

wasn't it? It was very, very quickly discredited.

LaRouche: Absolutely. But this thing kept going. And it was used, particularly at a time when the Congress was very reluctant to give its consent, or acquiescence—I wouldn't say consent—acquiescence to an Iraq war, and the yellow cake story—the charge that Iraq was about to have mass production of nuclear weapons—pushed a number of Senators over the edge. And now we have Congressman Waxman, in the past year, has sent out two memos to the President on this issue, the most recently on June 2 of this year. And this coincides with the PFIAB investigation by Brent Scowcroft of this, under our law. We don't have a treason law of the type that you find in Europe, because we're very sensitive about defining treason in the form of the Constitution.

But, nonetheless, what Mr. Cheney is accused of would be tantamount to treason under many European governments. That is, *lying* to official institutions of government, to manipulate them into launching a war, as—

BBC: Can't you argue, or couldn't you argue on Mr. Cheney's behalf, that he was getting a great many intelligence reports, and he had to take them as he found them, because he had to trust his intelligence?

LaRouche: Well, the problem is this: Mr. Cheney's mo-

tives are very much in doubt. He, since 1991, had been pushing, unsuccessfully early on, for an extended war against Iraq, and a general Middle East war, of the type that has occurred recently. He committed to push that when he was out of office, into 1996. And then, immediately after, or, on the evening of Sept. 11, 2001, brought the whole thing up again, and Afghanistan was used for drawing European forces into collaboration for what was intended to become an Iraq war.

So, the point was, there was an intent to get an Iraq war, in defiance of every procedure of international law, including United Nations provisions on such wars. And Mr. Cheney was the most active proponent of this. And he was pushing, actively, false information, personally and publicly, which he knew to be false at the time.

Now, this is a very serious matter. As I said, it's an impeachable charge against the Vice President of the United States. And right now, I think, there are some people in the United States who are of a disposition, if not to impeach Mr. Cheney, at least to persuade him that it would be time to go out and take care of his potato patch, and leave government alone.

BBC: How do you find people are responding to you? Be-

LaRouche Youth Movement Hits European Parliament

"These LaRouche people are everywhere!" Such was the impression that more than 50 members and friends of the international LaRouche Youth Movement left in the French city of Strasbourg, seat of the European Parliament, during the first week of June. The aim of the week of action was to make politicians and the public aware of Lyndon LaRouche's program for urgent economic and social reforms, as well as a cultural renaissance.

The leaflet written for the occasion, in three languages, carried the headline, "Give Young People a Future With a New Bretton Woods System." The text took up the famous phrase of Dr. Martin Luther King, telling today's Europeans: "If you never give up, you will make the arc of history bend toward justice. It is in such times of great crises, when the existence of entire civilizations is threatened, that we must act in the name of mankind."

The name LaRouche was soon the hottest topic of discussion in the streets of Strasbourg and the corridors of the European Parliament. The youth delegation held around 40 meetings with European Parliamentary deputies and their assistants, with two to five LaRouche activists at each

meeting. Some of the discussions were very serious, stirring up the usual administratively cool atmosphere. At the same time, there were book tables all over the cities, and leaflets and other literature were handed out everywhere, so that the local population and tourists were informed on the political aims of the LaRouche movement, in seven or eight languages. There was also a three-hour rally at the main entrance to the Parliament building, where the politicians, bureaucrats, and visitors were greeted with big banners, placards, literature, and song—notably the "Ode to the Joy" by Schiller and Beethoven.

Youth organizers regarded this week of action as a true breakthrough of the LaRouche Youth Movement in Europe: First, the intense cooperation of the participants brought the different local groups into the realm of all-European unity; and second, the lobbying effort with the members of the European Parliament, and the public presence, had an impact whose effects will only show in the future. With the dynamic created in Strasbourg, it should be possible to break up stiff political procedures and economic orientations of the ruling institutions, and prepare for a change of direction in international affairs. At the same time, the enthusiasm of these young people will infect others, who are similarly interested in dealing effectively with the global crisis, and thus increase the pressure on those in charge.

cause it's fair to say that you've always been on a extreme wing of the Democratic Party, indeed, if some people have viewed you as a Democrat at all. Now, you're also regarded as a arch-conspiracy theorist, so this kind of follows, in a way, doesn't it?

LaRouche: Well, the propaganda concerning my reputation does not always correspond to reality. But I essentially could be classified as—in European experience—as a Franklin Roosevelt follower. I'm not a carbon copy of Franklin Roosevelt, but I share the same philosophy of government, and the same view of certain key issues of our times, which he expressed in his Presidency.

BBC: What do you think the 2004 Presidential election is going to show, right now?

LaRouche: I don't know, because I don't know if we're going to get there. If we were to continue on the course which the Iraq war and the fight in the United Nations Security Council portended, under the conditions of the present financial crisis, I think we're headed for some particular kind of Hell. My hope is that, before then, hopefully this year, we shall correct some of our opinions, avert this danger, and get on to the idea of a world which is run by a group of responsible, but respectively sovereign nation-states, in which no one tries to exert imperial power. If we do that, then I think we will get safely into 2004. I wouldn't be surprised if I'd win. Certainly, I don't think Bush would.

BBC: How do you assert that, over the mechanisms of American government, powerful as it is, right now?

LaRouche: Well, it's a mess, because there's a very small minority which is bamboozling—as we say in the United States—is bamboozling a lot of the institutions of government, who are acting in a way I personally consider cowardly. I'm a much more outspoken person, and get into trouble on that account sometimes, but I think it's the best way to be.

And so, it's like a cabal of special interests that have suddenly seized hold of a limp and incompetent government, and are using it for their own purposes.

I think that the financial crisis, which is now about to accelerate beyond anyone's—except a few of us—belief, is going to turn things around. I'm afraid, however, that if you have a war spirit of the type that Cheney expresses, in the United States, that these crazy fellows will actually go and seek wars as a *diversion*, or a part of a diversion from the financial crisis we have to face. If we face up to the financial crisis, I'm sure we can get out of it. But if we don't face up to it; if we continue with these war games, I think we can get into something way beyond anything we can cope with.

BBC: Lyndon LaRouche, thank you very much for talking to us.

LaRouche: Thank you.

Remarkable Growth In China-India Relations

by Mary Burdman

Since the groundbreaking visit of Indian Defense Minister George Fernandes to China at the end of April, relations between the two giant nations of Asia have improved steadily. The long-planned visit of Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee to China—the first by an Indian Prime Minister since P.V. Narasimha Rao's in 1993—was confirmed when Vajpayee met Chinese President Hu Jintao in St. Petersburg, Russia, amidst the world leaders' meetings there on May 31. There are many indications that this visit will have unprecedented results, for both sides, and for international security and economic affairs.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry announced on June 12 that Vajpayee will visit China from June 22-27, one day more than previously discussed in the Indian media. Ministry spokesman Kong Quan said that Vajpayee is visiting at the invitation of his Chinese counterpart Wen Jiabao, for in-depth discussions on bilateral relations and on regional and international issues. Vajpayee himself has not been in China since 1979, when he was External Affairs Minister. He will visit Beijing and Shanghai, China's largest industrial city and the center of its commercial ties to India. There, he will meet with former Chinese President Jiang Zemin, who remains the powerful chairman of the Central Military Commission.

'An Asian Century'

Vajpayee's visit will also commemorate over 2,000 years of Chinese-Indian cultural relations. He will visit the ancient city of Luoyang in Henan province, which is the site of one of the oldest Buddhist temples in China. This was built after a delegation from China made the vast overland journey "to the west"—to India—to learn about Buddhism. Not only did many Chinese monks make this remarkable trip and bring Buddhist literature and art back to China, but their stories were turned into one of the most famous works of Chinese literature, the *Journey to the West*.

In his talks with Hu Jintao in St. Petersburg, Vajpayee said that dialogue and increasing cooperation between China and India could herald "an Asian century." Hu Jintao responded that Beijing considers developing friendship and cooperation with India a matter of greatest importance. Hu emphasized that India and China—which together have more than one-third of the world's population—must develop their economies. If they cooperate in this endeavor, this could influence the global agenda. In St. Petersburg, Indian Foreign