When you have a conflict, or what was going on in that period in Spanish territory, or in Europe generally—there was Islam, Christianity, Judaism, and there was a very big Venetian operation, which Spain walked right into in that period. But take a look a few hundred years before, to the period of Alfonso the Wise, Alfonso X, the middle of the 13th Century.

There are many things that can be said about Alfonso the Wise—his work in astronomy, in the arts, in statecraft, his tremendous developments in law—he's also, in fact, the king under whom the modern Castilian language was created, by translation of the great universal texts, in various languages, into the [Spanish] vernacular; that is, into the language of the people. His effort was to create of Spain, a nation where there was none before. The language question was critical, because language is the vehicle through which concepts can be understood and transmitted.

At the heart of what Alfonso the Wise did, was the development of the Toledo School of Translation. This school existed previously, but Alfonso transformed this into something extremely significant; because he brought together in a medieval town, the greatest minds capable of discussing and rendering into different languages, the crucial texts which humanity had at that point. His translation teams were always made up of three people, who jointly discussed and rendered texts into the various languages: someone of the Muslim faith, someone of the Christian faith, and someone of the Jewish faith. What was the idea here? Exactly [Nicolaus of] Cusa's

idea of *De Pace Fidei*. Where there is a conflict; where something, from one standpoint, looks like it cannot be resolved except through conflict; look at it from the higher standpoint. Address the issues by forcing the consideration of the most advanced concepts. Not the lowest common denominator, but always the most advanced concepts.

And it is only from that standpoint, that you can actually address what would otherwise appear to be conflicts.

I think that what Alfonso the Wise did, in terms of making the Castille of then a model, not just of peaceful coexistence, but working together on a joint project, by the Muslims, Christians, and Jews, is absolutely critical not only to our situation today, but is also where the key lies, to the failures that occurred in Spain subsequently.

On Isabel, I'm sure others could enlighten us further. But there was something that happened there. There had to have been a way to solve this [15th-Century] problem, other than walking into the Venetian trap of expelling the Jews and Moors from Spain. There had to have been. It wouldn't have happened that way under Alfonso the Wise. And therein lies the key to the tragedy of Spain—the crossroads, where it went in one direction, rather than another—because of the tremendous tradition that did come out of this earlier period in Spain.

For example, under Alfonso the Wise, one of the key people in the Toledo School, who was one of the teachers, was Brunetto Latini, who returned from Spain [to Italy] to become one of Dante's teachers and professors. You had that kind of interconnection.

What happened instead, is that you developed a situation where Spain goes in a contrary direction, which actually plays right into the hands of Venice, with the devastating consequences which we're familiar with. The problem as it perdures today, in Hispanic or Iberian America, is a looking back to Spain, with a sense which is not dissimilar to the problem of the "Lost Cause" in the South in the United States. There are many differences, don't take this too far. But this idea of looking to the past with yearning towards days of greater glory now lost, is a complete emotional and psychological mistake, and you see this very frequently in a population. It rather has to be the forward-looking concept of the greatness which we can now create, on the shoulders of those who came earlier and worked in that way—such as Alfonso the Wise, and, needless to say, Cervantes.

That's my answer to the question.

Spain, the Arabs, and Israeli Policy Today

Will Wertz: To add to that, in terms of the consequences of the false road taken by the expulsion of the Jews and the Moors: Look at a recent speech given in Texas by [Benjamin] Netanyahu, where he cited the example of the expulsion of the Muslims—I think he omitted the expulsion of the Jews—from Spain, as a precedent for the expulsion of Arabs, Palestinians, from the land he considers to be Israel. So, there is



The Court of the Lions, at the Alhambra Castle in Granada, Andalusia. Islamic rule in Spain saw a flourishing of culture, in which Jews as well as Christians were welcomed. This ecumenical heritage, which was also cultivated by Alfonso the Wise in the 13th Century, was repudiated by Queen Isabella in the 15th Century, when she expelled the Jews and the Moors.

a genocidal consequence today, in politics. And this is also the precedent put forward by Warren Carroll, the founder of Christendom College, in many of his writings, where he cited, that not only were the Spanish justified in expelling the Moors, but that this is also justification for Israeli policy today.

Muriel Mirak-Weissbach: Well, I don't have the full answer, either, as to why this was done—why Isabella did it; but I did want to bring in another aspect to what Dennis developed here. And that is the fact that the whole history of Spain, I think, has to be restudied, and probably rewritten from a more advanced standpoint. Because, if you look at some histories of Spain, you'll find that there's a relatively long period of time, between 711, when the Muslims, the Arabs, first arrived, until 1492, when the history of the country more or less becomes—you know, it's a parenthesis. It's like what was done with German history and Italian history, for other reasons.

But, the point is, the history of Spain has to be understood, also, from the standpoint of the absolutely unique contribution made by Islamic culture, beginning in 711, with the conquest of large parts of Spain. It was, as Dennis said, an ecumenical culture. It was run by Islamic leaders; however, the Jews were welcomed, and they were certainly a totally integrated part of the culture, as were the Christians.

Under this Islamic leadership, over 700 years, with ups and downs, the country reached demographic rates of growth unknown elsewhere in Europe, and probably elsewhere in the world. It reached heights of economic, cultural, and industrial achievements, that were not to be found anywhere else in the world. And, for various reasons, the great culture, which was Andalusia, degenerated, when it fell back into smaller units

of city-states and so on. And therefore was weakened to the point that it could be taken over by those Christian rulers, who *unlike* Alfonso the Wise, very *unwisely* decided that they wanted to reestablish what they thought was a "Christian" Spain, to the exclusion of all other religions.

And, in fact, I think I'm not wrong in saying, that this entire Reconquest, the *Reconquista*, was done under the slogan of "*Limpieza de sangre!*"—the Purity of Blood. So, I think, in this entire operation, done in the name of Isabella—and I think it *has* to be studied, to find out why and how it came about; I do know there were *tremendous* fights *inside* the leading circles, as to whether this should be done, or not. But, I think there was also a very evil element of racism, of "*hispanidad*," if you will, probably contributed through Venetian influence. And I think it's something that should be studied, and that we should actually figure out and publish something on it.

The other point I just wanted to make is, Friedrich List was the one who first made me ask questions about this, because in his *History of National Economy*, he says, very clearly, the decadence of Portugal and Spain can be dated—the beginning of the decadence can be dated—from 1492, with the expulsion of the Jews and the Muslims. Why? Because they represented the intelligentsia. It's like, in the French Revolution, you cut off the heads of the scientists and the engineers: Then what? And I think, the point has to be made, that Spain—as Dennis said—did degenerate: Spanish culture degenerated, after that, and I think one leading cause, at least as far as the cultural and the economic degeneration is concerned, one leading cause was, indeed, this very *unwise* decision to expel the Jews and the Muslims.

Thank you.

China and the Land-Bridge

Q: I do want to hear some very specific details about China and the Eurasian Land-Bridge. But first, I have a footnote to what Helga said about the Peloponnesian War. For those of you who don't know: Athens impoverished itself, in this war, so rapidly—and the war, of course, in the beginning and the middle, was not fought in Athens, but away from Athens—there was so much austerity in Athens, that disease spread like wildfire through the city. People were dying in droves. They couldn't replace the soldiers. And it spread from the civilian population, to the military population, because of the austerity. And that was one of the causes, of why Athens lost the war. If Americans think that the war's going to be fought "over there," with no consequences here—well, Americans know nothing about history.

But I would like to hear details about China and the Eurasian Land-Bridge.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche: Well, you know that in 1990, China already completed the railroad at the Aktogay Pass in Kazakhstan; and in 1992, it was opened for transport of cargo. But it was only a rail line. And then, basically, we were fighting, and having conferences and so forth, proposing the conception of the Eurasian Land-Bridge, and the whole idea of the corridors—that this would not just be transport lines from A to B, but development corridors to develop the entire *interior region of Eurasia*, and give countries which are landlocked the same advantage, through the infrastructure connection, which previously only those countries had, which had access to the sea or to large river systems.

Now, we had, for a long time, proposed to the Chinese government, that they should have a conference of the participating countries. For two years, this conference was postponed by the sabotage of Sir Leon Brittan, who was, at that time, the British vice chairman of the European Union. He said he had scheduling problems, and so on and so forth. Eventually, this conference took place, in 1996, in Beijing, with the participation of 34 countries. Jonathan Tennenbaum and I were speakers at this conference; and we presented, basically, Lyn's conception of the Eurasian Land-Bridge as a real grand design to reshape the world.

This conference was really important, because it really put the question of the Eurasian Land-Bridge on the map of everybody who participated, and their respective countries. But then came the "Asia crisis" of 1997, which was a big shake-up. And also, the Chinese government, for a long time, given the fact that they have not—I like China a lot, but I must also say that they don't really understand Europe or the United States very well. Some people there probably know more than most Americans know about China or about Europe; but they think, somehow, that because Kissinger went to China in 1971, and Nixon made the open-door China policy in 1972, that somehow, these would be friends of China. Obviously, this is an idea which is not exactly the right one, if you consider

the general views of these people. So, for a long time, they tried not to have any tensions with the United States—meaning, also, [not] with these forces—but I think that with the collapse of the United States economy, China is faced with a gigantic collapse of its exports. Chinese exports are mostly consumer goods of various kinds; and it's not easy to replace the U.S. domestic market with other markets. Who should buy all of these Chinese products?

China is now, for the first time, in a very serious situation. It already started to think about this after the "Asia crisis" of 1997-98. But it now is absolutely forced to replace the export markets in the United States and other countries, with the development of its own interior region. Because in China, you have the very developed Eastern coastal area. I was in China for the first time in 1971, as a journalist, in the middle of the Cultural Revolution. And, for example, in Shanghai, you could see 10,000 bicycles for one car. And the road between Tien-sin and Beijing was, essentially, a dirt road, with chickens and other little animals jumping out of the way when you would drive through. When I came back, after exactly 25 years, in 1996, I was really totally impressed; because now, Shanghai is an unbelievably growing city. You have no bicycles anymore at all. You find maybe for 10,000 cars, one bicycle. The highways between Tien-sin and Beijing are in better condition than in Germany, for example. You have incredible development. I was totally flabbergasted, because while the rest of the world was going down, these coastal and southern parts of China had a gigantic development. And the only other place which had, in the last 20 years, a similar development, was Abu Dhabi and maybe some other Emirates; while the rest of the world was collapsing, these countries were going up.

The American Tradition and China

But still, China, having a population of 1.2 billion people, out of which still, the largest part are rural, and very, very undeveloped, has a tremendous need for Western technology.

Now if the United States were going back to a reasonable idea, if America goes back to its science and technology tradition, to the kind of thinking which was the case under the Apollo Program of Kennedy, when Americans went to the Moon; when in the space program, for every invested dollar, you could get back \$14 of profit because of the scientific effect on the civilian economy: the increase of productivity—computer chips, teflon pans, all these things were invented then. If America would go back and say, that rather than looting the world, and rather than saying we have to occupy the Saudi oil fields for our wealth, we go back to our great scientific tradition, and become a generator of high-technology exports; then America would see that the Eurasian Land-Bridge is actually in the fundamental self-interest of America.

Because then you would say that China has a large popula-

tion of 1.2 billion and growing; India has around 1 billion people; Russia is so big, it has 11 or 13 time zones, huge raw material wealth, but mostly in the North, in Arctic conditions. What you need, is development of technology. As for the desert you need water, you need a similar policy to use modern technology to make these desert and Arctic areas habitable, so that you can work there and live there. With energy and technology, this is all quite possible.

So if America would look at China from that standpoint, and say that we will help China for the next one to two generations, to develop the interior regions and the northern regions, then we have a growing market for our products. Then we could really transform the world in a complete way.

I think that China is now in a situation where they realize, that America is not exactly friendly to China—as a matter of fact, when China was put on this list of countries against which the nuclear first strike could be used, China, unlike Russia, had a violent reaction. There were many articles in the Chinese press which said that China would not allow itself to be blackmailed through nuclear threats.

If the United States could just mobilize—not in 2004, but now—and say that we have to have a change of U.S. foreign policy; if the United States would adopt a positive attitude towards Eurasia, towards this development perspective; this is the only way we can have peace, and the only way we can have a world in which poverty is overcome. Globalization has led to an unbelievable gap between poor and rich people. One-third of all people go hungry to bed every day. One-third eats meagerly, and only one-third eats well. That cannot be the condition of mankind.

I think that the Chinese view right now, is that in the worst case, they think that war will happen. If this imperial view remains in Washington, then China is obviously a potential threat in the future, because eventually, Chinese development will make it a new superpower. If you think about it imperially, that has to be destroyed. But that means really, the end. And I think what is needed is a shift of American policy to say that we want to have cooperation, export, let's go back to our proud tradition of the American Revolution, of Lincoln, of Franklin D. Roosevelt, and then the world can be peaceful.

Sylvia Olden Lee: I want to say I'll be no longer than two minutes, but I feel *impelled* to put this two cents' worth in.

We should be thankful—that is the biggest thing about all of you: that you are able to give your time, strength, and resources, to get here, *interested* in this situation. That you are to be thankful that you got such wonderful information, and all about the past, to make the future wonderful. I just want to say to you, I am so grateful and I want *every one of you* to be thankful, before you leave this place. Because, the battle is not yet over, as she said, and as that Amelia Boynton is a living example. Just let us have a whole lot more—Boyntons, and LaRouches (male and female), fighting for us.

I want to say, that as the granddaughter—I'm not the great-granddaughter—I'm the *granddaughter* of slaves, and one of them lived enough after the Emancipation to come to Washington to meet his grandchildren, and I was one of them. I want to say, we've lived through this. Down where I was born, in Mississippi, Birmingham, and up in Washington, to go from the kindergarten all the way up to Howard University, *I know* what racism is, and what happens.

But, we've got these wonderful examples, and you came with your ideas, and you're going back home. I want to say, I have had come to me the abbreviation that I want you to know through an acronym. I have sent it to the White House twice; I have never heard anything from it. In this trouble that we have, the history we got, that doesn't mean we're through—and she gave it to you, to show how it was rehabilitated and made more beautiful. "Golden Rule, One World." I always thought that the Golden Rule was strictly Christian. What's the Golden Rule? "Do unto others, as you would have them do to you." But, I thought it was strictly what Jesus said in the Bible. It's part of *most* of the religions: I have the quotes translated from Islam, from the Buddhists, Jewish, and everywhere—through the Golden Rule, we'll arrive at one world. GROW: G-R-O-W, "Golden Rule, One World."

Please take that with you, and keep up your work. You've already started it; keep it going. I can't think of how we would have had any progress at all, were it not for this woman [indicating Helga], and her sisters, and this woman [Amelia] in the red dress, who is *still a champion of rights*. Isn't that what you are? You're not after color. Look at the color of her, and look at the color of her.

I lived in Munich, with my family, seven unbroken years. We were not with the Americans, where you had all the ease, five miles out of Munich. I lived on the German economy, and I know: They are just like everybody else. We had many people who are like you. We had a couple, who were really laughing—they didn't hate us: They just looked down on us, you know, for our American ways. And we think we're so "hot."

But, the best of all, is that: Those with the Golden Rule in their minds, were hoping for one world, which we should be hoping for, since the days of what? [turning to Helga] Who's the earliest one you quoted? The earliest person in your lecture: Athenians and everybody else, huh? That we've got Athenians today, and we've got Persians, and a whole lot of other murderous people. But through it all, we have managed—let's *through you*, each one of you, you will be thankful that you were here, and that you heard this. And you're going on out, to carry on the Golden Rule, to bring about one world.

Thank you.

Germany and Iraq War Threat

Q: Thank you, Helga, for your speech today. It was very great, and always including the universal view of things. I



Clips from the BüSo election advertisement, showing the stereotypical sleepy-headed German, Mishel, getting a wake-up call from Helga Zepp-LaRouche's campaign, and an election poster.

wanted to ask: I know that you said, during your speech, what's coming out of Europe and the resistance to the war; and I'm just curious as to the resolve of that, when they may be faced with this bombardment by some of the policies of Wolfowitz and all, and Bush, that they "have to do it," in some fashion or they "have to go along," if they'll really be able to resist these efforts to go into this war?

Zepp-LaRouche: Well, I must say that, a little while ago, I would not have thought that Schröder would say this. Because, it's really the first time, that a German— Schröder, just to give you sense of the change: When the question of Iraq became more prominent, sometime in the beginning of the year, Springtime, Schröder said, that he was against the war, that Germany would only participate if there was a UN Security Council mandate; and that, since this was very unlikely to occur, given the fact that China and Russia are in that [and have veto power], but that he would *not* pull back the ABC tanks from Kuwait, because, if he would do that, then no Chancellor of Germany could ever visit the United States in the next 20 years. Now, that was the statement he made, and the point is, once you have the bombardment, and you have German ABC tanks in Kuwait, then you're in the war, if you like it or not.

So now, he said, exactly that: He said, that, if there would be a unilateral war by the United States against Iraq, then he would pull back these ABC tanks. I don't know—I can only say, it's an important development. We have warned of the consequences. Nobody can calculate where this will end. And many leading military people, in Great Britain, even Scott Ritter, who was the American, Republican, weapons inspector in Iraq: He went to Great Britain and he had a meeting in the Parliament, appealing to the British parliamentarians to absolutely not go along, because he said that he was speaking as an American patriot; that this would bring a great catastrophe down on the United States itself. You have people in the German military. The, unfortunately, recently deceased General Karst was one of the founders of the Bundeswehr, who endorsed Lyn, publicly: He said, Lyn had absolutely correct views on many things. He warned that Germany should not have "*Niebelungen* faith," like the German Emperor had for the Austrian

Emperor, before the outbreak of World War I, because it would lead to a similar catastrophe, meaning that Germany should not follow the United States. And there are lots of people in the German military who know, this is, from a strictly logistical military point of view, leave alone a moral point of view, it's completely insane!

And then you have such things as: Just this morning, I was reading in the *Washington Post* about this widening gap between the U.S. and its allies, and here it says, "Administration officials by contrast see an envious world clamoring for attention from the only superpower, which they say has embarked on a dramatic effort to eliminate great power rivalries and usher in freedom around the globe. 'We've got influence, power, prestige, and clout, beyond any nation in the history of the world,' Deputy Secretary of State Richard Armitage said. 'It brings forth a certain amount of envy.'"

I mean, this is too much! Here you have imperial arrogance, if I ever—"the most powerful nation in the history of the planet"? I think I have heard something like this, already before—but I just can't remember, where and how, but maybe some of you history buffs will help me!

Treaty of Westphalia

Moderator Will Wertz: There is one comment, which came in by e-mail, which is relevant to this. It's addressed to Lyn, but it's appropriate now, as well. He wrote:

"I was not surprised Saturday, when you mentioned Kissinger's disdain for the Treaty of Westphalia. However, a few months back, I was shocked (not really) by the company he keeps—Joseph Goebbels in a pre-war diary mentioned briefly that the primary political goal of Adolf Hitler was the destruction of the Treaty of Westphalia."

Q: My question is about national sovereignty in Europe. We recently ran an interview in *EIR*, with a collaborator with the late Jean Monnet, who talked about the European nations as being comparable to the 13 colonies which then later formed the United States. My question is, when the Maastricht Treaty is abolished, do you see any usefulness of a federalist model for Europe, or do you think that national sovereignty of the European individual nations precludes that kind of thing? And if so, what do you see as the difference?

Zepp-LaRouche: I personally don't think a federal model for Europe is a wise thing to do. I think Europe is feeling, in this historical moment, very much the need to find bigger unity, to have a stronger common position, so that the voice of Europe can be heard in a better way. But I firmly believe, that given the fact that Europe, unlike Latin America, has different countries, different nations, different languages, different histories; I mean, in Latin America, you only have Brazil, which speaks Portuguese, and all others speak Spanish. In Europe, you have German, French, Italian, Luxembourg, Danish, and many other languages, and I think, therefore, the conception of de Gaulle, of a Europe of the Fatherlands, is really the only way to do. Because you need to have absolute national sovereignty, you have to have accountability: The moment you have structures which are not expressing, guaranteeing the accountability of the elected people, the danger of a supranational development is there.

Which is obviously different from the United States, which is all English-speaking. I personally think you would have been better off German-speaking, but that's a different matter!

So, I know this collaborator of Jean Monnet, and I think he has a point of view which is understandable out of his experience. But I firmly think, that there can be European collaboration, but from the standpoint of a Europe of the Fatherlands. And I think the key question, is not such structures, but the key question is a joint mission. I think if Europe would adopt a mission of helping the underdevelopment to be overcome in Africa, in other places of the world, I think then unity would be more easy.

Just to return to the question before, I think a guarantee, unfortunately is not given. The danger of how this resistance could be broken, is with the pretext of a mega-terrorist attack, and then, you say, "Oh, Israel's attacked," or "the United States is attacked," or some other convenient situation, and therefore now we need solidarity of the allies. And I'm not so sure what this would look like, under these conditions, which is why, I think, the idea to have a youth movement, not only in America, but an *international* youth movement, of young people who say, "We don't have a future, if there is a Hundred Years War, as Woolsey and others have said." If you are a young person, to have a perspective of a perpetual religious war, that's not exactly the kind of future one could wish. So, I think it's the question of young people, making pressure, in the streets, in the different institutions, to basically say, "We want to have a different policy."

If you want, I could also show you the video clip of the TV spot of my campaign. But first, I should explain something: In Germany, there is a polemic, that Germans are sleepy, lazy, that their inclination is the German *Mishel*, who's normally portrayed as a sleepy-head, a *Schlafmütze*. It's just the kind of guy, who always oversleeps and just doesn't get it.

[TV clip is shown]

Most Ancient Urban Civilization Found?

by Ramtanu Maitra

A senior Indian official reported on Jan. 16, 2002 the discovery of submerged city ruins at a depth of 40 meters in the Gulf of Cambay, off the coast of the state of Gujarat in northwestern India—ruins which may be dated to the astonishing age of 7500 B.C. India's National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) made the Cambay discovery. The extreme tidal currents in the Gulf of Cambay have so far prevented any attempt to capture underwater footage of the structures themselves. Instead, the ruins have been investigated through high-resolution sonar scans, and through the recovery of around 2,000 artifacts from the underwater city, including pottery, beads, broken pieces of sculpture, a fossilized jawbone and human teeth. It is these artifacts which have repeatedly yielded the stunning carbon-dating of 8,500-9,500 years, triggering—among those prepared to take the discovery seriously—a rethinking of the chronology of high human civilizations.

Two Cities Under the Sea

The sonar scans have so far revealed that the Gulf of Cambay actually hides two cities beneath its waters, both situated beside ancient river courses, as shown by the presence of masses of small pebbles at the sites. One of the cities extends for at least 9 kilometers along the ancient riverbed, and at least 2 kilometers away from it, giving it a minimum urban surface area of 18 square kilometers—the size of Boston. The outer limits of the city have not yet been identified, and further investigation may well reveal that the city is even larger than this. There are remains of a dam more than 600 meters long across one of the ancient river courses.

The scans have also revealed that the cities consist of numerous rectangular buildings with foundations sturdy enough to have survived thousands of years of pounding by the violent tidal currents. NIOT has produced density analyses of the foundations, compared with the silt between them; the analyses suggest that the foundations were built of a uniform substance of great density—probably stone blocks.

Initially, archaeologists assumed these cities belonged to the Harappan civilization, which flourished in northern India (part of which is Pakistan now) around 5,000-3,000 years ago. However, it has been pointed out that geological models of sea-level rise, strongly suggest the site is much older than that. Geologist Glenn Milne at the University of Durham in the United Kingdom believes that the site was probably submerged at the very end of the last Ice Age, between 7,700 and



Remains of one of the very ancient cities discovered under India's Gulf of Cambay (see map) are shown in a simulated picture developed from side-scan sonar images of the remains, taken by the National Institute of Ocean Technology of India. The city covered at least 18 square kilometers (5 square miles), and was covered by the sea 7,500-9,500 years ago. This could date the Vedic civilization millennia earlier than the cities of Mesopotamia, which may be its later colonies.

6,900 years ago—pushing the date of this large city well back into the prehistoric era.

Milne's estimates were recently confirmed by radiocarbon dates noted above, which were achieved by two Indian laboratories from a piece of wood recovered from a shallow layer of the site. One laboratory dated the piece of wood to 6500 B.C., and another to 7500 B.C. NIOT hopes to obtain datable material from deeper layers of the site on a future expedition, and this may well push back the age of the submerged city even further.

Advanced Architecture

These dates, combined with the astonishing size and complexity of the city, effectively disprove the orthodox view of the origins of civilization, which holds that civilization first began with the Sumerians around 3100 B.C. The submerged city is at least 150 times larger than the largest Near Eastern settlements of 7500 B.C., such as the village of Catalhoyuk in Anatolia.

In the 1920s, Sir John Marshall, who headed a team of explorers during the British rule in India, called the findings

in Harappa and Mohenjo Daro the "Indus Civilization" because it flourished in the valley of the Indus River. Marshall's announcement then, pushed India's known history back by 2,000 years. At the time of India's independence in 1947, barely a dozen Indus sites had been explored.

With the prime sites, Mohenjo Daro and Harappa, becoming part of Pakistan, however, a feverish hunt began in India to locate and excavate Indus sites—a race that its neighbor soon joined. In doing so, they began uncovering a civilization so vast in its extent, that at its peak it is estimated to have encompassed a staggering 1.5 million square miles—an area larger than Western Europe. In size, it dwarfed contemporary civilizations in the Nile Valley in Egypt and in the Tigris and Euphrates Valleys in Sumer (modern Iraq). The so-called Indus Valley civilization's geographical boundaries are now believed to extend up to the Iranian border in the west; Turkmenistan and Kashmir in the north; New Delhi in the east; and the Godavari River Valley in the south.

A recent count showed that as many as 1,399 "Indus cities" have been found (see **Figure 1**), of which 917 are in India, 481 in Pakistan, and one in Afghanistan. While Mohenjo Daro and Harappa are regarded as the principal cities, there were at least several others, such as Rakhigarhi in the Indian state of Haryana and Ganweriwala in Pakistan's Punjab province, that match them both in size and importance. It is also apparent that the civilization did not just center on the Indus River Valley. When the sites were plotted on a map of the Indian Subcontinent, archaeologists noticed a curious clustering of sites along the Ghaggar River, which flows through the Indian states of Haryana and Rajasthan, and runs almost parallel to the Indus River. After entering Pakistan, where it is called Hakra, the river finally empties itself into the sea at the Rann of Kutch. Some 175 sites were found along the alluvial plains of the Ghaggar, as compared to 86 found in the Indus region.

The Vedic Reference

What puzzled the archaeologists was that the Ghaggar-Hakra River and most of its tributaries are dry and their courses have silted up. So why did so many cities come up on such a desiccated water sheet, especially at a time when the rivers were the lifelines of civilizations? Unless, of course, at one time a mighty river flowed perennially along that course. In their search for answers, Indus experts sought assistance from the *Rig Veda*, which is believed to have been composed when the Indus River Valley civilization was on the decline. Many of its hymns mention a sacred river called Saraswati, describing it as the foremost of rivers, big as the ocean, rising in the mountains and flowing between the rivers Yamuna and Sutlej before entering the sea. But in later Vedic hymns, it is no longer described as mighty, which indicates that the Saraswati was already drying up.

In the 1980s, Indian satellite images of the region showed that the ancient bed of the Ghaggar-Hakra River could be traced from the Siwalik range of mountains in the Himalayas

FIGURE 1

Region of Ancient Indus Civilization



Part of the very large region inhabited by the ancient maritime Vedic civilization known as "Indus River" or "Harappan." The cities were concentrated not only along the Indus River, but also the (now underground) Sarasvati River, found by radar in 1980. Rivers in the Rann Kutch region at the lower right may have once continued out into what is now Gulf of Cambay, at the bottom of map, where the most ancient remains have been found this year.

in the north, to the Rann of Kutch. Where it is not covered by sand, the bed of the river consists of a fertile loam and its width extends from 3-10 kilometers on different parts of its course, making it a very wide river. Putting together the evidence, V.N. Misra, director of the Department of Archaeology at Deccan College, in Pune, recently came to the conclusion that the Ghaggar-Hakra River was, in fact, the Vedic Saraswati, and existed when the Indus Valley civilization flourished.

History and Writing Pushed Back

How did the mini-acropolis discovered in January, once slide into the Gulf of Cambay to be forgotten in history? Theories abound. One of the more mainstream theories avers that a couple of major rivers may have been flowing approximately in the westerly direction coinciding with the course of the present day Tapti and Narmada rivers. Due to geological and tectonic events, the entire Cambay area might have sunk,

taking down with it the westernmost section of the then-existing river and the habitation settled along its banks.

On the other hand, the NIOT team, supported by Department of Ocean Development (DOD) Secretary Harsh Gupta, a noted seismologist, puts forward the earthquake theory to explain the disappearance of this city by the river. In the wake of the catastrophic earthquake in the state of Gujarat on Jan. 26, 2000, few will argue with the claim that western India has tectonically been an active terrain from the pre-Cambrian age to the present day.

What is even more interesting is that the beginning of history will itself have to be pushed back at least 4,000 years, because the Cambay cities have already yielded evidence of writing. A piece of stone has been recovered with an unknown script engraved on it in a circular pattern. Some of the characters resemble those that appeared in the Harappan script, which appeared 4,000 years later, and which remains undeciphered.

The ancient Vedic texts, which are at the heart of Hindu philosophy and religion, already tell us of an early civilization of great sophistication that was submerged beneath the sea at the end of the last Ice Age.

Plato, writing in *Critias* and *Timaeus* around 300 B.C., described the submergence of a mythical city, which was already dated back some 9,000 years by raconteurs in his day. Plato's words could well be used to describe the "mysterious acropolis" discovered in the depths of the Gulf of Cambay in January. Replace "Atlantis" by "Cambay" and we go back to an urban civilization dating no later than 4900 B.C., and as old as 7500 B.C.

EIR Founding Editor Lyndon LaRouche has pointed to the submerged continental shelves as the places where the remains of ancient, maritime civilizations would be found, and has, since 1982, insisted that the cities of coastal maritime civilizations must predate the so-called "riparian" river valley civilizations long claimed by archaeology to be the oldest. "For example, the case of Sumer," LaRouche wrote in November 2001, "as emphasized by the account of the historian Herodotus . . . we are informed that the Phoenicians, ancient Sheba, ancient Abyssinia, and Sumer, were among the colonies founded by a maritime culture which ostensibly dominated the relevant regions of the Indian Ocean. . . . The sundry archaeological fragments show a relatively powerful such maritime culture of broadly Dravidian language-pedigree during that interval, a language which interacted with the Aryans' Vedic. To situate these developments, including the Aryan descent upon South Asia, we must take into account the most catastrophic phases of the post-17th millennium (B.C.) glacial melt, and the succession of climate changes, especially from about 10,000 B.C. onward."

Other such remains of ancient cities or megalithic structures have been found on the continental shelves off China, Japan, southeastern India, and Cuba in the past two years. They have not yet yielded datings, as has the very ancient city under the Gulf of Cambay.

What Is Behind The Sudan Peace Reversal?

by Uwe Friesecke and Lawrence Freeman

In a sudden and dangerous turn of events, the Sudanese peace process that was so highly praised in July, has collapsed. Not only that, but now the very existence of the government in Khartoum is threatened. Only six weeks after the government of Sudan and the southern rebels of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army/Movement (SPLA/M) had reached an agreement, in the Kenyan city of Machakos, on how to end the civil war that has wracked the country since 1983, the follow-up talks collapsed in the first week of September. This came as the rebels captured Torit in southern Sudan on Sept. 1, and repulsed 4,000 government troops. The government delegation announced it was breaking off talks, and returned to Khartoum.

It is common knowledge in Washington and Khartoum that the United States had applied heavy pressure to both sides to broker the peace deal, with former Sen. John Danforth (R-Mo.) making several trips to the region as special negotiator for President Bush. The most likely reason for the pressure to end the war, was to create the basis for U.S. oil companies to get a piece of the growing production of Sudanese oil. The strategy of the Utopian faction in this Administration is to secure Africa as a new oil reserve, in preparation for initiating a war against Iraq—a war that will spark a Clash of Civilizations confrontation with the Arab and Islamic nations.

Southern Capital Threatened

Sudanese President Gen. Omar al-Bashir called for an immediate mobilization of the armed forces, with the aim of retaking Torit, through massive reinforcements in the south, made possible by airlifts. It has become clear to the government, that behind the façade of peace negotiations, SPLA leader John Garang had been planning a major offensive, whose objective is to conquer the most strategically important city in the south, Juba, which lies only 150 kilometers from

Torit. One SPLA spokesman told BBC on Sept. 10, "We are actually moving to Juba . . . from multiple directions."

According to reports, the SPLA deployed over 9,000 troops to take Torit—a massive force. The logistical requirements alone, mean that it was aided by Uganda, as well as by Garang's Western backers, the United Kingdom and the United States. Torit is only 100 kilometers from the Ugandan border. Thus, the strategic planning of the SPLA and its backers, is that if they succeed in capturing Juba, the division of the country into north and south will be complete. Juba is considered the capital of the south, both technically and symbolically, because the entire south is administered from there. If Garang can march into Juba, he will have established irreversible facts on the ground for future negotiations.

These dramatic military advances have confirmed warnings, particularly from the Egyptian government, that the "peace" agreement signed in July was a step in the direction of partitioning the country, which Egypt has consistently rejected. But it has also confirmed the fears of the skeptics in Khartoum, now that it has become obvious that the Machakos agreement was signed only as the result of massive pressure from Washington and London.

The Machakos protocol would allow autonomy for southern Sudan for six years; thereafter, a referendum would be held for the south to choose whether it wanted to separate itself from Sudan. An included provision was that Islamic legal code, *Shari'a*, would only apply to the north. This agreement was almost identical to the government's 1997 peace offer, but at that time the Anglo-American financial elites did not have such an immediate interest as they do today, in getting their hands on oil from West Africa, Angola, the Congo, and Sudan.

Riek Machar, Garang's deputy, told a Nairobi newspaper on Aug. 29, that "U.S. pressure on the Sudanese government

was behind its acceptance of the option of negotiations with the SPLM and of the recognition of the right of Sudan's southerners to determine their future." President Bashir and his government are faced with the evidence, that protestations of peace for Africa coming from the United Kingdom and United States are not to be trusted. In fact, the United States said it was "deeply disappointed" by the government's having pulled out of the talks. And the SPLA representative in Nairobi, Samson Kwaje, stated that his movement had not come under any "international" pressure to withdraw from Torit.

After violating the agreement by seizing Tobit, the SPLM/A has also reneged on the main features of the Kenya agreement, and is now intent on taking as much territory as possible during the rainy season before the land hardens, and conditions will be more propitious for government troops.

What Does the New Offensive Mask?

Simultaneous with the breaking of the peace agreement, the U.S. Congress has rewritten the misnamed "Sudan Peace Act" to remove the controversial provision concerning security sales on U.S. markets, and added provisions that allow President Bush to impose harsh sanctions, block financial aid to the Khartoum government, and provide the south with \$100 million, if peace is not secured within six months.

Sudan has also become the target of an inflammatory propaganda campaign to try to link it to President Bush's war against al-Qaeda, by alleging that al-Qaeda and the Taliban hide their funds in gold kept in Sudan.

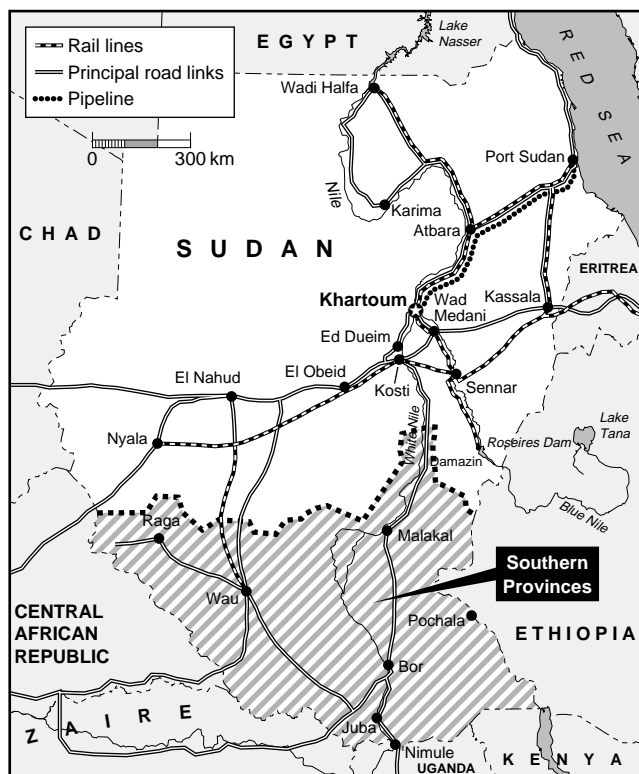
Even as pressure was being applied to force an agreement in Sudan, and Sudan was being complimented for supporting Bush's anti-terrorism crusade, the Bush Administration never ceased its attacks on Sudan for alleged human rights violations and so-called slavery.

The movement of such a large military force would most likely not have gone unnoticed, if the government had not been coaxed by the United States into believing that Garang was, at long last, "sincerely" for peace. This raises the question of U.S. culpability, inasmuch as the United States was recognized, with the British, as being the primary broker of the peace deal.

The Bush Administration is not only interested in Sudan's oil, but also wants to force China—which has developed Sudan's oil sector—out of the picture. This explains why the Bush Administration, right after coming to power in January 2001, discovered an interest in solving the Sudanese conflict, and named former Senator Danforth as a special envoy for the region. The agreement signed in July, was not the result of a genuine Sudanese negotiating process, but a deal imposed by Washington, without any perspectives for effective peace.

One might ask why Anglo-American financial elite would sabotage their own deal to get in on Sudan's oil. To answer that, one must examine the postwar Anglo-American policy for Africa, put forth in Henry Kissinger's 1974 National Security Study Memorandum 200, which stated the Anglo-Ameri-

FIGURE 1
The Line of British-Created Apartheid in Sudan



Apparent oil-grab manipulations and "war on terror" pressures from the United States and Britain, first pushed Sudan towards a seeming "peace agreement" in July; and then into a sudden reversal, to civil war in September. The war has threatened to split the country on lines which go back to British 19th-Century colonial policy.

cans' intent to reduce the population of Sub-Saharan Africa in particular, and loot their valuable natural resources. Garang, who has been supported in his destructive 19-year war by British-American interests, may be more valuable as an instrument to force a partitioning of Sudan, in expectation of controlling the oil which is located in the country's south.

Like the warhawk faction's lunatic plans to attack Iraq, this policy would have horrendous consequences—it could lead to "ethnic" and "religious" wars sparking a conflagration throughout Africa. It has also, already, increased the Egyptian government's anger at U.S. policy in general.

That Washington and London should be playing with a stacked deck in Africa—in this and other recent and ongoing "peace deals" (see "Raw Materials Looting Behind African 'Peace,'" *EIR*, Aug. 16)—should come as no surprise. What is tragic, is that African governments fall into the trap, even at the expense of the continent's real interest in peace and development.

Stoiber Shadow Cabinet Damages His Campaign

by Rainer Apel

Edmund Stoiber, the German Christian Democrats' challenger to incumbent Chancellor Gerhard Schröder (Social Democrat), began in May to form his "competence team," a combination of politicians who were expected to radiate "reputation" and "high governmental skills" to the voters for the Sept. 22 national elections. But reality, and economic crisis, have intervened.

Once every week, Stoiber presented another name for that team, beginning with Lothar Späth, a former Governor of Baden-Württemberg, and now, chief executive at the Jenoptik optics plant in Jena. Another prominent name was Wolfgang Schäuble, a former Cabinet minister of the Chancellor's office and former chairman of the Christian Democrats' Bundestag parliamentary caucus. The idea was that prominent personalities like these would contrast to the governing Social Democrats' shrinking popularity, which was plunging with the worsening economic situation.

Reconstruction by Budget Cutting Fails

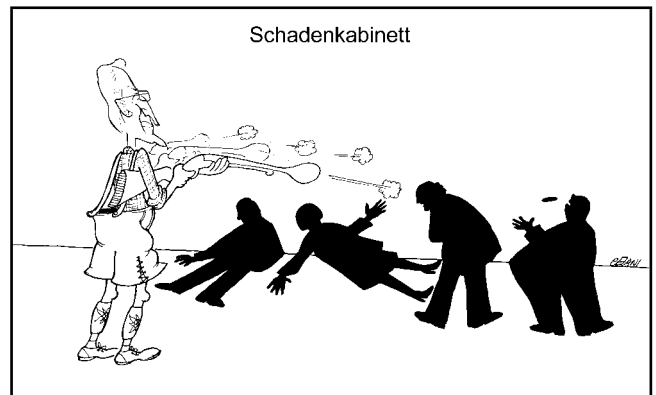
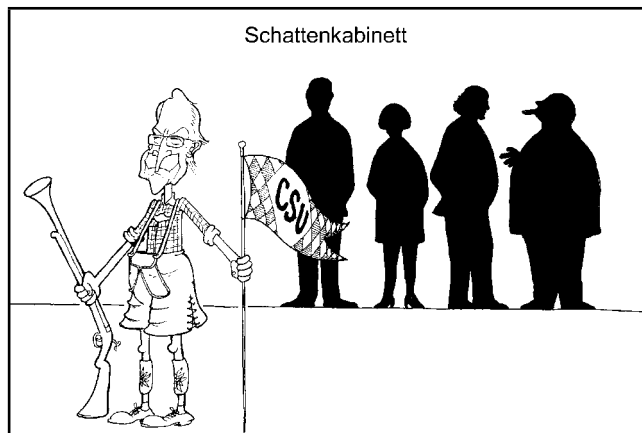
The nomination of Späth for the team posed questions, though, because he stands for tough neo-liberalism—budget cuts and privatization—whereas Stoiber himself has been careful in recent years, to build the image of caring for those

with lower incomes, and who would defend the small firms against the big corporations and banks often protected by the Social Democrats.

A conflict of interests inside the Stoiber camp seemed pre-programmed. And indeed, the troubles for Stoiber's election campaign began when, in early July, Späth endorsed Social Democratic proposals for deep cuts in the labor and welfare budgets as "revolutionary" and called on the incumbent Chancellor to implement them immediately. Stoiber had to restore his authority, and intervened to make clear that cuts in these budgets were not his own policy. Späth then blurted out that he would also advise Schröder, should *he* be re-elected, and left people wondering which candidate Späth was actually working for. Stoiber had to intervene, again, to declare that Späth was his man, and was assigned a post in a Christian Democratic Cabinet.

The next big trouble emerged for Stoiber during the Elbe River flood which hit one-third of eastern Germany and caused gigantic damage. Chancellor Schröder responded promptly and declared the flood a "national catastrophe" to be fought with "a spirit of national common sense." His staff even proposed to issue national bonds, guaranteed by the government, to create billions of extra off-budget funds for flood recovery programs in the German east. This proposal was dropped, but the debate is continuing. Schröder also began to polemicize against the European Union's Maastricht budgeting criteria, as being invalidated by the need to combat the flood with extra funds. Späth hurried to the press to declare that Maastricht had to be absolutely respected, adding that Schröder's proposal was a "miracle box" that would achieve nothing; Späth allied right away with the banks that opposed the bonds.

Here, Stoiber failed to intervene: Instead, he backed Späth and attacked Schröder on the Maastricht issue, insisting on creating reconstruction funds only by new budget cuts; he promptly lost popularity against Schröder, whose flood crisis management was met with approval by an overwhelming ma-



jority of Germans.

Stoiber then added a hasty proposal to utilize Central Bank currency-trading earnings of more than 7 billion euros, for the recovery effort, but that did not do much good for his popularity either, because he also insisted that the other areas for which these Central Bank funds were earmarked, be cut out altogether.

All of this helped to undermine Stoiber's carefully crafted image of being the big defender of lower-income German citizens, as it was clear his axe would cut the social welfare and labor budgets.

Iraq War Debate Crucial

Another big problem for Stoiber, was the decision by the Chancellor in early August, to oppose the Bush Administration's Iraq war drive in frank words, and to make it a centerpiece of his campaigning. Since the war is opposed by more than two-thirds of Germans, the traditionally pro-American Christian Democrats were faced with the danger of walking into a trap: supporting Bush but losing the support of the German voters.

Stoiber first resisted the temptation to go on a pro-Bush line, and he even went so far as to echo Schröder, remarking that German troops would not take part in any Iraq war. But then, Stoiber lost the initiative, and got drawn, step by step, into a position that would combine pro-war with anti-war views. This became most visible during the nationally televised election debate with Schröder on Sept. 8, when Stoiber failed to say anything convincing on Iraq, such that an opinion poll taken among viewers yielded 50% support for Schröder, against only 29% for Stoiber. Already before the televised debate, polls had found that the Chancellor's anti-war stance had enabled the Social Democrats to recoup support lost since April-May.

A very detrimental role in that loss of support for Stoiber has been played by Schäuble, who serves the "competence team" as chief foreign policy adviser. Schäuble has stated again and again that the importance of German-American relations implied German solidarity with Bush's "war on terrorism" wherever it goes, that a German military role in an Iraq war should not be ruled out, and even that—as the Chancellor and Stoiber said—no new United Nations mandate was required for an attack on Iraq, since the 1991 mandate was perfectly sufficient. Stoiber at first voiced differing views, but increasingly adopted his Shadow Cabinet leader's argumentation.

With that, Stoiber shot himself in the foot. A cartoon from the election campaign of Helga Zepp-LaRouche, who heads the slate of the Civil Rights Solidarity Movement (BüSo), portraying Stoiber's "*Schattenkabinett*" as a "*Schadenkabinett*," plays with a pun on the words *Schatten* (shadow) and *Schaden* (damage)—much to the delight of many German voters who have seen it.

U.K. Chief Rabbi Hits Israeli Occupation

by Dean Andromidas

On Aug. 27, in an interview with the London *Guardian*, Great Britain's Chief Rabbi, Dr. Jonathan Sacks, made hard-hitting comments on the "morally corrupting" effect of the ongoing Palestinian-Israeli conflict and Israel's continued occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Despite the fact that he is a fervent supporter of Israel, so much so that he has alienated many of the pro-peace elements within the Jewish community, he came under sharp attack by the right-wing Zionists and the government of Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon. His statements have initiated a strong moral debate throughout the Jewish community in the Diaspora as well as in Israel.

While denouncing Palestinian suicide attacks as being morally beyond the pale, and asserting that Israel finds itself under attack, he nonetheless strongly criticized the idea of Israel ruling over another people. "You cannot ignore a command that is repeated 36 times in the Mosaic books: 'You were exiled in order to know what it feels like to be an exile,'" Rabbi Sacks said. "I regard that as one of the core projects of a state that is true to Judaic principle. And therefore I regard the current situation as nothing less than tragic, because it is forcing Israel into postures that are incompatible in the long run with our deepest ideals."

Rabbi Sacks said, "There are things that are happening on a daily basis which make me feel very uncomfortable as a Jew." He said that he was "profoundly shocked" by reports of smiling soldiers posing for a photograph with the corpse of a slain Palestinian. "There is no question that this kind of prolonged conflict, together with the absence of hope, generates hatreds and insensitivities that in a long run are corrupting to a culture."

These statements came in the context of the Bush Administration's international mobilization for a war on Iraq, and the widespread fear that Sharon will use this war to transfer the Palestinian population into Jordan.

As a prominent moral and religious figure, Rabbi Sacks put forth a clear position. On Iraq, he said he would support a war only under three conditions: if there is a clear objective and end-game, a broad coalition of support, and very strict safeguards against civilian casualties. He also supported the right of the Archbishop of Canterbury to speak out against the war.

As Great Britain's Chief Rabbi, Dr. Sacks is a member of the political establishment. Shortly before the interview, he

had met with Prime Minister Tony Blair and with Chancellor of the Exchequer Gordon Brown, with whom he says he has one of his “loveliest friendships.” Brown is said to be against the Iraq war.

‘Avoid the Clash of Civilizations’

Rabbi Sacks also commented on his new book, *The Dignity of Difference*, subtitled, “How To Avoid the Clash of Civilizations,” which is a moral critique of Samuel Huntington’s “Clash of Civilizations” thesis, and of the policy of globalization. “I’m issuing a call in a number of languages,” Rabbi Sacks said, “and to a number of different constituencies, to say: Guys, we have to begin to conceptualize our world in a different way if we are to survive the 21st Century.” The book offers a new “mode of coexistence for the whole planet.” Now, Rabbi Sacks asserts, we need “a doctrine strong enough to allow different groups to live together without an overarching political structure.”

Rabbi Sacks’ criticism of globalization begins from the standpoint of human dignity. He wrote, “The concentration of the world’s wealth into relatively few hands while millions of children live in poverty, ignorance and disease, is a scandal that is no longer sustainable. . . . My own view—it is a religious one, but one does not have to be religious to share it—is that economic systems are to be judged by their impact on human dignity. An order that systematically deprives a significant proportion of mankind of fundamental dignities is indefensible. That does not mean abandoning the global market, but it does mean taking seriously a set of non-market values which must be factored into our decisions about the future.”

The way to overcome the so-called “Clash of Civilizations,” he said, is through understanding that the unifying element in the multiplicity of the world’s cultures, and particularly the three Abrahamic religions, is the development of “human dignity.” He quoted the Book of Genesis, the sacred texts shared by Christians, Jews, and Muslims, and pointed to the moment that Isaac and Ishmael part, representing the moment when Judaism and Islam begin their separate ways. Sacks told the *Guardian*, “The key narrative is the Tower of Babel. God splits up humanity into a multiplicity of cultures and a diversity of languages. God’s message to Abraham is: Be different, so as to teach humanity the dignity of difference.”

Rabbi Sacks revealed that he has had several, previously undisclosed meetings with a variety of radical Muslims, including Ayatollah Abdullah Javadi-Amoli, one of Iran’s highest-ranking clerics. They met during a UN conference of religious leaders in 2000; the Iranian requested the meeting, and the British Foreign Office arranged it. “‘We established within minutes a common language, because we take certain things very seriously: We take faith seriously, we take texts seriously. It’s a particular language that believers share.’ A language, says Sacks, which most Muslims feel is not under-



The Chief Rabbi of the British Commonwealth, Jonathan Sacks, has set off wide debate in Europe and Israel by stating his view that Israel’s occupation policies in Palestine violate Judaism’s moral principles. He has been Chief Rabbi since 1991.

stood in the West,” the *Guardian* commented. The *Guardian* also quoted Sacks saying, “Can I, a Jew, hear the echoes of God’s voice in that of a Hindu, or a Sikh, or a Muslim?”

Firestorm Erupts

Guardian correspondent Jonathan Freedland, who interviewed the Chief Rabbi, warned that his comments would create a “firestorm” among the right wing. It was not long in coming.

Eric Graus, president of Likud-Herut and the British National Zionist Council, said, “It is unfortunate that the Chief Rabbi allowed himself to be used by people who, at best, cannot be described as friends of Israel. Some of his comments as reported in the media can only act as an encouragement to our enemies to further intransigence and violence against Israel and the Jewish people.” He outrageously accused Rabbi Sacks of “displaying moral blindness.”

Rabbi Sacks was also attacked by Rabbi David Rosen, a former Chief Rabbi of Ireland and now international director for inter-religious affairs of the American Jewish Committee, and by Eric Moonman, president of the Zionist Foundation.

In Israel, right-wing rabbis lined up to level abuse at him, with one having the temerity to say that his comments have rendered him “irrelevant” in the world Jewish community. The right-wing *Jerusalem Post* ran an editorial with the de-

manding headline, "Resign Rabbi Sacks," and the *Post* proceeded to demonstrate the problem the rabbi was addressing: "Rather than 'corrupting' us, this war of self-defense has brought out some of our finer qualities such as patriotism, national pride, and a willingness to sacrifice on behalf of the common good."

Support Runs High as Well

By contrast, Rabbi Sacks' comments were welcomed by the liberal Jewish community. Rabbi Dr. Charles Middleburgh, executive director of the Union of Progressive and Liberal Synagogues, said, "The Chief Rabbi has been very courageous in speaking out. He has not said anything that progressive rabbis have not been saying for ages. But the point is that he has said it. There are now deep levels of concern throughout the Jewish community about the effect that the current situation is having, not just on the political and military realities but actually on the soul of Israel."

Labour Party member of the House of Commons, Gerald Kaufman, who is Jewish and has attacked Sharon publicly, said, "I have a very high respect for the Chief Rabbi and I am pleased that he has come 'round to the kind of thing I have been saying for many, many months now. I think the impact will be considerable. Of course it will arouse hostility among those people who believe that there is absolutely nothing the Israeli government does that should be criticized. But it will not have any impact in Israel. Sharon will no pay any attention to comments from an enlightened cleric in the Diaspora."

However, several English-speaking rabbis and others in Jerusalem did come out in strong support of Rabbi Sacks, deepening the debate he has initiated.

Rabbi Dr. Michael Rosen said, "Rabbi Sacks is to be commended for being courageous. It is not always easy to draw the line between loyalty and criticism. . . . The challenge to religion is whether it can be a force to understand and include the other or reject and exclude the other. Self-criticism is one of the elements required to help religion heal society."

Rabbi Isaac Newman came to Rabbi Sacks' defense with a most beautiful quote from Scripture: "I would support his general contention on the uniqueness of human diversity with the Mishneh Sanhedrin 4:5, 'Therefore was Adam (man) created single to teach you that one who destroys a single life destroys a whole world and one who preserves a single life preserves a whole world.' I wonder whether we as a people are not too self-centered to be capable of ruling another people fairly. Should we not rather rid ourselves of military dictatorship and seek the self-expression of their uniqueness and their freedom, just as we, as a people, emerged free from the beginning of our history."

Avivah Gottlieb Zornberg, a noted theology professor, said, "The use of paradox is often maddening to those seeking unambiguous positions. Jonathan Sacks belongs to the tradition of thinkers who seek to keep sensitivity, alive under the harshest of conditions. Jewish sensitivity extended to all vic-

tims of this tragic conflict, requires careful nurturing even, or especially, when the moral balance sheet seems unequivocal."

Rabbi Yehoshua Engelman cast Sacks in the mold of the Prophet Ezekiel, who warned, that "one who sees an injustice and does not protest against it, is a collaborator with that misdeed, and, if he is able to raise his voice and keeps silent, he is doubly culpable. What could he do but speak up?"

Writing in the Sept. 6 *Guardian*, Raman Bronfman, member of the Israeli Knesset (parliament) and leader of the Democratic Choice party, endorsed Rabbi Sacks' remarks, contrasting his statements to those of Israel's Chief of Staff, Gen. Moshe Ya'alon, who spoke recently to a group of Israel's leading rabbis and described the Palestine threat as a "cancer." Because such comparison "will be interpreted by some in Israel as legitimation for the transfer or severe repression of Palestinians," statements such as Rabbi Sacks' correctly define the moral limits of the Diaspora support for Israel, Bronfman said.

The Problem Is in Washington

On Sept. 5, as the drums of a new Middle East war sounded ever louder, British MP Kaufman called on Rabbi Sacks to stand firm behind his statements. Kaufman wrote of his fears that a major terror attack could take place over the Rosh Hashanah new year holiday (Sept. 6-7) and lead to a brutal response by Sharon. But Kaufman identifies the real problem as being in Washington, because the Bush Administration is on a war drive and refuses to initiate a peace process.

Kaufman said, "Today there is a complete power vacuum in Washington over the Middle East, with fundamental disagreement at the highest level. President Bush and his National Security Adviser, the ineffable Ms. [Condoleezza] Rice, are too dim to understand the issues. Vice-President [Richard] Cheney and the historically myopic Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld are so gung-ho, to make the bellicose John Foster Dulles seem a peacenik. To make the prospect even glummer, with the Republicans falling behind in the opinion polls as the United States approaches mid-term elections two months from now, Bush will doubtless be looking for Jewish votes and not caring what it takes to get them.

"The British government therefore has not just an opportunity, but a duty to use the special relationship first to explain to Bush the indispensability to Western security and Western economic equilibrium of a Middle East peace process. Otherwise I shudder at the thought of the kind of sermon Jonathan Sacks may have to deliver at Rosh Hashanah, 2003."

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IMF Moves To Hijack Uribe Government in Colombia

by Maximiliano Londoño Penilla

The author is president of the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (MSIA) in Colombia.

On Aug. 7, while Alvaro Uribe Vélez was taking office as President of Colombia, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), the main narco-terrorist group operating in the country, attacked the Presidential Palace, leaving 20 dead and more than 70 wounded among the poor inhabitants of adjacent residential areas. Due to technical failures, only about a dozen of the FARC's home-made rockets were launched. More than 100 other rockets malfunctioned, which reduced the magnitude of the tragedy, but made clear the bloody nature of the narco-terrorists, who claim to be ready to begin a new "negotiations process" with the government, as soon as the Uribe Administration orders the demilitarization of two of the nation's provinces. That would, in fact, constitute a refuge area larger than that which former President Andrés Pastrana conferred on the FARC for nearly three years, also under the pretext of carrying out a "peace process."

The political and territorial concessions granted the FARC by Pastrana led to the de facto fragmentation, or balkanization, of Colombia. This was the result of the "negotiations policy" encouraged by the U.S. State Department under the direction of Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, and which Wall Street, through New York Stock Exchange president Richard Grasso, designed and promoted. This policy reached its height in June 1999, when Grasso travelled to the jungles of Caguán, in the heart of the then-demilitarized FARC zone, and emotionally embraced the FARC's "Raúl Reyes."

Thirty-five thousand assassinations and more than 3,500 kidnappings a year at the hands of the FARC, place our nation in the eye of the hurricane.

Elected by nearly 6 million votes, Uribe, a Liberal Party dissident, ran his independent campaign promising to use a "hard hand" against the narco-terrorists. Uribe also pledged to begin a process of economic reconstruction, in a country of more than 3 million unemployed and more than 7 million underemployed—that is, where virtually half the labor force is without a job. On the day of his electoral victory, President Uribe even declared that the international financial agencies—a direct reference to the International Monetary Fund (IMF)—and the Colombian Central Bank, would have to "re-

verse their plans," an explicit rejection of the IMF's classic austerity prescriptions.

As such, Uribe's inauguration opened up a sense of optimism among the ravaged Colombian people. After the disaster of the Pastrana years, a healthy attitude of "we can do it" was awakened among the population.

However, within just one month in office, the disastrous announcements of Uribe's economic team, headed by Finance Minister Roberto Junguito and by Rudolf Hommes—a former finance minister who, despite holding no official post, serves as Uribe's "Rasputin"—promise to sink Colombia still further into economic depression and social chaos.

Kidnapped by the IMF

Finance Minister Roberto Junguito Bonnet, of unhappy memory, who occupied the same post 20 years ago during the Belisario Betancur Administration, and who, during the outgoing government of Andrés Pastrana, served as Colombia's representative to the IMF, has made it plain that his priority is to simply guarantee "the sustainability of the debt," that is, to faithfully pay Colombia's creditors. The idea of economic reconstruction based on the generation of productive, stable, and well-paid jobs, is now relegated to an undefined future, presumably after a savage austerity program of "blood, sweat, and tears" has paved the way for "growth."

This is the same story offered by every Ibero-American finance minister: "The macroeconomic reforms designed by the IMF experts are indispensable for establishing the basis for sustainable long-term growth, blah, blah," they say. But, by applying these orthodox IMF prescriptions, Argentina has been plunged into bankruptcy, and Brazil, Mexico, Russia, Turkey, and the rest of the planet are fast heading in the same direction. Approximately 50% of Colombia's current national budget is today allocated to servicing the debt, and this proportion is rising. Over the next three years, in particular, payment deadlines will arrive, demanding amortization for which there is no available income. For example, for 2003, Colombia is desperately seeking more than \$4 billion to meet its foreign creditors' demands. Junguito's and Hommes' solution is simply to cut back still further the precarious living standards of the Colombian population, instead of trying to reactivate the moribund productive sectors of the economy.

Drawing on the 90-day “State of Internal Commotion” declared by Uribe following his inauguration, the President has imposed a one-time tax of 1.2% of the liquid capital of all natural or naturalized citizens with assets greater than \$65,000, as a contribution to what the government has called “democratic security.” It is hoped that more than 2 billion pesos will be collected to help finance the Armed Forces and police, so that they can better respond to the bloody offensive of an array of narco-terrorist organizations including the FARC, the ELN, and the AUC.

War on Narco-Terrorism Set To Fail?

President Uribe has said that, among other things, a network of informers to collaborate with the military and police will be funded. However, it would be preferable to call upon the entire Colombian nation to collaborate with the authorities, without offering payment for “information” to a population plagued by 50% under- and unemployment.

Intelligence capabilities will also be reinforced, but this is a process that requires technical training and the acquisition of modern equipment. The first place to start is by re-establishing a military intelligence capability, which under a wave of false accusations by various human rights non-governmental organizations (NGOs), was dismantled under Pastrana’s reign. The commander of the Military Intelligence Brigade was even jailed. Given this history, does President Uribe really believe that any soldier would want to be part of an intelligence branch? First, there would have to be established a new legal framework, to protect the military and police in fulfilling their constitutional duties. An anti-terrorist status is required, and war-time legislation as well.

And what will happen when the funds from the one-time war tax run out, six months or a year from now? The shattered Colombian economy is in no condition to support a war tax for another year. Under current war-time conditions, it would be a fatal illusion to believe that a six-month or one-year mobilization of the military could “force the FARC back to the negotiating table.” The reality is that if the IMF’s austerity programs are not abandoned, the FARC and its Wall Street/City of London patrons will soon be able to force President Uribe to surrender to negotiations with the FARC, under conditions which will make Pastrana’s “peace process” look like a cakewalk.

Or perhaps—given the drive of the Utopian faction in Washington to plunge the world into a new world war, as a means of diverting discussion away from the urgent need to establish a new international financial system in place of the IMF’s—Colombia could provide the pretext for a U.S. military intervention into South America. For example, on Aug. 7, the *Washington Times* published an article by Constantine Menges, a Hudson Institute crazy closely linked to the utopians inside the Bush Administration, in which he demanded that Bush take drastic action against what he called “the new axis of evil,” in reference to Cuba’s Fidel Castro, Venezuela’s

Hugo Chávez, and, possibly, Luís Inacio “Lula” Da Silva, of the Workers Party in Brazil. Menges’ threat is directed less at an eventual “Lula” government in Brazil, than at Brazil itself, because despite the fact that Brazil suspended its successful nuclear program under pressure from Washington, it has continued with its aerospace program. Menges is worried about Brazil and China’s cooperation on aerospace research.

Unless IMF economic policy is eliminated, and a program of economic recovery is begun, accompanied by a military mobilization whose goal is to defeat narco-terrorism—and not simply harrass it into negotiating a co-government agreement, as has been Washington’s policy all along—then Uribe’s security policy will fail, in the course of the next six months to a year, providing the “justification” for a U.S. military intervention into the region. For certain well-informed circles in Brazil, the presence of U.S. troops in South America would represent the principal strategic threat, equivalent to what has already occurred in Central Asia, where, under the pretext of fighting terrorists linked to Osama bin Laden, U.S. military bases have been established, to prepare actions against what Bush has dubbed the “axis of evil”—including, perhaps, China and Russia.

Economic Suicide

Some of the draconian measures announced by Uribe’s economic team, which would set the population against President Uribe in short order, include: 1) a reform of the pension system, presented by Labor Minister Juan Luis Londoño, which would increase the retirement age and eliminate various special retirement benefits; 2) a labor reform that would eliminate overtime and Sunday payments, and would “flexibilize the labor market,” that is, facilitate the conditions for laying off workers as the depression worsens; 3) a new tax reform, in addition to the war tax, to garner an additional 2-3 billion pesos; 4) special powers to reform the Executive branch of government, allowing for the consolidation and elimination of numerous agencies, and more mass layoffs; 5) a budget and spending freeze, at least for the next two years; and 6) further cutbacks in already starved public investment.

It is a macabre irony that, supposedly to save an economy where industrial plant is already 50-75% paralyzed, depending on the sector, the government is resorting to more taxes, cutting public investment, more layoffs, etc., knowing full well that Pastrana’s last two tax reforms caused a collapse in fiscal revenues by driving the already ravaged productive apparatus into bankruptcy. If President Uribe wants to begin the process of turning Colombia into a great industrial and agricultural power, he will have to abandon the failed programs of the IMF, and initiate an immediate program for national economic reconstruction like that undertaken by U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt in the 1930s and 1940s, with emphasis on investing in great infrastructure projects and the incorporation of modern advances in science and technology into the productive process.

Afghan Cauldron Is Boiling Over on U.S.

by Ramtanu Maitra

Events in two of Afghanistan's largest cities on Sept. 5 have brought to full view the rapid deterioration of the Afghan situation. The much-touted "crushing military victory" announced by U.S. Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld last Winter, proclaiming to all not only the defeat of the Taliban and al-Qaeda at the hands of the U.S. troops and the Northern Alliance, but also the stabilization and rebuilding of Afghanistan, begins to appear a piece of grandiose rhetoric.

The events which exposed the untenable U.S. position occurred within hours of each other. At Kandahar, the bastion of the former Taliban regime, four shots were fired at interim President Hamid Karzai. Providence saved his life, but one shot hit the Governor of Kandahar province, Gul Agha Shirzai—a close ally of the United States and an avowed enemy of the Taliban. The second event was more macabre. In Kabul, the only city which the government fully controls, a huge car-bomb ripped through a crowded bazaar, killing at least 36 people and injuring 200 others.

President Karzai, shaken up at Kandahar, returned to his capital in the midst of mourners and growing fears. Since then, he has left Afghanistan for the United States to attend the United Nations General Assembly session and, of course, to discuss the strategy to survive, with his protectors in Washington.

What Is Going On

To have an idea of how bad things have become in Afghanistan consider the following:

- U.S.-backed President Karzai is now surrounded by U.S. Special Operations Forces, because Afghans cannot be trusted to protect him. Although Karzai has been identified by the United States as the representative of the majority ethnic Pushtuns, the attempt on his life was made at Kandahar, the center of Pushtun nobility. The President, even with his American bodyguards, cannot travel to the Pushtun-majority southern and eastern regions lest he be assassinated. In northern Afghanistan, he remains wholly at the mercy of the ethnic Tajiks and Uzbeks, who remain dedicated to denying the Pushtuns power in Kabul. In Herat in western Afghanistan, the provincial governor Ismail Khan rules the roost, and refused to pledge his allegiance to Karzai.

- Two high-level Ministers in the Cabinet have been assassinated. One was beaten to death at the Kabul airport, while

the other, Haji Abdul Qadir, the vice president and a powerful Pushtun leader from eastern Afghanistan, was assassinated in front of his office on his first day at work. Hamid Karzai, and his American patrons, not only failed to provide adequate security to Haji Qadir, but could not even investigate his murder, lest it open up a Pandora's box.

- For almost a year, reports have multiplied, that the Tajik soliders of the Northern Alliance, who have kept the government afloat, were involved in the killing of hundreds of Taliban and al-Qaeda suspects while transporting them from the south to northern Afghan prisons. These Pushtun victims were buried in the middle of a desert in mass graves. The location is known, but the Karzai government won't investigate, lest it be destabilized.

- Despite the promises by the United States and the Kabul government, Afghanistan had a bumper opium crop. Total production will be close to 3,000 tons—below the 4,400 tons harvested by the Taliban in 2000, but more than substantial. The opium warlords, some of whom are "helping" both the Americans and the government, have overruled Karzai's edict. It also means that the farmers, fearing the warlords, rejected the government's cash enticement not to grow poppies. Come Winter, the warlords will dominate, fattened by the drug money and armed with new weapons.

- The U.S. Army's Operation Mountain Sweep in southeastern Afghanistan in the last week of August, was a failure. Operation Mountain Sweep, designed as a top-secret, surprise combing operation to look for al-Qaeda and Taliban renegades and arms caches, flopped because, when the U.S. troops arrived at the villages, they found to their surprise that the villagers were waiting for them. Renegades had disappeared, and whatever arms existed had been removed. The U.S. forces do not know who works for them, and who for their enemies.

Behind the Kandahar and Kabul Attacks

Reports indicate that the assassination attempt at Kandahar was carried out by some recent recruits to the Afghan army, which Washington is involved in building. It has pinned the blame for the attack on al-Qaeda and Taliban. In reality, however, almost the entire Pushtun community has turned against Hamid Karzai and his protectors. The assassination of Haji Abdul Qadir, the killing of at least 1,000 civilian Afghans by U.S. bombings, and Kabul's inability to even investigate the killing of Pushtun prisoners by the Northern Alliance troops, have helped turn the Pushtun tide against both the United States and Karzai.

The Kabul bombing is of similar significance. Those who propagate the theory—and there are many in Washington, including President Bush's National Security Adviser, Condoleezza Rice—that Afghanistan is much safer now than during the Taliban days, always cite Kabul as their point of reference. Kabul is protected by 7,000-8,000 International Security Assistance Forces (ISAF) under the leadership of

Turkey. It is the only place where the President's writ prevails. On Sept. 5, that illusion was destroyed, with the lives of dozens of Kabulis.

The facts are, however, no secret. The bomb explosion was the handiwork of a former U.S. asset—as Osama bin Laden once was—Gulbuddin Hekmatyar. In the 1980s, Washington invested heavily in Hekmatyar to put the Hezb-e-Islami into power in Kabul. The Reagan Administration pumped in money and weapons and lined up Pakistan to back him to the hilt. Once that failed, Hekmatyar was dropped by the U.S. like a hot potato. Later, when the Taliban took over in the mid-1990s, he cooled his heels in Iran. With the fall of the Taliban in 2001, Hekmatyar came back; but Washington already had Karzai, and Hekmatyar got short shrift.

Since then, Hekmatyar has gotten in touch with the Push-tun-Taliban and his large Hezb following, and has taken on Karzai. Reports indicate he is organizing support in Logar, Ghazni, Kunar, and Kandahar provinces, and one would expect more trouble ahead from these quarters.

Hekmatyar has also received support from across the border where the Pakistani Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI), which played a key role in organizing the rag-tag Afghani guerrillas against the Soviets, and later the Taliban against the Northern Alliance, is now backing Hekmatyar. In August, Foreign Minister Abdullah Abdullah was in Pakistan, urging the ISI to withdraw that support. But the ISI neither admits nor denies its support; It is likely that it is scheming to regain control of Afghanistan, with Hekmatyar in the forefront, while the Taliban followers play a lesser role.

Elsewhere, overall security is deteriorating fast. In the eastern province of Khost, Badshah Khan Zadran, a warlord who has claimed the governorship of the province, shortly after the Sept. 5 attacks stormed the Karzai-appointed Gov. Hakim Taniwal's palace. The encounter killed 15, but Zadran's mission got aborted for the time being. What is interesting, is that the U.S. troops were helped by Zadran, for a price, in the American-run Operation Anaconda last Spring.

In the northern city of Mazar-e-Sharif, the Northern Alliance stronghold, three main factions battle for its control. The city was formerly under control of the Uzbek warlord Abdul Rashid Dostum, who is no longer in the Karzai Cabinet. It is now nominally controlled by Usted Atta Mohammad, a Tajik commander, challenged by Dostum and a commander of the Hezb-e-Wahadat Shi'ite group. Dostum has given an ultimatum to the other groups to leave the city. But thousands of men from all three factions, armed with assault rifles and light machine guns, have been roaming the streets of Mazar.

Will U.S. Troops Leave?

According to observers in Afghanistan and Pakistan, the United States, with its eyes trained to attack Iraq, has begun to signal its willingness to withdraw troops from Afghanistan.

The *New York Times* reported the first week of September that commanders of the U.S. military's elite Special Operations Forces are demanding that the troops be freed from the fruitless hunt for Osama bin Laden. According to the *Times*, some senior officers in the Joint Special Operations Command (JSOC) have concluded that bin Laden was probably killed in the American bombing raid at Tora Bora last December. To press their point, they are leaning heavily on Pakistan's President Gen. Pervez Musharraf, who has said the same thing on a number of occasions.

But General Musharraf has a good reason to say that. He is finding it politically dangerous to continue supplying the Americans with soldiers to hunt down bin Laden, who is considered a hero to many Pakistanis, both military and civilian. The decision to allow the Americans to hunt the Taliban and al-Qaeda within Pakistan, has swelled the ranks of anti-American and anti-Musharraf Pakistanis.

Washington's shift was also noticeable in the recent utterance of the hawkish U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul Wolfowitz. Speaking to Pakistan's *The Nation* in August in Washington, Wolfowitz said: "I do think increasingly our focus is shifting to training the Afghan national army, supporting the International Security Assistance Forces, supporting reconstruction efforts—those kinds of things that contribute to long-term stability. . . . My biggest single concern is that the economic aid which was promised at the Tokyo conference [of international donors in January], which I think is crucial, not just for economic purposes but for political and security purposes, is just not coming through at the levels that were pledged. I don't know all the reasons why, but I don't see any reason why that should be the case." In fact, less than 30% of the \$ 1.8 billion promised has shown up.

Wolfowitz indicated that the United States would like to see the ISAF, under the leadership of Turkey, deployed beyond Kabul to other troubled cities. Observers believe that if the United States succeeds in achieving this objective, its troops will be moved out of Afghanistan. But Wolfowitz admitted that Washington is not sure who would take the leadership of the ISAF once Turkey's term ends in December (it took over from Great Britain on June 20). The force, which fields soldiers from a variety of countries, came under Turkish command after a long debate over how much ground it could cover. Thus, the Sept. 5 assassination attempt and Kabul car-bombing have served to intensify the debate about ISAF's capabilities.

Karzai and some UN officials have long urged an expansion of ISAF's mandate to Afghanistan's provinces, where warlords often use American aid and equipment to maintain their militias. The United States has resisted the idea until recently. Now, U.S. officials are veering towards expanding the ISAF role, but also insist that the question of the ISAF leadership be resolved before any expansion plan can be given a serious consideration.

World Media Line Up To Hear From LaRouche

Throughout the world, radio and television stations are increasingly anxious to get interviews with the one U.S. Presidential candidate they find trustworthy, Democrat Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. Here are excerpts from three of them: Palestinian Satellite TV in Gaza, Radio Cumbre in Neuquén, Argentina, and Radio Universidad de Gualajajara, Mexico.

Palestinian Satellite TV

Usama Sabawi broadcast a live interview with LaRouche by telephone for half an hour, on Aug. 27. This is the only TV station left in Gaza, since the Israelis bombed the other one. Because of Israeli shelling in Gaza while the interview was ongoing, many questions were inaudible and we have paraphrased them. The program "Message to the World" was broadcast in English all over the Arab world, and in the United States.

Sabawi: Good morning, Mr. LaRouche. It's a pleasure to have you with us on the show, and, unfortunately, we're talking from difficult circumstances. As you heard me, Israelis are a few meters away from our headquarters, and at any time, we might have to stop transmission and evacuate the building. But please, the rest of the viewers are interested in your opinion on what's really going on right now in the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. . . . What do you think is the solution in order to achieve peace with the Israelis?

LaRouche: Well, obviously, from, as you know, from my past background over a quarter-century, I've been very much concerned with this business in the Middle East and Palestinian justice. At present, it's obvious, that a certain faction in Israel, typified by Shamir earlier, or Sharon or Netanyahu, who are the hard core of the old Jabotinsky apparatus, are now hoping, that the United States will start an attack on Iraq, which would then enable Sharon, under that cover, to begin the exodus of the Palestinian people in large numbers across the Jordan River into Jordan, in accord with their policy.

If this happens, I don't think anybody knows how hellish the world as a whole will tend to become. That is, if President Bush were to actually launch an attack on Iraq, I don't think anybody can calculate how bad the result will be for history of most of mankind, not just that region. And thus, to me, this cause of coming back at least to the level of the Rabin agreements with Chairman Arafat—that that agreement must be restored. Otherwise, we're going to have this lingering

threat, not only to the Palestinian people, but to the people of the entire region.

Sabawi: If that's the way they're thinking, and this is their ideology, why did they sign with us the peace agreement at Oslo, and the rest of the agreements, if they don't admit our right of existence, and to live as those two nations in peace, and the concept of land in exchange for peace?

LaRouche: Well, there are, probably, three issues involved. First of all, among European Jews, in the Moses Mendelssohn tradition, the idea of ecumenical peace, is natural. Then, you have those in Israel who are not otherwise fascists, who are Zionists, who, like Rabin, recognize as a matter of practicality that Israel could not continue to exist, unless it established just relations with the Palestinians. The third group is the group that actually wants to exterminate any Palestinian existence, in terms of what they call "Eretz Israel" ["Greater Israel"], which in some cases, means the River Euphrates, as the border of Israel.

So, we have these three conditions. The case of Rabin, I think, is the middle position, that, as a practical matter, and as a humane matter, they must find reconciliation with the Palestinians—between the Palestinians and the Israelis. That's the positive factor I think we can shoot for.

My own view is more consistent with the Moses Mendelssohn view, of an ecumenical peace among all peoples, especially peoples of the Christian, Islamic, and Jewish faith. That's my objective; but I would settle, in the meantime, as a practical matter, for going back to the "Peace of the Brave," to describe [the accords] between Rabin and Arafat.

Sabawi: What is the role of the U.S. in the Middle East during the current conflict? Do you think the current American Administration is playing a fair role for our case?

LaRouche: Of course not. No, we have in the United States, we have a utopian faction, which includes people who are the financiers of Sharon. These are wealthy people, who have gangster backgrounds, family backgrounds. They call themselves "from rackets to riches to respectability," like the Bronfman interests, or the Lansky mob, and their descendants, who now control, for example, the Perle apparatus in the United States—what's behind Richard Perle and others. These people are, in a sense, really fascists. They are as bad as Sharon, perhaps worse. They are the people who've made possible this development inside Palestine, inside Palestine and Israel. It came largely from the United States, from these circles. At present, the President of the United States, and some of the leadership of the Democratic Party, as well, are fully in support of Sharon. President Bush may hate Sharon personally. But as a political reality, he is now committed to support Sharon, and to go with an Iraq war. So, that's our situation.

Sabawi: As an economist, and a professor in economy, and



The al-Nasr Palestinian television studio on the West Bank was vandalized by the Israeli Defense Forces in April. In Gaza, the only remaining TV station interviewed Lyndon LaRouche on Aug. 27, while undergoing Israeli bombardment that threatened to cut the interview off at any moment. The journalist expressed the hope that LaRouche would soon become President of the United States.

a politician, how do you see the impact of striking against Iraq, on the U.S., and the world economy and policy?

LaRouche: Well, the point is, this is a war in which the United States has the capability of doing great damage, vast damage. But it can not win the war. This is a situation similar to what Rabin said, in presenting his case for a “Peace of the Brave” with Chairman Arafat. That is, that there is no possibility of winning such a war. There is no possibility of actually winning a secure peace, through war, by an attack upon Iraq. It can only ruin the region. And, I think, all Arab governments that I’ve heard from agree on that—as well as others. Europe, I believe, Continental Europe, agrees; a powerful faction in the United Kingdom agrees; most of Asia, I believe, agrees; many of us in the United States agree.

My concern is, here we are in a very dangerous economic crisis, collapse, and I think the President of the United States is inadequate to face the reality of that financial collapse. There are solutions, along the lines of Franklin Roosevelt’s response to the Depression of the 1930s. Those solutions would work.

There are peaceful options. I can only hope that our work in that direction will be successful. We’re doing what we can. You’ll find more and more people in the United States, by the day—including recently, General Zinni—who have pointed out, that only a person who is militarily incompetent, would suggest the kind of policy which the President and the Vice President of the United States have lately presented.

Sabawi: [inaudible] Why are they not allowing the United Nations to send the observers, for example as a way to calm

the situation? What do they gain out of this policy?

LaRouche: They don’t gain anything out of it; they gain chaos. But when people are seized by an ideology, and are blind to reality, they ignore the consequences of their own actions. That’s the situation now. No sane person would conduct the kind of policy which the United States is presently conducting toward the Middle East. But, look, the point is, all of the leading people supporting this policy, are people who, in the time they should have had military service, avoided military service. Those who are professional military people, who are competent in military affairs, say, “Don’t do it.” Only a bunch of incompetents, many of whom were draft-dodgers, are the ones who are pushing this wild policy now. The problem in the United States is that both parties are weak. They’ve been heavily corrupted. Their orientation over the recent decades, actually, has been downward. We have a pretty sick United States; I’m trying to save the United States. And I’m doing what I can, as probably one of the few standing political leaders left, to try to mobilize people around this issue. I think we’re doing a fairly good job. I’m not satisfied, but I hope we can stop it.

Sabawi: If you would become the President of the United States (which we would hope you would), what do you promise the Palestinians and the Arabs inside and outside the U.S.?

LaRouche: Well, what I’m doing presently, is there are a large number of Arab-Americans—and, of course, people in other parts of the Arab world, as well as elsewhere—with whom I am discussing these matters, and we’re collaborating as much as possible. But also, in the United States, there are

many groups called “minority groups,” and they share our concern, generally, about this Middle East crisis. My hope is that we can bring enough of them together. And I’m working to do that, to build an effective force to change the situation.

The situation is not hopeless: The situation is a matter of timing. The question is: Will the attack on Iraq come, before we can stop it? But, there are serious forces in the United States, trying to stop this attack at this time. So, on that part, the Iraq thing, there is real concern. And there is, actually, resistance building up against it. It may not be obvious, or satisfactory to people in the Middle East, but it exists. My concern is to make that more effective.

Sabawi: How could the Arabs and Muslims inside the United States get united, and influence the decision-making of the current American administration?

LaRouche: Well, first of all, I’ve always looked at this as, first of all, an economic question. The Palestinian people were among the best educated in the Arab world. They are people, therefore, with potential for running their own economy. They have the culture for it. The Arab people are not, of course, all of one faith, so, therefore, it’s an ecumenical kind of thing.

What is needed is large-scale water development, and energy resources for the Middle East. Because, presently, with the drainage of the aquifers in that area, there is not enough water for the foreseeable future to meet the requirements of life, of all the population. This is one of the aggravating factors.

My concern has been, is to get large-scale development projects, like the old Ledem idea, of getting water development, desalination and other methods, and energy resources in there, so that we can create viable states, which are self-sufficient.

Sabawi: What is your message to the world?

LaRouche: Well, I have a very impassioned personal sense of justice in this matter. I feel that I can feel some of the suffering, the desperation of the people in that region, as I do in other parts of the world, as parts of Africa, for example, where there is grave suffering inflicted. Now, in parts of South and Central America, we have similar situations, not as bad.

But, we have to understand, that we as human beings are different than animals: that through our power of ideas, which is a gift given to us in the image of the Creator, we have the ability to do acts and make discoveries, which we transmit as experiences to our children and grandchildren, and so forth. And, through which we are able to honor our indebtedness to the work of our predecessors.

If we can have that kind of conception of man, man as made in the image of the Creator, and our obligations toward one another, I think the very crisis that threatens us means, that perhaps, we will learn a lesson, and finally build relations among peoples, and provide justice for peoples on the basis of this notion, this *ecumenical* notion of man as made in the

image of the Creator. That must move us, because I think that a person who does not have that view does not have the strength to withstand the kind of problems we face today.

Radio Cumbre, Neuquén, Argentina

Jorge Omar Allende interviewed LaRouche on Sept. 6, 2002.

Allende: Over the last few minutes, there have been news reports of a supposed U.S. attack against Iraq. This was denied moments ago. What is your view of this news event? . . .

LaRouche: We are actually very close to the danger of a large-scale war against Iraq. We don’t know at what moment it can erupt. We’re looking at the period from approximately Monday [Sept. 9] to about Sept. 15, as the first period in which we are on alert. We also have to be alert to some other incident, which may be a Gulf of Tonkin-type of incident to try to provoke the U.S. attack on Iraq. It is a very dangerous situation. . . .

Allende: Of your vast writings on economics, Mr. LaRouche, I would like to take you in particular to the subject of Argentina, not out of egoism, but because this is an example for the entire region and the world. I have in my hands a book that you published in 1989, entitled *Industrial Argentina: Axis of Ibero-American Integration*, which has a prologue written by you. It was first printed in 1983, and I understand you sent it to President [Raúl] Alfonsín at the time, urging him to take the kinds of steps which you recommended there. He did not; quite the opposite. Could you summarize the advice that you were offering at that point?

LaRouche: Already in 1982, in the immediate aftermath of the Malvinas War, it was obvious that the war, which had been provoked from London, had been intended to set off a process of destruction of the powers of all of Central and South America. And the major countries which were targeted for destruction, then as now, were not only Argentina, but also Brazil and Mexico. So, in the case of Mexico, after my discussions with President [José] López Portillo, I composed a paper called *Operation Juárez*, which would have worked then if we would have been able to implement it. President López Portillo was prepared to implement it in the early Fall of 1982, but the other governments, such as that of Argentina and Brazil, withdrew their initial support for Mexico.

That was the beginning of what we face now. So, during this period, in my writing to Alfonsín, my concern was to try to educate, inform, and influence governments of, particularly, Argentina and Brazil, to understand what we had to do, if we were to avoid what is actually happening now. So therefore, what I wrote in 1982 contains many of the elements of analysis and proposals which are applicable to the situation today, and

it still has educational value to that purpose.

I realize that it is difficult for some governments to technically understand some of the problems, but it is extremely important to get an immediate dialogue on these subjects, to get clarity on what the necessary steps are.

Allende: Mr. LaRouche, about two weeks ago, there was an article in the *New York Times*, which discussed . . . splitting the country into different regional areas: Patagonia going its way, and others the same. This has been broadly circulated inside Argentina. Some of us view this as a form of manipulation, to bring about the disintegration of the country. . . . Most recently, capital that left Argentina earlier in the year, now seems to be returning to buy up very fertile lands for a song. . . .

LaRouche: This is a long-standing policy of a faction in the United States and elsewhere, which is called the utopians. It is the same group behind the proposed Iraq war. Their intention is to disintegrate every country in Central and South America—Argentina and Brazil above all—to chop them up into small, powerless units. . . . That unfortunately is the present policy of the International Monetary Fund. That is also, unfortunately, the policy of the anti-globalization movement led by Teddy Goldsmith. Another term for it is the “Africanization” of South and Central America. I would think that that’s the way some people in Brazil are thinking about it, because they’re very sensitive on the African question.

Allende: This radio show is heard regionally, with the help of various repeater stations, including in one town which was the birthplace of YPF, which was Argentina’s national petroleum company, the pride of the nation, which explored for and exploited petroleum throughout the country, but which was recently taken over by Spanish capital, by Repsol.

The goal of this program is to translate economic matters for the common people. . . . We recently took a poll of people on the street, asking them . . . should Argentina follow the IMF plans, or devise their own plan? We would like your response.

[The following is *EIR*’s translated paraphrase of responses given to the pollster: One person said, of course we can live without the IMF. It would have a price, but it will cost us more with them. Another said, the IMF is the worst thing imaginable. Another said, we have to have our own plan, not something imposed by others. A fourth said the IMF is responsible for all of our problems. Another said they’re killing us with high interest rates. Another said we have to have our own policies, the country is being robbed blind.]

LaRouche: I think they’re probably right. I think they’re fair. I don’t think that they’re adequate perceptions. But for somebody who’s trapped in the barrel that they’re trapped in, and not able to get much access to the outside world, it’s a pretty fair image of what they’re up against.

I wish we had more people just as intelligent among the

LaRouche on Dominican TV

Dominican Republic television aired an hour-long interview with Lyndon LaRouche on his 80th birthday, Sept. 8, on Julio Hazim’s “Revista 110,” the nation’s most important political commentary program. It was also broadcast on “Voice of the Tropics” radio station. The interest in the show was so great, that Channel 53 cable TV decided to rebroadcast the interview later that night.

The interview, conducted by Dr. Cristino Del Castillo, was filmed during the Labor Day weekend annual conference of the International Conference of Labor Committees/Schiller Institute in Northern Virginia.

Dr. Hazim built the audience for the interview on Sept. 6, inviting his viewers to tune in and see “the controversial U.S. economist, Lyndon LaRouche, who has been right in all his forecasts. Although we don’t belong to his movement, I believe that it is necessary to see him and listen to him carefully.”

citizens of the United States. They’re right. I sympathize with them totally in their attitude and their perception. The difference is that I, perhaps, know more about the world at large, and am in a position to formulate things that may be solutions to these problems. But they have my complete sympathy.

Allende: It seems to be much easier to convince the common people of your ideas and your economic views, than it is to convince the leaders that we have around us, especially the people trained at Harvard and the Chicago School. . . .

However, your views otherwise have been understood for years . . . here in the Neuquén region. Right now, there is a class-series, sponsored by the LaRouche Center for Physical Economy, taught by *EIR* correspondent Gerardo Terán, who is with us in the newsroom. We’d like to have him ask you a question.

Terán: There is a tremendous amount of interest in the area on the Brazil-Argentina-Mexico integration project. How does integration fit into the global solution?

LaRouche: I think integration of a certain type—integration as a community of principle among respectively sovereign nation-states—could set up a series of long-term agreements in order to mobilize resources of credit for long-term investments, largely in infrastructure and in specific industries, and to strengthen agriculture. Such a group of countries, working together, is much stronger, and much better able to defend themselves.

Also, we're in a period in which you have to look at the world at large. On continental Eurasia, there is presently a great and accelerating impetus for cooperation on a large scale. Not globalization, but cooperation. Long-term credit agreements. Long-term credit for technological investment. In the Americas, the same thing would apply. My hope is that we can get the world moving in that direction, because that's what we'll *have* to do if we're going to get out of this economic mess.

Mario Ferrin: [*EIR* representative in Neuquén] I would like people to know you better, so rather than asking a question about specific current events, I would like you to explain who you are. For example, a Macedonian newspaper recently referred to you as the person who is most successful in unmasking the views of the oligarchy; Argentine patriots have talked about your views on world reconstruction; the Russian Ecological Academy referred to your original scientific work. . . .

LaRouche: Well, I'm a follower of Gottfried Leibniz, and also, as an American and U.S. patriot, much in the same tradition of John Quincy Adams, Abraham Lincoln, Franklin Roosevelt. And I'm intellectually influential enough that my enemies in power consider me very dangerous, and have tried to eliminate me a number of times. And personally, I think I could safely say that I'm the only person in sight who is qualified to be the President of the United States under the present circumstances. I'm otherwise a philosopher and a scientist in economics. I guess that would, in short, summarize who I am.

Allende: Mr. LaRouche, how relevant is it for Argentina, and for the Patagonia region in particular, to develop a bi-oceanic corridor . . . especially in connection with the Eurasian Land-Bridge?

LaRouche: It does go with that. If we are sane, if we shift to a pro-development policy toward Africa, and if we develop the Land-Bridge program in Asia, there is going to be a very significant increase in international ocean freight. In that case, the connection between the Atlantic and the Pacific becomes extremely important, and so, under those circumstances, in that part particularly, it would mean also an impetus for increasing the development potential in Patagonia. Because any good communication and transport system opens the way for development of the adjoining region. . . .

Allende: Regarding [former World Bank official] Joseph Stiglitz: Although perhaps he doesn't agree with you in all aspects and areas, nonetheless he has talked about the problem of poverty, and the number of people who make less than \$1 a day. Is it possible to actually change the point of view of people such as Stiglitz, in order to bring about the necessary changes as you propose?

LaRouche: Well, I wouldn't hang by my nails on that. He

does act like a kind of Voltaire, of his particular philosophy. Unfortunately, his cynicism goes both ways. There's his cynicism about his former associates, but he shows the same cynicism toward serious proposals and solutions, which is why he doesn't like me at all. . . .

Radio Universidad de Guadalajara, Mexico

Carlos Ramírez Powell's interview with LaRouche was broadcast on Aug. 4 and 5, 2002.

Ramírez: . . . How are the prospects now for the Democratic Party to propose your nomination as a candidate?

LaRouche: The key thing is the process of elimination of the qualifications of all indicated competitors for that position. And with the downfall of Lieberman, Gore, and others, faced with the problem of the present international financial crisis, which they are incompetent to address and are not willing to address, this is going to produce a phase-change in the U.S. population during the current period. So, by the time two years roll around, there will be a vastly changed U.S. population, and public opinion. . . .

For example, the present threat of a war against Iraq is a common concern of all of my friends, . . . all leading people in the Democratic Party constituency groups, and also many people in the Republican Party. . . .

Ramírez: Mr. LaRouche. I'd like to orient this next question a little bit toward Latin America. . . . There was a letter written by José López Portillo to the three-nation conference that happened here in Guadalajara. An endorsement by José López Portillo . . . carries a lot of weight among certain political circles. . . .

LaRouche: López Portillo and I had the happy occasion, and also the frustrating occasion, of collaboration at a certain point in the history of Mexico. I very much respected López Portillo as President of Mexico from the beginning of his administration as President. And when 1982 came and the crisis was striking, the occasion came for me to meet personally with the President for an hour. And we had important discussions.

I have many friends in Mexico of those same circles, and some others as well. So we tried to prevent the crisis which happened in Mexico in 1982, and also tried to maintain the unity of Mexico with Brazil, Argentina, and other countries, on the issues of that crisis. We tried; we were defeated. . . .

Well, actually, he had the support for a time of both the governments of Brazil and Argentina. But tremendous pressure came down on the governments of Brazil and Argentina. They capitulated to U.S. pressure, especially from Henry Kissinger and so forth, who was no longer in the government

of the United States but was very influential in the so-called Latin American commission of the government. . . .

Ramírez: . . . There has been a series . . . [of drops in the market], going down since approximately March . . . with a slight pause during August. What do you see for the next three or four months, and how will you deal with a monetary system that seems to be cracking at its core—which is the mounting national and international debt, and private debt in the United States?

LaRouche: We're now in the month of September, which I expect—and I'm not the only one, other leading people in finances and so forth around the world as well, knew that the month of September was going to be a month of horror for the U.S. and many other countries. . . .

The thing to look at, which of course people in Mexico will look at, where there's been so much dependency since 1982, increasing dependency on the U.S. market—what is collapsing around the world is the role of the U.S. market as the export market of last resort—in the Orient, and in Mexico in particular. And therefore, the thing we have to look at is the underlying problem, the physical economic problems of employment, production, and so forth, and that's where the problem lies.

We are going to have to realize that the present international monetary system is bankrupt, in a fashion which is similar, in some respects, to 1929-32, '33, but it's much worse. However, we can solve this kind of problem among governments, by using the power of governments and cooperation among governments to create new monetary systems, to put the old systems into bankruptcy, and to take measures to ensure that not only do we preserve levels of employment, trade, and production, but we can increase them.

For example, right now I'm concerned about the situation throughout the Americas. Look at what's happened to Argentina. A similar thing, with greater magnitude of impact, is happening to Brazil. Look at what has happened to Peru, Ecuador, what is threatened now in Bolivia, Uruguay, Paraguay; the crisis in Colombia, which is becoming worse; a new kind of crisis erupting in Venezuela. And Chile now is going from security to insecurity along with the rest of the states of South America. Central America is a nightmare.

And therefore, you have states like Mexico and Brazil, which are the keystone nations of Ibero-America—both Central and South America—these nations have to be looked at, along with Argentina, for example, as a model. We must decide how we're going to save these nations from the impact of an ongoing depression. And this is a part, for the United States, of the security of the Americas.

I did address this in 1982 with my *Operation Juárez*, but I knew what was going to happen. I would say that what I wrote in *Operation Juárez* contains most of the model for what has to be done within the Americas as a whole, to try to stop this crisis and to deal with this on a reasonable basis. But

we also must deal with the problem on an international basis at the same time. But the relationship of the United States to the states of the Americas, is special. And within that pattern, Mexico and Brazil are the keystone nations of U.S. relations with all of the other states of the Americas.

. . . What Roosevelt did was to establish, in the United States first, a gold reserve standard. The Roosevelt proposal for a gold reserve standard was the principal basis for the post-war Bretton Woods monetary system. In other words, that the gold was not used as the basis for printing currency. Rather, gold was used as a way of balancing deficit accounts on balance of trade, balance of payments. So, by controlling balance of payments in a fixed-exchange-rate system, we were able, between 1946 and 1964, and a bit later, to maintain a very successful—in the Americas, with Europe and Japan, for example—a very successful form of fixed-exchange-rate system.

Now, we need that, because what we have to do is this. Take Mexico, for example. Mexico's development is going to require not merely foreign markets, but actually a rich development of the internal market, which means a large build-up of infrastructure—rail, water systems, power systems, sanitation systems, and so forth—which means employing Mexicans in increasing levels of technological productivity. Now, this requires long-term credit, which must be at between 1-2% simple interest, no more, on 25-30 years. That is what is required to build an actual recovery machine now, throughout the Americas. Mexico is just typical of it. We know that better than many other countries. . . .

What I would do, with oil, petroleum, in particular: I think we need a fixed parity price, a world market parity price, for petroleum. Now, we let countries themselves, individually, deal with whether their internal price is higher or lower than the international parity price, but the international parity price should be approximately a fixed price. That's necessary in energy. There are certain other prime commodities which should be regulated at a fixed price, or a fixed ratio of price, on the international markets. That is necessary to make the system work.

Remember, I'm not talking about gold. I'm talking about a gold reserve, priced at \$800-1,000 per troy ounce, or maybe more now. It's obvious, when you look at those prices, that gold is now artificially way below its real market price. . . .

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LaRouche Hits Likud Warmongers: The Pollard Affair Never Ended!

We reproduce here the text of a 500,000-run leaflet circulated nationwide by the LaRouche in 2004 Presidential campaign, aimed at “cleaning house” of the war party in Washington.

Lyndon LaRouche reports that there is now firm evidence that the ongoing drive to induce President George W. Bush to launch a war against Iraq, is a 1996 Israeli government policy that is being foisted on the President by a nest of Israeli agents inside the U.S. government. This Israeli spy network inside the United States was unable to achieve their objective until President Bush was entrapped by the events of Sept. 11, 2001 and the falsified accounts of those events provided by this foreign intelligence apparatus, and lured over to their policies. Lyndon LaRouche demands to know: Is this not the motive that explains the who and why of the attacks of Sept. 11, 2001? LaRouche demands an immediate Congressional investigation, to help purge the U.S. government of this foreign intelligence apparatus, which attempted, with the 9/11 events, to seize control over U.S. foreign policy. The network of Pollard “stay-behinds” inside the Bush Administration is engaged in a witting hoax, to induce the President and the U.S. Congress to go to war.

When you read the summary evidence below, you will certainly share Lyndon LaRouche’s conclusion that all of these people must be immediately fired from their Administration posts, and that the U.S. Congress must launch public hearings to get to the bottom of this criminal scheme.

The summary facts are as follows:

On July 8, 1996, Richard Perle, now the Chairman of the Defense Policy Board, an advisory group that reports to Deputy Defense Secretary Paul Wolfowitz, presented a written document to Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, spelling out a new Israeli foreign policy, calling for a repudiation of the Oslo Accords and the underlying concept of “land for peace”; for the permanent annexation of the entire West Bank and Gaza Strip; and for the elimination of the Saddam Hussein regime in Baghdad, as a first step toward overthrowing or destabilizing the governments of Syria, Lebanon, Saudi

Arabia, and Iran. The document was prepared for the Jerusalem and Washington, D.C.-based Institute for Advanced Strategic and Political Studies (IASPS), a think-tank financed by Richard Mellon Scaife. The report, “A Clean Break: A New Strategy for Securing the Realm,” was co-authored by Perle; Douglas Feith, currently the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Policy; David Wurmser, currently special assistant to State Department chief arms control negotiator John Bolton; and Meyrav Wurmser, now director of Mideast Policy at the Hudson Institute.

Two days after he received the foreign policy blueprint from Perle, Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu delivered a speech before a joint session of the U.S. Congress, which strongly echoed the IASPS outline. The same day, the *Wall Street Journal* published excerpts from the IASPS document, and the next day, July 11, 1996, the *Journal* editorially endorsed the Perle document.

Beginning in February 1998, the British government of Prime Minister Tony Blair launched a concerted effort, in league with the Netanyahu government in Israel, and the Perle Israeli agent-of-influence networks inside the United States, to induce President William Clinton to launch a war against Iraq, under precisely the terms spelled out for Netanyahu in the “Clean Break” paper. The war was to be launched, ostensibly, over Iraq’s possession of “weapons of mass destruction” (WMD). United Nations weapons inspectors were, at this time, still on the ground inside Iraq.

To buttress the war drive, British Foreign Secretary Robin Cook issued an official lying “white paper” on the Iraqi drive to obtain WMD. On Feb. 19, 1998, Richard Perle and former Congressman Stephen Solarz released an “Open Letter to the President,” demanding a full-scale U.S.-led drive for “regime change” in Baghdad. The dangerously incompetent military scheme for the overthrow of Saddam that was published in the Open Letter, has been recently revived by the Perle-led network of “chicken hawks” in the office of the Secretary of Defense—but has been summarily rejected by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Among the signators on the original Perle-



The Pentagon ranks pushing Iraq war and Mideast war are full of active advisers and lobbyists of Sharon's and Netanyahu's Likud party in Israel; explicit and implicit supporters of convicted Israeli spy Jonathan Pollard (left). In 1996 they gave the same war plan to the incoming Netanyahu government, which the Sept. 11 events now allow them to carry out. Typical of the problem is Defense official Douglas Feith (right).

Solarz letter were the following current Bush Administration officials: Elliott Abrams (National Security Council), Richard Armitage (State Department), John Bolton (State Department), Doug Feith (Defense Department), Fred Iklé (Defense Policy Board), Zalmay Khalilzad (White House), Peter Rodman (Defense Department), Donald Rumsfeld (Secretary of Defense), Paul Wolfowitz (Defense Department), David Wurmser (State Department), and Dov Zakheim (Defense Department).

President Clinton rejected the February 1998 demand for war, sending both Netanyahu and Blair into fits of rage.

On Aug. 6, 1998, Angelo Codevilla, the Washington, D.C. co-director of IASPS (along with David Wurmser), penned an op-ed in the *Wall Street Journal*, demanding the freeing of convicted Israeli spy Jonathan Pollard. Codevilla argued that Pollard had been right to pass U.S. classified material to Israel, because of the threat posed by Saddam Hussein. Days later, two members of the Netanyahu cabinet contacted Vice President Al Gore, demanding Pollard's release.

After again rejecting the Netanyahu and Blair demands for war on Iraq in November 1998, President Clinton—under the impeachment onslaught, led by the Mellon Scaife-funded apparatus—finally caved in and authorized Operation Desert Fox in December 1998, as he was returning on Air Force One from a visit to Israel. But the 70 hours of bombardment did not eliminate the Saddam Hussein regime, and the issue remained dormant for the next three years . . . until Sept. 11, 2001.

Within moments of the 9/11 attack on Washington and New York, the same Pollard-linked American networks who had designed the Netanyahu foreign policy were on the war-path, demanding that President Bush go to war against Iraq, despite the fact that, to this day, there is no plausible evidence linking Iraq to the September 2001 irregular warfare attacks. The Sharon government in Israel instantly declared that the attack had been ordered by Saddam Hussein, and called for

massive retaliation against Baghdad.

On Sept. 22, 2001, Deputy Defense Secretary Paul Wolfowitz made a feverish pitch for war on Iraq at a Camp David meeting with President Bush and most of the Cabinet. Wolfowitz had been brought into the inner circle of George W. Bush a year before the 2000 Presidential elections, at the initiative of former Secretary of State George Shultz. By 1999, Wolfowitz and Condi Rice had become co-responsible for pulling together the Bush campaign foreign policy and national security team, which Ms. Rice dubbed "The Vulcans." Wolfowitz immediately brought "X Committee" Israeli agent-of-influence Richard Perle into the inner sanctum, from where he has been peddling the Netanyahu-Israeli foreign policy agenda from day one. Perle most recently staged the July 10, 2002 Defense Policy Board session, which demanded the purging of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of all opponents of the Iraq war, and called for a U.S. military occupation and takeover of the Saudi oil fields and a total break with the House of Saud—just as his July 1996 IASPS "Clean Break" study had proposed.

This is but the briefest of summaries of the massive evidence in hand. The current campaign to induce President Bush and the U.S. Congress into a war with Iraq, one that would surely unleash the "Clash of Civilizations," is a direct continuation of the Pollard affair. President Bush is being pressured—from inside his own national security apparatus—to adopt an Israeli Likud foreign policy! What nation is dictating policy to the United States? This is a scandalous hoax, far worse than the Gulf of Tonkin affair of the late 1960s.

From the point that Perle, Feith, the Wurmser, et al. first delivered the "Clean Break" policy to Netanyahu, this crowd has been obsessed with inducing the United States government to adopt and implement it. All prior efforts failed, until Sept. 11, 2001 created a new context for reviving and pushing it—under the guise of the "war on terrorism." Does this raise

questions about the true, mysterious authors of the 9/11 attack? What are the links between the events of Sept. 11 and the subsequent unabated drive for war against Iraq?

From Perle and Feith, to others pressing the Netanyahu scheme from outside the Administration—including Frank Gaffney, Steven Bryen, and Michael Ledeen—the entire crew were among the leading suspected Israeli spies, tasking Jonathan Pollard to steal the most precious national security secrets of the U.S.A., from inside the Reagan-Bush national security apparatus. They avoided prosecution, and later emerged as “The Vulcans,” assigned to “teach” President Bush the ins and outs of foreign and national security policy. Isn’t it time that these co-conspirators joined Jonathan Pollard behind bars? Isn’t it time for President Bush to give these clowns a “September Surprise”?

Documentation

‘Pollard II’ Network’s 1996 Policy for Israel

Excerpts from “A Clean Break: A New Strategy for Securing the Realm,” the 1996 strategy for Likud party leader Benjamin Netanyahu’s new Israeli government, by a team led by Richard Perle, and including other current Bush Administration officials Douglas Feith and David Wurmser, and Hudson Institute official Meyrav Wurmser. The auspices were the Institute for Advanced Strategic and Political Studies in Jerusalem.

Benjamin Netanyahu’s government comes in with a new set of ideas. While there are those who will counsel continuity, Israel has the opportunity to make a *clean break*; it can force a peace process and strategy based on an entirely *new intellectual foundation*, one that restores strategic initiative and provides the nation the room to engage every possible energy on rebuilding Zionism, the starting point of which must be economic reform. To secure the nation’s streets and borders in the immediate future, Israel can:

- Work closely with Turkey and Jordan to contain, destabilize, and roll back some of its [Israel’s] most dangerous threats. This implies a clean break from the slogan “comprehensive peace” to a traditional concept of strategy based on balance of power.
- Change the nature of its relations with the Palestinians, including upholding the *right of hot pursuit* for self-defense into all Palestinian areas and nurturing alternatives to Arafat’s exclusive grip on Palestinian society.
- Forge a new basis for relations with the United States—stressing self-reliance, maturity, strategic cooperation on

areas of mutual concern, and furthering values inherent to the West. This can only be done if Israel takes serious steps to terminate aid which prevents economic reform. . . .

Securing the Northern Border

Syria challenges Israel on Lebanese soil. An effective approach, and one with which America can sympathize, would be if Israel seized the strategic initiative along its northern borders by engaging Hezbollah, Syria, and Iran, as the principal agents of aggression in Lebanon, including by:

- Striking Syria’s drug-money and counterfeiting infrastructure in Lebanon, all of which focuses on Razi Qanan.
- Paralleling Syria’s behavior by establishing the precedent that Syrian territory is not immune to attacks emanating from Lebanon by Israeli proxy forces.
- Striking Syrian military targets in Lebanon, and should that prove insufficient, *striking at select targets in Syria proper*.

Given the nature of the regime in Damascus, it is both natural and moral that Israel abandon the slogan “comprehensive peace” and move to *contain* Syria, drawing attention to its weapons of mass destruction program, and rejecting “land for peace” deals on the Golan Heights.

Moving to a Traditional Balance of Power Strategy

Israel can shape its strategic environment, in cooperation with Turkey and Jordan, by weakening, containing, and even rolling back Syria. This effort can focus on removing Saddam Hussein from power in Iraq—an important strategic objective in its own right—as a means of foiling Syria’s regional ambitions. Jordan has challenged Syria’s regional ambitions recently by suggesting the restoration of the Hashemites in Iraq. . . . Syria recently signaled that it and Iran might prefer a weak, but barely surviving Saddam, if only to undermine and humiliate Jordan in its efforts to remove Saddam.

Most importantly, it is understandable that Israel has an interest in supporting diplomatically, militarily, and operationally Turkey’s and Jordan’s actions against Syria. . . .

Changing the Nature of Relations With the Palestinians

Israel has a chance to forge a new relationship between itself and the Palestinians. First and foremost, Israel’s efforts to secure its streets may require hot pursuit into Palestinian-controlled areas, a justifiable practice with which Americans can sympathize. . . .

We believe that the Palestinian Authority must be held to the same minimal standards of accountability as other recipients of U.S. foreign aid. A firm peace cannot tolerate repression and injustice. A regime that cannot fulfill the most rudimentary obligations to its own people cannot be counted upon to fulfill its obligations to its neighbors.

Israel has no obligations under the Oslo agreements if the PLO [Palestine Liberation Organization] does not fulfill its

obligations. If the PLO cannot comply with these minimal standards, then it can be neither a hope for the future nor a proper interlocutor for the present. To prepare for this, Israel may want to cultivate alternatives to Arafat's base of power.

Open Letter to President Clinton

This letter demanding war on Iraq was sent to President Bill Clinton and the press on Feb. 19, 1998. In the list of signers below, those now holding positions in the Bush Administration appear in bold-face.

Dear Mr. President,

Many of us were involved in organizing the Committee for Peace and Security in the Gulf in 1990 to support President Bush's policy of expelling Saddam Hussein from Kuwait. Seven years later, Saddam Hussein is still in power in Baghdad. And despite his defeat in the Gulf War, continuing sanctions, and the determined effort of UN inspectors to ferret out and destroy his weapons of mass destruction, Saddam Hussein has been able to develop biological and chemical munitions. . . .

Iraq's position is unacceptable. While Iraq is not unique in possessing these weapons, it is the only country which has used them—not just against its enemies, but its own people as well. We must assume that Saddam is prepared to use them again. This poses a danger to our friends, our allies, and to our nation.

It is clear that this danger cannot be eliminated as long as our objective is simply "containment," and the means of achieving it are limited to sanctions and exhortations. . . . Only a determined program to change the regime in Baghdad will bring the Iraqi crisis to a satisfactory conclusion. . . . Saddam must be overpowered; he will not be brought down by a coup d'état. But Saddam has an Achilles' heel: Lacking popular support, he rules by terror. The same brutality which makes it unlikely that any coups or conspiracies can succeed, makes him hated by his own people and the rank and file of his military. Iraq today is ripe for a broad-based insurrection. We must exploit this opportunity.

Saddam's long record of treaty violations, deception, and violence shows that diplomacy and arms control will not constrain him. In the absence of a broader strategy, even extensive air strikes would be ineffective in dealing with Saddam and eliminating the threat his regime poses. . . . What is needed now is a comprehensive political and military strategy for bringing down Saddam and his regime.

Once you make it unambiguously clear that we are serious about eliminating the threat posed by Saddam, and are not just engaged in tactical bombing attacks unrelated to a larger strategy designed to topple the regime, we believe that such countries as Kuwait, Turkey, and Saudi Arabia, whose coop-

Story of Perle Gang's Dual Role Spreads

According to a wire of Agence France Presse from the Arab League Foreign Ministers' meeting in Cairo on Sept. 4-5, the fact that most of the Bush Administration's Iraq war-planners had also been war-planners for the Israeli Likud party government of Benjamin Netanyahu was a point of discussion at that meeting.

The wire says the Arab world appears, for once, to be unanimous in its opposition to the U.S. plan to overthrow the Iraqi regime, which Arabs see as a project designed to seal Israeli domination of the Middle East. President George Bush's argument, that Saddam Hussein must be toppled because of the alleged threat from his weapons of mass destruction program, "has fueled suspicious of a hidden agenda to remodel the region to Israel's advantage," writes AFP's Maher Chmaytelli.

His story concludes: "While the Arab street is fond of conspiracy theories, some have found what they believe is evidence of a plot in the U.S. and Israel itself.

"Israel's Institute for Advanced and Political Studies published a study in 1996 called 'A Clean Break, a New Strategy for Securing the Realm,' which lays out ideas for remodelling the region starting with Iraq.

" 'Israel can shape its strategic environment, in cooperation with Turkey and Jordan, by weakening, containing, and even rolling back Syria.

" 'This effort can focus on removing Saddam Hussein from power in Iraq, an important Israeli strategic objective in its own right, as a means of foiling Syria's regional ambitions,' said the report."

eration would be important for the implementation of this strategy, will give us the political and logistical support to succeed.

Signed:

Rep. Stephen Solarz; **Richard Perle; Elliott Abrams;** Richard V. Allen; **Richard Armitage;** Jeffrey T. Bergner; **John Bolton; Steven Bryen;** Richard Burt; Frank Carlucci; Judge William Clark; Paula J. Dobriansky; **Douglas Feith;** Frank Gaffney; Jeffrey Gedmin; **Fred C. Iklé;** Robert Kagan; **Zalmay M. Khalilzad;** Sven F. Kraemer; William Kristol; Michael Ledeen; Bernard Lewis; R. Adm. Frederick L. Lewis; Maj. Gen. Jarvis Lynch; Robert C. McFarlane; Joshua Muravchik; Robert A. Pastor; Martin Peretz; Roger Robinson; Peter Rodman; Peter Rosenblatt; **Donald Rumsfeld;** Gary Schmitt; Max Singer; Helmut Sonnenfeldt; Caspar Weinberger; Leon Wienseltier; **Paul Wolfowitz; David Wurmser; Dov. S. Zakheim.**

U.S.-Arab Meeting: Leash the Dogs of War

by Michele Steinberg

At the final session of the annual conference of the National Council of U.S.-Arab Relations which took place in Washington on Sept. 8-9, Chas. Freeman, former U.S. Ambassador to Saudi Arabia during Desert Storm, and former Assistant Secretary of Defense for Regional Affairs during the Bush "41" administration, blasted the fanatical Iraq war "group-think" around the current Pentagon and White House. It "reminds me of a dog chasing cars," yapping loudly but not knowing what will happen if it catches a car, Freeman said. "Perhaps it is time to put that dog on a leash."

"If regime change is the answer" to the Iraq crisis, he added, "then what is the question?"

It was remarkable to hear such a criticism of the Iraq war rhetoric in Washington on Sept. 9, in the midst of hysteria over terrorist threats that some in the Bush Administration—especially Attorney General John Ashcroft and Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld—injecting into the build-up to the anniversary of the Sept. 11, 2001 attacks.

General Franks Hears From Arab League

But the statements by Freeman, who heads the Middle East Policy Council in Washington, were all the more remarkable, because seated next to him on the podium was Gen. Tommy Franks, Commander-in-Chief (CINC) of the Central Command (CENTCOM), which covers the Middle East and West Asia, including Iraq—the commander who will have to carry out the Iraq war. Franks not only sat through Ambassador Freeman's reasoned refutation of *every* argument for an Iraq war presented to date—including by President George W. Bush at the United Nations on Sept. 12—but also the immediately following remarks of another high-level diplomat and longtime acquaintance, Ambassador Hussein Hassouna, chief representative of the League of Arab States to the U.S.A., who had just returned from the Arab League Foreign Ministers meeting in Cairo.

Ambassador Hassouna gave a powerful firsthand briefing on the Sept. 4-5 Arab League meeting. First and foremost, he said, was that he had encountered the strongest ever "new sense of unity among the Foreign Ministers" in Cairo, and these Arab states are determined to seek solutions to the Israel-Palestinian crisis and the Iraq crisis. The meeting also discussed how to end sanctions against Libya, since that country had already complied with United Nations' resolutions on the trial of the alleged perpetrators of the December 1988 Lockerbie plane bombing. The trial of the accused Libyans is

long over, and now it is time to lift the sanctions. Hassouna reported that the Arab League had taken up the newly exploded crisis in Sudan, where peace negotiations have broken down.

Ambassador Hassouna said that the Arab League had been instrumental in setting up the talks between Baghdad and UN Secretary General Kofi Annan, which took place in three sessions, the most recent in Vienna. The League, he said, now has the "hope—and this is the view of all of the Arab League—that the government of Iraq will re-enter the dialogue and accept the inspectors." He said that this agreement between Iraq and the UN has to, in turn, lead to the end of the sanctions against Iraq.

Hassouna gave a comprehensive briefing on Iraq, rarely heard in Washington in recent months, as the Wolfowitz-Perle cabal and their media friends have heated up the war propaganda. He reminded the listeners that the adoption of Saudi Arabia Crown Prince Abdullah's Middle East peace initiative, at the Arab League summit in Beirut in March, had been accompanied by a very important agreement between Kuwait and Iraq, now being followed up with specific actions such as the return of Kuwait's national archive, to take place next month. Of the three areas of concern with Iraq—relations with the UN, relations with Arab countries, and relations between Iraq and the United States—only U.S.-Iraq relations are stalemated. Hassouna insisted that what is most important is that President Bush is now going to be consulting the UN Security Council, and that there be "full unity of the Security Council behind the inspection regime."

That General Franks was flanked by two compelling speeches against an Iraq war was ironical; he had originally been scheduled to speak at a different time. But that this conference of the National Council on U.S.-Arab Relations took place—an annual event which General Franks and dozens of other top military leaders have attended for the last three years—could well be one of the contributing factors, if the stampede for a "imperial Roman" war of aggression against Iraq is stopped.

Against the 'Clash of Civilizations'

The conference, which assembled several hundred of Washington's leading foreign service personnel, students, diplomats, and military officers, was one of the capital's most important counterpoles to the Samuel Huntington/Zbigniew Brzezinski/Bernard Lewis doctrine of the Clash of Civilizations, since the Sept. 11 irregular warfare attacks of a year ago. Over the last year, the Clash of Civilizations fanatics have taken over the "war on terrorism" debate, and used it to drive toward both an Iraq war and a total collapse of all peace efforts in Israel and Palestine. The same neo-conservative operatives pushing the Iraq war have also been behind the drive—in the name of "counter-terrorism" and Israeli security—to get the Bush White House in full support Ariel Sharon's fascist assaults against the Palestinian people in the Occupied Territories.

Domestically, as speakers at the conference noted, the backlash against the the attacks of last September was turned into an “anti-Islam” reign of terror in the United States, under the measures of John Ashcroft’s Justice Department. One of the clearest examples of the anti-Islam and anti-Muslim frenzy, was the July 10 briefing at the Defense Policy Board, arranged by Richard Perle, that attacked Saudi Arabia as the “kernel of evil” and the main sponsor of terrorism against the United States. Speaker after speaker at the U.S.-Arab Council event referred to this Perle-organized briefing as a sign that the Clash of Civilizations agenda had taken over the U.S. policy.

No ‘Chicken Hawk’ War

The opening keynote was given by Gen. Anthony Zinni, who had immediately preceded General Franks as head of CENTCOM, and who had already ruffled the feathers of Perle’s “chicken hawks” with his remarks to a conference in Tampa, Florida in late August. In Tampa, Zinni came out as a leading military voice against the Iraq war, assailing those pushing the war in the strongest of language. He said the United States should instead concentrate on bringing peace between Israel and the Palestinians, eliminate the Taliban threat in Afghanistan, and rout the Al-Qaeda. “We need to quit making enemies that we don’t need to make enemies out of,” he warned, adding, “It’s pretty interesting that all the generals see it the same way, and all the others who have never fired a shot, and are hot to go to war, see it another way.” The “chicken hawks” got especially angry when Zinni compared the Iraq war to the U.S. mistakes in Vietnam.

In Washington, Zinni’s direct line of political fire was against the neo-conservatives who are pushing the war—and this time he was more explicit. He said that “we cannot allow hardliners to reverse the course” towards Middle East peace, and that “there are people out there who want the Clash of Civilizations. . . . It is not inevitable and we have to work hard to make sure that it is not a self-fulfilling prophecy.”

Zinni attacked those who “pooh-pooh the generals . . . [and] criticize their caution.” “I don’t know what planet they’re on,” said the general, referring to those—such as neo-conservative Likudniks Perle, Wolfowitz, Netanyahu, and others—who say that a strong American attack on Iraq “will help the peace process in Israel.”

All doubt as to who these creatures from “I don’t know what planet” might be, evaporated when Zinni answered a question from *EIR* correspondent Bill Jones. Jones asked about the notorious Defense Policy Board briefing of July 10, at which Perle sponsored “analyst” Laurent Murawiec (since fired from the RAND Corporation over the affair) to declare Saudi Arabia enemy number-one of the United States.

“I don’t know *why* the briefing was given,” Zinni replied



At the U.S.-Arab Relations Council on Sept. 9, Gen. Anthony C. Zinni—who commanded the 1998 bombing of Iraq, as shown here—gave the strongest speech against a new war and the war party of Richard Perle et al. The Council meeting was one factor in the rising tide of opposition to a U.S. unilateral attack.

angrily, saying he found it “unbelievable” that it was allowed to take place in “that policy group.” He said it was “uncalled for,” “unimaginable,” and “inconceivable” for CENTCOM to have allowed such a false intelligence picture to be presented against an ally that has fought alongside the United States, economically and militarily, dating back to World War II.

‘Alien Ideology’ to American Tradition

During the entire second day of the conference, the crimes and follies of the neo-conservatives were exposed in panel after panel, leading up to a remarkable session that featured former Senate staffer Dr. Clifford Kiracofe, who now teaches at the Virginia Military Institute, and Geoffrey Aronson, author of the “Report on Israeli Settlement in the Occupied Territories,” who works closely with Israel’s Peace Now movement.

After Aronson demonstrated that the Sharon government has no intention of leaving the Occupied Territories, and in fact favors a policy of “transfer” (a.k.a. ethnic cleansing), Kiracofe delivered a body blow to the neo-conservative gurus such as Perle and Irving Kristol. He identified neo-conservatism as an “alien ideology” against the American intellectual tradition, and said that this ideology had been engaged in a 30-year plot to infiltrate and take over U.S. foreign policy in favor of the Likud party fascists of Israel, and America’s Christian Zionist religious fanatics who want nothing short of an Armageddon-type war. Referring back to George Washington’s Farewell Address, Kiracofe said the neo-conservatives are “the Achilles’ heel of the Bush Administration, if not of the Republic itself.”

Iraq War: Constitutional And Moral Questions

by Pete McCloskey

Mr. McCloskey served as a 2nd Lieutenant with the 5th Marines during the United Nations' first "peacekeeping" mission, the Korean War. He is the author of Taking Hill 610 and is the recipient of the Navy Cross, the Silver Star, and two Purple Hearts. He also blew the whistle on Rev. Pat Robertson's fabricated combat stories, exposing the truth about Robertson's service during Korea. A Republican member of the U.S. Congress from California between 1967-1983, he has taught Constitutional History at Stanford and Santa Clara Universities, and currently practices law in Woodside. The following article was prepared for another forum, and is printed here with permission of the author.

In the last few days of August, warlike statements by the President and Vice President have focused national attention on two questions: Should the United States force a "regime change" in Iraq by a preemptive action of some sort, in effect declaring war on Iraq? And, are we prepared to accept a new principle of international law, that the threat of use of weapons of mass destruction by a Third World nation justifies a unilateral attack by one nation in violation of the UN Charter?

This question comes before us on the eve of the emotional anniversary date of Sept. 11, America's first taste of the type of civilian casualties our own bombardments have inflicted on others in Lebanon, Somalia, Kosovo, Iraq, Libya, the Sudan and Afghanistan in recent years.

More importantly, Congressional elections are only two months away. The stakes in the November election are enormous. Which political party will control the House and Senate during the final two years of the current Administration? The President is understandably dedicated to staying in office and having a Republican majority in both houses.

I suggest that the political system, which we have been so fortunate to see evolve over the past 225 years, is not well suited for a quick decision on the serious matter of whether or not to go to war in violation of international law. I believe this because of two unique aspects of the American political system which have historically led us into grave difficulties in the past, notably in 1812 and 1964.

First, in times of domestic difficulty, Presidents have learned that their popularity will most certainly increase if the people can be convinced that a foreign "enemy" threatens us. And second, our elected representatives in Congress have learned to never, ever, challenge the decisions of a President,

who is the Commander-in-Chief, during a war.

In such a situation, the Congress can be expected to act more like a herd of sheep than the sober decision-makers the Constitution intended when our forefathers assigned the war power solely to Congress. As Abraham Lincoln observed, Congress was assigned the war power, because kings in domestic difficulties were only too prone to go to war to preserve their regimes.

There is another constitutional provision that has been largely ignored in the current debate. That is the constitutional provision that treaties duly ratified by two-thirds of the Senate become the law of the land, of equal stature with the Constitution. In 1945 we were proud to lead the world to a new type of treaty, the United Nations Charter, dedicated to the principle that no one nation should ever again invade another save with UN support.

In light of the tremendous human tragedies of World Wars I and II, the concept of world peace under international law seemed clearly preferable in 1945 to a world where an Adolf Hitler, or any one country, could create a holocaust. In 1950 we went to war to support that principle. If Saddam Hussein is indeed another Hitler, we may well have to, again, go to war. But should it be a unilateral decision on our part?

We live in a world of nuclear weapons, nerve gas, shoulder-fired missiles, and anthrax. They have been largely perfected by the technology of the United States and proliferated throughout the world by the U.S. dispensation as to which nation should be allowed to have certain weapons. Now, the capability no longer exists for one nation to be sure such weapons will not fall into the hands of a hostile entity. Is it then the right of the most powerful country in the world to unilaterally decide who is hostile enough to justify war?

Whatever may be the threat from religious zealots who believe in the eradication of evil—as religious leaders have believed since the Spanish Inquisition—we are not at war. I suggest that the time to go to war against Iraq has not yet arrived, and that there is a prior action we should take before doing so. If we really want to achieve peace in the explosive Asian/Persian Gulf/Mediterranean region, perhaps we should turn our attention and efforts towards achieving the goal of UN Resolution 242, a Palestinian state, with dignity for Palestinians, as well as security for Israelis. That might be a good place to start.

It is a time for cool heads, not wartime hysteria such as existed in 1812 or was created in 1964 by Lyndon Johnson's deliberate lie to the people and the Congress that two U.S. destroyers had been attacked by the North Vietnamese in the Gulf of Tonkin.

The Sept. 11 attack, which the President maintains put us "at war," came from the understandable perception in the countries of the Muslim and Arab world that we—not the Soviets, Iran, or Iraq—have become the "evil empire." Rightly or wrongly, ordinary people in the Muslim world believe that the U.S. has become an international bully with



Former Representative Pete McCloskey writes, "It is time to stand up to Ariel Sharon before we attempt to deal with Saddam Hussein."

enormous material wealth, a dependency on drugs, and a hypocritical promotion of our own special brand of democracy, while at the same time supporting monarchies and tyrants around the world. Our greatest evil, however, in the eyes of most of the countries of Europe and Asia has been our armed and financial assistance to over 50 years of Israeli repression of Palestinian aspirations.

Even our greatest patriots have to admit that these new Muslim and Arab "enemies" present a case of some merit. We see Israeli infantry officers and soldiers refuse to serve in the occupied territories and, in their words, "to humiliate, terrorize, and remove" the Palestinian population. Meanwhile, the United States continues to veto all UN Resolutions critical of Israel, continues to countenance the controlled possession of weapons of mass destruction by Israel, and, worst of all, continues to finance Israeli settlements in Palestinian territory and the killing of Palestinians with U.S.-supplied helicopters and weaponry. The Israeli settlements in the occupied territories, financed with U.S. dollars, not only destroy the U.S. reputation for fairness in world affairs, but also make it impossible for the Israeli political system to turn its back on militant settlers who now number over 300,000 people.

President Bush has committed the United States to Palestinian statehood, a statehood that cannot be achieved without the removal of those 300,000 settlers. Despite that commitment, he has done nothing to deter their continued growth as his father had the courage to do in 1991. The younger Bush calls Ariel Sharon "a man of peace." But to most of the world he is perceived as a war criminal who, like Pontius Pilate, stood aside willingly 20 years ago this month and permitted the massacre of over 800 Palestinians in the Shabra and Chatilla refugee camps.

So long as we unconditionally support the Israel of Ariel

Sharon, we can expect to some day reap our own holocaust from young people who see moral victory in attacking the richest country in the world. We can only expect them to hate a country which is willing to use unmanned cruise missiles but is at the same time unwilling to see its own soldiers die in the same numbers as the civilians killed by our long-range smart bombs.

As those who enjoy the American heritage of "Give me liberty or give me death" and "Live Free or Die," we should be the first to understand why young Arabs and young Muslims are willing to become suicide bombers against oppressive forces. "Right or wrong, my country" were the words of an American military hero, not those of an Iraqi or Saudi.

The high moral purpose we demonstrated during the last half-century in UN leadership, foreign aid, and the ending of colonialism seems regrettably subordinated today to an obeisance to Ariel Sharon and his supporters in Israel and the United States. There will be no peace until we return to the high ground and insist that Israel remove its settlers from the territories occupied since 1967, and that a Palestinian state be established amongst the family of nations, free of occupation by militant Jewish fundamentalists.

To attack, invade and occupy Iraq will require courage, not just of political leaders but from as many as 100,000 young Americans, many of whom will die in the process. If the cause is just and the threat of Hussein's use of weapons of mass destruction is as imminent as Vice President Cheney says it is, the casualties will be worth it. To attack Iraq without showing the courage to stand up to Israel, however, may doom our children and our children's children to the forces of hatred and revenge for generations.

We may be the greatest military power in the world today, but no American can ever feel safe again, here or abroad. For lasting security, we must return to an even-handed policy with the Israelis and the Palestinians, based on the principles of the United Nations Charter and Security Council Resolution 242. So strongly defended by George Bush, Sr., those resolutions are now nearly abandoned by his son who does not have the privilege of combat experience to temper his aggressive concept of peace through armed victory rather than by international law.

If peace is to be preserved, I suggest that it is time to stand up to Ariel Sharon before we attempt to deal with Saddam Hussein. Ironically, a regime change in Israel may offer more to world peace than one in Iraq.

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The Truth About ‘Pollard II’ And the Iraq War Threat

This is the opening presentation of Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche to his Sept. 11, 2002 webcast from Washington, D.C., before live audiences of 150 in Washington and New York City, and an international Internet audience. Questions and answers which followed are not included here. Subheads have been added.

Because of a lack of leadership, though many in leading positions in the United States and elsewhere know that the facts, presented in the leaflet we are now distributing nationally, are true, they refuse to present them publicly. Then, they say that the public won’t support them. If they will not tell the truth on urgent matters, then why should the public support them?

I am telling the truth, even at great risk.

People are afraid in a crisis like this, because there is no leadership that will tell them the truth. I am telling them the truth. Therefore, I qualify as their leader.

So the real subject today is, dealing with fear—and leadership.

On the subjects on which I will speak, the subjects of war and the economy, there are an increasing number of people in leading positions, and other positions in the United States, who know at least part of the truth of what I’m to say. But they aren’t saying it.

This includes people in the Congress—in the Senate, in particular—in the U.S. government itself, the Executive branch; and among the leaders. They are *afraid* to tell the truth.

Now, as I shall demonstrate, if we don’t tell the truth, we are in real difficulty. But, what’s the problem?

The problem is the problem of *smallness*. Not of size, but of mind, and moral stature. Our people have lost much of the capacity for thought, moral stature of mind and purpose, that they once had. There is no leader to bring it out of them, apparently. Our leaders are incompetent.

Because what’s the situation of the average person? And I mean, all the way up and down, in the ranks of influence in society. The little person, in a community. For them, “trends” are what is happening. They have no control over it. The Democratic and Republican party are jokes. They no longer have real meetings. They’re organizations which bureaucratically control an electoral process. There are no longer party meetings. There’s no longer a place, to which the individual

person can go, to register a question, and to initiate the process of getting an answer.

Cowardice in Leadership and Government

The people of the United States, at virtually all levels, are sitting there, waiting to see what the trends are, and waiting to overhear themselves saying what they consider it safe to say, not the truth.

And therefore, they behave as cowards. Because they have no sense of responsible leadership which is telling the truth. If people who are considered responsible leaders tell the truth, account for what is going on, and if they are—these leaders—accountable to the people, then the people have an influence over their own destiny. If you have the kind of leader who says—you ask him what he thinks, and he says, “I haven’t read the newspapers today.” He hasn’t made up his mind. He’s waiting for authority to tell him what to think, or what to say, and pretty soon, what he dares to say, is what he dares to think.

Cowardice! Cowardice throughout the institutions of government. Cowardice in the White House. Cowardice in leadership of the parties. Cowardice through all kinds of institutions in society.

Many people know part of the truth. People in positions of relative power and influence, who should be telling the truth, publicly, to the people, to provide leadership, but they’re not. They’re cowards.

And thus, I have to assume certain responsibilities of leadership of our nation, here and now, even though I have no official position in government, because there’s no one in government, at the present time, who either has the knowledge, inclination, or the courage, to tell you the truth, even if they know part of it. Therefore, *I must*.

Two Problems: The War and the Economy

And I must say this also, before the world.

We have two problems before us, in particular, apart from what I’ve just mentioned—the problem of cowardice and lack of leadership. The problems are, first of all, war, and economy.

Now, there’s a relationship between the war and economy, but they are not interrelated in an ordinary sense. War is like a man, with a sawed-off shotgun, and a glint in his eye, sitting in an apartment, holding a family hostage. Reality is



President Bush meets on Homeland Security in the Cabinet Room, Oct. 29, 2001. LaRouche's mobilization is designed to get the American people to stop being cowards, and to get Bush to kick the "Vulcans" out of his Administration, before the war against Iraq explodes.

not dictating what he's going to do. He's got an agenda in his mind, and he's determined to carry out that agenda, without any regard for the reality in the world outside. That is our government. A man with a shotgun, holding the nation, and the world, hostage, like a family being held hostage in an apartment.

We have a government that is determined, now, to go to war, for war's own sake! Not because there's an issue in Iraq. Not because there's an issue in the Middle East. But because they are determined to go to war. No matter what reason you give them. "Well, what's your motive for going to war?" Well, it doesn't make any difference, says Rumsfeld. "It makes no difference. We're going to war! And you're not going to stop us!"

"What's your basis for choosing this enemy?"

"Well, we think . . ."

"What's your evidence?"

"Well, we can't tell you."

Then they pull something out they call evidence, and warmed-over lies, sometimes two years old, or older.

And that's the way it's going. They're determined to go to war. They're determined to go to war despite the fact that *every nation of Europe* is opposed to this war!, including the United Kingdom, with one qualification, which I'll explain. Russia's against the war. Asia's against the war. Most of the people, in fact, in the United States, are also against the war, but the newsprint doesn't report much of that.

Everybody's against the war. The world is against the war. Just a pack of lunatics, in Israel and in the United States, are for it. Nobody else.

Then, why are we going to war? What's the reason?

Well, war. There's no exit strategy! When you go to war, you have to have a purpose. The purpose involves the end of the war, getting out of the war. And when the war ends, you hope that you'll be able to negotiate, and build, peace. You don't build peace through war. War may be necessary to create the conditions under which peace can become free, and express itself. But you don't fight a war to bring peace.

War has a different purpose. Peace is what your purpose should be. To bring about a successful peace. If your war does not intend, does not aim to bring about peace, you shouldn't fight it.

We had one such war, a long, perpetual war in Vietnam, Indochina. A war which almost destroyed the United States because we conducted it. It was a perpetual war, without purpose, done to orchestrate world events, but not to do any good.

You're seeing a reflection of that among U.S. military, senior military figures today, retired and still active, who are opposed to this stinking idea of a war. Many, because, as senior figures, they had served as junior officers, or field-grade officers, in Indochina. They continued in service. They studied war more carefully, having gone through the experience of Indochina, and they say today, "What you're proposing is pointless. It's insane." No competent military figure will tell the President of the United States to go to this war.

A Bunch of Chicken Hawks

Who's telling the President to go to war? A bunch of draft-dodgers. A bunch of chicken hawks. People who never performed their military service when they had the occasion



President Franklin D. Roosevelt (third from right) with then-Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace (second from right), in Virginia's Shenandoah Valley in 1933. Wallace later became Vice President, and would have continued Roosevelt's foreign policy after the war—but he was kicked out by Wall Street and the utopians, and replaced by "a bum called Harry Truman."

to do so. And they're all hot to go to war. And the military, who are competent, say, "Don't do it!" And the President is sitting there, and you don't know what he really is thinking. And he's indicated that he's going to go to war.

So, we're dealing with war as a form of insanity. Someone said, "I don't like the world. I'm getting off. We're going to go to war."

And that's the inertia. Now, I'll explain some of that.

Now, the second thing is, we have an economic crisis. We are now in this moment, sitting in the last weeks, or months, at most, of the presently existing world monetary, financial system. The economy of the entire world, including that of the United States, is disintegrating. Nothing can stop it. If you know the factors in this, you know that there's nothing that can stop this thing from going to a depression, worse than 1929-33, unless you change the system.

They say, "We're sticking with the system." They're saying, "The fundamentals are sound." They may be noisy, but they're not sound.

Let me deal with these two questions.

Now, what's the war perspective?

You have a leaflet that's passed out; I'll refer to the content.

On the question of war, and the question of economics. Go back to 1944. Go back to the period about June, July 1944. The United States and its allies had landed successfully in

Normandy. They fought the breakthrough. At that point, the world strategic situation, given MacArthur's campaign in the Pacific, was that, the victory of the war was so inevitable, that even Field Marshal Montgomery couldn't make us lose it. That's how secure it was. (At that point—he did postpone the end of the war, at least six months, maybe nine, by his Marshaldom. This squeaky, racist pipsqueak.) But, the situation was such, that everybody here knew the war was going to be won. An assured victory.

At that point, here was coming the 1944 Democratic nominating convention. At that point, Henry Wallace was indicated to be the Vice Presidential candidate, to serve another term, with Roosevelt. Some people said, "No, we're going to stop this." Why? They said, "The President is going to get himself elected to a fourth term, an unprecedented fourth term. This President—because we got into a depression—pulled the United States out of a depression, and led us through this war and other perils, and brought the United States into the position that we shall emerge from the war, as, not the greatest world power, but the *only world power*. We don't *like* this President. Now that we've won the war, we don't *need* him any more. And we don't want him—he's a sick man—we don't want a successor in there as President, who would continue his post-war policies. We want the end of this war to be the end of everything that Roosevelt stood for. We want to go back to the deep past,



Gen. Douglas MacArthur signs the Japanese surrender document, Sept. 2, 1945 on board the U.S.S. Missouri. MacArthur understood that that peace was available without the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, which he opposed.

perhaps the Confederacy.”

So, therefore, great pressure was put on, to get Wallace discharged from the candidacy, and to put in a bum called Harry Truman.

The moment Roosevelt died, or a few moments afterward, when his body was still warm, many of the policies of Roosevelt were scrapped, particularly his international, post-war policies. We still benefitted, through the middle of the 1960s, from policies which were created under Roosevelt, and under intentions which Roosevelt had had for the post-war period; specifically, the best features of a fixed-exchange-rate monetary system, devised under Roosevelt’s direction, at Bretton Woods.

These things worked. We rebuilt much of the world in the post-war period, on the inertia of Franklin Roosevelt’s contributions, and those of his administration. We won the war because of Franklin Roosevelt. That’s another story, which I won’t go into, but that’s a fact.

Don’t Attack a Defeated Nation

But the intent of these guys was expressed in August of 1945. In 1945, in the Spring and Summer of 1945, not only had the United States *won* the war, and really had already won the war with Japan; we were waiting for the peace. Japan was a defeated nation; we were waiting for that peace. That was the policy of Gen. Douglas MacArthur. *Don’t attack a defeated nation. Wait for the peace!*

But some people in the United States, under urging of the

circles of Bertrand Russell, who was one of the most evil, fascist creatures that ever slithered across this planet, pushed for the use of two nuclear weapons—to drop them on the civilian population of Japan. *For no military reason!* None. There was no military excuse for dropping them. In fact, MacArthur had been explicit, in presenting his report to the Presidency, that it was unnecessary. Japan was defeated; we had to wait for the peace.

In fact, we had already negotiated the peace while Roosevelt was still alive. A man who became a friend of mine, Max Corvo, had been the head of United States OSS intelligence in Italy, on the ground, working for the State Department. He had been a key planner of the Sicily invasion by the U.S. forces; and the Sicily invasion was so successful, and his intelligence was so good, that they said, “You take over the field operations in Italy for the United States Office of Special Services.” He did. And he continued that operation until this bum, Allen Dulles, got him bounced out of there, and made a mess of it. But Corvo, during that period, the latter part of the period, also took charge of—the Office of Extraordinary Affairs of the Vatican, then headed by the man who was later Pope Paul VI, were negotiating with the Japanese, and Max Corvo was auditing this.

So the Vatican had negotiated conditions, with the Emperor Hirohito, of peace; the conditions were the same ultimately imposed upon Japan after the peace was signed.

But at this point, unnecessary fire-bombing of Tokyo was already going on, which was the idea of some lame-brained

nuts back here. And they dropped two *totally unnecessary* nuclear weapons on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The Military Utopians and World Government

What does that mean? That means that for some time, a force in the world centered in Britain, which has always hated, and continues to hate the United States, was determined to eliminate the United States and other states which might try to imitate it, by setting up a system of world government—not all at once, but as a process. This was laid out by—for example, in 1928—by a book by H.G. Wells, who was the collaborator of Russell, proposing a “utopia.” These utopians propose, as Wells had proposed in 1913 in the preface to a book, that nuclear weapons be used as weapons of terror, so horrible that governments would not fight wars, but would submit to world government.

This idea was raised again in 1928 by Wells’ book, *The Open Conspiracy*, to which Russell subscribed. And the policies which led to what formed the so-called utopian faction, inside the United States, were the result of the influence of Wells and Russell on this country and other countries. Wells was the worst ogre of the 20th Century; a more dangerous ogre—he was close to Satan; Hitler was Mephistopheles, but Russell qualifies for Satan himself, the old Beelzebub.

This is what it was. Now, at that point, what they used—a certain faction in Britain and here—the idea of starting a new military arm, the Air Force. Their idea was that military air power would supplement naval power, maritime power, as a way by which a nation could control the world, and one nation would have all power. Initially, it was the idea of an Anglo-American power. This included forces in the United Kingdom, and Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and so forth, as well as the United States. They could rule the world as an English-speaking imperium, or develop that, by forcing the United Nations to become world government—or forcing something else to become world government. And they were going to use air power, together with sea power, and nuclear arsenals, as the way of controlling the world, and bringing about world government.

This was the policy of Leo Szilard, for example, a Russell clone. This was the policy of many people at Princeton, who were Russell clones. The development of nuclear weapons in the United States was done on the initiative of Russell, through Szilard and Wigner and others, to get Einstein to sign that letter to Franklin Roosevelt. If Germany had not surrendered when it did, it was intended that these bombs would have been dropped on Germany, on Berlin. Berlin was to be obliterated by a nuclear attack, if it had not surrendered before the time it did. The bombs weren’t ready then; that’s why they didn’t use them.

So what you’re dealing with is not a reaction. A bombing is a reaction to an existing imperative situation. We’re dealing with the attempt to stop the success of the United States under Roosevelt, in freeing the world, potentially at least, from a lot of horrors of colonialism and other things. To set up a

reactionary world empire, in which populations were controlled, and minds would be controlled, and everything else, by a supranational world government, acting in directions which are indicated, in sample at least, by H.G. Wells’ book, *The Open Conspiracy*.

Special Operations Warfare

This crowd thus used the Air Force, and the founding of the RAND Corporation as a conjunction to the development of the Air Force, as a way of introducing a policy into the United States, which became known as the utopians; the utopians being a faction in military policy, which was opposed to the West Point, etc. traditional military policy—the policies of MacArthur, and also Eisenhower.

Another creep got into the thing, Allen Dulles. And Allen Dulles, in collaboration with his brothers, introduced what was called “special warfare.” A special section of our military command, the Pentagon, created a new division called special warfare. And through a section of the command—the so-called Quartermaster, or logistics section—every creep in the world was coming out of a desk drawer, professional military, retired military, any loose lunatic; and they were being used for what was called special operations. As we saw during the 1960s, in Kennedy’s time, the unleashing of this.

So you had three things. The idea of air power, used in this way; the idea of nuclear weapons, used in this way; and the idea of special operations as opposed to regular military forces. This became known as the utopian faction—or, what Eisenhower referred to, in exiting from the Presidency, as the military-industrial complex. It was not something that came out of the military as such. It was this combination. The idea of using air power, using nuclear weapons, nuclear arsenals, and special warfare. Don’t go in and fight a war; go in and kill the head of state. Slaughter some people. Get two other countries to slaughter each other. This kind of thing, which was often blamed on the CIA, which was too soft to do things like that; they wouldn’t really do that.

Anyway, Allen Dulles, as Director of Intelligence, did set that into motion.

Now, as long as Eisenhower was President, there were certain inherent limitations on the ability of these characters to act. And Eisenhower’s statement on the military-industrial complex, on his exiting from office, typified his attitude and role on this question, with whatever his weaknesses might have been. He was a competent military officer in the American military tradition, like MacArthur, under whom he had served an important part of his career. And these utopians were determined to get rid of MacArthur, and to get rid of Eisenhower.

Once Eisenhower was out of office, you had no figure in leadership in the United States, who adequately understood, and had the authority to block, these utopians’ control over the military. Jack Kennedy had good intentions, but Jack Kennedy did not understand this problem at the time. Probably, it was only at about the time that he was killed, that he began to



gone an internal social change, in composition of forces, away from the Rome of Cicero, to a new kind of Rome which would emerge later as Caesar, as Tiberius, as Augustus, Nero, and Caligula—types we find in politics today. At that point, this social force, which had been conducting these wars, took over Italy, expanded the institution of slavery, destroyed Italy's power internally to exist, by relying upon conquered nations to produce, on Rome's terms, the loot that Rome needed for it to survive.

We have become that. Particularly in 1971-73. We shut down the fixed-exchange-rate monetary system which had served us well in the post-war period, and had served Europe and much of the

understand—after a conversation with MacArthur—what the problem was. Jack intended to return the United States to the President Roosevelt tradition. But he did not fully understand the nature of the enemy that he had to fight.

So they killed him. *They killed him.* They killed [Enrico] Mattei in Italy. They got [Harold] Macmillan out of power in London with a scandal, the Profumo scandal. They got [Konrad] Adenauer prematurely retired in Germany. And after Kennedy was killed, they got us into the Vietnam War.

Producer vs. Consumer Society

At that point, we underwent a change in character. The United States, from its beginning, had been essentially committed to become a producer society, under [Benjamin] Franklin. With Lincoln's victory, and the emergence of the United States between 1861 and 1876 as the leading world national agro-industrial power, the United States of that time, to this recent time, had been a producer society. The leading example, under the American system of political economy, of a producer society, was not British capitalism, not socialism, but the American System, as defined by Franklin and his followers, including Lincoln. It's a special system, which Europe never had, and has not had to today—the American System.

What they did, beginning with the Indochina War, was run a series of transformations, which were consolidated by Nixon—or under Nixon, by Nixon's controller, Henry Kissinger. Keep thinking of Nixon as a puppet of Henry Kissinger, and you've got about the right idea—or a sub-puppet. We were transformed, beginning that period, from a producer society into a consumer society.

Otherwise, you look back in history to ancient Rome; where Rome, coming out of the second Punic War, had under-

rest of the world so well. We went to a floating-exchange-rate monetary system. Through the floating-exchange-rate monetary system, controlled by Britain and the United States—and increasingly, by the United States' power—we compelled other nations to reduce the value of their currencies in such ways, that we could buy from them so cheaply, with their virtual slave labor, that we said, "Our labor here in the United States can not compete with the slave labor we have turned other countries into producing."

For example, in the Americas, from 1982 on—from the Spring and Summer of 1982—the United States has systematically destroyed the nations of South and Central America. We have ruined Mexico. We have almost obliterated Argentina. We are in the process of obliterating Brazil. We have virtually obliterated Peru. Colombia is almost destroyed. Chávez is about to be destroyed, and Venezuela with him. Central America has been virtually destroyed.

These are the conditions. *We have become the parasite of the world.* We suck the blood of China. We suck the blood of Asia generally. We suck the blood of Central and South America. We suck the blood of Africa. We promote wars in Africa, in order to promote genocide, reduction of the rate of population [growth] in Africa. That's the kind of nation we have tended to become, under these kinds of influence, *of the utopians.*

War Is Won Strategically, With Logistics

Now the second thing: war. You do not fight war on the basis of "kill-power." The United States did not win World War II with kill-power. We won World War II, despite a few very important and deadly battles, strategically; we won it through logistics. We won it through a policy of *strategic defense*, in which logistics is the key factor. We were an over-

whelming economic-strategic power logistically. And I know; I trained some of these guys that we were sending around the world, for a brief period of time. And I can tell you, when I saw them lined up on the company street—I got a new bunch of scrapings from the streets and farms of the United States—I would see them lined up on the company street—I lined them up—and I’d just say to myself, “We’ve lost the war.” But we *won* it. We won it through logistics. We won it through Roosevelt’s program, from 1936 on, of knowing the war with Hitler was inevitable at that point, and saying, “The United States is going to be prepared, in its recovery program, to deal with this problem.” And he met with leaders of industry and others, and set into motion—with his close associates—programs of development which in 1940-41, unleashed the greatest economic mobilization the world had ever seen.

In three years, we exceeded every anticipation of logistics. We had power beyond the belief of the world as a whole. When we went to war, we soon had that power, under Roosevelt’s leadership. And that’s how we won the war.

These principles were taught to us by the greatest military figures of the late 18th and 19th Century: by France’s great engineer and military leader, Lazare Carnot, the man who turned an absolute defeat into a stunning victory between 1792 and 1794. These were the principles which Moses Mendelssohn taught to Gerhard Scharnhorst, through Count Wilhelm Schaumberg-Lippe. Schaumberg-Lippe, who was the friend of Moses Mendelssohn, asked Moses Mendelssohn to provide a program of education for officers at the military school maintained by Schaumberg-Lippe. They were great friends. Moses Mendelssohn devised the program—military strategic training program—for Schaumberg-Lippe. Scharnhorst, a trainee of that, became the brilliant protégé of Schaumberg-Lippe, and made a Prussian military reform which is parallel in its implications to that of Lazare Carnot in France.

From that time on, on the basis of Carnot’s studies of the work of the great Vauban in Germany and in France, these studies—the idea of strategic defense as consistent with modern society, modern scientifically progressive society—became a new dimension and way of dealing with the problems of warfare. If you have great economic power and great logistical power, you can win wars in various ways. You can win them with necessary war-fighting, if that comes up, but you can win them because your sheer economic power attracts not merely the envy, but the admiration of others, who say, as they said to us in India, for example—many people in India said to me, at the end of the war—can the United States send us the technology to build our own independent nation-state?

Be Powerful To Make Peace

You win war more with love. . . . You win peace with love, and you win wars with that factor. Develop yourself. Be rational. Be generous. Be powerful. Be powerful logistically.

The utopians changed that. With idiots like Brzezinski and Huntington from the 1950s on, with the new policy, the utopian policy—kill-power, kill-power! They say you have to increase the rate of killing by our troops. This is like the Roman Legions going in to commit massacres against whole populations—whole national populations. Kill-power!! You don’t win peace with kill-power! You win peace by overwhelming flanking operations, and strength, to convince them to surrender; but their willingness to surrender is based not merely on their awe and fear of you, but rather the good that can come from making peace with you. Therefore, be powerful. Be powerful, above all, to make peace, and to build peace. And from that power, you can draw as you need it, the sinews of any necessary war. And you see that’s exactly what we’re not doing right now.

Now, out of this, there’s a hand and a glove. Sometimes the glove grows into the hand. A man puts a glove on his hand, picks up a pistol and shoots somebody. Who shot him, the glove or the hand? What happens when the glove grows into the hand? And that’s what this leaflet is about.

A long process which goes back to the time when the World Jewish Congress was led by Nahum Goldman. You had one predominant policy in terms of Israel, but you also had another element there which was very dangerous, and which Goldman had to fight. And that was the danger of Jabotinsky, and what Jabotinsky represented. So, as Jabotinsky took over, or his heirs took over, such as Netanyahu, Sharon, Shamir. As they took over, Israel became an instrument of a certain Anglo-American interest. Remember, Jabotinsky was both a Russian Okhrana agent and also a British agent. He was also a Mussolini agent. He also declared himself a fascist, not only for Mussolini, but he appealed twice to Hitler, when Hitler was in power, to say, give up your anti-Semitism and we’ll work with you, form an alliance. That’s Jabotinsky. It’s important to know that, to get an insight into what’s going on in the mind of Sharon and Netanyahu today, as I’ll explain.

So, what the United States and Britain did, is they created—in opposition to everything that Nahum Goldman represented and in opposition to what Ben-Gurion represented—they created a force which was no longer the Labor Zionism faction in Israel, but a completely contrary force. And this force was an instrument of certain Anglo-American interests, which deployed it into the Middle East for strategic purposes. Israel today has become a hand-grenade, which is throwing itself to destruction against its neighbors. If it continues the war, it will be destroyed, but that will serve its purpose!

‘Vulcans’ Group—Pushing Iraq War Since 1996

So, in the course of that, as we describe this in the leaflet, in July 1996, there was an attempt to get the present Middle East war going, or what is being proposed now. The proposal came from circles such as those of Brzezinski, Bernard Lewis,



Self-proclaimed fascist Vladimir Jabotinsky (left): His heirs took over Israeli politics, especially after the assassination of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin in 1995. Clockwise from upper right: Likud party Prime Ministers Ariel Sharon, Benjamin Netanyahu, Menachem Begin, and Yitzhak Shamir.



and Samuel Huntington. They had attempted to move things in that direction under Bush, and had failed. The Iraq war was, in a sense, stopped at a certain point by Bush number one—Bush “41.” So they came back at it again, and they tried to do it through a group inside the Clinton Administration called the Principals Group. The Principals Group is essentially the same thing as the Vulcans Group, which den mother Condoleezza Rice created at the instruction of George Shultz. George Shultz pulled this crowd together, brought Condoleezza Rice into it in this new form. She became the den mother of what’s called the Vulcans. These are generally a bunch of draft-dodgers, ex-Trotskyists and so forth, who are now trying to get World War III under way.

So, in 1996, this group—now called the Vulcans—many of whom are in key positions inside the Bush Administration, in the Defense Department, inside the White House, inside the State Department; these Vulcans drafted a proposal for Benjamin Netanyahu, the beneficiary of the assassination of Yitzhak Rabin. And this is a policy to eradicate not only Rabin, which they’d already done, but to eradicate everything that Rabin had stood for, in combination, as a leader of Israel, from the beginning. The policy was the policy which is now being pushed, which is to have Israel destroy the Middle East, all of the Middle East. Take over the Saudi oil fields, destroy it all.

Several days later, Netanyahu, having received this report from the hands of these guys, gave an address in the U.S.

Senate, which many Senators are aware of, but they don’t tell you that. They know it, they were there. They didn’t tell you. They didn’t comment upon what Bush is saying, and say, well, this is the same thing that these guys tried to push through Clinton’s Administration.

Then it didn’t work. So they went to another tactic, with the help of one of their backers, Mellon Scaife, who funded this operation. They ran an operation against Clinton to try to get him impeached. They worked on his profile, and had a little girl go in there who was set up, knowing his profile, to try to create the scandal. And they had listening devices, watching everything, so they could create the scandal. They control the White House [communications] system.

Well, Clinton got scared. He resisted it at first, then he went into a compromise, the bombing, under pressure of the Principals—Al Gore and company. Then it ended, it failed.

They came back again under Bush, and the intended war to destroy the entire Middle East, using Sharon as the fuse on the hand grenade, goes on. The intent is, as of now, that the minute the United States makes a serious move, with land forces in particular, into Iraq, Sharon will take the Palestinian population, of Palestine, and shove it into Jordan, as a part of a plan to create a Greater Israel, from the Mediterranean to the Euphrates River—the so-called Jabotinsky, Greater, or “Eretz Israel” policy. That of course means a general war, an unstoppable general war, which would spread throughout the planet in unknown ways.

Europe Does Not Want This War

Alright, that's the policy. So, what they did is, they couldn't get the policy through. They couldn't get it through under Bush—until a year ago, when the planes hit the Twin Towers and the Pentagon. That's the truth! Everybody in relevant high places in Washington, knows that everything I've said is the truth.

Now, let me indicate what the problems are. What's happening now? As I said, all of Europe wants this war not to occur. The reasons they give are varied, but the bottom line is the same. If you start this war, you unleash an insanity from which the United States and everybody else will not survive. Partly because of the economic conditions, the war is unwinnable! We don't have the logistics to win such a war. We have a collapsing economy. The world has a collapsing economy, a collapsing monetary system. We can go in to start a war, but we can't stop it!

Look at Afghanistan. A piece of folly, a piece of military folly beyond belief. But this is much more serious than Afghanistan. Well, what's Europe saying? The British have got to compromise. Blair, on one side, is saying he's for the war. He's telling lies of the kind that George Bush wants to hear, presumably. But the British establishment, including the Labour Party, does not want the war. Hard-core strategic right-wingers in Britain, together with the hard core of the Labour Party, do not want this war! So what's Blair do? Blair, under European pressure, has come up with an alternative, which is indicated by Jacques Chirac, the President of France, recently, and that is to push the issue into the United Nations—because the worst idiocy, idiocy number one, is that the United States unilaterally makes an attack on Iraq, which may be in progress now in various degrees, and drags Britain into it as cover. That's the worst possible thing, in the minds of Europeans, and these guys. They're saying, can we temporarily stop this war? They say, let's throw it in the United Nations.

Now, this creates a problem. Let us suppose they're successful. There are three things that can happen, which are messy. First, that the United Nations would reject what Bush is demanding. They wouldn't reject proposing a remedy, a compromise; but Bush might reject anything the UN would accept. Then Bush goes to war, alone. The lone bandit, the Lone Ranger, or the Lone Disarranger. That's hell. Number two: Suppose that Bush accepts a UN proposal on Iraq which is acceptable. Now, the reverse hurdle is Saddam Hussein. Is Saddam Hussein going to accept it?

Now, I know a great deal about Saddam Hussein, so I'm saying that is a problematic case. I don't think he's as insane as some people might suggest. I think he does have some sense of survival. But would he accept a reasonable offer of the type that Scott Ritter is bird-dogging? Remember, Scott Ritter is an old intelligence hand. He's bird-dogging a way out, by his presence in Iraq now. Some kind of compromise under which Ritter went in, with others, as a team, and the United Nations accepted it, might be a way out, at least in the

first approximation. But then, if Saddam Hussein accepts it—Bush accepts it, and Saddam Hussein accepts it—what next? Will Sharon accept it?

Three Problems We Face From Israel

Now, if you know Sharon the way I do, and the way some people who are inside Israeli politics know him, this guy *would* do it. He's up against the wall. If this thing does not come off, the economic crisis and other things in Israel, could result in an internal overturn of the present government, and could create new openings, new apertures, because Israel needs to be bailed out economically. It will not survive if it is not bailed out economically. It will not get a bailout if it doesn't behave itself, at least within certain limitations. Sharon knows that, Netanyahu knows that. They know it.

What do they have? They have three German-built submarines, which carry nuclear-armed cruise missiles, which are to be positioned off the Gulf area. Israel has the world's third largest nuclear weapons capability, planes which can deliver nuclear weapons against Iraq, can hit nuclear production sites in Iran, and so forth, and the disposition to do that is there. Or, as the alternative, they can strike militarily with a straight force—the Israeli military can do that more effectively than what they're doing inside the occupation process—and say, “If you interfere with us, you'll force us to use nuclear weapons, and we'll hit Saudi oil fields.”

Those are the three problems which face us on this front. Now, this problem could be solved. It could be solved with the help of people inside Israel, but the United States and Europeans would have to cooperate to make that work. I could make it work. If anybody on this planet could make it work, put me in the White House and I can make it work. The problem, you see, is not just me, as a person. The problem is, other people are not like me, including people in high positions and running for office. They're not willing—.

I've got examples of this historically, in the question of military command, some of the most famous issues of military command, under conditions of warfare. There's the case of the fellow who is in command, and all of his generals and others are telling him, “You can't do this, you can't do that, you can't do this.” But he says, “What if I don't do it?” “Well, let us hope something else turns up.” “Okay, we're going to do it.” Like MacArthur at Inchon. We're going to get into a drag-out, drawn-out war in Asia? Or are we going to outflank this situation? He took a high-risk operation and flanked it at Inchon—the Inchon landing. A tough decision. Most of the important and notable military decisions in history, and similar command decisions, have the same characteristic. Abraham Lincoln, the same characteristics. Franklin Roosevelt, at certain points, made the same kinds of decisions.

The Responsibility of the American President

The United States is a very unusual country, with a very unusual Constitution, and the Presidency of the United States

is a very unusual institution, which I don't think the incumbent President understands, among his other non-understandings. When you take the oath of office as President, and assume those powers and responsibilities, very soon in the game, if you're not a dull-head, you're going to realize that you just passed over from one condition of life to another. You're not just a politician at that point. You are a person who, under our Constitution and our history, is encumbered—under our Executive system—with personal responsibility and accountability for the future of the nation. Not just next week, and not what the polls tell you two weeks from now, but what happens two generations from now. You are personally responsible!

And thus, to lead the United States, which is still the crucial nation—I don't think the world could solve its problems without a positive role from the United States. And in the absence of an effective Presidency at this moment, I'm doing the best I can to keep the world together as what I propose to be the partner of the United States, in solving the problems which are plaguing us now.

My other concern is that, since this fellow is the President, and since I have to defend the Presidency, I have to keep this fellow alive; I have to keep the Presidency intact, but somehow induce the changes in policies that I would make, at least enough of those to get us through the next two years, when I'll take over.

You Vote for a Person, Not an Issue

Understand something about politics. We have conditioned our politicians to believe that they should run on issues. I will never trust a man who tells me he's going to win on issues. Now, there are occasions when local issues and other issues have to be addressed and dealt with. That's true. There are times when you must do the things to win on a local issue. But you're not going to win the solution to a national problem in a precinct. You're not going to win it on little issues that people understand—not critical matters. And then you get people who run on issues, and what do they do? "Well, I've got to cover my butt. I promised my constituency on this issue, I'd take this position. Can I change it?" So what is your vote on an issue worth? It's worth essentially nothing, usually.

What you vote for is a person, not an issue or package of issues. You vote for a person, because you want somebody who's going to implement what they stand for, not somebody who's going to promise you that maybe I will implement it, or, "I agree with you on this, therefore vote for me. I like you. I shook your hand. Give me some money and vote for me." What you want is a self-starter. You don't want a guy who buys your pitch. You want a self-starter who's going that way anyway, and says, "I'm glad to have you aboard, I need your support on this issue. You want it done? We have to do it!" Okay, fine, I agree. But I'm going to do it!"

So don't tell me about smart politicians who win on issues. They may win, but what good are they? The test in history is

performance, especially in times of crisis. It's personality. You have to look inside the person. You have to look at the systemic composition of their dedication, their intentions, and see, is that the person you want to entrust with that risk? If he promises this, I'll support him? Crazy! That's wrong. That's immoral. Don't support a person because they take a certain stand on a certain issue. Vote for them because of what they are. You vote for them like you'd like to vote for a judge. I know that some of us don't trust lawyers and judges much; but if you had the choice of choosing a judge, you wouldn't choose a judge based on his issue. You'd choose him on the basis of his character, because the cases he's going to deal with, the issues he's going to deal with in his courtroom, are unpredictable to some degree. You want a man you can trust, to make an honest and effective decision. You want the chief magistrate of our country, the President, to be a man who can be trusted in making the right decision.

The problem lies not with me or with these other candidates. The problem lies with you. Not you, as you people sitting here, but you in general. It's that you're suckers. You demand candidates who, if they fill the specifications you impose upon them, are worthless. This is the essence of tragedy, of Classical tragedy. No people, no nation, ever destroys itself through its leaders. It destroys itself through its lack of leaders. It destroys itself, above all, through its popular opinion. No nation can be destroyed unless it is from within, unless it is self-destroyed. The most important factor in the self-destruction of a nation, in all history from Greek tragedy on to the present, has been popular opinion. If you have a leader who responds to popular opinion in a time of crisis, then you have a bumbling fool on your hands. Because he is going to adapt himself to the popular opinion which is actually the causal factor of the destruction of the nation.

Real, Physical Economics

Take the economic question, an example of the case in point. We in the United States generally—especially if you teach in the universities, economics above all—don't know anything about economics. If you believe a professor who teaches you economics in a university, don't trust yourself in economic matters, because they don't understand that economics is physical, not monetary. Yes, we have monetary processes, financial processes. They're important. They have to be managed, but you don't let the monetary system or the financial system manage the economy. You have to make the economy manage the financial and monetary system, and use it as tools of management, not as the rulers of society.

Real economy is physical. By physical, I mean what Vernadsky specified, the great Russian scientist. There are three factors of principle in the universe: One is the abiotic processes, as we can define them experimentally. Things that are not living processes. Then we have living processes, which are governed by principles which don't exist in abiotic processes. You could never get a living being out of a com-



Benjamin Franklin led the fight to establish the American Republic, mobilizing support from Europe to defeat the British. Today, Lyndon LaRouche, another “old geezer,” is the man who knows how to get the job done: not to create an empire, but rather a community of sovereign nation-states, united in a common effort to secure the general welfare.



puter. You could never synthesize a living being from electro-mechanical parts. Never. Could never happen. Life is a principle, as Pasteur and his followers demonstrated.

You also have another principle. Mankind is not an ape—although many people try to monkey with their lives. Mankind is not an ape. Mankind is a very special kind of creature, unlike any other living creature. Don't marry a monkey, it will not be a fruitful union, and you may come to regret it on other grounds.

If we were monkeys or apes, our potential population density on this planet—that is, the number of living individuals—at any time under the circumstances known to us from the past 2 million years of our study of ice ages and so forth, would never exceed several million individuals. A very short life-span. Most dying in infancy, but at the same time, high grades of mortality. The human species today has a population of between 5 and 6 billion people. That is developed with the cultural and related development over successive generations. No other species of life on this planet could do that.

Where does that come from? How are we enabled to do something which we would otherwise attribute to evolution in an animal, through what we call reason? The power of discovering universal physical principles.

Now, it's not sufficient. Many people will recognize, as Vernadsky did, that the discovery of universal physical principles is the means by which mankind increases his power per

capita over nature, improves things; but you can not rely on individual discovery alone. You must communicate these discoveries, impart their reenactment in other minds, and you must effect cooperation in joint activity based on those discoveries. You must organize, through education of the type we don't have presently—our universities and schools are an abomination, a cesspool—you transmit the cultural benefits, the cultural characteristics and knowledge of many generations of humanity from many parts of the world, you incorporate them into a nation, and its educational and cultural system. We are able to do things today because we are the beneficiaries of discoveries made by human beings from many parts of the world over many, many generations. The transmission of culture is what's important. That's what makes us human.

Therefore, culture itself, in this sense, is also a universal physical principle, because it produces a physical effect such as the increase of the size of the human population, life expectancy and so forth. It changes the universe. We change the universe, and we change ourselves through these kinds of discoveries and applying them. Thus, these are also efficient physical principles, just as life itself is intrinsically an efficient physical principle. Take all of the physical effects, discoveries of principle, improvements in nature, changes in the environment in general, blooming the desert, all of these kinds of things are physical effects. How are you going to judge them?

You judge an improvement in this generation, by what the outcome is two generations ahead.

Your Obligation to Coming Generations

For example, if we educate you today in a certain way, and we give you certain employment opportunities today, in a certain way, what is going to be the effect on what your children do in the next generation?

It's not what you get in the short run. It's what you get in the long run, because you're a member of a human species. You have an obligation to generations which came before you, from all parts of the world. They have all contributed to what we are today. You therefore have an obligation to yourself to be a meaningful person. Because you're going to die eventually. To be a meaningful person to the coming generations. In good times, people used to think of their children and grandchildren in those terms. We have to go beyond that, and consider all the grandchildren in those terms, and those beyond them.

So those are the physical standards. What are the physical conditions of life and opportunities which we're leaving?

The genius of the United States is that, at a time when Europe could not build a true republic, the best minds of Europe—including the followers and associates of Gottfried Leibniz—established this republic around a young guy, then, called Benjamin Franklin; a movement supported from Europe, to try to do with the English-speaking colonies of North America, what could not be done in Europe under those conditions: to found a republic based on a true principle, a constitutional principle. Ours is the only nation which has a Constitution—drawn from its preamble, as the overriding principle—which is a true republic.

Therefore, we as a melting-pot nation, with this heritage given to us by Europe, with this heritage and these powers and this Constitution which no other country in the world has—much as we abuse it, it's there, it's our heritage—we have the responsibility and we have the power and position, if we can find ourselves and our true interests. And I know how to do it. Not that I'm the greatest genius that ever walked the world, but I know how to do it, and it seems that nobody else does; or at least is not in the position to express that.

I know how to bring Europe and Asia together. I'm bringing this together. I'm trying to bring the Islamic world together with us. I'm trying to bring China together with us, Korea together with us, Japan together with us, Russia together with us, India, Pakistan, the Middle East.

Our destiny as the United States is not to be an empire, but is to be as John Quincy Adams proposed for the Americas, we must be, and our interests must be, a community of respect, perfectly sovereign nation-states, united in common effort and common principle—a community of principle. No empires! No subjugation, but cooperation. I know how to do that. Thank you.

Soros Out To Legalize Marijuana in Nevada

by Scott Thompson

“British Golem” George Soros has been the primary piggy-bank behind a referendum in Nevada, which would legalize the possession of up to three ounces of marijuana by anyone over 21 years of age, for recreational use. As *EIR* was the first to report, an earlier round of referendums bankrolled by Soros and his cronies for “medical use of marijuana,” in California and Arizona, was a foot in the door for full-scale legalization of all Schedule III drugs. Now, the referendum on Nevada's November ballot (“Question 9”) calls on the state to grow, sell, and tax marijuana, at the same rate as cigarettes or alcohol.

On Sept. 8, Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche assailed Soros for the latest effort to legalize narcotics in the United States—the most far-reaching legalization scheme attempted in this country to date. LaRouche noted that Soros has been the main source of funding for the entire drug legalization drive—in the United States and around the world. How can the United States expect to press Colombia and Peru to crack down on the drug cartels, when the same cartels are now attempting to establish a beachhead inside the United States? LaRouche demanded to know. LaRouche also raised the question of Soros' ties to the Democratic Leadership Council, of Al Gore, Sen. Joe Lieberman (D-Conn.), and financial swindler Michael Steinhardt. LaRouche recalled the November 1998 public fit by then-Vice President Gore in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, against that country's Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed. The Gore tantrum was provoked by Mahathir's public attacks on Soros' speculative assault on the currency of his country and those of other Southeast Asian nations.

Who's Who Behind 'Decrim'

Preliminary investigation by *EIR* confirms that the Nevada referendum is being run by a Washington, D.C.-based group, the Marijuana Policy Project (MPP), which receives significant funding from Soros through the Drug Policy Foundation (DPF). The DPF has received \$15 million from Soros in recent years, and it recently merged with the Lindesmith Center, a major project of Soros' tax-exempt Open Society Institute (OSI) in New York City. The new entity, the Drug Policy Alliance (DPA), is run by Soros employee, Dr. Ethan Nadelmann. Soros, who runs offshore hedge funds, has poured at least \$25 million into various narcotics decriminalization and outright legalization efforts over the past five



Financier and mega-speculator George Soros' funding of a major campaign to make all marijuana use legal in Nevada, is connected to the interests of North American organized crime networks running the Las Vegas gambling mecca—networks also backing the careers of Senators John McCain and Joseph Lieberman.

years, and he is said to have another \$15 million lined up for this purpose. Already, some \$375,000 was spent in Nevada on gathering 107,000 signatures to put the referendum on the ballot (at \$2 per name) and on public relations efforts.

The MPP was launched by a former official of the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML), one of the oldest drug legalization fronts now in the Soros orbit. Rob Kampia, the un-NORML staffer, founded MPP after running as the Libertarian Party candidate for the U.S. Delegate to Congress from Washington, D.C. (During that year 2000 election campaign, the Libertarian Party's Presidential candidate, Harry Browne, travelled across the United States with bodyguards from Las Vegas casinos.) MPP staffer Billy Rogers went to Nevada, where he founded Nevadans for Responsible Law Enforcement, that has been the front for Soros interests. An earlier Nevada ballot initiative, funded by Soros, together with Arizona Republican moneybags John Sperling and Ohio insurance magnate Peter Lewis, legalized "medical use of marijuana," and Nevada Gov. Kenny Guinn signed that referendum into law.

The 'Victimless Crime' Hoax

The OSI's Lindesmith Center takes its name from a British detective who argued that narcotics are a "victimless crime." This is a cruel hoax. This was given the lie with a car crash in Nevada shortly after the referendum was placed on the ballot. The driver, who had murdered several innocent people, was found to be "high" on marijuana. Moreover, these hypocrites argue that marijuana reduces the nausea caused by chemotherapy for cancer, improves the appetite for those

suffering from HIV/AIDS, and improves sight for people suffering from glaucoma. But, the reality is that marijuana is known to reduce the effectiveness of the human immune system. So, Soros et al. are playing with the lives of people whose real medical needs are being compromised by marijuana use. Also, marijuana is a major cause of drug-related emergency room incidents, and abusers are 80 times more likely to use heroin and cocaine, the traffic in which drugs supports narco-terrorism.

At present, polls show that there is a 50-50 chance of Question 9 passing in the November elections.

Why Nevada?

Nevada became the "sin capital" of the United States in the 1920s, during Prohibition, when local leaders thumbed their noses at the Federal ban on alcohol, with one mayor openly promising to put "a barrel of whiskey with a dipper" on every street corner. And, Nevada has long been a haven for prostitution, with the sex trade legalized in 13 out of 17 counties. During the 1920s, "Murder, Inc.'s" Bugsy Siegel, a crony of emerging National Crime Syndicate boss Meyer Lansky, opened the Flamingo gambling casino in Las Vegas, which was the first legalized gambling joint in the United States. Also, in neighboring Arizona, as recent reports in *EIR* have shown, organized crime has gained a hold on the state's politics, through which the Ibero-American drug cartels frequently smuggle cocaine and heroin.

Soros, whose flagship \$20 billion Quantum Fund N.V., run from Soros Fund Management in New York City and based in the offshore tax haven of the Netherlands Antilles, has made a fortune out of driving down national currencies around the world. As *EIR* documented in its April 1997 *Special Report*, "The True Story of Soros the Golem," Quantum Fund N.V.'s board includes: Richard Katz, who is also on the board of the London N.M. Rothschild and Sons merchant bank run by Sir Evelyn Rothschild; and Nils O. Taube, who is a partner in another London-based firm, St. James Place Capital, which is run by Lord Jacob Rothschild.

Soros is highly paid for doing the dirty work for these and other *fondi*, with an annual salary of more than \$700 million—much of which he gives to "philanthropic enterprises," such as operations to force through the legalization of drugs.

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Soros: Biggest Promoter Of South America Drugs

A review of the history in several nations of Ibero-America.

Peru: One of George Soros' biggest success stories to date is Peru, where he played a key behind-the-scenes role in ousting the strongly anti-drug Alberto Fujimori government, and replacing it with the narco-tolerant Alejandro Toledo regime. First, Soros worked through his Human Rights Watch attack dogs, employing spurious human rights charges to destabilize Fujimori's government, which had been winning the hemisphere's most successful war on narco-terrorism.

Then, in July 2000, Soros personally met with Presidential candidate Alejandro Toledo—now President—in Warsaw, Poland, and offered him \$1 million, supposedly for “the fight for democracy in Peru.” That money helped finance Toledo's infamous “Four Corners” protest against the Fujimori government, which turned into an orchestrated mob assault that left several buildings burned and six people dead. Toledo later publicly admitted to taking the money.

Once Fujimori was ousted and Toledo installed, Soros managed to stack the new government with his own personal minions, prominently including fellow legalization lobbyist Diego García Sayán. As executive director of the Andean Commission of Jurists, García Sayán had worked closely both with the Soros-funded Human Rights Watch, and with the Soros-funded Lindesmith Center for drug legalization. Thanks to Soros, coca cultivation is again on the upswing in Peru, and the narco-terrorist Shining Path, nearly destroyed by Fujimori, is making a bloody comeback.

Colombia: Soros' inroads into Colombia go back at least as far as the 1990s, with his penetration of a banking system increasingly at the service of the Colombian narcotics trade. While the Soros-funded Human Rights Watch did everything in its power to sabotage the efforts of the Colombian Armed Forces to defeat the powerful drug cartels, Soros focussed his personal efforts on a campaign to promote drug legalization as the “only solution” to the terrible violence that has ravaged the country.

In October 1997, Soros personally financed a meeting in Medellín, birthplace of the infamous Medellín cocaine cartel, on the benefits of drug legalization. It was attended by pro-drug academics and delegations from all over the world, and addressed by spokesmen for the Soros-bankrolled Drug Policy Foundation. In May 2001, Soros invited 50 top

U.S. “personalities” to his luxury Fifth Avenue apartment in New York City, to discuss an “alternative” approach to the problems in Colombia. Legalizing the drug trade was understood as the underlying premise of any “solution” to Colombia's crisis.

Bolivia: The Hugo Bánzer government's efforts to wipe out the drug trade in this nation within five years, were derailed in 1998, through the violent upheavals of a narco-terrorist Jacobin movement of coca-growers, centered around Soros' poster boy Evo Morales, an ally of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia's (FARC).

A member of the narco-terrorist umbrella group São Paulo Forum, Morales and his Andean Council of Coca Leaf Producers (CAPHC) are a direct creation of the Soros-financed “Coca 95” project launched four years earlier, to build an international support apparatus for an Andean-wide coca revolt, such as that attempted by the FARC in Colombia and Morales in Bolivia. It was the Coca 95 networks in Europe which financed an eight-nation tour for Morales in 1995, a meeting of the CAPHC in La Paz in 1997, and, most significantly, Morales's 2002 Presidential campaign, which came within a hair's breadth of seating this dangerous narco-terrorist in Bolivia's Presidential office.

Soros and São Paulo Forum

Mexico: Soros' pro-legalization influence inside Mexico is most clearly reflected in the Vicente Fox government's Foreign Minister Jorge Castañeda, “theoretician” of the São Paulo Forum, a public advocate of drug legalization and signer of several Soros' “open letters” calling for an end to the war on drugs in Ibero-America.

Brazil: In hope of repeating his Peruvian success story in Brazil, Soros has placed himself in a critical position to influence the upcoming Presidential elections on behalf of his legalization drive, through his long-time servant Arminio Fraga, a former director of “emerging markets” for the Soros Management Fund until his appointment as head of Brazil's Central Bank in 1999.

Fraga had worked in the international area of the Brazilian Central Bank in 1991-92, and was directly responsible for the so-called “Annex 4,” which allowed for the short-term entrance into Brazil of foreign capital, thereby inaugurating the mechanisms which permitted conversion of significant chunks of the Brazilian banking system into a drug money-laundry.

Today, Soros funnels money into the Workers Party (PT) of Brazil through the activities of former PT governor and activist Cristovam Buarque. Brazil's PT is a member, along with the Colombian FARC, Bolivia's Evo Morales, Cuba's Communist Party, and others, of the São Paulo Forum. A victory in October's national elections by PT Presidential candidate Luis Inacio “Lula” da Silva, would truly be a victory for Soros, as well.

FDA 'Reform' Threatens Transplant Supply

Part 4, by Linda Everett

Hard on the news that patients who have received organs and blood products from donors possibly infected with West Nile virus—requiring the government's intensified scrutiny over the testing and regulation of such biologics—the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), charged with oversight and safety of pharmaceuticals, human biological products, and medical devices in the United States, is about to relax its rules for inspecting drug-manufacturing plants. Worse, the Bush Administration is planning to privatize the FDA inspection of manufacturers of medical devices—joint implants, heart valves, diagnostic equipment, DNA tests, electronic devices that control blood pressure, and others.

In the first three parts of this series (*EIR*, Aug. 2, 9, and 23), we demonstrated how the unbridled “market-driven” pharmaceutical industry's control over what medications and vaccines will, or will not, be manufactured and available—and at what price—endangers lives. The deregulation of the oversight of *how* pharmaceutical drugs, biological products, and medical devices are manufactured, is another element of the same “free-market” disease destroying the Federal government's interest of protecting the general welfare of the nation.

FDA Letting Inspections Lapse

On Aug. 28, 2002, the FDA announced that, for the first time in 25 years, it is revamping its rules for inspecting drug-manufacturing plants—due to the government's inability to inspect factories as rigorously as it once did. As the FDA's Janet Woodcock readily admitted to the press, because Congress has, for years, failed to allocate enough funds for the FDA to function properly, the number of FDA inspections of drug factories dropped from 4,300 in 1980 to 1,600 in 2001.

Allegedly, the FDA rules change will allow drug manufacturers to modernize and automate pill production, with sensors that can tell if a batch of pills or powders is contaminated with a wrong ingredient. The FDA would then spot check a few pills here or there and let the sensors do overall quality control.

But, as *EIR* previously reported, drug manufacturers have continued to drop production of scores of drugs and vaccines,

rather than invest in upgrading their plants to meet FDA regulations.

Consider that the FDA recently fined Schering Plough \$500 million for major quality control violations at its manufacturing plant. In July, Eli Lilly & Co. said that five of their drugs would be delayed due to FDA-cited factory problems. Earlier, in 1999, Abbott Laboratories had to pay \$100 million to clean up its laboratories. Even as the number of new drug products increased annually, the number of FDA inspectors has shrunk.

On Aug. 14, just a week before the FDA's announcement, its Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, which oversees human tissue for transplantation, had ordered Cryolife, Inc.—the Kennesaw, Georgia-based human tissue processing firm—to recall distributed human tissue processed since Oct. 3, 2001, and to withhold or destroy all tissue processed after that date. Not only could the company not ensure that its human tissue used in transplants was not contaminated with fungi and bacteria; it had improperly distributed tissue from a donor after the firm confirmed the presence of harmful microorganisms in the donor's tissue samples. One patient has already died and there are at least 25 other serious infections following knee surgery using Cryolife's contaminated tissue implants.

This sounds uncomfortably like the West Nile virus transplant case. The FDA states that contamination may be caused by a variety of infectious disease agents, including viruses, bacteria, fungi, and transmissible spongiform encephalopathy-associated prions. Each piece of tissue must be tested for microbes before its use.

Current FDA regulations for human tissue require firms to prepare, validate, and follow written procedures to prevent infectious disease contamination or cross-contamination during tissue processing; *but*, processors usually make up their own procedure or follow guidelines from a voluntary trade organization, the American Association of Tissue Banks. Cryolife, which was not following FDA regulations—and, in fact, had several significant violations of them—is not part of that group, and has its own procedures for handling tissue, which it refuses to disclose.

Despite this dangerous situation, just weeks later another branch of the FDA, the Center for Devices and Radiological Health (CDRH), gave Cryolife a limp slap on its wrist for distributing suspect heart valves. CDHR merely “warned” heart surgeons nationwide that the Cryolife valves may cause infections in patients! Cryolife provides 70% of the nation's heart valves; about 41,000 patients have received them since 1984.

Privatize the FDA's Role?

If an FDA “reform” proposal (HR 3580) by Rep. James C. Greenwood (R-Pa.) were to pass, instead of having the FDA inspect the practices of medical device manufacturers, the latter could contract out to third parties to do their inspec-

tions—they'll find and pay for their own private inspectors. Greenwood's bill may have some useful proposals, but privatizing inspections creates a gigantic conflict of interest. Medical devices are a \$78 billion a year business whose products include everything from breast implants to diagnostic cameras that can be swallowed.

Once again, we're told that such "reforms" are necessary because Congress has not provided needed funds to the FDA to inspect the manufacturing processes for millions of medical devices. The FDA's Center for Devices and Radiological Health (CDRH) has lost over 110 inspectors since 1996. The agency can only inspect devices and diagnostic tests on an average of once every five years, instead of every two years as required by regulations. The solution, according to those beating the drums to privatize everything the Federal government does, is not to allocate more funds to the FDA—but, to have the manufacturers, themselves, pay for their own inspectors. Of course, if these "inspectors" don't give the manufacturers the approval they seek, nothing stops the manufacturers from finding a more compliant inspector. The manufacturers would pay "user fees" to the cash-starved FDA to pay for its salaries, computers, etc.

How well can these manufacturers be trusted? What is their track record? No better than the pharmaceutical industry's.

More than 1,000 of 80,000 medical instruments used in the United States are recalled every year. But, because these recalls are run by the product manufacturers themselves, with little government oversight, they are ineffectual, leading to injuries and deaths. For instance, Olympus America, Inc., a manufacturer of lung examination instruments, or bronchoscopes, recalled its instruments because they harbored dangerous bacteria that spread among patients; when the recall notices to thousands of hospitals were sent to the wrong addresses, patients died. The Nov. 30, 2001 recall letter blamed the problem on the hospitals' improper washing of the instrument—instead of the manufacturer's own defective caps on the bronchoscopes. Hospitals were never told to immediately stop using the instrument. The company merely suggested that the hospital return the instrument "at your convenience."

Inadequate Congressional funding means the FDA's CDRH, which oversees recalls, can only pre-examine 1% of the more than 1,000 recalls a year.

Free-Market Mania

The mania for privatization goes back to President Ronald Reagan, who was ideologically committed to privatizing Federally sponsored drug research programs completely—the more the better, according to one source, *Prescription For Profits*, by Linda Marsa (1997). This occurred in a frenzy of deregulation, including brokerage and securities firms (1975), airlines (1976), trucking and railroads (1980), and the financial sector (1982 and following). In medical and pharmaceuti-

cal research, it led to a rapid shift from genuine excitement in new medical breakthroughs that would advance the nation's war on disease, to a climate of "cashing in" wherever possible, which eventually led to the abuse of medicine as a looter's paradise, with today's major pharmaceutical company scams and inadequate human tissue processing as in the case of Cryolife.

Abbey Myers, of the National Organization for Rare Disorders, says the whole culture around pharmaceutical and medical device patents changed with the Bayh-Dole Act of 1980, which gave companies exclusive licensing rights to discoveries arising from *Federally funded* research, and encouraged scientists with Federal grants to seek commercial applications for their work. An Office of Technology Assessment (OTA) report recommended that universities and non-profit organizations, under the new law, could license their valuable inventions to commercial enterprises, and share with them the revenue the inventions generate. All deals made under Bayh-Dole are secret—there is no scrutiny or oversight.

According to the now-defunct OTA ("Pharmaceutical R&D: Costs, Risks, Rewards," 1993), in 1981 Congress gave corporations hefty tax credits for investing in university research, as an incentive to boost R&D spending. In 1986, the Federal Technology Transfer (FTT) Act augmented the Bayh-Dole Act, to provide financial and professional incentives to Federal scientists working in laboratories such as the National Institutes of Health (NIH), to actively pursue commercialization of their inventions. The FTT also permitted Federal laboratories to enter into formal "cooperative research and development agreements" or CRADAs, in which a Federal agency provides personnel, services, facilities, equipment, or resources, and a private company provides money, personnel, facilities, equipment, or other resources. The law leaves oversight of the CRADA policy up to the Federal agency, and allows for the Federal laboratory to grant licenses to the collaborating partner on any inventions resulting from the research.

When government agencies, such as the National Institutes of Health, issued a CRADA contract, the terms of the contract always included a clause that required that the products developed with Federal investment, were to be sold at "reasonable" prices. But there has been little or no implementation of that rule. In fact, the OTA reported, implementing the fair pricing clause could "conflict" with the Federal goal of technology transfer, since it would mean government scrutiny of a drug company's books and manufacturing processes—which drug companies would never allow.

Treatments developed with Federal help or tax credits to treat rare or unusual diseases (see below) were also required to be sold at "reasonable" prices. This is, of course, an understandable policy necessary to protect both research investment and the public. Yet, in 1992, with enormous pressure from the pharmaceutical industry, the NIH deleted that clause.

So now, AIDS drugs discovered and developed with taxpayers' money, along with hundreds of other treatments, are sold at exorbitant prices, which patients can ill afford. For the drug manufacturers, this is indeed, a "free" market—at the taxpayers' expense.

Where 'Deregulation of Science' Arose

All this was the outcome of the growing movement for deregulation of science and technology, starting about 1976. At that time, under existing patent law, if a researcher took one dime of Federal money, then the rights of his discovery were in the public domain. This patent law was targeted for change by advocates of (cheap) "technology transfer" from Federal scientists and universities to industry. Democrats, under Jimmy Carter, jumped on the bandwagon, leading to the Bayh-Dole bill that was supposed to jump start the economy. Adm. H.G. Rickover, father of the nation's nuclear Navy, said Bayh-Dole was one of the biggest giveaways in history, and would promote "greater concentration of economic power in the hands of large corporations."

The law, however, still did not provide enough incentives for drug companies to invest in R&D. A recent report by the National Institute for Health Care Management Foundation, found that two-thirds of all prescription drugs approved by the FDA in the last 11 years were identical to existing drugs, or were simply modified versions of them. Only one-third of drugs approved by the FDA in that period were based on totally new "molecular entities" that are effective in treating diseases in new ways.

The report fuels the argument that the pharmaceutical companies are putting most of their resources into extending patents on their most lucrative drugs, those which can bring in \$1-6 billion in annual revenues—by producing a new time-release formulation of the same drug, or simply changing the dosage or shape of the pills. As a recent Families USA report states, drug companies spent almost two-and-a-half times as much on marketing and advertising in 2001, as they did on research and development of drugs. By contrast, in 1989, twenty-two percent of a drug's costs went to marketing; 16% went to R&D.

Preventing a Catastrophe

In 2000, *EIR* investigated the nationwide shortage of influenza vaccine. Experts admitted that the nation had experienced "an excess of mortality" for the previous four years due to influenza. Despite this—and despite what the experts called an imminent threat of a pandemic influenza, the production of vaccine was not increased. Drug companies routinely manufacture only the amount of vaccine they say they are sure will sell—not the amounts needed by the entire country to protect against an annual flu, let alone a pandemic one.

There was then, and is now, not even enough vaccine for those populations whom the Centers for Disease Control and

Prevent recommended should receive it, such as the chronically ill (93 million people) and the elderly (40 million people). Eliminating 30 million from the total to account for those elderly who also have chronic diseases, that leaves 103 million people whom CDC says should be vaccinated. Originally, the CDC recommended vaccination for everyone over age 50—an additional 65 million Americans, and for health care workers, an additional 11.3 million people. That's a total of about 180 million who, by Federal scientists' recommendation, should get flu vaccine.

But the actual amount of vaccine produced in 2000 was just 75 million doses.

Dr. Paul Glezen of the Influenza Research Lab of Baylor School of Medicine told *EIR* at the time that the average number of deaths due to influenza is 46,000 annually. No one has investigated how many of these deaths could be prevented if vaccine were produced for universal coverage (which the city of Quebec did that year). But, if we don't attempt to save those lives by producing adequate vaccine, the country is essentially turning back the clock to a time before such medical breakthroughs were available to us. It is time that we muster the political mandate to uphold the needs of the nation before a Wall Street stock.

This is eminently achievable, as seen in the country's 1983 Orphan Drug Act, passed to encourage firms to develop new treatments for commercially unviable therapies. Firms were given sizeable tax credits for developing and producing drugs that treat rare diseases—which affect about 25 million people in the United States. Such drugs might bring in, commercially, as little as \$1 million a year or, as much as \$25 million. Without them, people languish, become severely disabled for life, or die.

There is no need to micro-manage the pharmaceutical industry in this country. But government must reassume its responsibility to assure the availability and safety of pharmaceutical products, biologics, and medical devices as part of the nation's "soft infrastructure." Within a mobilization for the overall infrastructure reconstruction program put forward by Lyndon LaRouche, proposals from U.S. lawmakers—otherwise surrounded by pharmaceutical industry lobbyists and money—can work.

One proposal by Sen. Debbie Stabenow (D-Mich.) would limit the expenses a drug manufacturer can claim as a tax deduction, to the amount of money that the company spends on research and development, not what it spends on marketing. Consider the billions pharmaceutical companies spend on mass marketing through television ads, magazines, and medical journals. Consider the "educational" conferences, free gifts, and free lunches that pharmaceutical "detailers" shower on every doctor in America. There's no need for tax breaks for this marketing when the American taxpayer has already paid for the discovery, development and possibly, even the clinical trials that went into the pharmaceutical products themselves.

Festschrift Celebrates LaRouche 80th Birthday

by Ken Kronberg

The occasion of *EIR* Founding Editor Lyndon LaRouche's 80th birthday, Sept. 8, was celebrated with the publication of a commemorative *Festschrift*, containing greetings from friends and colleagues from around the world. The 260-page volume includes messages from 136 individuals, organized by continent, along with photographs and press coverage of LaRouche's global organizing activities over the past five years.

The contents of this extraordinary volume illustrate the remarkable role LaRouche has assumed as the unique, unifying spokesman for an international movement of persons dedicated to saving humanity from the existential crisis now gripping the world. These persons come from diverse political, religious, ethnic, and philosophical backgrounds, and their greetings reflect this; but they are united in acknowledging the hope offered by LaRouche's efforts on behalf of the common good everywhere.

The contributors run the gamut of personal and professional accomplishment, from Nobel Prize winner to plain citizen, from President and leader of nations, to musician, artist, trade unionist, veteran, and scholar. Their greetings are alternately personal and formal, philosophical, scientific, and just plain cheerful. They include 31 sitting and retired Federal, state, and local elected officials from the U.S.; five Parliamentarians from Italy; four Monsignors and Bishops from Europe and North America; three Ambassadors of African nations; senior political leaders from India; academicians, economists, and scientists from Russia and Eastern Europe; impassioned spokesmen of the Arab world; and political leaders from Ibero-America. They view LaRouche from multiple perspectives: as a fighter against injustice and for a New Bretton Woods; as a campaigner for a new Renaissance of science and art; as a spokesman for the American Intellectual Tradition.

From Russia, Professor Tatiana Koryagina wrote: "It is no exaggeration to say that Lyndon LaRouche is a person of planetary dimensions. He is known in every country in the world. . . . He is one of the public figures and thinkers, who shaped the development of humanity in the 20th Century. . . ." And from India, Dr. Rajiv Tyagi asks: "Where are the Gandhis, Lincolns, Lenins, and Tolstoys, who used to be concerned about humanity as a whole?" while fellow Indian leader, former Finance Minister K.R. Ganesh, calls LaRouche "a world statesman of epic dimensions," and wishes, "Dear friend, live long, the world and mankind need you." From Brazil, former Presidential candidate Dr. Enéas Carneiro mar-

vels at an American politician who, reminding him of his youthful university days, knows what a catenary is. These are just a few of the efforts to find an appropriate perspective for the accomplishments of Lyndon LaRouche.

Touching the Heart

Many of the greetings give testimony to the influence of Lyndon LaRouche on their personal lives.

- Jean Gahururu, former Minister in the government of Rwanda, recalled LaRouche's words at a meeting of squabbling representatives from many African nations: "It is unjust and criminal on your part that in the name of your false ethnicities, each person seeks to represent himself as the sole victim in a general human catastrophe. . . . Don't forget humanity overall! Make of your suffering a force for change!" Gahururu is now a leader of the African Civil Rights Movement.

- Konstantin Cheremnykh, the Schiller Institute representative in St. Petersburg, Russia, recounted his early experiences as a student under Communism, and how he "really discovered America, shortly after the conscience of America was released from prison. . . . I remember: . . . my feeling of something quite unusual, but actually, half-forgotten since the time of the student age, the half-forgotten joy of discovery when you jump to your feet, screaming, 'That's it!!!' . . . I remember the change of feeling of space, of a world becoming broader and clearer, in all its tragic reality, and the real existence of the means to change this world for the better."

- David Brode, Vice President of the Western Maryland Central Labor Council, wrote: "You, and those around you, have taught me many things. Perhaps the most important is to use my time on Earth to do something to truly help the human race. I hope that I can succeed." Fellow trade-unionist Robert Cebina, President of U.A.W. Local 723 in Michigan, says simply: "It's been a pleasure working with you, and a pleasure knowing a man of the infinite wisdom that you have."

- Ljubco Georgievski, President of the Republic of Macedonia, wrote: "The Macedonian public has been familiar with your work and has been following it. We are grateful for your strategic suggestions and the support you have been giving to Macedonia. As you know, the previous year was very hard for us, because we were fighting not only for the survival of the country, but for principles as well. We were . . . fighting to defend the principle of national sovereignty and development. That is why we attach great significance to your ideas, and in particular to the idea of New Bretton Woods. What we need is a just and humane world order within which all nations—small and large—will be able to cooperate for humanity's common good."

The *Festschrift's* title page fittingly bears the words of Percy Bysshe Shelley's "Ode to the West Wind: "Drive my dead thoughts over the universe/ Like withered leaves to quicken a new birth!/ And by the incantation of this verse/ Scatter, as from an unextinguished hearth/ Ashes and sparks, my words among mankind!"

Homeland Security Bill Debate Starts in Senate

On its return from the Summer recess, the Senate took up the bill to create the Department of Homeland Security as its first order of business. The primary obstacle to passage of the bill is civil service protections for Federal employees who will be moving to the new department. A veto threat hangs over the bill if it passes with the Senate civil service provisions. Homeland Security director Tom Ridge told reporters on Sept. 3 that President George Bush "needs the freedom to manage, the freedom to lead the department." Governmental Affairs Committee Chairman Joe Lieberman (D-Conn.), the chief architect of the Senate bill, replied, "I think the White House is making up this issue."

Robert Byrd (D-W.V.), whose opposition to the bill prevented its consideration before the recess, ensured that other issues would also be discussed. Hillary Clinton (D-N.Y.) complained that President Bush's refusal to spend \$5.1 billion in emergency funding in the supplemental appropriations bill, showed that "when it comes to providing the resources that our police, our firefighters, and our emergency responders needs," the administration "has fallen short." Patty Murray (D-Wash.) said, "I am concerned we are rushing into a new organization that could compromise our ability to meet all the challenges we are facing." She warned that failure to provide sufficient resources for the new department could compromise the traditional missions of many of the agencies involved, such as the Coast Guard.

Byrd took up the issue of the civil service protections head on. He said, "I am concerned that these changes mask the administration's larger agenda, an agenda that would have the

Federal government function more like a big corporation. . . . Before I would ever vote to approve a homeland security measure, I would want to know more about the working conditions of its prospective employees." In particular, he wanted to know if the employees would still be guaranteed "whistleblower" protections. "Excessive secrecy enforced by repression can threaten national security by covering up government breakdowns that sustain unnecessary vulnerabilities to terrorism," he said.

Bush Handed Defeat On Drought Relief

On Sept. 9, the Senate voted 79 to 16 in favor of an amendment to the Interior Department appropriations bill that would provide \$5-6 billion in aid to drought-stricken American farmers. The amendment had been sponsored by Majority Leader Tom Daschle (D-S.D.) and had widespread support among Senate Democrats.

The vote adds to an already uncertain and complicated budget picture. During his visit to South Dakota in August, President George Bush had indicated that there was no room in the budget for such aid to farmers. Tim Johnson (D-S.D.) said on Sept. 4, that South Dakota has lost almost \$2 billion because of the drought. The next day, Paul Wellstone (D-Minn.) said that the drought crisis "is at least an economic life-or-death matter for many farmers in Minnesota." A number of other Senators, including some Republicans, also spoke in favor of the amendment.

Opposition to the amendment was based, in large part, on the \$82 billion farm bill passed earlier in the year. The argument was made that the farm bill

was so generous, that farmers did not need any assistance to recover from the drought. Election year pressure apparently silenced proponents of this argument; several Republicans who might have been inclined to vote against the amendment, voted for it. Although White House spokesman Ari Fliescher indicated that President Bush would work with Congress to get aid to people who need it, the White House is demanding that the aid be offset by other reductions in the budget.

Senate Panel Rejects Bush Judicial Nominee

The Senate Judiciary Committee rejected the nomination of Texas Supreme Court Justice Priscilla Owen to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals by a 10 to 9 party-line vote on Sept. 5. Owen was the second Bush nominee rejected by the committee this year.

The vote led to the latest eruption in the long-simmering partisan dispute over judicial nominations. Minority Leader Trent Lott (R-Miss.) told reporters on Sept. 9, that "this was a vote on ideology, a litmus test on abortion and nothing more." Jon Kyl (R-Ariz.) said that the vote means a "new test" is to be applied to judicial nominees. "It is now necessary that the candidate be committed to actively pursue the political agenda of the majority of the members of the committee," otherwise they will characterize the nominee as "extremist," and so forth, he said.

Judiciary Committee Chairman Pat Leahy (D-Vt.), during the Sept. 5 committee meeting, described Owen as someone so extreme that even the conservative majority of the Texas Supreme Court, which included current White House General Counsel Alberto Gonzales, rebuked her on a regu-

lar basis. Leahy provided a number of examples and said that they show “a judge out of step with the conservative Republican majority . . . a majority not afraid to explain the danger of her activist views.” He said that Owen “is a judge whose record reflects that she is willing and sometimes eager to make law from the bench. . . . When the President sends us a nominee who raises concerns over qualifications or integrity or who has a misunderstanding of the appropriate role of a Federal judge, I will make my concerns known.”

After the committee acted, Majority Leader Tom Daschle (D-S.D.) said, “The message is this: We will confirm qualified judges. Don’t send us unqualified people.”

Allow Guns in Airline Cockpits, Says Senate

The Senate followed through, on Sept. 5, on a July House vote to set up a program to allow airline pilots to carry guns in the cockpit. The 87-6 vote came on an amendment to the Homeland Security bill co-sponsored by the unusual combination of Barbara Boxer (D-Calif.) and Bob Smith (R-N.H.). The amendment would allow qualified pilots to be deputized as “Federal flight deck officers,” who would be authorized to defend their aircraft against hijackers. Pilots who volunteer for the program would get 28 hours of classroom training, to include the use of deadly force. The amendment includes a provision to exempt airlines from liability in any case arising out of the actions of an armed pilot defending his aircraft.

Boxer said that, in fact, very little has been done to increase security after the terror attacks of Sept. 11, 2001. She

said that pilots and flight attendants have received no new training to defend against hijackers, that the strengthening of cockpit doors has proceeded very slowly, and that there are not enough armed air marshals on flights. Craig Thomas (R-Wyo.) said, “I believe it makes sense to arm qualified pilots, to add another layer of protection to our existing aviation security system.”

The only opposition came from Ernest Hollings (D-S.C.), the chairman of the Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee. He said that a gun in the cockpit is likely to fall into the hands of a hijacker, and that, as an alternative, the security practices of the Israeli airline El Al ought to be considered. “They have a 30-year track record of success,” he said.

Passage of the amendment was aided by a change in position of the Transportation Department. In a letter to Hollings, Adm. James Loy, acting chief of the Transportation Security Administration, expressed conditional support for arming pilots, provided they are trained and qualified, and that they carry their guns to and from the airplane in individually issued lock boxes.

War Skeptics Question Policy Against Iraq

President George Bush’s promise to seek Congress’s approval before launching any attack on Iraq, did little to assuage the concerns of many members. His Sept. 5 White House meeting with Congressional leaders, and the subsequent classified briefing to Senate members by Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld, gave skeptics little reassurance that there is a valid reason for going to war against Iraq. Senate Majority Leader Tom Daschle (D-

S.D.) told reporters on Sept. 5 that “getting it right means that we have to ensure that we have the answers to questions that you’ve heard many ask over the last several days.” He said that “it would be difficult for us to move until that information is provided and some indication of the level of international support is also evident.” As for the Rumsfeld briefing, Daschle said that his colleagues “indicated that there was no new information presented.”

Skepticism also appeared on the House side. On Sept. 5, James McGovern (D-Mass.) urged that the focus remain on Afghanistan and the hunt for al-Qaeda and Taliban fugitives. He warned that it will be years before Afghanistan is “truly stable . . . but right now, the country is already beginning to slip backwards.” Peter DeFazio (D-Ore.) said, “I would venture and hope that Congress will not be willing to grant” the approval Bush is demanding “given the lack of specificity and the many questions that need to be answered.” Both McGovern and DeFazio indicted that, in their districts, there are far more questions about the war policy than support.

Even the war party is not certain that President Bush will get the resolution he seeks from Congress before Election Day, Nov. 4. On Sept. 9, Senate Minority Leader Trent Lott (R-Miss.), after expressing confidence that a resolution could be debated and passed in the allotted time, pointed to the workload facing Congress, especially the Senate. “There are some things,” he said, “we must do before we leave. There’s some things we would like to do. So, I think the focus is going to be really on what we must do.” The “must do” items include the Homeland Security bill and the 13 appropriations bills, only three of which have been passed by the Senate.

A September Surprise

Former President George H.W. Bush, a.k.a. “Bush 41,” no doubt vividly recalls the October 1975 Ford Administration purge, that brought him in as Director of Central Intelligence, and brought Gen. Brent Scowcroft in as National Security Adviser. That event came to be known as the “October Surprise.”

Bush 41 ought to counsel his son, the current President (a.k.a. “Bush 43”), to launch a “September Surprise,” to begin the process of purging his administration of a nest of Israeli agents of influence; who, if left in place through the end of this month, will likely succeed in dragging the United States and much of the rest of the world into a Clash of Civilizations war—beginning with Iraq—that will sweep the entire planet into the bloody maelstrom of a 14th Century-like New Dark Age.

The “cabal” of Israeli Likud agents is deeply penetrated into the civilian staff of Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, the senior policy staff in the Office of Vice President Dick Cheney, and in several crucial policy pockets at the State Department. Some leading “cabalists” were at the top of the list of suspected collaborators of convicted Israeli spy Jonathan Pollard—including Richard Perle, head of the Defense Policy Board.

Vice President Cheney’s chief of staff and national security adviser, Lewis Libby, was a Yale protégé of Deputy Defense Secretary Paul Wolfowitz in 1973, and served as his State Department and Pentagon deputy in the Reagan and Bush 41 Administrations. Other Israeli assets inside Cheney’s office include chief foreign policy aide John Hannah, who previously worked for the leading Israeli think-tank in Washington, the Washington Institute for Near East Policy (WINEP); and Eric Edelman, a former Wolfowitz deputy at the Bush 41 Pentagon.

Incest is the favorite pastime inside the Washington Beltway, so the existence of this cabal might not shock many jaded Washington observers. But the character of this network is that they have publicly declared themselves to be at the service of the Israeli Likud regime.

Perle, Douglas Feith (current Assistant Secretary of Defense for Policy), and David Wurmser (current

executive assistant to chief State Department arms control negotiator John Bolton) were the principal authors of a July 1996 study for then-Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, which called for a “clean break” from the Oslo peace process, the annexation of the Occupied Territories, and the permanent destabilization of the entire Arab world.

The cabal has been dedicated to foisting this right-wing Israeli foreign policy on G.W. Bush, from the first day that ex-Secretary of State George Shultz took charge of “Team Bush” in April 1998, and installed Wolfowitz and Condoleezza Rice as the President’s two chief foreign policy and national security tutors. Wolfowitz promptly paraded the entire cabal, beginning with Perle, down to Austin to sell G.W. on the *Israeli* policy of war on Iraq.

So what is to be done? Let us start with a purgative first step. The July 10, 2002 session of the Defense Policy Board, at which now former RAND Corporation “senior analyst” Laurent Murawiec delivered his diatribe against Saudi Arabia—including the call for American occupation and takeover of the Saudi oil fields—was recently denounced by Gen. Anthony Zinni, former head of the Central Command, as an unforgiveable outrage. We agree. The Pentagon official who bears line-of-command responsibility for that infamy is Doug Feith.

Feith was one of the Netanyahu advisers behind the “Clean Break” policy, and he repeated his total opposition to a Palestinian state in a 1999 book, which he co-authored for the Zionist Organization of America. His sponsoring the Saudi-bashing session is consistent with every other aspect of his performance at the Pentagon. He is in open defiance of President George W. Bush’s often-stated policy of a “two-state solution” to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Feith’s removal is not only appropriate, it is vital. American foreign policy ought to be made by Americans who do not have dual loyalties; certainly not by people who have unambiguous single loyalties—which are not to the United States. Mr. President, let the “September Surprise” begin.

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Thu-11 pm (Ch. 20)
Sat-10 pm (Ch. 22)
- LAKE ORION
Comcast Ch. 65
Mondays & Tuesdays
2 pm & 9 pm
- KENT COUNTY
AT&T Ch. 25
Fridays—1:30 pm
- LIVONIA
T/W Ch. 12
Thursdays—5 pm
(Occ. 4:30 pm)
- MT. PLEASANT
Charter Ch. 3
Tuesdays—5:30 pm
Wednesdays—7 am
- PLYMOUTH
Comcast Ch. 18
Zajak Presents
Mondays: 6-8 pm
- WYOMING
AT&T Ch. 25
Wednesdays—10 am

MINNESOTA

- ANGKA
AT&T Ch. 15
Mon.—4 pm & 11 pm
- BURNSVILLE/EGAN
ATT Ch. 14, 57, 96
Tuesdays—5:30 pm
Saturdays—9 pm
Sundays—10 pm
- CAMBRIDGE
U.S. Cable Ch. 10
Wednesdays—2 pm
- COLD SPRING
U.S. Cable Ch. 3
Nightly after PSAs
- COLUMBIA HTS.
MediaOne Ch. 15
Wednesdays—8 pm
- DULUTH
Charter Ch. 20
Mondays—9 pm
Wednesdays—12 pm
Fridays 1 pm
- FRIDLEY
Time Warner Ch. 5
Thursdays—5:30 pm
Saturdays—8:30 pm
- MINNEAPOLIS
PARAGON Ch. 67
Saturdays—7 pm
- NEW ULM—Ch. 14
Fridays—5 pm
- PROCTOR/
HERMANTOWN—Ch. 12
Tue. btw. 5 pm-1 am
- ST. CROIX VALLEY
Valley Access Ch. 14
Thursdays—4 & 10 pm
Fridays—8 am
- ST. LOUIS PARK
Paragon Ch. 15
Wed., Thu., Fri.
12 am, 8 am, 4 pm
- ST. PAUL (city)
SPNN Ch. 15
Saturdays—10 pm
- ST. PAUL (N Burbs)
AT&T Ch. 14
Thu—6 pm & Midnite
Fri—6 am & Noon
- ST. PAUL (NE Burbs)*
Suburban Ch. 15
AT&T-Comcast Ch. 15
Tue & Fri—8 pm
Wednesdays—10:30 pm
- SOUTH WASHINGTON
ATT Ch. 14—1:30 pm
Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu

MISSISSIPPI

- MARSHALL COUNTY
Galaxy Ch. 2
Mondays—7 pm

MISSOURI

- ST. LOUIS
AT&T Ch. 22
Wednesdays—5 pm
Thursdays—12 Noon

NEBRASKA

- LINCOLN
T/W Ch. 80
Citizen Watchdog
Tuesdays—7 pm
Wednesdays—10 pm

NEVADA

- CARSON—Ch. 10
Wednesdays—7 pm
Saturdays—3 pm

NEW JERSEY

- HADDON TOWNSHIP
Comcast Ch. 19
Sundays—11 am
- 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.—9 pm (Ch. 78)
- PLAINSBORO
Comcast Ch. 3*
NEW MEXICO
ALBUQUERQUE
Comcast Ch. 27
Mondays—3 pm
ANTHONY/SUNLAND
T/W Ch. 15
Wednesdays 5:05 pm
- GRANT COUNTY
Comcast Ch. 17
Fri. & Sat.
7 pm or 8 pm
Comcast Ch. 8
Mondays—10 pm
- SANTA FE
Comcast—Ch. 6
Saturdays—6:30 pm
- TAOS—Ch. 2
Thursdays—7 pm

NEW MEXICO

- HICKORY—Ch. 3
Tuesdays—10 pm
- OHIO
FRANKLIN COUNTY
Ch. 21: Sun.—6 pm
- LORAIN COUNTY
Adelphia Ch. 30
Daily: 10 am; or
12 Noon; or 2 pm;
or 12 Midnight
- OBERLIN—Ch. 9
Saturdays—7 pm
- REYNOLDSBURG
Ch. 6: Sun.—6 pm
- OREGON
LINN/BENTON
AT&T Ch. 99
Tuesdays—1 pm
- PORTLAND
AT&T
Tue—6 pm (Ch. 22)
Thu—3 pm (Ch. 23)
- SALEM—Ch. 23
Tuesdays 12 Noon
Thursdays 8 pm
Saturdays 10 am
- SILVERTON
Charter Ch. 10
Mon, Tue, Thu, Fri
Betw. 5 pm - 9 am
- WASHINGTON ATT
Ch. 9: Tuallatin Valley
Ch. 23: Regional Area
Ch. 33: Unincorp. Towns
Wednesdays—8 pm
Sundays—9 pm

NEW YORK

- AMSTERDAM
Time Warner Ch. 16
Wednesdays—6 pm
- BROOKLYN
T/W Ch. 34
Cablevision Ch. 67
Tuesdays
3:30 pm, 11:30 pm
- BUFFALO
Adelphia Ch. 18
Wed.—12:30 pm
- CHEMUNG/STUBEN
Time Warner Ch. 1
Mon., Fri.—4:30 pm
- ERIE COUNTY
Adelphia Intl. Ch. 20
Thursdays—10:35 pm
- ILION—Ch. 10
Mon. & Wed.—11 am
Saturdays—11:30 pm
- IRONDEQUOIT Ch. 15
Mondays—7:30 pm
Thursdays—7 pm
- JEFFERSON/LEWIS
Time Warner—Ch. 2
Unscheduled pop-ins
- JOHNSTOWN—Ch. 16
Tuesdays—5 pm
MNHATTAN—MNN
T/W Ch. 34; RCN Ch. 109
Alt. Sundays—9 am
- NIAGARA COUNTY
Adelphia Ch. 20
Thursdays—10:35 pm
- ONEIDA—Ch. 10
Thu—8 or 9 pm
- PENFIELD—Ch. 15
Penfield Comm. TV*
QUEENSBURY Ch. 71
Thursdays—7 pm
- RIVERHEAD Ch. 70
Thurs.—12 Midnight

ROCHESTER—Ch. 15

- SUNDRYS—3 pm
Mondays—10 pm
- ROCKLAND—Ch. 71
Mondays—6 pm
- SCHENECTADY Ch. 16
Mondays—3 pm
Wednesdays—8 am
- STATEN ISL.
Time Warner Cable
Thu.—11 pm (Ch. 35)
Sat.—8 am (Ch. 34)
- TOMPKINS COUNTY
Time Warner
Sun.—9 pm (Ch. 78)
Thu.—5 pm (Ch. 13)
Sat.—9 pm (Ch. 78)
- TRI-LAKES
Adelphia Ch. 2
Sun: 7 am, 1 am, 8 pm
• WEBSTER—Ch. 12
Wednesdays—9 pm

NORTH CAROLINA

- HICKORY—Ch. 3
Tuesdays—10 pm

OHIO

- FRANKLIN COUNTY
Ch. 21: Sun.—6 pm
- LORAIN COUNTY
Adelphia Ch. 30
Daily: 10 am; or
12 Noon; or 2 pm;
or 12 Midnight
- OBERLIN—Ch. 9
Saturdays—7 pm
- REYNOLDSBURG
Ch. 6: Sun.—6 pm

OREGON

- LINN/BENTON
AT&T Ch. 99
Tuesdays—1 pm
- PORTLAND
AT&T
Tue—6 pm (Ch. 22)
Thu—3 pm (Ch. 23)
- SALEM—Ch. 23
Tuesdays 12 Noon
Thursdays 8 pm
Saturdays 10 am
- SILVERTON
Charter Ch. 10
Mon, Tue, Thu, Fri
Betw. 5 pm - 9 am
- WASHINGTON ATT
Ch. 9: Tuallatin Valley
Ch. 23: Regional Area
Ch. 33: Unincorp. Towns
Wednesdays—8 pm
Sundays—9 pm

RHODE ISLAND

- E. PROV.—Ch. 18
Tuesdays—6:30 pm
- STATEWIDE
R.I. Interconnect*
Cox Ch. 13
Full Ch. 49

TEXAS

- DALLAS Ch. 13-B
Tuesdays—10:30 pm
- EL PASO COUNTY
Adelphia Ch. 4
Tuesdays—8 pm
Thursdays—11 am
- HOUSTON
Houston Media Source
Tuesdays: 5:30 pm
Saturdays—10 am
Wed. 9/4: 7 pm

UTAH

- CENTRAL UTAH
Precis Cable Ch. 10
Aurora
Centerfield
Gunnison
Redmond
Richfield
Salina
Sundays & Mondays
6 pm & 10 pm

VERMONT

- GREATER FALLS
Adelphia Ch. 8
Tuesdays—1 pm

VIRGINIA

- ARLINGTON
ACT Ch. 33
Mondays—4 pm
Tuesdays—9 am
- BLACKSBURG
WTOB Ch. 2
Mondays—6 pm
- CHESTERFIELD
Comcast Ch. 6
Tuesdays—5 pm
- FAIRFAX—Ch. 10
Tuesdays 12 Noon
Thursdays—7 pm
- LOUDOUN
Adelphia Ch. 23/24
Thursdays—7 pm
- ROANOKE—Ch. 9
Thursdays—2 pm

WASHINGTON

- KING COUNTY
AT&T Ch. 29/77
Mondays—6 pm
(starts Oct. 7)
- KENNEWICK
Charter Ch. 12
Mondays—12 Noon
Thursdays—8:30 pm
- PASCO
Charter Ch. 12
Mondays—12 Noon
Thursdays—8:30 pm
- RICHLAND
Charter Ch. 12
Mondays—12 Noon
Thursdays—8:30 pm
- SPOKANE—Ch. 14
Wednesdays—6 pm
- WENATCHEE
Charter Ch. 12
Thu—10 am & 5 pm
- YAKIMA—Ch. 9
Sundays—4 pm

WISCONSIN

- MADISON—Ch. 4
Tuesdays—3 PM
Wednesdays—12 Noon
- MARATHON COUNTY
Charter Ch. 10
Thursdays—9:30 pm
Fridays—12 Noon
- SUPERIOR
Charter Ch. 20
Mondays—7:30 pm
Wednesdays—11 pm
Fridays 1 pm

WYOMING

- GILLETTE—Ch. 36
Thursdays—5 pm

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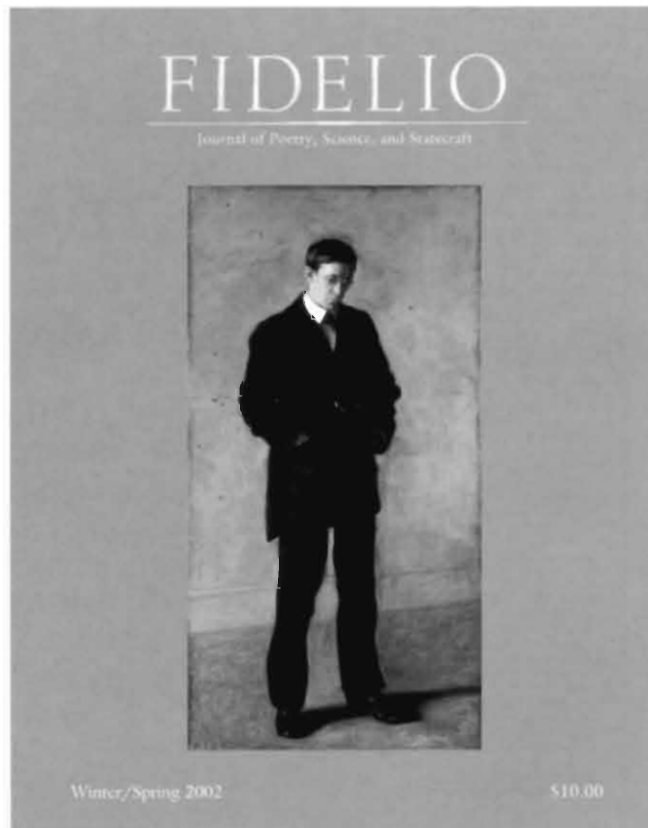
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