

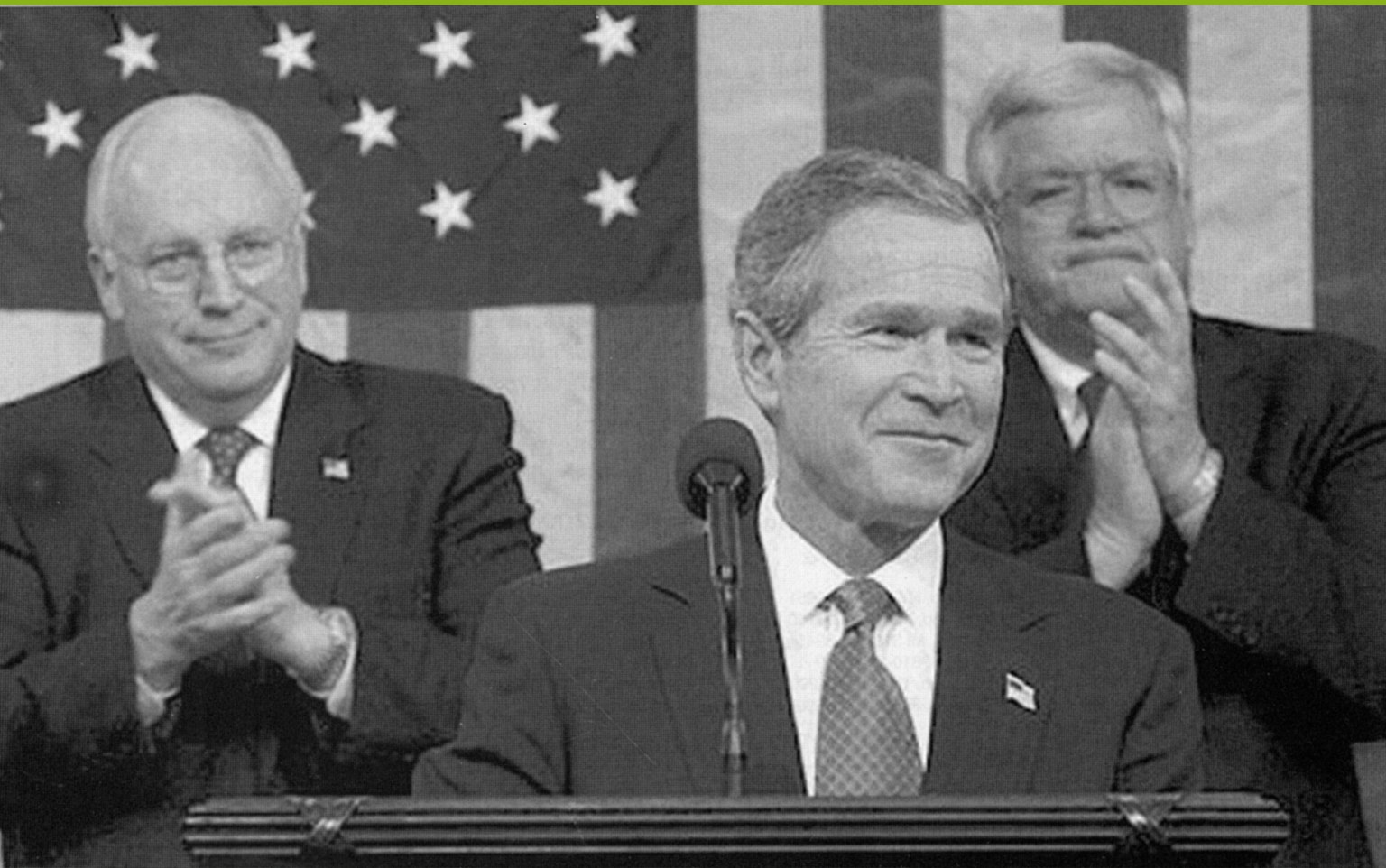
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UNDP Report on 1990s: A Needless Decade of Despair
Neo-Cons Push Korea War To Divert from Iraq Failure
Iraq Oil Schemes Go Back to Cheney Energy Task Force

Case for Impeachment of Vice President Dick Cheney



This Financial System Is Doomed!

LaRouche's Presidential Campaign: Leadership For a New Bretton Woods

SPECIAL REPORT

LA ROUCHE
IN 2004 *



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To Reconstruct
A Bankrupt
World

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"The IMF in its present form, can not survive. . . . There are forces in Europe, as well as in Asia, who know they need a recovery program. They recognize the importance of closer ties of cooperation, especially economically based, on technology-transfer relations in the long term, between Western Europe and Asia. These things must occur now."

—Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr

**A LaRouche in 2004
SPECIAL REPORT**

THIS SPECIAL REPORT INCLUDES the transcript of the Schiller Institute's conference in Bad Schwalbach, Germany on March 21-23. International experts, and a panel from the LaRouche Youth Movement, tell how to rebuild the bankrupt world, on the basis of LaRouche's concept of a New Bretton Woods System, the Eurasian Land-Bridge, and a revolution in educational policy.

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May 2003 L04SP-2003-001

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IN 2004 *

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From the Associate Editor

In a short advisory memo to EIR's intelligence staff on July 24, Contributing Editor Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. warned against any attempt to evaluate the world's fast-breaking developments by thinking like a "sidewalk superintendent." "Rather than being the wise guy watching the work of the excavation, put yourself mentally in the shoes of each and all of the participants in the inside, real-life setting of that matter being reported," he urged.

This week's issue brings that LaRouchean methodology to bear, to reverse the world's descent into fascism. This is a period of rapid strategic shifts, in which decisions made in the blink of an eye (or, decisions not made at all—the expertise of some leading figures in the Democratic Party) can change the course of history.

As Vice President Dick Cheney's role in cooking the intelligence that led to war against Iraq comes under widespread international scrutiny, the foolish Bush family is "circling the wagons." Seeing the necessity to break that up fast, LaRouche issued a campaign leaflet, "King George, or Richard III: 'W' as in 'Watergate,'" which is going out in 1 million copies across the country. Our *Feature* takes off from that leaflet, to build the case further: what Cheney did, and why his immediate impeachment is necessary, on grounds of national security.

Scott Thompson provides a dossier on Cheney's corrupt grab for Iraq's oil, on behalf of himself and his cronies at Halliburton Co. (see *National*). And our international correspondents report on the danger of war in Korea, because of the Cheniacs' insanity; British Prime Minister Blair's descent into the maelstrom, because of his own lies with respect to the Niger "yellow-cake" matter; what's really behind the alleged "Iranian threat" to Israel's security; and the legal conundrum facing the Anglo-American occupation of Iraq.

While the battle rages for Cheney's impeachment, LaRouche's own 2004 Presidential campaign surges forward, despite the virtual media blackout, and the stranglehold that the neo-conservatives have on the Democratic Party leadership. See Anita Gallagher's report in *National*, on the LaRouche in 2004 Presidential campaign's fundraising drive—and the organizing effort that it is making possible, especially on the part of the LaRouche Youth Movement.

Susan Welsh

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A Needless Decade of Despair: Developing Nations Are Dying

by Mary Jane Freeman

The decade of the 1990s was one of growing poverty and genocide for vast parts of the human population, as evidenced by data released on July 8 in the United Nations' Human Development Report for 2003. While the report is a mixed bag, some of its conclusions are not only horrifying, but they also bear out the veracity of Lyndon LaRouche's and *EIR*'s forecasts over that same decade, i.e., that without infrastructure-vectored economic development on a global scale conjoined with monetary reform centered on a New Bretton Woods financial system, millions of people would die needlessly.

Human development as measured by the UNDP looks at life expectancy, literacy levels, and per-capita income. The report compiles data from many agencies in order to measure poverty levels around the world, monitoring countries' progress toward eradication of poverty and establishing decent standards of living. The progress is measured against "Millennium Development Goals" established between rich and poor nations in 2000. But, rather than progress, this year's report found that "for many countries the 1990s were a decade of despair." The one area of the world which proved the exception to this despair was China, which, with a directed push for infrastructure development, as LaRouche had proposed, "made impressive gains" in poverty eradication.

Impediments to development throughout the 1990s were many: from free-market looting schemes called shock therapy, foisted on Eastern Europe and Central Asia; to so-called liberation wars throughout Africa, which often were orchestrated by external interests to destabilize governments in order to grab raw material resources; to increased debt burdens in Ibero-American nations thanks to stringent International Monetary Fund (IMF) conditionalities, met at the expense of

the welfare of the peoples of those nations.

These three regions were among those where human development, as measured by UNDP poverty indicators, saw stagnation or reversals. Concretely, based on a "human development index" using the three metrics noted previously, the UNDP survey found: 54 countries are poorer now than in 1990; 34 countries have a lower life expectancy; 21 countries have more people going hungry; 14 countries have more children dying before age five; and 12 countries' primary school enrollment is shrinking. Of the 54 countries with declining income per capita, 20 are in Sub-Saharan Africa, 17 in Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), 6 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 6 in East Asia and the Pacific, and 5 in the Arab states.

Other key markers of economic collapse detailed in the report include the fact that by the close of the decade, 2.4 billion people still did not have access to adequate sanitation; 1.2 billion people were living on less than \$1 equivalent per day; 1.0 billion people lacked access to improved water sources; and 10.7 million children age five or younger in 2000 died of preventable diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis, and cholera.

LaRouche Warned of Potential Disaster

As early as 1974 LaRouche and his associates had forewarned of the potential for pandemics—not merely epidemic outbreaks, which are confined to a specific area or community, but the outbreak of disease affecting people globally. By the end of the 1970s, AIDS had been detected in Sub-Saharan Africa, Ibero-America, Western Europe, North America, and Australia and New Zealand. As of 2003, the world community is battling sudden acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), West

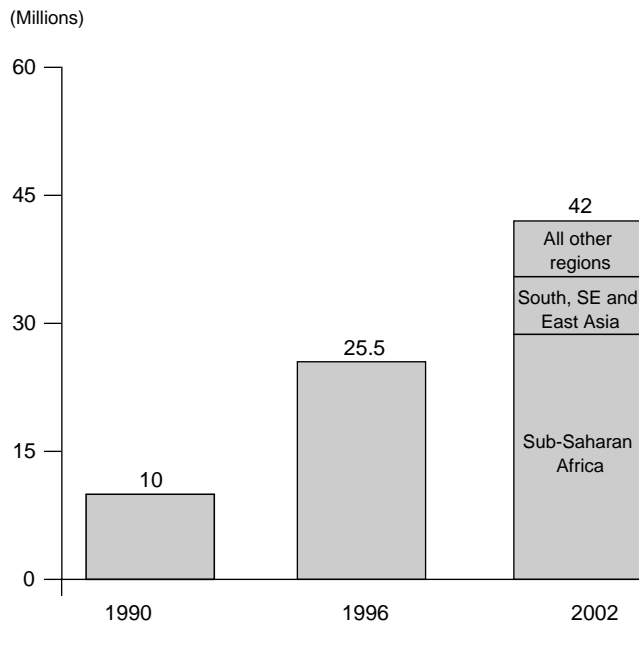
Nile virus, as well as the resurgence of once nearly eradicated diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis. LaRouche’s warning was based on the scientific method he employed in creating the “LaRouche-Riemann Method” for measuring economic processes. As he explained in a May 1985 *EIR* feature entitled “The Role of Economic Science in Projecting Pandemics as a Feature of Advanced Stages of Economic Breakdown,” a forecast of this nature is based on the “congruity and interaction of economic and biological processes.” This method employs “conceptions for defining living processes, conceptions developed through the Nineteenth Century on the basis of initial discoveries by Luca Pacioli and Leonardo da Vinci, at the close of the Fifteenth Century.”

He wrote: “The economist employing that method, if given a bare handful of the most crucial parameters on per-capita energy-throughput requirements, immunological requirements, and evidence from historical epidemiology, can readily elaborate reasonable estimates of the relevant effects of economic devolution.” LaRouche—unlike the lady-do-rightly role of the UNDP and others which apply free-market-based band-aid solutions to nations facing genocide—throughout the late 1970s and 1980s designed and published development plans for most regions of the developing world, including Africa, the Middle East, South and Southeast Asia, and Ibero-America, providing the antidote to the needless spread of disease and poverty. He also proposed a “war on AIDS” focussed on basic public-health measures and a Manhattan Project-style crash research effort to understand and cure the diseases.

The embedded axioms of the UNDP reflected in its report’s emphasis on environmentalism, free trade, gender equality, and “post-industrial” low-technology ideology, provide the basis for its deadly so-called solutions, which will only perpetuate, rather than halt this cycle of imposed death. For example, the UNDP says, “Growth is more likely to benefit poor people if it is . . . labor intensive . . . rather than capital intensive.” Similar is its call for elimination of tariffs and subsidies. The report notes that infrastructure investments in “roads and [agricultural] storage systems” are needed, but it falls far short of the technology-transfer transformation approach LaRouche has called for between the industrialized and developing nations.

In fact, many core assumptions in the UNDP report follow from two genocidal policies imposed on developing countries promulgated in the 1970s by former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. The first was National Security Study Memorandum 200 (NSSM 200), which was a policy for de-industrialization of what was then called the Third World; and the second, a by-product of the former, was the policy of “appropriate technology” transfer, by which was meant a pick, an axe, and a shovel rather than tractors and irrigation systems to farm the land. These policies were predicated on the ideas of the oligarchy’s most evil proponent of Malthusianism in the 20th Century, Bertrand Russell.

FIGURE 1
**HIV/AIDS Cases Soar in Developing Sector
 1990-2002**



Source: UNAIDS *AIDS Epidemic Update*, December 2002.

Parameters of Despair

The imposition of such zero-growth policies on developing nations—promoted by the Club of Rome, Prince Philip’s World Wide Fund for Nature, the IMF and World Bank, among other leading elements of the financial oligarchy—led to the biological holocaust evidenced in the UNDP report. Specifically, the needless despair and devastation that occurred over the 1990s includes a quadrupling of people infected with HIV/AIDS, from 10 million in 1990 to 42 million by 2002 (see **Figure 1**). The pandemic is likely much worse, because even the UNDP admits that its data are incomplete. While nearly 70% of people infected today are in Sub-Saharan Africa, **Figure 2** shows that the spread of this killer disease is global, as the economic infrastructure to sustain human life was deliberately neglected to squeeze every drop of liquidity out of the real physical economy to feed the speculative economy.

The UNDP and other official agencies insist that HIV/AIDS is primarily a sexually transmitted disease, an assumption which focussed remedies on condoms and the like, ignoring environmental cofactors such as sanitation and nutrition, and thereby failing to halt its growth. It was precisely the refusal to acknowledge that it is the absence of or collapse of basic infrastructure for human life, such as water systems and electrification projects—as President Franklin Roosevelt launched to reverse the Great Depression in the 1930s—

FIGURE 2

Adults and Children Estimated To Be Living With HIV/AIDS, End 2002



which has fostered the conditions whereby the human body’s immunological resistance to disease has broken down.

Sub-Saharan Africa is deemed in the report “a region left behind” in the race for development in the 1990s. There are 45 countries or areas in this region which lie below or adjacent to the Saharan Desert. The economies of this region “have not grown,” the report states, with “half of Africans living in extreme poverty and one-third in hunger, and about one-sixth of children die before age 5—the same as a decade ago.” At the current rates of stagnation or negative growth, “Sub-Saharan Africa will not reduce poverty until the year 2147 or child mortality until 2165,” it concludes.

Figure 3 depicts the growth in child mortality from 1990 to 2000 within the primary regions of the developing sector, as compared to child mortality rates in developed countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The metric of the rate shown is determined by taking child mortality, measured as deaths per thousand children under five, in these non-OECD regions as a multiple of the child mortality rate for OECD countries; or, how much more likely a child is to die in non-OECD regions than in OECD countries. For example, a child five years of age or under in Sub-Saharan Africa was 20 times more likely to die before a fifth birthday in 1990, than a child living in an OECD country; and 29 times more likely in 2000. In Latin America and the Caribbean, child mortality as thus measured stag-

TABLE 1

Average Life Expectancy, 2000

	(Years)
Africa	41.4
Northern Africa	57.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	38.7
Asia *	55.5
Eastern Asia	60.9
South-Central Asia	51.8
South-Eastern Asia	55.8
Western Asia	50.8
Latin America and Caribbean	58.0
Developing Countries	53.6
Developed Countries	66.1
World	56.0

* Excludes Japan.

Source: World Health Organization, 2002.

nated, with a child being six times more likely to die before age five than a child in an OECD country. All other developing sector regions’ rates increased.

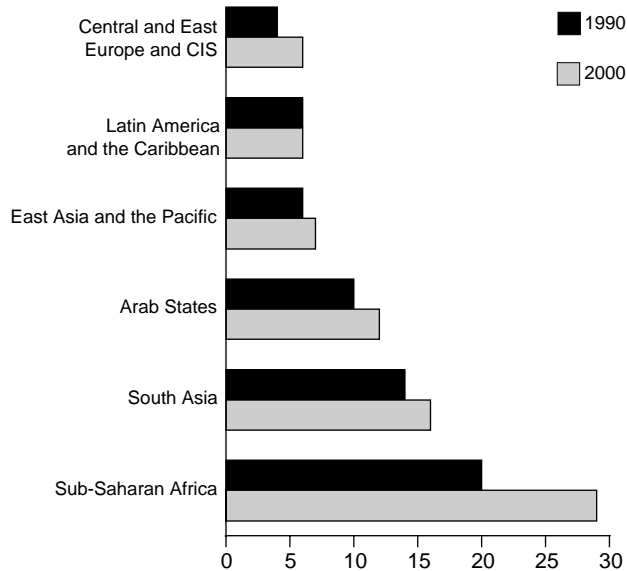
This process of “Africanization” is spreading, as LaRouche and *EIR* warned it would without his solutions. The UNDP report states, “People in Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS ended the 1990s less

healthy and with lower average incomes than people in Latin America and the Caribbean.” Further, in this region during the 1990s, “poverty more than tripled, to almost 100 million people—25% of the region’s population.” As in Africa, this process was one of deliberate policy. With the breakup of the former Soviet Union, rather than becoming the opportunity for rebuilding nations, it became the looting ground of Harvard-trained bankers such as Jeffrey Sachs, a “guest contributing editor” to this UNDP report. Sachs was the key proponent of “shock therapy”—a free-market scheme in which countries had to deregulate prices on basic commodities and close down industries and become “market economies” to meet the IMF’s terms for future loans. Shamelessly, the UNDP report attributes this region’s failed economic growth to “a long, painful transition to market economies.”

Poverty, lack of infrastructure, and spread of disease have created the conditions such that a person born in Sub-Saharan Africa in 2000 had a “healthy” life expectancy of only 38.7 years—that is comparable to 18th-Century levels. In 1990, a Sub-Saharan African had a life expectancy of 42 years—a loss of nearly four years of life span in just a decade. The UNDP estimates “healthy life expectancy,” not total life expectancy, which would vary somewhat because of certain health data variables not easily compared across regions. Even with that caveat, the UNDP data in **Table 1** shows that for all of Africa, on average an African is likely

FIGURE 3

Rising Child Mortality Rates* in Non-OECD Countries, 1990-2000



Source: UN Human Development Report 2003.

* The chart shows non-OECD regions' infant mortality rate, measured as deaths per thousand of children under 5, as a multiple of the infant mortality rate for OECD countries, or how much more likely a child is to die in non-OECD regions than in OECD countries.

to live only to age 41, while a person in a developed country can expect to live to age 66; i.e., an African lives only two-thirds as long. "Without HIV/AIDS, healthy life expectancy at birth in Sub-Saharan Africa would have been almost six years longer in 2000," that is, 44.7 years, the report says. Moreover, "If malaria and tuberculosis had been eliminated," Sub-Saharan life expectancy "would have been almost nine years longer," that is, to age 47.7. Were economic policies fostered for global infrastructure development as LaRouche has called for since the late 1970s, this genocide could have been prevented.

The Exception to the Despair

China was the exception to the "decade of despair." The report states that only here "did the number of people in extreme poverty decline," while in South Asia, home to 500 million poor people, "the number hardly changed," and it rose everywhere else. It is lawful that China, which has embarked on many great infrastructure-building projects in the past decade, succeeded in reducing poverty and hunger, unlike other developing nations. China "made impressive gains" in the 1990s, as it "lifted 150 million people—12% of its population—out of poverty, halving its incidence," the report states. More than 1.2 billion people—one in every five on Earth—

as of 2000 survive on less than a \$1 per day. This was a reduction of extreme poverty from 30% in 1990 to 23% now. But, "excluding China, the number of extremely poor people actually increased by 28 million," over the decade.

The fastest progress in China, the report notes, has been centered in the coastal and metropolitan areas, while the inland regions of the country have not yet benefitted. The annual growth rate in the coastal areas during the 1990s averaged 13%, whereas it was 2.6% inland. This dichotomy begs for LaRouche's Eurasian Land-Bridge solution.

Had the ideas of LaRouche been followed, rather than the shock therapy of Jeffery Sachs or the Malthusian policies of the Club of Rome, billions of people in the developing sector would not have had to live in a state of imposed misery, or to die.

LaRouche Warned of Malthusian Genocide

From a speech by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. on April 27, 1994, at the Institute of Africa of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

While the problems of Africa, especially Sub-Saharan Africa, are manifold in nature, the primary feature of this, from the standpoint of policy, is that the worst expression of evil in the policymaking of nations is found demonstrated in Sub-Saharan Africa.

The worst aspects of this are two. One, our consistent enemy through all this process has been the International Monetary Fund. Every attempt to do something positive for Africa is stopped by the International Monetary Fund. Any African government that moves to try to improve the condition of its people and its future, will be overthrown or its leaders perhaps murdered by the friends of the International Monetary Fund. . . .

If the responsible leading nations of the world wished to reverse this, it could be easily done. The obvious thing is that it does not occur because these nations do not wish it to occur. The reason can be summed up in one word: Malthus. The best exposition of that, to understand the British and other thinking on this, is that the same people, who are the Malthus people, who put Hitler into power in Germany—from Britain and the United States, not from Germany—are the same people who are behind the Cairo Conference proposed by the UN for September of this year. . . . Africa is an exposition of a *policy commitment* by these Malthusians, who see Africa as the weakest point in the attempt to defend humanity against these kinds of policies.

Euro-Russian Energy Accord Makes Sense

by Rainer Apel

Meetings took place in Moscow on July 21, between European Union envoy Christian Cleutinx and Russian Deputy Energy Minister Aleksandr Voronin, which may prove important for finalization of a project that has been discussed for three years: the continental Strategic Energy Partnership proposal, made by Russian President Vladimir Putin in September 2000. The proposal, adopted by the EU-Russia Summit in Paris, in October that same year, envisages a long-term agreement—for a 20-year period for example—for Russian oil and gas deliveries to Europe at guaranteed prices, in exchange for upgraded direct European investments in the Russian energy and industrial sectors.

Discussion has taken place since then, at numerous EU-Russian meetings, but with little progress made. Two main factors have blocked the project: 1) the resistance of the EU bureaucracy to break with free-market rules and go for long-term state-to-state agreements; 2) the corresponding disinterest of the Russian energy oligarchs, based on illusory expectations that free-market dealings would yield more revenue. In fact, the oligarchs' good relations to the Anglo-American oil majors have not secured them higher revenue, as oil prices and the value of the dollar have been speculated downward on Western markets, in connection with the Iraq War.

But the most recent legal moves by the Putin entourage against the oligarchs may help to contribute to a "rethinking" on the side of the energy firms. And as far as the EU bureaucracy is concerned, there is much frustration with the Anglo-Americans over the Iraq issue and over fluctuations of the dollar value that are deliberately orchestrated by U.S. officials. Therefore there is more openness at the EU headquarters in Brussels for development of relations with other powers on the Eurasian continent. Indicative of that is the fact that in early July, EU Commission President Romano Prodi surprised journalists in Brussels with the forecast that soon, Russia would shift billing its entire oil and gas sales to Europe from dollars to euros. Prodi added that given the importance of secure energy supplies for Europe, this was in the interest of both the EU and Russia.

A Strategic Partnership

At recent summits in St. Petersburg (EU-Russia, at the end of May) and Athens (EU, in June), decisions were taken that indicate that the talks about that strategic partnership will accelerate:

- The EU is going to propose the establishment of four main corridors for oil imports from Russia, partially through upgrading existing pipelines, but also construction of some new ones: 1) Druzhba North, via Poland; 2) Odessa-Brody-Plock, across Poland; 3) Constanta-Trieste, to link with the Druzhba South pipeline, via Romania/Serbia/Croatia; 4) Bourgas-Alexandroupolis, via Bulgaria/Greece;
- The establishment of an expert team, to work out details of the envisaged EU-Russia deals;
- An energy conference in Moscow, in October;
- Energy cooperation to be placed at the top of the agenda for the EU-Russia summit in Rome, in November.

The latter two aspects were discussed in more detail, in the Moscow talks between Cleutinx and Voronin. Related is also the Germany-Russia energy summit in September.

Energy supplies from Russia are vital for Europe, which today imports two-thirds of the oil, gas, and coal that it consumes. These three types of energy account for 80% of the EU's consumption. For Russia, oil and gas exports to the EU account for 50% of its entire export revenue from deals with the Europeans. A strategic long-term agreement that provides Europe with Russian deliveries at an average oil barrel price of 20-25 euros, while guaranteeing a reliable revenue for Russia, is in the interest of both sides. For Germany, the biggest economy of Europe, Russia has already become the number one supplier of oil, securing more than 38 millions tons, or 37%, of Germany's needs (in 2002).

A memorandum that was presented by European economic and financial experts to President Prodi already in May 2001, strongly endorses the promotion of the euro for EU-Russian trade on, among others, the following grounds: It would "foster and strengthen the EU-Russian commercial links and facilitate the eventual transformation of EU-Russian trade into EU direct investments into Russia"; it would "make it easier for Russian fiscal and monetary authorities to fight Russian dollarization"; it would "improve the perception of Europe and of the [latter's] enlargement [to Eastern Europe] among Russian authorities and Russian public opinion"; it would "avoid a useless detour through a currency that does not belong to either of the two economic blocs and entails financial costs and risks for both trade partners"; it would "facilitate Russia-third countries commercial exchanges with the enlarged EU and with those areas linked to the euro (the Balkans and some African states)."

It is said in Berlin that some of these items also were on the agenda of Prodi's surprise meeting with German Chancellor Gerhard Schröder on July 18, and that Prodi, who found agreement in principle with Putin at a Brussels meeting already in May 2001, has been in intense contact with the Russian government on the issue in recent weeks. Moreover, the Italian government, which has the rotating chairmanship of the European Union during this second half-year of 2003, is committed to get the energy partnership agreement with Russia signed by the end of this year.

Swedish Premier Bucks 'European New Deal'

by Ulf Sandmark

By putting on the table its Tremonti Plan for infrastructure investments, Italy has forced a European-wide economic policy fight out into the open. The Tremonti Plan offers Europe a chance to get out of the current deep economic depression, without repeating the terrible mistakes on the continent in the 1930s. This is why Italian Finance Minister Giulio Tremonti calls his plan, a "European New Deal." It is the most important development on the economic front in Europe since the post-World War II Marshall Plan.

With this plan for financing investments in infrastructure and scientific research in the order of 70 billion euros per year, the trend of rising unemployment and murderous cuts in social services can be reversed. Tumbledown infrastructure like roads, energy production, dams, and health care can be rebuilt. Every pro-growth, production-oriented person is happy for this chance to kick-start the economy and save the general welfare.

But crawling out of the woodwork everywhere in Europe, are the fanatical Maastricht Treaty budget-cutters, promoters of financial speculation and other shady players on the financial markets, complaining that the Tremonti Plan violates the Stability Pact of the European Monetary Union. One of them is Swedish Prime Minister Göran Persson.

Infrastructure, or Greenspan-Like Rate-Cutting

Pushed to comment on the Tremonti Plan, Persson, a Social Democrat, openly took the side of the financial oligarchy. The Swedish leader was quoted on July 20, by the liberal Stockholm daily *Dagens Nyheter's* online edition, saying that he doesn't believe much will come out of the Tremonti Plan, because infrastructure investments constitute only a fraction of the GDP. (The idea of the Tremonti Plan is precisely to raise that fraction considerably!) "It is difficult to see the stimulating effect of it. But then, I believe that what the European Central Bank is doing is more important," said Persson, expressing the futile hope that continuing to lower interest rates will, someday, finally have a stimulating effect.

The European Central Bank has been the chief guardian of the Stability Pact, the instrument by which the financial "markets" have put a straitjacket on the European economies. Arbitrary, purely monetarist conditions have been put on the member nations of the European Monetary Union (the budget deficit must not be more than 3% of the GDP, public

debt not more than 60% of GDP). The Tremonti Plan is the clearest expression of an attempt from the side of the politicians to take back control over the economy from the sinking "markets."

By way of precaution, the Stability Pact is being buried, without being officially declared dead. Officially, the Italians, who hold this semester's EU Presidency, are saying that their infrastructure plan is not in violation of the Pact. But their deeds, if not their words, have forced the defenders of the Stability Pact out into the open. The latter are now throwing themselves into an hysterical defense of the Pact, admitting that the *raison d'être* of the European Monetary Union is the Stability Pact and the European Central Bank's (ECB) control over economic policy.

Suddenly the power constellations which so far have blockaded a way out of the depression, are exposing themselves. The big banks have no intention of allowing the European Investment Bank (EIB) to lend EU 70 billion per year for infrastructure and scientific research. They don't want competition from any state-controlled financial institution against their control over the credit system. "All power to the market!" they chant; politicians should have no control whatsoever over either the central bank or economic policy.

This is what Lyndon LaRouche speaks about as the "feudal relic" in Europe, the remaining feudal control over the European populations. In a crisis like the present one, the big banks, through their power over credits, can decide which companies will survive and who will control them, and often thus, which governments will be destabilized.

One of the most hysterical embracers of the Stability Pact expressed it this way, in an editorial in the Swedish conservative daily *Svenska Dagbladet* on July 16, after French President Jacques Chirac had said publicly that the Stability Pact should be revised: "The controversies around the Stability Pact demonstrate that the European Monetary Union is needed and fulfills its function. Without the EMU, it would be easier for politicians playing to the gallery to allow budget deficits and public debts to skyrocket. Now they cannot escape."

This statement will not bring Göran Persson and his monetarist allies in the conservative camp any more "yes" votes in the upcoming referendum on Sept. 14, on whether Sweden should join the European Monetary Union. In spite of a massive campaign to scandalize the Italian EU Presidency and especially Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi, the Tremonti Plan has been given the go-ahead by the EU Commission (July 9) and Ecofin (the EU members' finance and economic ministers, meeting July 15). The Commission and the European Investment Bank are to iron out the details of the plan by year-end.

Just as in the beginning of the 1930s, when the Lautenbach Plan offered Germany a window of opportunity to prevent a fascist take-over of Europe, the Tremonti Plan now provides a similar chance.

Trans-European Transport Networks Get New Push

by Lothar Komp

All the European economies are stuck in the mud. To make matters worse, the heads of many politicians and top managers seem to be quite muddy as well. After ten years of budget cutting in order to fulfill the requirements of the European Union's Maastricht Treaty, the deficits of public budgets in Europe are now larger than ever before. And the only solution proposed by most representatives in politics and business is to cut public expenditures even further, thereby allegedly overcoming the so-called "structural crisis."

But, finally, some fresh wind is hitting the economic debate in Europe. Parallel to the initiative by the Italian government to jump-start the European economy by large public and private investments into infrastructure and technology (the "Tremonti Plan," or "European New Deal"), the transport ministries of 27 Western and Eastern European states have now agreed on a joint plan to accelerate the construction of the Trans-European transport networks.

After ten meetings between December 2002 and June 2003, the representatives of the 15 old European Union (EU) members in the West and those of the 12 acceding countries in the Mediterranean and East (Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia) selected 18 out of about 100 cross-border transport projects which are extraordinarily important for boosting economic growth in Western and Eastern Europe. These should receive vastly upgraded funding by the EU, the European Investment Bank (EIB), and national governments.

The "High-Level Group" of top transport ministry representatives is chaired by former European Commissioner Karel van Miert and works under the umbrella of the Transport and Energy section of the European Commission, headed by Spain's Loyola de Palacio.

LaRouche and the Infrastructure Debate

On June 30, the group published its recommendations in a document, often referred to as the Van Miert Report. The report admits that the development of the Trans-European Networks, or TENS, had been much too slow during the recent decade. The background of the TENS is important to the principle of any possible European economic recovery.

Already in October 1988, at a public event in Berlin, Lyndon LaRouche predicted the imminent economic breakdown of the Soviet Union. He called for a grand design of economic

reconstruction, where Western Europe—in particular a reunified Germany—would help to rebuild the Polish economy, which could then become a model for economic development in the former East bloc. Right after the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989, LaRouche presented his "European Productive Triangle" plan for rebuilding the Eurasian economies by great infrastructure and technology projects, in particular by mobilizing the technological potential of the *Mittelstand*, the small and medium-sized industrial enterprises, which dominate the economies of Western Europe.

Echoing certain aspects of the LaRouche proposal, then-European Commission President Jacques Delors in 1993-94 called for a big infrastructure program across the European Union, in order to offset the anticipated disasters resulting from the budget cuts required by the Maastricht Treaty. The Delors Plan, originally supposed to be financed by European Union bonds outside of national budgets, focussed on cross-border transport corridors, the so-called TENS. At the European Union summit in December 1994 in Essen, Germany, the heads of state and government actually decided to build 14 large TEN projects.

However, Delors' idea of European Union bonds was not implemented, national governments were forced by Maastricht to cut their budgets, and not much has happened in the meantime. Only 3 of the 14 projects have been finished in a decade: the railway line Cork-Dublin-Belfast-Stranraer; the Malpensa airport for Milan; and the Øresund Bridge connecting Denmark and Sweden. Five other projects (the Betuwe line, high-speed train Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam-London, Greek Motorways, the U.K./Ireland/Benelux road link, and the British West Coast Main Line) are to be completed by 2010.

The Van Miert Report emphasizes that a dramatic increase in infrastructure investments is now urgently needed. The EU member states are currently investing less than 1% of their Gross Domestic Product in building transport infrastructure, and devoting only one-third of this investment to achieving the Trans-European Networks, "despite their positive repercussions on the entire economy of the Union." The underfunding of European transport infrastructure at a time of rapidly rising traffic volume has caused "a worrying increase in traffic congestion in urban areas" and "a new phenomenon of congestion on the major arteries of the Trans-European network, increasing the number of bottlenecks." This affects all transport modes, states the report, not only road transport, but railway transport as well. Right now, "20% of railways tracks represent bottlenecks. Also air traffic is increasingly affected by delays." Furthermore, "peripheral regions still suffer from isolation due to a lack of connections with the center of the continent."

More investment in infrastructure is also needed, due to the EU enlargement. In the 12 countries that will soon enter the European Union, "approximately 20,000 kilometers of roads and 30,000 kilometers of railways, as well as ports and



Source: TEN Study of European Commission/V. Siarov.

The Berlin-to-Naples high-speed rail corridor is one of the key infrastructure projects in Western Europe which are being launched or sped up in the “New Deal” infrastructure approach to economic recovery, put forward by Italy and being debated by all of Europe. This policy for recovery from admitted economic depression, reflects Lyndon and Helga LaRouche’s campaigns for the Eurasian Land-Bridge and New Bretton Woods policies.

airports, will have to be built or modernized” to achieve the objectives agreed on by the current member states. Required investments would be about 100 billion euros, which is huge compared with the GDP of those countries.

Satellite Navigation, Rail Corridors, Rivers

Therefore, the report calls not only for finishing, as quickly as possible, the 11 remaining TENS projects decided on in 1994, but for also starting to construct 18 additional “priority projects,” many of them focussing on reconnecting Western and Eastern Europe. The 18 new projects are:

1. The Galileo project, launching 30 satellites to provide the European Union with an autonomous radionavigation system, independent of the present GPS system run by the United States. One of the main objectives of Galileo will be to improve the efficiency and safety in all modes of transport due to the ability to position and identify vehicles, trains, ships, and aircraft. The project is also of crucial importance for sustaining the European space sector, which after the bursting of the telecom bubble has temporarily lost its main private contractors.

2. Eliminating the bottlenecks on the Rhine-Main-Danube river systems by widening Danube bottlenecks all the way to the Romanian/Bulgarian border.

3. Motorways of the Sea: overcoming all sorts of sea transport obstacles along all the European coasts.

4. The Lyon-Trieste/Koper-Ljubljana-Budapest railway.

5. The Berlin-Verona-Naples/Milan-Bologna railway, which includes Halle/Leipzig-Nuremberg, Munich-Kufstein, the Brenner Pass tunnel, Verona-Naples and Milan-Bologna.

6. The Greek/Bulgarian border-Sofia-Budapest-Vienna-Prague-Nuremberg railway.

7. High-speed railway lines Southwest, including Lisbon-Madrid, Perpignan-Montpellier, Montpellier-Nîmes, Irun-Dax, Dax-Bordeaux, and Bordeaux-Tours. A main objective of this project is to overcome the natural barrier of the Pyrenées, which presently is a major obstacle to economic development in the Southwest of Europe.

8. The Gdansk-Warsaw-Brno/Zilina railway. It includes the routes Gdansk-Warsaw-Katowice and Katowice-Brno-Breclav/Zilina-Nove Mesto, all along the new north-south axis from the Baltic Sea, starting from the Gdansk port.

9. The Lyon/Genoa-Basel-Duisburg-Rotterdam/Antwerp railway, including the routes Lyon-Mulhouse-Mülheim, Genoa-Milan/Novara-Basel-Karlsruhe, Frankfurt-Mannheim, Duisburg-Emmerich, “Iron Rhine” Rheidt-Antwerp.

10. The Paris-Strasbourg-Stuttgart-Vienna-Bratislava line, including Baudrecourt-Strasbourg-Stuttgart, Stuttgart-Ulm, Munich-Salzburg, Salzburg, Vienna, Vienna-Bratislava.

11. Inter-operability of the high-speed rail network of the Iberian Peninsula, including the new high-speed line between Vigo and Porto.

12. The multimodal links connecting Ireland/U.K./Continental Europe, including the road/railway corridor linking



Source: TEN Study of European Commission/V. Siarov.

The 18 key infrastructure projects on the agenda for more than 200 billion euros investments, also include new transport corridors stretching eastward into the countries newly joining the European Union—such as this Turin-to-Budapest high-speed rail corridor—and toward Asia.

Dublin with Belfast and Cork, the road/railway corridor Hull-Liverpool, the railway line Felixstowe-Nuneaton, and the railway line Crewe-Holyhead.

13. The rail/road bridge over the Strait of Messina. The project consists of a long, mixed bridge (the main span will be 3.3 kilometers) connecting Sicily, the most populated island of the Mediterranean Sea, to the rest of Europe. “This link will constitute a landmark infrastructure for Europe with a magnitude comparable with that of the Øresund Bridge” in Scandinavia, says the Van Miert Report.

14. A fixed-link rail/road across the Fehmarn Belt connecting Germany to Denmark. This would eliminate an important bottleneck for transport flows between Scandinavia and the continent. The report states: “An agreement between Germany and Denmark on the financing methods should be found in the near future. . . . The railway connections to the fixed link of the Fehmarn Belt, in Denmark from the Øresund, and in Germany from Hamburg, Hanover and Bremen, needs to be considered as part of the extended project.”

15. The Nordic Triangle transport projects in Sweden and Finland, including the Helsinki-Vaalimaa motorway and the railway line Helsinki-Vainikkala (at the Russian border).

16. Multimodal connections of Portugal and Spain with the rest of Europe.

17. The motorway from the Greek/Bulgarian border to Budapest.

18. The Gdansk-Katowice-Brno/Zilina-Vienna motorway.

Investments to finish the old and construct the new “priority projects” will require about EU 235 billion, while the total investments for all the roughly 100 TENS projects would amount to EU 600 billion. Obviously, additional financial resources will have to be made available, or the Van Miert recommendations will turn into a “dead letter,” warns the report. Details will be worked out in the coming months by the EU governments and the European Commission. The group of Transport Ministry representatives proposes to increase the share of EU funding for cross-border projects from 10% to at least 20%; to promote public-private partnerships; and in particular to upgrade the role of the EIB, which has just established a new EU 50 billion investment facility specially for the TENS projects.

The Van Miert Report was welcomed at the July 4-5 summit of European Transport Ministers in Naples. In an interview with the Naples daily *Il Mattino*, EU Transport and Energy Commissioner Loyola de Palacio described the meeting as a “really historic occasion, since we will also speak about Russia, Ukraine, other Eastern countries, and the Southern shores of the Mediterranean.” The priority, Palacio said, will be “to regain the lost time, through fundamental projects for the internal market; those projects which are more advanced, and therefore could rapidly respond to the demands indicated by [Italian Finance Minister Giulio] Tremonti in his infrastructure plan: to jump-start a stagnating economy.”



Egypt's Development Under Nasser: Lessons for Today

Dr. Rushdi Said, geologist, has had long experience in the post-World War II economic development of Egypt. Among his many achievements are the founding of the Egyptian Geological Survey, and a definitive book on the history of the Nile River (The River Nile—Geology, Hydrology and Utilization, Pergamon Press, 1993). He was interviewed June 27, 2003, by Marcia Merry Baker.

EIR: You have had extensive experience in the implementation of economic infrastructure programs during a great period of development in Egypt; and you also, literally, wrote the book on the Nile. So let's begin first with your experience during the time period of President Gamal Abdel Nasser. What you were doing then? What was the outlook?

Said: Let me begin by saying that my experience with Nasser, and in the field of politics on the whole in Egypt—because I also worked with President Sadat—

EIR: What years were you in politics?

Said: I was in politics, I was involved *deeply* in politics, shall we say, between 1961 and 1976. So that covers the period of the better years of Nasser. Even though there was the debacle of the '67 War. But that was an interesting period too, even though Egypt lost the war and was really defeated. However, it had recovered greatly from that war, and I have a feeling that this is one of the best periods of Egypt too.

Let me tell you, before we start our discussion, that I have written this experience, my experiences, in an autobiography that I have published in 2000, on the occasion of my 80th birthday; and it will be published in English this year by the American University Press in Cairo. By the end of the year. In fact, it has a sub-title. It's called, *Life's a Journey*, and the sub-title is: "Ventures in Politics in Egypt." Because I feel that this is the period when I was most active. This is when I have made most of my contributions, which most people remember me by.

EIR: You were active in the field of natural resources?

Said: Yes, I was heading the mining organization in Egypt.

EIR: What did that involve?

Said: Well, we were responsible for all the mines of Egypt.

We had about eight companies, active. And also, we had a research institution, called the Geological Survey. It was an enormous institution, too, with about 3,000 employees and workers, of which, about 800 were scientists. So you can imagine what a big organization it was.

So we had these two aspects of it. The economic aspect—we were supervising the running of eight mining companies. And also had this big research institution called the Geological Survey, which had the responsibility of surveying the mineral resources of the country, and preparing the maps, and it gave me a chance to see all parts of Egypt.

As you know, Egypt is a desert country. The only inhabitable part of it is around the Nile Valley. It is a strip of land that represents only 5% of the surface area of Egypt. So that 95% of the surface area of Egypt was not known, shall we say. And I think, during the 10 years I worked there, we have made quite a bit of advancement in understanding the history of that area and the best utilization of it.

And we have discovered also many mineral resources, because I came to head the mining organization after the 1967 Arab-Israeli War; that war in which Egypt lost the battle. It was really a setback. I don't call it a defeat; I call it a setback. Because the Egyptians never recognized that defeat. It's almost like Dunkirk in England. They were beaten, but they never recognized it. They never said that they had been beaten, you know. So it was really a setback until they gathered their forces and came back.

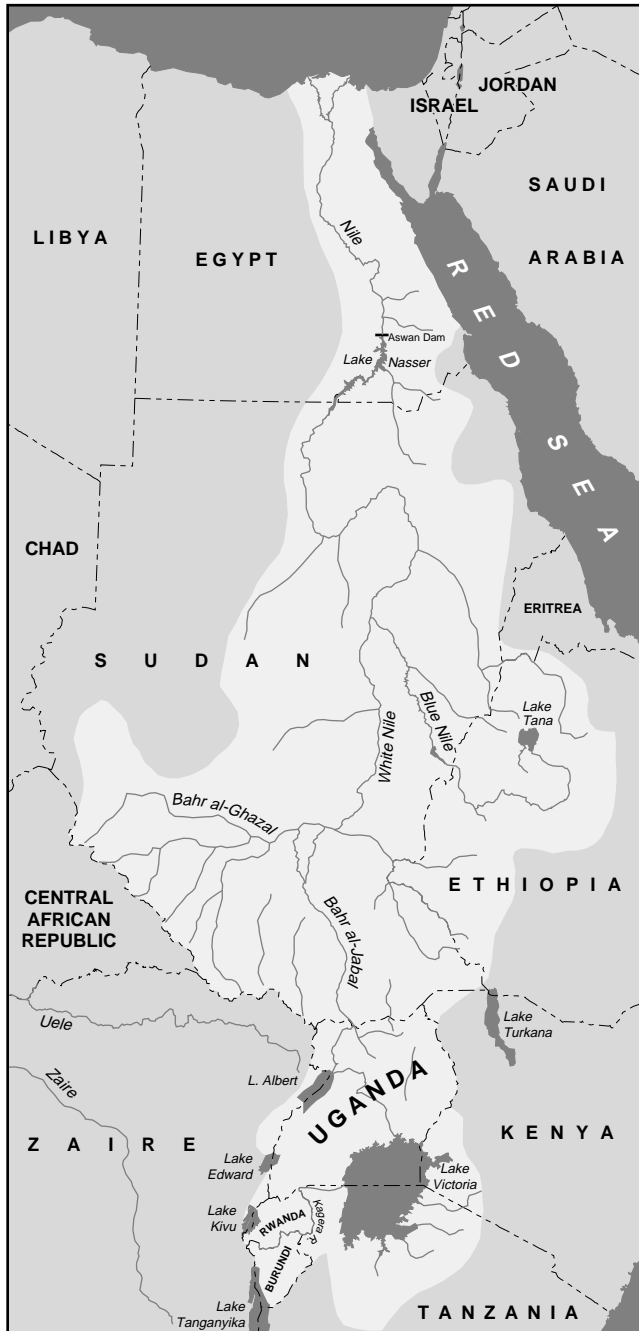
Anyhow, whatever that is, Egypt was defeated, and we lost Sinai. Sinai is a rich part of Egypt in mineral resources. It had *most* of the mines. So we lost that part of Egypt. We lost many mines, you know, that were supplying raw materials to many industries in Egypt.

And so, one of the tasks that was ahead of me when I came in, because I came to head that organization immediately after that war—it was early in 1968, six months after the end of the war—many industries were stopping. They had been through the emptying of their raw materials and so on, and they came to me begging for help. So we found replacements, and opened new mines, replacing all this.

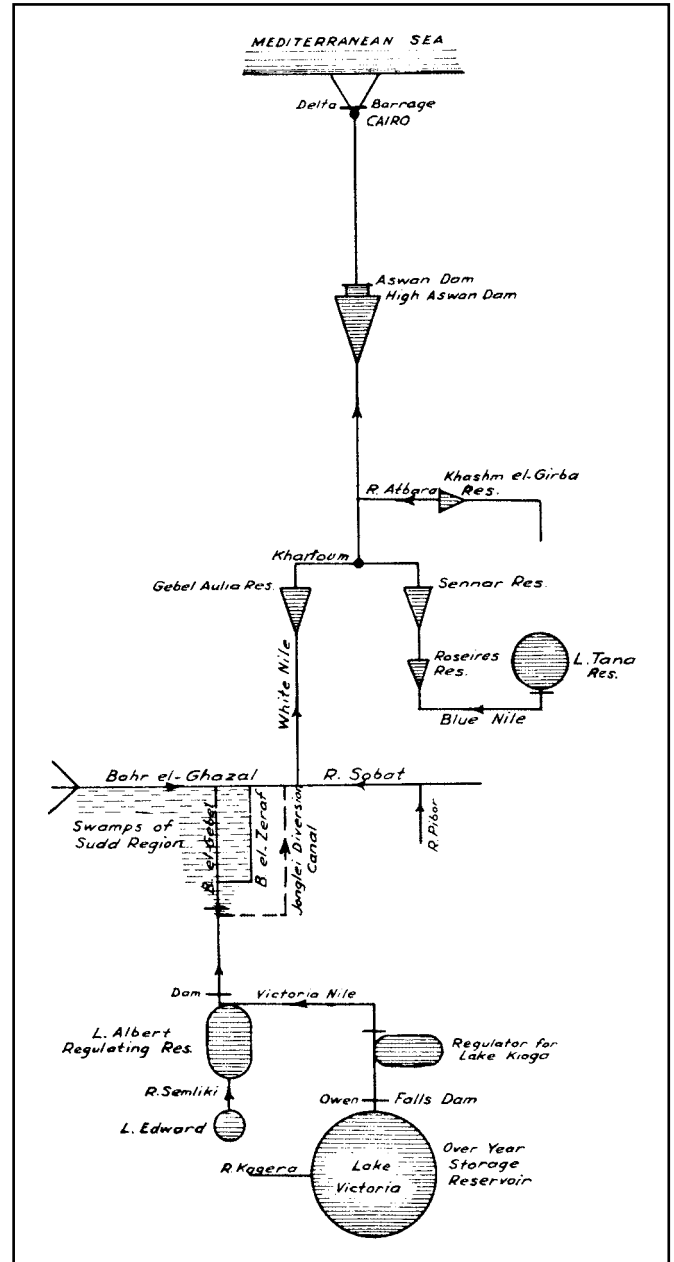
EIR: So it all had to do with geologic history and analysis?

Said: Exactly. I knew geology. I was professor at the univer-

The Nile River System



Major Nile River Features and Projects



In Egypt, only 5% of the land area is inhabited, concentrated along the Nile River. Though 6 million years old in Egypt, the Nile only became a great river, connected to its extensive African upwaters, some 800,000 years ago, when Ethiopian rivers broke through into it; its connection to the African Great Lakes water systems came still later.

sity before I came in to head that organization.

EIR: You studied where?

Said: I studied in Cairo, in Switzerland, and the United States. So I was here [United States] immediately after World

War II. I had my PhD at Harvard University in 1950. In other words, this is almost 53 years ago that I got my doctorate degree.

Anyhow, when I came to Egypt from the United States in 1951, I taught at the university—I was a professor at the



Egypt's nationalist President (1956-70) Gamal Abdel Nasser. Dr. Rushdi Said was a minister and active political figure in "the better years of Nasser" in the 1960s, and afterwards. When the minerals-rich Sinai was lost in 1967, Dr. Said, founder of the nation's Geological Survey, led the effort to find and develop new mines nationwide.

University of Cairo. And then President Nasser appointed me as the head of the mining organization in February 1968. And I stayed there for 10 years, until 1978.

During these 10 years, we had been able to discover mineral deposits that replaced what we lost in Sinai. Because you remember, that Sinai was an interesting experience for us too, because the United Nations, at the end of the War—we could not extract from the United Nations at that time, a resolution to bring Israel back to its borders, as we had done in the 1956 war.

You know there was a 1956 war in which Israel came in and occupied Sinai. The United Nations reacted to that occupation by ordering Israel to go back to the international borders.

In 1967, we failed to do that. The United Nations did not do that. They just left the Israelis as they are. So that made us feel that the occupation will be longer, and we will be losing Sinai for many years, and consequently we concentrated our efforts to have replacement of these mines inside Egypt proper. And we did find this.

So even though I came during a period of recession, shall we say, in Egypt, in which all its resources were made use of

in the war effort; however, Egypt continued in its developmental policies.

EIR: So that was the policy outlook. And in this, did you collaborate, did President Nasser collaborate with Prime Minister Nehru and others? Were you personally involved in this with other nations?

Said: That's another aspect of my life. Because at that time, I was also appointed as a Member of Parliament in Egypt. So I became a Member of Parliament in 1964. And I continued to be a Member for three Parliaments, until 1976. For 12 years, I had been a Member of Parliament.

And also in 1964, I came on the Secretariat of the political party that Nasser was making at that time. And this made me very close to Nasser, because he used to attend all the meetings of the Secretariat. That continued for about two years, '64-'65. Every week I met with him, *tête-à-tête*. And that was a great time for me, because I was closer to a man for whom I had great respect. He was a very humble man.

EIR: Was he personally interested in your geology?

Said: *Very much so.* He appreciated greatly the efforts we had made after the Sinai occupation—the efforts we had made to replace the mines that we lost. He really appreciated that. And this is why—you know, I developed a rapport with him, and he developed a rapport with me too.

EIR: What vision did you have for what could and should have been done for Palestinian economic development then?

Said: We had a view to develop Egypt first, and the Arab world, of course, by using its resources, and to depend on ourselves too. Of course, you know, most people think that Nasser was too "nationalistic" to open up to other civilizations or other peoples, which is not true. The only thing is, that we respected our sovereignty, and we had some, shall we say, pride in our country and our history. So we were treating these people as on par. We were equal. We were equal when we were treating these people.

EIR: So development policy would be in the mutual interest?

Said: Yes. Development policy. So we had quite a number of foreign investments in Egypt, especially—for example, we had American investments of oil. Oil companies were American, mainly.

EIR: I know Detroit Edison sent over a man named Walker Cisler at that time, who had table-top demonstrations of what a nuclear power generator would look like. He was working with electrical engineers in Egypt at the time of which you speak.

Said: Yes. Well, there were many plans for developing resources in Egypt, involving many countries too, not only the United States—including the Soviet Union. You know, we had great contact with the Soviet Union.



Construction of the High Aswan Dam near completion in 1968. Dr. Said convinced Nasser on a four-year (1958-62) project of mapping, geological surveying, and preservation of important sites in the area of Nubia that was to be flooded, which Dr. Said carried out, part of his decades of study of the Nile River.

EIR: Did your geologic work involve you in the Aswan Dam?

Said: No. I was involved with the Aswan Dam when I was a professor at the university. I did a very interesting thing, because the Aswan Dam was to drown the lands of Nubia. I went to Nasser and told him that these lands are going to disappear. Let's at least make a map of them, and record what they have. And so he agreed with that, and I was involved with this part of the project.

It was very interesting. I spent about four years doing these maps, and I had big teams.

EIR: What years was that?

Said: Between '58 and '62.

EIR: When did you get your lifelong involvement in the River Nile—its history and all?

Said: At that very time. I started in Nubia, really. This is where I started my interest in the River Nile, and in the geologic history of Egypt, and the past 2 million years. Because the River Nile is a relatively modern phenomenon.

EIR: You mean thousands of years?

Said: No, no. Millions of years, but in geological history that is very modern. Six million years. The River Nile—the Egyptian River Nile, is 6 million years old. That's all. For you it's very old, but for a geologist, it's very young. It is a young

feature in Egypt, in this sense. You know the history of Egypt is very, very long. In the billions of years.

EIR: And a unique history in recent times, of these Nileometers [measurers of the Nile flood]?

Said: No, no. Nileometers is a very recent phenomenon. This is when man was living in Egypt, and discovering agriculture and so on.

No, we are talking about the history of the Nile before agriculture came in, before the dynastic periods, before the pharaohs.

So anyhow, we worked out the history of the River Nile, and we found out a fascinating history of the River Nile. It makes a good part of my book on the Nile, because, as I told you, it's 6 million years old, and it was in the form of a big canyon, as awe-inspiring as the Colorado. In fact, it's even deeper and longer than the Colorado Canyon.

It started this way, 6 million years ago, then silted up, little by little, over 5 million years, until it took up more or less the same shape as today.

Also, what is interesting: We found out that the connection to Africa—the connection of this Egyptian Nile to Africa—came very late: only about 800,000 years ago. Very late, geologically. For 5 million years it was standing alone in Egypt, and then only 800,000 years ago, we had this connection, and the connection came first, from the Ethiopian land. The connection from the Lake Plateau came even later

than that.

And when the connection happened from Ethiopia, there was an enormous river in Egypt. There was such an enormous quantity of water that came to Egypt.

EIR: That was sudden?

Said: Sudden. It just made an enormous river with an enormous delta, a delta that goes up to Crete in the Mediterranean. It was an enormous river, really. And then, only about 50-60,000 years ago, it started to take, more or less, the shape that you see today.

So, it's an interesting story of the history of the Nile, that we worked out really, starting from Nubia. And it was very difficult. But, ultimately, the solution came, when the oil companies started drilling for oil.

EIR: So you got geological information.

Said: We got geological information about the deposits of the Nile, how old it is. So we found out, we determined, that it is about 6 million years—the oldest Nile deposit was about 6 million years ago.

Anyhow, we have a complete record also with these cores that the oil companies did. And it so happened that I was consulting with many oil companies, and I had all this data. And this is where I made my biggest contribution too. Which is completing what we had done in Nubia. In Nubia only the latest part of the Nile's history is there. So we have done this. But to complete the picture, we got it from the Delta bore holes.

EIR: From what is now offshore?

Said: Well, also, and on the Delta proper.

EIR: This is fascinating. Did you ever get involved with colleagues elsewhere, on the Indus River or other places? Or were you busy enough in Egypt?

Said: No, we were busy enough in Egypt, really. However, I had great activity in the Inter-Parliamentary Union, when I was a Member of Parliament. I was representing Egypt on the Council of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

EIR: What parliaments did that involve?

Said: That's all the parliaments in the world. But at that time, you know, the Third World countries had a great say in world affairs: the Non-Aligned Movement.

EIR: Now, again, there is a reassertion in recent months. You had a chance, a couple of years ago, to hear Lyndon LaRouche's wife, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, review the progress on the world "Land-Bridge" approach to reconstruction. And in the ensuing months, many non-aligned nations have forged ahead with new commitments for projects—Malaysia, India, China, and Russia. For example, there is motion on the

Design of Libya's 'Great Man-Made River'



A map of Libya's "Great Man-Made River" which began to flow with subterranean "fossil water" in late 1991. Dr. Said, who worked on this project, points out that the sources under the desert will not recharge (though some scholars believe limited recharging is occurring). "So the solution is to use that limited fossil water into a more useful thing—into manufacturing."

great Mekong River collaboration. What do you think of this momentum, and of Mr. LaRouche's efforts—which you have had a chance to look at?

Said: Well, I think he's on the right track, regarding the future of the non-aligned nations. Because what's happening today is a very sad situation, in having this superpower doing everything, without consulting with anybody, including its own allies. It's a sad situation.

And also, what is even more sad, is what came today in the newspapers that Mr. Bush gets his orders from God himself! He said that God has inspired him to go into Afghanistan; and that He inspired him also to go into Iraq, and now He is inspiring him to solve the problem of Palestine.

It's a totally different world than the one that I knew before.

EIR: Well, I think that natural law and God's universe might re-assert itself. But I think that some other people are speaking to President Bush! We have been identifying people—like Dick Cheney, or Mr. Wolfowitz, or Mr. Rumsfeld—in other words, a grouping that has a continuity for decades that was

opposed to national-interest development, and foreign policy based on that. So, I think there is reason for hopefulness, that we can break through today.

Did you participate in the past in some of the Non-Aligned Movement conferences directly?

Said: Yes. That was long ago, you know.

EIR: The one in Colombo, in Sri Lanka [in 1976]?

Said: I was at the one in Colombo in particular. At that time, you know, there was some weight for these countries. And they were working on developmental plans. Now everybody is talking about globalization and opening up for trade, and if you do that, then there will be no chance for the weak, to have a place in this global economy.

EIR: Right; well the last 30 years of propaganda asserted that free trade was going to be good for everybody, although the record shows how terrible it has been. Look at North America, and the North American Free Trade Pact.

Said: South America.

EIR: Yes. Of course, there was this push that this [free trade/globalization] was what had to go on in Egypt and the Middle East, the so-called “Open Door” policy, or privatization. But you were on a development policy-industrialization committee, were you not?

Said: Yes. I was.

EIR: It would be the opposite approach.

Said: Opposite approach—exactly!

EIR: When was that?

Said: It was in the '60s, mainly. The greatest push in industrialization. We had a Five Year Plan in 1960 through '65. That's when Egypt really started to industrialize. It started to go out of the medieval times.

EIR: The new steel industry. And aluminum?

Said: The steel industry, and also many other industries too. I would say maybe a hundred industries came in, from aluminum, ferro, silicon, fertilizer industries. So, many industries, you know. Coke industry. Also an arsenal, in Alexandria. Many, many industries were developed at that time. Of course, now they are being privatized, and many of them are closed down. Take for example—I'll tell you a very good example of this—the agricultural industries. These started a little bit earlier, but, you know, they grew a great deal.

EIR: You mean food processing?

Said: Food-processing industries. Now they are starting to privatize them. So what happened is that a Saudi Arabian would come and would buy that company.

EIR: From the state?

Said: From Egypt. This particular case happened last year: a cannery, a very famous one, Quaha. It's a very big company, and it was well known all over the Middle East. And then it was privatized, bought by a Saudi company—not a company, a private person, who wanted to have that company stationed in Saudi Arabia itself. So he closed the one in Cairo, and now opened it in Saudi Arabia, and now Egypt imports its food from Saudi Arabia! So an agricultural land imports its food from a desert land area. This is how things are, you know.

EIR: I do think we are at the end phase of this globalization—what you are describing is a classic case of globalization, and it may be particular to the Mideast, but we have it all over the world. And we are at the end-phase of this being able to continue.

Said: I hope so. I really hope so, because this cannot last. You know we are living now on whatever the past days achieved. We are living also on the legacy of this past. If there is any social peace in a country like Egypt, it is because of the legacy of the past. What *remains* of that past.

For example, banks are not yet privatized. But once you privatize the banks, Egypt will be like Argentina or Brazil. Soaring inflation, corruption, and so on. But there is a great pressure on Egypt to privatize its banks, and if it does, that will be a disaster.

EIR: There have been some seminars at the University of Cairo, for the discussion of ideas as proposed by LaRouche, for emergency action of the type of a “New Bretton Woods,” to set aside the rotten old debts, that are unpayable, and pursue policies opposed to privatization, but to restore credit—low interest and long term, for rebuilding national-interest industries and infrastructure. You may have heard of Prof. Mohammed Selim or others in this discussion, in which LaRouche is getting a hearing in Cairo [see *EIR*, April 13, 2001; May 25, 2001].

Said: Yes, I know, not about this particularly. But I have heard about other activities in this vein. Unfortunately this is not the line of policy that is being taken by the Egyptian government. It is pursuing a policy that I think will be disastrous for Egypt. I keep telling them, be careful. Because if you dismantle all of what the '60s and '70s policies were, you will have a very hard time in Egypt. You know, they now want to end subsidies.

EIR: For food?

Said: Yes, for food. Cancel all privileges, you know, in cases of social security, free education, free health services, and so on. They want to terminate these programs. They have not yet done so.

They also want to raise the rental level. You know the rents are frozen in many old houses. They also want to unfreeze that. If they do, I think there will be a disaster in Egypt.

But, you see, I have a feeling, that at least in the case of Egypt, the leadership is reasonably conscious of these problems, although the pressures are *enormous* from the Americans on Egypt to privatize, and end all these social programs. It will be really, a disaster.

EIR: Well, you've been through fights in the past. You've been through fighting for policies on a national and international level. You've seen the United States turning itself into a bubble economy—now based on home mortgages, instead of on industry and agriculture. So you could look at this bubble economy as it breaks down, as an opportunity to go back to what used to work in the past. From that point

of view the lessons of your own experience, of designating which industries, and how to proceed and move on agriculture—

Said: You know you have to have an economy based on manufacturing! I don't understand this economy that is based on, as you say, a bubble economy, that is based on speculation and so on. Wall Street paper exchanging hands.

EIR: Some of the things Egypt has done, with your scientific experience, are of great general interest. There were the satellite overflights of Egypt by Farouk El Baz and others, which detected fossil water in the West Egypt Desert, and saw some

What Sank Heraklion and East Canopus?

EIR: There was a controversy over ruins recently discovered, of sunken towns under the Mediterranean off the northern coast of Egypt. You pointed to this a couple of years ago. We hear that the dispute involved how these towns would have come to be submerged, and it involves knowing the history of the Nile.

Said: You know, this is an interesting thing. There is this town that was found submerged. It's named Herakleion. There are two towns—Herakleion and East Canopus, found to the east of Alexandria, on a place called Abu Qir Bay. They found a whole city, with temples and homes and monasteries and everything, and churches too. And so they found out that it just went under the sea.

Most people believe that it was done through an earthquake. That this happened, by an earthquake.

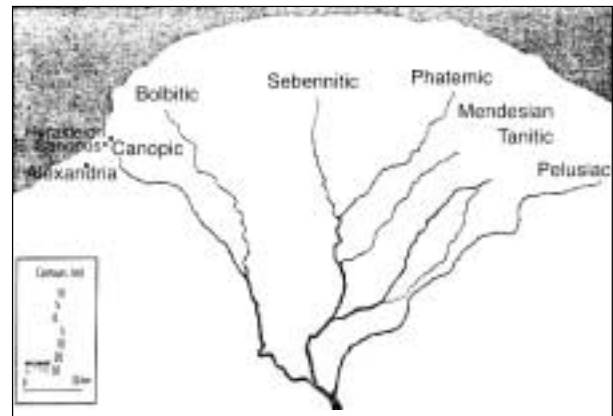
Now that they have done some submarine archeology, they found many artifacts. Among the artifacts they have found, were coins. So they found coins that were used—that were minted, at 750 A.D. So that means that the city was standing at that time. So that if it had gone under, it must have gone under around 800 A.D.—50 years after that. So now we knew that it had sunk under water at 800 A.D. At that time, we knew that *there were no earthquakes*. The big earthquake that ruined the pharaohs' big lighthouse—the famous lighthouse—was at 1103 A.D.

And so this has not—it could not have been done by an earthquake, because we have no record of an earthquake between 750 and 850 A.D.

So there was a gentleman called Stanley, who said, it was probably a flood of the Nile that came in and destroyed that city. A *big flood* that happened in the year 800.

I don't believe so. Because, even though Herakleion

Ancient Nile



The Nile Delta showing the river's ancient branches, after a drawing in Dr. Said's book on the Nile, with the sunken cities of Herakleion and Canopus on the dried-up Canopic branch.

was built at the mouth of one of the Delta branches—but that branch had silted up two hundred years earlier. And when it was silted up, this is why they built Alexandria. You know, there was no water, so it was left behind for 200 years, to decay.

So my theory is that, the town was deserted, because it did not have any water. The Nile stopped coming to it.

EIR: So instead of being flooded, it just had to be abandoned?

Said: It had to be abandoned. In 200 years, it deteriorated, and fell down. Just by mere deterioration. This had happened many times in Egypt, you know. You just leave a place. Especially those that are on the sea front. You just leave it to decay. You don't repair it, you just leave it, until it decays and goes under. So this is my theory.



Modern textile manufacture in Egypt; a power plant along the Nile. Dr. Said is convinced that Egypt should develop new water resources, but for industry and manufacturing; and that Sudan is the regional agricultural key in terms of using new water sources to expand both arable land and productivity. This requires the civil war in Sudan be ended, and the Sudd water resources be developed for southern Sudan.

other things—speaking of agriculture, and geology relative to agriculture potential. If we could have the financial situation taken care of, and end the globalization, what would you like to see happening in Egypt?

Said: You know, I would use my resources in a different way. I would do it in manufacturing, not in agriculture. Because, you know, whatever you may say about the groundwater in Egypt and so on, it's very difficult to lift it up. It needs a lot of energy. And it would be very expensive.

EIR: Is it deep or difficult, or both?

Said: It's deep, and you need a lot of energy to lift it up out of the ground. So it will make agriculture very expensive. So the solution is to use that limited fossil water for a more useful thing—into manufacturing. Use it for manufacturing, for industry, rather than agriculture.

This is the difference that I had with Farouk El Baz, you know. He wanted to have these big agricultural projects. So I

told him, they are very expensive, and not viable. They are not viable. Because the water would be a very expensive commodity, if you just imagine that you will have a deep well of 600 meters below the surface of the Earth—2,000 feet, to lift it up.

EIR: Is something like that involved in the West Egypt Desert?

Said: Yes. Between 400 and 600 meters.

EIR: Is that the case too, in the case of the Libyan water they are lifting up into their "New River"?

Said: This "New River" also is a joke. You know, I worked on that "River." And my suggestion was, rather than moving it to the north, just keep it there [in southern Libya]. And since you will have farmers from Egypt anyhow coming, bring them to the south. Because it's very expensive to transport that water.

EIR: Well, they built the pipeline.

Said: By building that pipeline, and transporting it, look at how much energy—to lift it up, and the investment, the capital investment is enormous.

EIR: Of course, if we could go back 40 years, and proceed with the nuclear-powered desalination, that would be the addition to the resource base.

Said: Yes, that's another thing. But you know, the groundwater should be used where it is, and in manufacturing industries. First of all, it's fossil water. Once you get it, you don't replace it.

EIR: How old geologically?

Said: You know, we have data that puts it back to the age of 35,000 years ago.

EIR: So not too old.

Said: No, not too old. Not too old, because there was a rainy period in Egypt at that time.

EIR: And the water went northward into the Mediterranean.

Said: North. How do you replace that water, by rain? And there is no rain now in this desert. In the Sahara, there is no rain. But there was rain at that time. A big rain, too.

EIR: Then you would go for industry for Egypt, and then maybe elsewhere, as in Sudan, have more agriculture?

Said: That's it. Sudan is another story. It has big land. It has lots of water. It has rainy areas and rivers. Not only the Nile, they have other rivers too.

EIR: So this would be the mutual interest of all of North Africa and the Middle East—division of labor based on resources?

Said: Now, if you can have—the best union you can have, is with the Sudan, of course. And that's why—you know, the history of Egypt was tied with the Sudan, all the time. The separation of the two countries is bad for the Sudan, and bad for Egypt.

EIR: Did you have personal experience with the Jonglei Canal Project in the Sudd, which got part way done? And then it was squashed by the globalizers.

Said: Well, it's not so much by the globalizers. It was the civil war. What do you think? I'd like to know. Because I have my own ideas about the Jonglei Canal.

EIR: I am interested in your ideas on the Canal. But on the encouragement of civil wars, there's plenty of international intelligence networks behind Mr. Garang and the rest. Whether it's Northern Ireland, or southern Sudan, look at who is promoting such strife. Especially when the area is so strategically located, with such a fabulous ancient resource as

the great Nile.

Said: This way, I do agree, of course; but what I see is that it is the civil war that did it. It is very foolish of the Sudanese to go ahead with the civil war.

EIR: It's easy to be isolated.

What do you think of the hydrology of making a clear channel in the Sudd?

Said: Why do it?

EIR: I am not an expert. Prevent evaporation, send more downstream, and develop the region too. You are the expert!

Said: Well, I tell you. You are doing it to get it to Egypt. To get the water to Egypt, and to northern Sudan. You are making the project—the Jonglei Canal, for the benefit of Egypt and northern Sudan. There is lots of water in southern Sudan, which is untapped and is lost. So you want to get part of that water for Egypt and for northern Sudan.

First of all, in Egypt, you don't have a place to store that water. With the Aswan High Dam, what you have now is a full-brim dam. Any additional water will go into the desert. That's what we experienced when the floods were high during the '90s.

EIR: So there is no other impoundment potential?

Said: No other impoundment potential in Egypt. And then, northern Sudan has more than its share in the wealth of the Sudan. This is why the international forces are playing all these games. It is an unfair division of the wealth. All the wealth—all the power, is in the north. No, you don't do the Jonglei Canal, you use that water *in* the south.

EIR: From a resource point of view, what are the features involved. How do you use it?

Said: You drain that area.

EIR: Designated channels?

Said: Yes. Designated channels. It's a big land, an enormous land.

EIR: For navigation, organized agriculture?

Said: Oh, it can be used enormously. This is a beautiful area to develop. But unfortunately it is now left for the tribal chiefs and the warlords. It's a sad situation.

EIR: So you mean an overall infrastructure improvement approach.

Have you heard some of the news of Italy coming forward in the European Union, to say, let's resume the rail transportation projects, and fund infrastructure? The nation of Italy has set up Infrastrutture Spa—Infrastructure, Inc., and Italy will head the European Union for six months.

Said: No, I did not hear this. But it would be good to see it materialize!

Business Briefs

Manufacturing

Job Loss in U.S. Becoming Permanent

Pumping in money will not lead to industrial recovery in the United States, because firms are moving factories overseas, meaning that the loss of American manufacturing jobs is not cyclical, but permanent, wrote *Wall Street Journal* analyst Louis Uchitelle on July 20, echoing the National Association of Manufacturers' recent warning.

The *Journal* highlighted the "historic" shift in the disappearance of U.S. manufacturing jobs, meaning the breakdown of the U.S. manufacturing sector. "While hundreds of factories close in any given year, something historic and fundamentally different is occurring now," Uchitelle noted, adding that "for manufacturing, this isn't a cyclical downturn." Factory jobs that have moved overseas are unlikely to return to the United States, while manufacturing-related jobs have also disappeared.

This pattern also suggests that any corporate investment that may "return" in the future, will just be to move jobs and production overseas.

Mexico

Layoffs, Wage Cuts Slam Country

The latest manifestation of Mexico's unemployment crisis has surfaced in the state of Puebla, where the near-bankruptcy of Volkswagen has triggered fears that more than 5,000 workers could end up jobless—2,220 immediately, and the rest on down through the production chain. The union is negotiating with the company to avoid the layoffs, by offering everything from four-day workweeks and 20% wage reductions, to using pension fund resources, called AFORES, to help support the threatened workforce. The head of the Businessmen's Coordinating Council (CCE), Luis Regordosa Valenciana, said the union's petition to use AFORES funds to balance workers' incomes at the Puebla VW plant was

"not viable," and urged instead that the company take charge of the funds and speculate with them on the stock market!

Meanwhile, official reports reveal that contracted salaries in Mexico have gone down by 0.2% between January and May of this year, largely in the industrial sector (cement, petrochemicals, textiles, and rubber, in particular). According to the *Washington Post* on July 15, workers in Mexico are earning far less than they did a decade ago, before the 1994-95 financial crisis and peso devaluation. The sunken wage level, a decade later, is being blamed for there being too many workers for too few jobs. The *Post* called the auto industry "one of the exceptions to the downtrend in wages," but it obviously didn't look at Puebla.

Transportation

Malaysia Studies Large Issue of Rail Bonds

Malaysia may issue rail bonds worth \$3.95 billion to finance a mammoth railway project, as part of the planned "Trans-Asia Railroad" link, the *Edge* weekly said July 20. The project requires Malaysia's existing rail network to be electrified and converted to double track and also involves building new stretches. It will be part of the \$30 billion, 5,500 kilometer trans-Asia line from Singapore up to Kunming in southern China.

Quoting sources close to the project, the weekly said several parties had come up with proposals calling for the government to issue paper or guarantee a bond issue for up to 20 years. The *Edge*, which did not name the parties, said the proposals would now be forwarded to the government. "Irrespective of how the project is paid for, whether with CPO [crude palm oil] or hard cash, eventually the government will have to fork out the money," said one source, adding, "No bank will touch it." On July 18, the Malaysia Mining Corp. Bhd (MMC), said civil works on the multibillion-dollar project could be completed in three years. MMC is pitching for the job with local infrastructure firm Gammuda Bhd.

Earlier, government-to-government deals with China and India had landed con-

tracts for China Railway Engineering Corp. (CREC) and Indian Railway Construction Co. (IRCON). IRCON was picked to lay an electrified track over a 339 km section in northern Malaysia, while CREC was given a 297 km southern stretch, joined by 174 km of track already being built in the middle. The two were reported in May to have bid 50% more than the \$3.2 billion Malaysia wanted to pay.

Oil

Iran and South Africa Plan Joint Investments

Iranian and South African oil companies are planning joint investments worth \$2 billion, which may treble in years to come, Iran's Foreign Minister Kamal Kharrazi said on July 21 in Pretoria, South Africa.

"Oil companies from both sides discussed a number of projects with a maximum investment of \$2 billion. Such joint investments may increase by \$4 billion in the years to come," said Kharrazi.

More than 40 Iranian officials and 20 businessmen are in South Africa for the seventh joint commission meeting between the two countries. Last year, South Africa bought 40% of its oil from Iran. Businessmen from the two sides met in a separate forum in Johannesburg. There are at least 12 South African corporations, including in sugar, mining, and banking, together with oil giants Sasol and PetroSA, active in the oil industry in the Middle East.

Unemployment

'Misfortune 500' Announce More Job Cuts

July 22-23 saw a continuation of the large layoffs gutting the American industrial sector:

- Eastman Kodak will slash 4,000-6,000 jobs this year, to cut costs at its struggling photographic film unit, after it had said profits plunged by 61% in the second quarter. Jobs will be eliminated in its administrative,

CENTRAL AMERICANS “exported” to the United States are keeping their countries alive economically. Reports released on July 14 show that more than 4 million immigrants from El Salvador, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Honduras will send more than \$4 billion in remittances to their families in 2003. In Honduras, this more than doubles the total earnings from banana and coffee exports; Salvadorans’ \$1 billion in remittances are nearly 65% of the country’s exports and 13.5% of its GNP; 1.2 million Guatemalans’ will remit \$2 billion to that country.

AUSTRALIAN financial community sees a China-hawk revival in the United States dragging down the Australian economy, the *Australian Financial Review* reported on July 22. The *Review* worries that Prime Minister John Howard’s subservience to the United States will undermine the growing Australian economic interaction with China. Australia exports almost as much to China as to the United States, and it signed a \$13 billion liquefied natural gas deal with Beijing last year.

FREDDIE MAC/FANNIE MAE debt price hit a two-month low on July 22, on rumors that the European Central Bank had recommended that national central banks cut their substantial holdings. Central banks are big buyers of securities issued by Fannie and Freddie. As of mid-July, they held \$184 billion of agency securities, up from \$88 billion three years ago.

SOUTH AFRICA could become an economic catastrophe because of AIDS, according to a recent study by the World Bank and Heidelberg University in Germany. The study, “The Long-Run Economic Costs of AIDS: Theory and an Application to South Africa,” projects that if nothing dramatic is done to stem the spread of AIDS, South Africa faces an inescapable descent into the economic backwardness of past centuries, dependent upon child labor, with no infrastructure.

manufacturing, and research and development departments, as well as in its consumer imaging and Kodak professional operations. The new job cuts, blamed in part on “persistent economic weakness,” come on top of 7,300 jobs cut last year. Since 1998, the photo giant has chopped its workforce by 19%.

- Tool maker Snap-On will eliminate 560 jobs by early 2004 when it closes factories in Kenosha, Wisconsin and Mount Carmel, Illinois. Production at the two factories, which make hand tools and power tools, will be phased out starting Oct. 1.

- Software firm Siebel Systems eliminated 490 jobs, as sales fell for the eighth straight quarter amid weak corporate demand. The company also is moving jobs overseas and consolidating facilities in order to cut costs, warning that “economic conditions continue to be a challenge.” Last year Siebel slashed 1,150 jobs, which constituted 16% of its workforce.

- Boeing, the world’s largest aircraft maker, said on July 17 that it will cut 4,000-5,000 more jobs at its Seattle-based commercial jet unit by the end of 2003, adding to the 35,000 job cuts (37% of the workforce) in the unit, and 40,000 (20%) jobs reduction in the company as a whole, since Sept. 11, 2001. The new, “extremely painful” layoffs reflect an “unprecedented and very difficult time in the aviation industry,” said Alan Mulally, CEO of the jet unit.

Gold

Share Market a New Investor-Looting Scheme?

According to a report in the London *Times* on July 21, the Financial Services Authority (FSA) in Britain and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in the United States are considering a proposal by the World Gold Council to set up the trading of “gold shares” in London and New York. While the buying of physical gold presently is quite a cumbersome process, the establishment of gold-share trading would allow investors to sell and buy gold as easily as trading corporate stocks. Dealing in gold shares is already under way on the Australian stock

exchange, where Gold Bullion, a company linked to the World Gold Council, created a market backed by 3.5 tons of gold four months ago. Gold Bullion chairman Graham Tuckwell is quoted saying, “The plan is to create a platform on which anyone, anywhere can buy gold, and the cost of entry is like any other share.” As the *Times* explained, each gold share traded in London would represent one-tenth of a troy ounce of actual gold, which can be traced back to a specific bar of metal, located at a secret gold depository at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. (HSBC) somewhere in the City of London.

The plans for establishing a gold share market are coming at a time where there is very strong demand for gold, including by investors who have lost any confidence in paper money, due to unprecedented liquidity-pumping by central banks. The new scheme would absorb some of that demand. However, the investors will not receive any physical gold for their money, just pieces of paper claiming ownership of gold deposited in a hidden bunker of a private financial institution.

Eurasia

Korea and Russia Hold Cooperation Meeting

Seoul’s Ministry of Finance and Economy (MOFE) announced July 18 that Korea and Russia will convene the fifth Korea-Russia Joint Committee on Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation in Seoul. The ministry said the meeting, scheduled to take place July 21-22, will give Seoul and Moscow an opportunity to further expand bilateral cooperation on several fronts.

This will be the first such meeting since President Roh Moo-hyun took office in February, and is expected to lay the foundation for future exchanges in trade, investment, fishing rights, finances, and energy development. Minister of Finance and Economy Kim Jin-pyo will lead the Korean delegation, which will also include a vice minister from the Ministry of Construction and Transportation, and deputy minister-level officials from other, related government agencies.

The Case for Impeachment of Vice President Richard Cheney

By The Editors

In the face of the gathering storm against the George W. Bush Administration, for engaging in a pattern of lies to justify a pre-determined course of launching illegal war against Iraq, there is a sore temptation on the part of both the uninformed, and the opportunistic, to train their guns on President George W. Bush, and to call for his impeachment. Such an impeachment proceeding against the President would be a strategic and legal error which, if successful, would put the chief culprit, Vice-President Dick Cheney, into the Presidency, and effectively consolidate the coup which he and his chicken-hawks' coterie have carried out.

On the contrary, as Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche has set forth in his leaflet now circulating nationally in 1 million copies (see below), the appropriate target of any impeachment proceeding would be the Vice President himself. Unlike those in the Democratic National Committee who are calling for impeachment of Bush—for the sake of their election prospects in 2004—LaRouche is seeking the action that will save the American republic in 2003.

The grounds for the impeachment of Vice-President Cheney are not technical legal statutes. They proceed from the reality that the Vice-President utilized and exploited the vulnerabilities and susceptibilities of President Bush, in order to induce him to do great damage to the nation. Simply put, Cheney, and his underlings, perpetrated a fraud upon the government, and upon the President as head of government. Thus it is Cheney who is liable for impeachment for "high Crimes and Misdemeanors" against these United States.

Cheney, the Svengali and Puppeteer

Let us speak bluntly: the present crisis requires it. President Bush is known to be, on public performance, patently suggestible, intellectually aberrant, to the point of incompe-

tence, and mean-spirited. These defects and weaknesses were, and are, well-known to the President's associates, especially Vice-President Cheney. In effect, this is a President who has to be guided, as if by a Trustee, in order to carry out his Constitutional functions in support of the nation.

But, instead, Cheney and his gang decided to exploit the President's weaknesses, in the manner of a "Svengali" controlling his "Trilby," or the ventriloquist Edgar Bergen putting words in the mouth of his stupid puppet, Mortimer Snerd. The result resembles the case of a person being induced, under hypnosis, to commit acts which, while not morally repugnant to that subject when he's not under hypnosis, amount to crimes against the Constitutional order of the republic.

In effect, the relationship between the calculating empire-seeker Cheney, and President Bush, is like that of an adult inducing a child, or another person lacking the mental and moral qualifications for assuming adult responsibility, to act in an irresponsible manner, by utilizing that child's mental and moral defects as if they were puppet strings. Who could find Edgar Bergen's puppet Mortimer Snerd responsible for his acts? The puppeteer is the responsible agent.

There is ample evidence available to support this representation of the relationship between Vice-President Cheney and President Bush. Cheney is known to be the individual upon whom the President most strongly relies, and Cheney's intentions to promote a U.S. imperial posture, including through war against Iraq, are documented going back for more than a decade.

On the contrary, the President has vacillated back and forth on policy matters, while seemingly sincere in advocating contrary policies from one moment to the other. Cheney, at the same time, is shown (see grid below) to have had both interest and access to the pile of disinformation which was



“It is Cheney who is liable for impeachment for ‘high Crimes and Misdemeanors’ against these United States.” LaRouche Youth Movement activists filmed outside the Congress on July 16 as distribution of a million-run national leaflet demanding Cheney’s impeachment or resignation began.

fed into President Bush, for his State of the Union address and other policy making.

Thus it is Cheney, not Bush, who must be the object of impeachment proceedings, because he was the responsible party in perpetrating a fraud on the President, and on the country. The President, by character, was incompetent to resist the temptations put in front of him. That makes Cheney all the more guilty.

The Standard of Impeachment

Under the U.S. Constitutional system, the purpose of impeachment is the protection of the nation, by removing from high office an official who is causing grave injury to the nation, its people, and its Constitution. Impeachment is not a criminal proceeding; its purpose is not to punish a wrongdoer, but to prevent him or her from doing further harm to the country. The question of prosecution, or imprisonment, comes later—if at all.

From that standpoint, it is noteworthy to look at the discussions which occurred in the Constitutional Convention on the matter of impeachment. Originally, the article read as follows: “The President, the Vice-President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors against the United States.” For reasons unknown, the phrase “against the United States” was removed from the document by the Committee on Style—which was not supposed to make any substantive changes—but the *intent* is well known and clear.

The distinction between ordinary crimes, and crimes against the state and the Constitution, has been a leading ele-

ment in all discussions of impeachment, up to and including that of President Clinton. This fact was reflected in the articles of impeachment which were drawn up against President Nixon, each of which was followed by the following statement: “In all of this, Richard M. Nixon has acted in a manner contrary to his trust as President and subversive of constitutional government, in the great prejudice of the cause of law and justice and to the manifest injury of the people of the United States.”

Now, there is no question but that the lies which were used by the Bush Administration, to induce the Congress to acquiesce in its drive for war against Iraq, and to build support in the American population, amounted to a *fraud* perpetrated on the state. As no less an “expert” than former Nixon White House counsel John W. Dean wrote recently, “manipulation or deliberate misuse of national security intelligence data, if proven, could be ‘a high crime’ under the Constitution’s impeachment clause. It would also be a violation of Federal criminal law, including the broad Federal anti-conspiracy statute, which renders it a felony ‘to defraud the United States, or any agency thereof in any manner or for any purpose.’ ”

The crucial issue is *who* committed the fraud. In the present case, the President was the victim of a fraud, perpetrated by the Vice-President, who lied to him, misled him, and virtually put words in his mouth, in order to get the war which he wanted. In so doing, the Vice-President induced the President to do something that was wrong, against the interests of the nation, and in violation of the laws of war and international law. It is the Vice President who is a candidate for impeachment, not the President.



“The puppeteer is the responsible agent. . . . Cheney and his gang decided to exploit the President’s weaknesses, in the manner of a ‘Svengali’ controlling his ‘Trilby,’ or the ventriloquist Edgar Bergen putting words in the mouth of his stupid puppet, Mortimer Snerd.”

Some Historical Perspective

The most recent case of impeachment, that against President Bill Clinton, having been such an obviously unconstitutional, partisan witchhunt, the standard generally looked to in these matters is that of Watergate. A look at that historical event, can be useful in the current situation.

It was the view of *EIR* and its founder Lyndon LaRouche, that the Watergate affair which led to the levelling of three charges of impeachment against President Nixon, and his subsequent resignation from office, was a calculated political “coup attempt” against the Constitutional government of the United States. The truth is still not known about exactly who



Vice President Cheney, unlike the President, has been committed to abusing and manipulating intelligence to justify pre-emptive war, and specifically a war against Iraq, since years prior to Sept. 11, 2001.

ordered the break-in to Democratic headquarters in the Watergate Hotel, and why. What trapped President Nixon, and led him to resign, was what he did subsequent to that act, in terms of arranging for a wide-ranging coverup by government agencies, and his staff, of a whole series of illegal acts.

While President Nixon was not the ignorant incompetent that George W. Bush is, there are some striking similarities between the way in which he was manipulated, and how President Bush is being controlled. As LaRouche pointed out in May of 1974—as Nixon was digging himself deeper and deeper into the hole—there was a political force, centered around Nelson Rockefeller, Henry Kissinger, and their collaborators, that was committed, from 1971 on, to getting rid of President Nixon, and paving the way for replacing Constitutional government with a form of fascism.

Nixon, it would seem, was not adverse to carrying out much of the Rockefeller agenda, both in fascist economics and police-state measures against the population. His paranoia made him susceptible to suggestions from others, like Kissinger and sections of the CIA—to tape his adversaries, and other dirty tricks—which contributed to his undoing. But as *EIR* uncovered, President Nixon had a significantly different outlook from the Kissingerians on foreign policy—especially in the Middle East, and also vis-à-vis the Soviet Union. Nixon was less a utopian fascist than a traditional conservative, whom the utopians considered untrustworthy at least, when it came to the grand strategy of pursuing one-world fascism.

What occurred after Watergate, was a significant weakening of the Presidency. While this might not appear to have been a problem, given the character of the Presidents who have followed him, it would be, if this nation would once again elect a President of the caliber of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. A strong institution of the Presidency—in contradis-

'When Dick Cheney's Talking, It's Me Talking'

"And when you think of the Bush people, concentrate on Cheney. He's the heart and soul and brains of the show. He's the quiet American, the silent partner, the *consigliere*. Way back in the Ford Administration, his secret-service code name was Backseat. He's the man with the map, quietly giving directions to the driver. . . .

"Senior foreign officials who call at the Oval Office tend to remark on one thing—that there is always a silent person there. His smile appears affable, his silence disconcerting—some even find it menacing. He is the buddha in the corner, always with the President in his line of sight. Cheney considers that he has a constituency of one: the President. He is the first and the last man George W. Bush talks to every day. He is the President's encyclopedia. He is calm. He is reassuring. He is totally certain of his views. . . . Bush finds him indispensable. He said: 'When you're

talking to Dick Cheney, you're talking to me. When Dick Cheney's talking, it's me talking.'"

—"*Standing in the Shadow of George*," by William Showcross, Sunday Times Magazine (London), July 6

"Cheney was facing me, an even look on his face. . . . Afterward, when I listened to our conversation on tape, I was struck by how strong the theme of peril to the United States had been—struck, because as Cheney was talking, my main sense had been one of intense reassurance. His presence had the effect like that of being hooked up to an intravenous line that delivers a powerful timed dosage of serotonin uptake inhibitors. Everything felt kind of evened out, no highs, no lows. He wasn't going to be flaky or half-baked, he wasn't going to let his emotions distort his views, and he certainly wasn't going to be soft or naive. . . .

"All the time Cheney was talking, I was imagining what it must be like for President Bush to get hooked up to the I.V. several times each day, for first dose coming at eight in the morning."

—"*The Quiet Man: Dick Cheney's Discreet Rise to Unprecedented Power*," by Nicholas Lemann, The New Yorker, May 7, 2001.

tion to parliamentary government—is a leading characteristic of our republic.

There is an older historical instance of serious Presidential misconduct which is also useful to review in the current context. That is the case of President Polk, the President who launched the Mexican-American war of 1846, in the interest of seizing territory from Mexico. That war was opposed by the young first-term Congressman Abraham Lincoln, who saw it as a war of aggression, and tried to stop it. Lincoln put forward the famous "Spot Resolutions," which called on Polk to identify the precise "spot" where hostilities broke out, in order to ascertain whether the war really proceeded from Mexican intrusion onto U.S. territory, as Polk asserted, or not. (Lincoln strongly suspected that it didn't.)

In the Spot Resolutions, Lincoln accused President Polk of "employing every artifice to work round, befooled and cover up" the real reasons for going to war with Mexico, and argued that the President was "deeply conscious of being wrong." Polk was conscious of his lying. It is doubtful the President Bush has the competence to be conscious of the lies he has been induced to repeat.

Thus, President Bush is not capable of being compared to Polk in a crucial respect: Bush *did not* devise the plan for misleading the U.S. Congress into going to war—he was manipulated by Svengali Cheney into simply playing his part. It is Cheney who is responsible, guilty, and liable to be impeached.

The People's Choice

While Vice-President Cheney must be the target of any Constitutional impeachment proceeding, because he manipulated the dupe, President Bush, there is another party whose guilt has to be taken into account. That party is the American voter.

The year 2000 elections were characterized by the fact that neither major party candidate was qualified to become President of the United States. To a large extent, this fact was due to the corruption and virtual takeover by Wall Street synarchist interests of the Democratic and Republican parties. But there is no way of exculpating the American population itself. The voters were the accomplices of Cheney et al., in putting a fool into office, who could be manipulated into doing Cheney's bidding.

Now, therefore, it is up to the *people* to undo the damage. Some Democratic Party figures, such as Congressman Dennis Kucinich (D-Ohio), Edward Markey (D-Mass.), and others have stood up to point the finger at the Vice-President, as the key culprit in the fraudulent intelligence caper. These Congressmen, and, most importantly, Presidential candidate LaRouche, deserve deep public support for the only truthful, and efficient, approach toward cleaning out the Bush Administration of those war-mongers who are threatening to go beyond Iraq and bring on new disasters.

Vice President Richard Cheney must resign—or face impeachment.

'W' as in 'Watergate'

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

The following text prefaced the leaflet, issued on Monday, July 21, 2003 in 1 million copies; the chronology after it has been updated for EIR.

The word in Washington, D.C. is that the Bush family is following in the footsteps of former President Richard Nixon, determined to stonewall all the way! Unless "W" and his family change their ways very soon, future historians will record the tragic history of "W's" Administration as a disgustingly poor quality of remake of Shakespeare's *Richard III*.

The fact is, that, so far, "W" is playing the fool, clinging to Cheney in the way a drowning man might cling to the sinking ship's anchor. It is even possible, if the Bush family continues this stubbornly foolish tactic of stonewalling, that veteran double-crosser Cheney, not Bush, might actually be the occupant of the White House at the time the 2004 election comes around, and, as a result of that, no Bush would ever be President of the U.S. again.

I had hoped that we could avoid the complications which will result from a continuation of the President's present, foolish decision to stonewall on the Cheney issue. The President's political suicidal stubbornness forces me to present you the following facts. First, I tell you how I view "W." After that, I shall list some of the leading developments in the growing avalanche of evidence piling up against the highly impeachable Vice-President Cheney.

As any sane citizen of voting age should know, "W" is purely dumb and mean. He was not elected President (Edgar Bergen's choice, Mortimer Snerd, would have been better qualified intellectually); but, he is President, and the Presidency is a crucial Constitutional feature of our system of self-government. Therefore, we must treat the issue of impeachment cautiously, and with utmost discretion about sticking to the truth of the matter.

That said. Was he guilty of pushing the U.S. toward a war in Iraq? Absolutely! Did people lie about the evidence in order to please W? Did he hope they would lie? Absolutely! Is "W" pleased that Cheney did what he did? Absolutely! Did "W" eliminate his intellectual rival Mortimer Snerd by throwing him into the fire? There is no evidence that he did. That is the kind of guy "W" is. But, he is President.

Is "W" impeachable? Should he be impeached? To impeach "W" while Cheney is still Vice-President, would be tantamount to treason against the entire human race! My preferred policy continues to be: Purge the Administration of Cheney and his neo-conservatives, leaving in place an Ad-

ministration which could control the sitting President for the remaining months of his term. Let Cheney go—not with God; I wouldn't wish that on God!—and devote the remaining months until January 2005 to practical economic-recovery and related interim measures which can, and must be installed during the weeks and months ahead. That is my policy, and I am the only qualified candidate for President in sight under present world circumstances.

Now, here is a summary of the growing mass of evidence so far, which shows why Vice-President Cheney must be forced to resign.

Chronology of Key Events Around The Faked Yellowcake Evidence

Here is an outline of key events around the Niger uranium yellowcake fakery, as known to date; and more broadly, the development of the doctrine of pre-emptive, nuclear war—with emphasis on those aspects Vice-President Dick Cheney's role which are publicly known.

- In 1990, while he was Secretary of Defense, Cheney set up a project to "rethink" U.S. foreign policy after the fall of the Berlin Wall. One group included Paul Wolfowitz (now Deputy Secretary of Defense), and Lewis Libby (now Cheney's Chief of Staff). A competing, more moderate group, was headed by Colin Powell, then Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Cheney seized on the work of the first group, ignoring the work of the Powell group.

- In the Summer of 1990, according to the *Jerusalem Post*, an Israeli delegation, including a senior Mossad representative, met with Defense Secretary Cheney in Washington, to brief him on "clear proof" that Saddam Hussein was again attempting to acquire nuclear weapons—for the first time since Israel bombed Iraq's Osirak nuclear reactor in 1981.

- In February 1992, a draft "Defense Planning Guidance" reflecting the Wolfowitz-Libby group's work, was leaked to the press, creating an international uproar. The document proposed that the United States should "prevent any other nation or alliance from becoming a great power," and advocated use of U.S. military, even nuclear, force to accomplish this, as well as pre-emptive strikes against states suspected of developing weapons of mass destruction. The Cheney-Wolfowitz-Libby draft met violent opposition from within the Bush "41" Administration, and was toned down beyond recognition.

- In January 1993, in his last days as Secretary of Defense, Dick Cheney issued his final policy statement, which advocated the development of a new generation of tactical nuclear weapons. His "Defense Strategy for the 1990s" stated: "In the decade ahead, we must adopt the right combination of deterrent forces, tactical and strategic . . . to mitigate risk from weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery,

whatever the source. For now, this requires retaining ready forces for a survivable nuclear deterrent, including tactical forces. In addition, we must complete needed force modernization and upgrades.” Already by October 1991, the U.S. Air Force Strategic Air Command had commissioned a study on the future uses of mini-nuclear weapons.

- In September 2000, the Project for a New American Century released a document entitled “Rebuilding America’s Defenses: Strategy, Forces and Resources For a New Century,” which openly resurrected the “defense strategy outlined by the Cheney Defense Department in the waning days of the Bush Administration.” It called for “maintaining U.S. pre-eminence, precluding the rise of a great power rival,” and argued “the need for a substantial American force presence in the Gulf” which, it said, “transcends the issue of the regime of Saddam Hussein.”

- In September 2001, within days of the Sept. 11 attacks, the decision was made by the war faction within the Bush Administration—Cheney, Paul Wolfowitz, and others—to launch a war against Iraq at the earliest possible date.

- In October 2001, Rumsfeld and Wolfowitz established a special unit in the office of the Deputy Secretary of Defense for Policy Doug Feith, to cook up intelligence to provide a pretext for war on Iraq, bypassing the CIA and the DIA (Defense Intelligence Agency). The unit, called the Office of Special Plans (OSP), was headed by Straussian Abram Shulsky and former Cheney aide William Luti. According to the London *Guardian*, Cheney “was at the shadow network’s sharp end,” and he was the primary customer for OSP “product.”

- Around the same time, a parallel unit was set up in the office of Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon, for the purpose of bypassing the Israeli Mossad intelligence agency, and feeding information into the Pentagon’s OSP.

- In late 2001, stories began circulating about an alleged attempt by Iraq to purchase uranium yellowcake from Niger, and Cheney and his National Security Adviser Lewis “Scooter” Libby, were believed to have made at least one visit to CIA headquarters, to press the CIA to get more information on the story; according to one source, Cheney and Libby had gotten the information from the OSP.

- On Jan. 1-2, 2002, a break-in occurred at the Niger Embassy in Rome.

- In February 2002, as a result of Cheney’s pressure, the CIA dispatched former Ambassador Joseph Wilson to Niger, to check out the Iraq/yellowcake story. The U.S. Ambassador in Niamey told Wilson that she had already sent reports to Washington debunking the yellowcake story. Wilson interviewed numerous current and former Niger officials; when he returned, he told the CIA that the story was almost certainly bogus, and the CIA informed various government agencies and offices, including the Office of the Vice President.

- On Feb. 24, 2002, a second U.S. official, Gen. Carlton Fulford, was sent to Niger to determine the status of Niger’s uranium supply. He reported back to the Defense and State Departments, that Niger’s uranium stocks are kept under tight

control by a French consortium.

- Meanwhile, in January 2002, the Bush Administration issued its Nuclear Posture Review, a Congressionally mandated report on the U.S. nuclear weapons program. For the first time, the 2002 report openly discussed the possible use of nuclear weapons, naming seven countries that could be targets of the American nuclear arsenal: Russia, China, Iraq, Iran, North Korea, Libya, and Syria.

- On Feb. 22, 2002, John Bolton, a leading Administration chicken-hawk, who ran the arms control and disarmament office at the State Department, gave an interview to the *Washington Times*, boasting about the Bush Administration’s intent to use nuclear weapons, under certain circumstances. He candidly told the *Times* that the world had changed so dramatically on Sept. 11, 2001, that it was no longer unthinkable to use nuclear arms against rogue states thought to possess weapons of mass destruction.

- On March 24, 2002, Cheney appeared on Sunday talk shows to sound the alarm about Saddam, having just returned from a trip to the Middle East. On CNN he said: “The issue is that he’s developing and has biological weapons. The issue is that he’s pursuing nuclear weapons.” On NBC, Cheney said: “I think it would be a great tragedy if Saddam Hussein were allowed to acquire nuclear weapons. . . . Our friends and allies in the region know we’re deadly serious and that we do need to find a way to address this problem.”

- Some time in mid-2002, the Italian intelligence agency SISMI obtained a set of documents purporting to show that Iraq was trying to purchase some 500 tons of yellowcake from Niger. The Italian government notified the United States, Britain, and, by some accounts, Israel.

- During 2002, Cheney, Libby, and Newt Gingrich (of Richard Perle’s Defense Policy Board) all paid numerous visits to CIA headquarters, to press CIA analysts to come up with incriminating evidence against Iraq. During this time, a senior Administration official told *U.S. News & World Report*, “Nearly every day, Cheney and Scooter hammered the Agency on Iraq or terrorism. Over time, the Agency got tired of fighting.”

- On Aug. 7, 2002, Cheney, speaking in California, said Saddam Hussein could obtain nuclear weapons in the not too distant future. “Left to his own devices, it’s the judgment of many of us that in the not-too-distant future he will acquire nuclear weapons. . . . And a nuclear-armed Saddam Hussein is not a pleasant prospect for anyone in the region or for anyone in the world, for that matter.”

- On Aug. 26, 2002, Cheney, in a speech to the Veterans of Foreign Wars, declared that Saddam Hussein “has resumed his efforts to acquire nuclear weapons,” and announced, “Many of us are convinced that Saddam will acquire nuclear weapons fairly soon.” This speech was widely seen as launching the campaign by the Bush Administration to portray Saddam Hussein as being on the verge of acquiring nuclear weapons—despite the complete lack of any current, reliable intelligence to this effect.

- On Sept. 8, 2002, Cheney appeared on a Sunday talk show to strongly defend the new pre-emptive war doctrine. Cheney insisted that Saddam Hussein had accelerated his biological weapons programs and was actively and aggressively seeking a nuclear bomb, based upon unspecified intelligence gathered over the past 12-14 months. “And increasingly, we believe the United States will become the target of those activities,” Cheney declared.

- On Sept. 14, 2002, President Bush signed a secret National Security Presidential Directive 17, which stated, in part: “The United States will continue to make clear that it reserves the right to respond with overwhelming force—including potentially nuclear weapons—to the use of [weapons of mass destruction] against the United States, our forces abroad, and friends and allies.” Later, on Dec. 11, 2002, the Bush Administration released a declassified version of NSPD-17, under the title “National Strategy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction.” The reference to the use of nuclear weapons was not included in the declassified version, which instead said that the government would “resort to all of our options”—an only slightly camouflaged version of the same idea.

- On Sept. 24, 2002, the government of British Prime Minister Tony Blair released a dossier stating that “Iraq has sought the supply of significant quantities of uranium from Africa.” Shortly after this, the CIA advised the British government of its doubts on the matter.

- On Oct. 7, 2002, President Bush delivered a major speech in Cincinnati. In the days preceding the speech, CIA Director George Tenet personally intervened and persuaded Deputy National Security Adviser Stephen Hadley to delete not only any claim regarding Niger, but all references to Iraq attempting to obtain uranium from Africa.

- On Oct. 11, 2002, Italian journalist Elisabetta Burba obtained the bogus Niger documents. She provided them to the U.S. Embassy in Rome, which sent them on to Washington. State Department intelligence (INR) provided them to other agencies (but apparently not to the CIA), with the *caveat* that they are “highly dubious.” Meanwhile, the CIA station in Rome, knowing that the yellowcake story had already been discredited, didn’t even bother to send them to headquarters.

- A December 2002 State Department “Fact Sheet” said that Iraq failed to disclose attempts to purchase uranium oxide from Niger. The Fact Sheet was not cleared by State Department’s INR. The CIA objected. In cabling the Fact Sheet around the world, the Niger reference was dropped.

- On Jan. 10, 2003, a group of senior nuclear weapons managers met at the Pentagon to plan a conference set for August 2003 in Omaha, Nebraska, to discuss the production and deployment of a new generation of “mini”-nuclear weapons.

- On Jan. 25, 2003, Cheney’s Chief of Staff Lewis Libby made a presentation outlining the case for war against Saddam Hussein, to a group of senior officials gathered in the White House situation room. Later, Libby summarized the results

of the discussion in a written document, which became the first draft of the script for Secretary of State Colin Powell’s presentation to the UN Security Council on Feb. 5. Although reports of the timing differ, it is reliably reported that the Niger claim was originally in Libby’s presentation, but was taken out at the insistence of Powell and the CIA.

- Jan. 27: In the days preceding the President’s State of the Union address, CIA proliferation expert Alan Foley discovered that the White House is attempting to revive the Niger yellowcake claim, and objects. National Security Council aide Robert Joseph, a long-time crony of Richard Perle and neo-con Center for Security Policy head Frank Gaffney, insisted that the claim must go in. After negotiations, a compromise was reached, by which the claim would be attributed to the British government.

- On Jan. 28, President Bush delivered the State of the Union address, stating: “The British government has learned that Saddam Hussein recently sought significant quantities of uranium from Africa. . . . Saddam Hussein has not credibly explained these activities. He clearly has much to hide.”

- On Jan. 30, Dick Cheney reiterated that the United States had the right to act unilaterally against Iraq, because it could affect the “survival of civilization itself.” He said that within the next week, Secretary of State Powell would present “information and intelligence” to the UN to this effect, and insisted, “Saddam has never accounted for, nor destroyed, these instruments of terror, and his desire for nuclear weapons remains undiminished.”

- Within days of the State of the Union address, the CIA obtained copies of the original Niger documents, by some accounts, having sent a representative to Rome to get them.

- On Feb. 5, Secretary of State Powell delivered a presentation to the UN Security Council on Iraq’s WMD programs. He omitted any reference to the Niger yellowcake claim. The claim had been included in the first draft of his speech, reportedly written by Cheney’s aide Lewis Libby, but was thrown out during an intensive, four-day review at CIA headquarters, during which Powell reportedly labelled the Libby draft as “bullshit,” and discarded most of it.

- On Feb. 5, the State Department gave copies of the Niger documents to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), with the warning that the documents were likely fraudulent. Within one to two hours, the IAEA easily determined that the documents were forgeries.

- On March 7, in a presentation to the UN Security Council, IAEA Director General Mohammed ElBaradei announced to the world that the Niger documents were forgeries.

- On March 16, on NBC’s Sunday broadcast, “Meet the Press,” Dick Cheney stated, when asked about ElBaradei’s statement: “I disagree . . . we know that he [Saddam Hussein] has been absolutely devoted to trying to acquire nuclear weapons. And we believe he has, in fact, reconstituted nuclear weapons. I think Mr. ElBaradei frankly is wrong.”

- On March 19, the U.S. launched the war on Iraq.

Cheney Invented Today's 'Bush Doctrine' in 1990

by Edward Spannaus and Jeff Steinberg

On Sept. 22, 2002, Lyndon LaRouche issued his first call for Vice President Dick Cheney to resign (see below). What triggered LaRouche's dramatic call for Cheney to step down, was the accumulated evidence that Cheney and a small group of his long-time collaborators, centered around Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul Wolfowitz, and Cheney's Chief of Staff Lewis Libby, have willfully lied to the American public, to Congress, and to the President himself, about the circumstances under which they have promoted the so-called "war on terrorism," the drive for a new war against Iraq, and the fraudulent and dangerous new National Security Strategy.

The 1990 Cheney Task Force

Both the proposed Congressional use-of-force resolution on Iraq, issued by the White House on Sept. 19, 2002; and "The National Security Strategy of the United States of America," issued under the signature of President George W. Bush the next day, were presented as a "new" national security doctrine, made necessary by the events of Sept. 11, 2001. The common feature of the draft war powers resolution, and the new National Security Strategy, is that they promote a doctrine of unilateral pre-emptive military action by the United States.

This is what Lyndon LaRouche said, in his Sept. 22, 2002 statement: "The existing proof is, that neither of these two documents has been prompted in any way by factually defined, recent developments within the Iraq-controlled portions of the area within that nation's borders, nor the fraudulent claim by the Administration, that the U.S. 'war on terrorism' is a reaction to the attacks on the U.S.A. by any of the nations or organizations fingered as 'rogue states' since Sept. 20, 2001.

"The fact is," LaRouche continued, "that the policies contained within those two fraudulent documents, were first surfaced during Spring 1990, as emissions of a task force directed by then-Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney—a task force then headed by Paul Wolfowitz, Lewis Libby, and Eric Edelman. Although unsuccessful until now, they represent the persisting, mad obsession of Dick Cheney and his Chicken-hawk accomplices over the course of no less than the past dozen years."

The origins of the Cheney task force were described as follows, in an April 1, 2002 *New Yorker* magazine article by

Nicholas Lemann, entitled "The Next World Order": "After the fall of the Berlin Wall, Dick Cheney, then the Secretary of Defense, set up a 'shop,' as they say, to think about American foreign policy after the Cold War, at the grand strategic level. The project, whose existence was kept quiet, included people who are now back in the game, at a higher level: among them, Paul Wolfowitz, the Deputy Secretary of Defense; Lewis Libby, Cheney's chief of staff; and Eric Edelman, a senior foreign-policy advisor to Cheney. . . . Colin Powell, then the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, mounted a competing, and presumably more ideologically moderate, effort to re-imagine American foreign policy and defense."

The plan was for each team to brief Cheney for an hour on May 21, 1990, after which Cheney would brief President George H.W. Bush ("41"), and then Bush would make a foreign-policy address unveiling the new grand strategy.

But, according to Lemann, when Wolfowitz and Powell arrived at Cheney's office for the May 21 briefing, Wolfowitz went first, and went far beyond the allotted hour—which Cheney permitted him to do, while Powell was left twiddling his thumbs. Powell wasn't even allowed to present his view until a couple of weeks later. Cheney's briefing to the President was based largely on Wolfowitz's material. Bush then prepared his foreign-policy address, but it was given on Aug. 2, 1990—the day that Iraq invaded Kuwait—without much attention paid to it.

1992 Defense Planning Guidance

The Cheney task force kept at it, and their next effort was the draft Defense Planning Guidance (DPG) for 1994-99, which was leaked to the press in February 1992. The current Bush Administration's National Security Strategy bears a remarkable resemblance to this draft.

Following are key sections of the leaked draft, as published in the *New York Times* and the *Washington Post* at the time (1992):

This Defense Planning guidance addresses the fundamentally new situation which has been created by the collapse of the Soviet Union, the disintegration of the internal as well as the external empire, and the discrediting of communism as an ideology with global pretensions and influence. The new international environment has also been shaped by the victory of the United States and its coalition allies over Iraqi aggression—the first post-Cold War conflict and a defining event in U.S. global leadership. In addition to these two victories, there has been a less visible one, the integration of Germany and Japan into a U.S.-led system of collective security and the creation of a democratic "zone of peace."

Our first objective is to prevent the re-emergence of a new rival, either on the territory of the former Soviet Union or elsewhere, that poses a threat on the order

of that posed formerly by the Soviet Union. This is a dominant consideration underlying the new regional defense strategy and requires that we endeavor to prevent any hostile power from dominating a region whose resources would, under consolidated control, be sufficient to generate global power. These regions include Western Europe, East Asia, the territory of the former Soviet Union, and Southwest Asia.

There are three additional aspects to this objective: First, the U.S. must show the leadership necessary to establish and protect a new order that holds the promise of convincing potential competitors that they need not aspire to a greater role or pursue a more aggressive posture to protect their legitimate interests. Second, in the non-defense areas, we must account sufficiently for the interests of the advanced industrial nations to discourage them from challenging our leadership or seeking to overturn the established political and economic order. Finally, we must maintain the mechanisms for deterring potential competitors from even aspiring to a larger regional or global role. . . .

While the U.S. cannot become the world's "policeman" by assuming responsibility for righting every wrong, we will retain the pre-eminent responsibility for addressing selectively those wrongs which threaten not only our interests, but those of our allies or friends, or which could seriously unsettle international relations. Various types of U.S. interests may be involved in such instances: access to vital raw materials, primarily Persian Gulf oil.

'Preclude Any Future Global Competitor'

The scenario blithely assumes that no matter what type of government evolves in post-Soviet Russia, even a resurgent imperial faction could not pose an immediate threat to Europe without the Warsaw Pact. The threat to the Bush Administration is perceived as coming from other quarters: "There are other potential nations or coalitions that could, in the further future, develop strategic aims and defense posture of region-wide or global domination. Our strategy must now refocus on precluding the emergence of any potential future global competitor."

Pentagon spokesman Pete Williams at the time insisted to reporters that this referred only to a "hostile power," an assertion which may provide small comfort to allies who are wondering exactly what that means. The Pentagon insists, for example, that the United States "must seek to prevent the emergence of European-only security arrangements which would undermine NATO." This posture produced a direct clash between Secretary of State James Baker and French officials at the 1992 Brussels meeting of the North Atlantic Cooperation Council.

The Italian newspaper *Corriere della Sera* editorialized at that time, on its front page, that the Pentagon document "is

shocking in many respects, starting from the frankness, to the brutality with which it theorizes the permanent subordination of allies-competitors and explains how to use military power and nuclear force to reiterate this subordination." U.S. correspondent Rudolfo Brancoli went on to call it a "foolish ambition" that pushes somebody "to design such ambitious plans while belonging to an administration which is every day forced to realize that it has no money to help the new democracies in the East, no means to help paying the costs of the UN peacekeeping missions, and is not even able to pay its own quota to the international financial organizations."

Looking Back

The 1992 draft sparked a major controversy within the Bush "41" Administration, said author Jim Lobe in the Sept. 10, 2002 *Asia Times*, and several other online publications. Lobe wrote: "When excerpts of the document first appeared in the *New York Times* in the Spring of 1992, Sen. Joe Biden, now chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, was particularly outraged, calling it a prescription for 'literally a Pax Americana,' an American empire. . . . The document argued that the core assumption guiding U.S. foreign policy in the 21st Century should be the need to establish permanent U.S. dominance over virtually all of Eurasia."

Among the strategies spelled out by Wolfowitz and Libby, as reported by Lobe: "Deterring potential competitors from even aspiring to a larger regional or global role," and taking pre-emptive action against states suspected of developing weapons of mass destruction.

Lobe reported, "The draft, leaked apparently by a high-ranking source in the military, sparked an intense but fleeting uproar. At the insistence of then-National Security Advisor Brent Scowcroft and Secretary of State James Baker, the final DPG document was toned down beyond recognition."

Lobe then made the crucial link which Lyndon LaRouche had elaborated one day earlier during the Sept. 11, 2002 webcast (see *EIR*, Sept. 20) which preceded his call for Cheney's resignation: "Through the '90s the two authors and their boss, then-Pentagon chief Dick Cheney, continued to wait for the right opportunity to fulfill their imperial dreams. Their long wait came to an end on the morning of Sept. 11, 2001, when two hijacked commercial airliners slammed into the World Trade Center towers in Manhattan and a third into the Pentagon outside Washington. And the timing could not have been more ideal. Dick Cheney had already become the most powerful Vice President in U.S. history, while the draft's two authors, Wolfowitz and Libby, were now Deputy Defense Secretary and Cheney's chief of staff and national security advisor, respectively."

Lobe noted, "Advocates of the new paradigm are part of a coalition of three major political forces, which include right-wing *Machtpolitikers* like Rumsfeld and Cheney; mainly Jewish neo-conservatives closely tied to the Likud Party in Israel; and leaders of the Christian and Catholic Right."

Iraq Is a Fuse, but Cheney Built the Bomb

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

This statement by LaRouche demanding Cheney's resignation was issued on Sept. 20, 2002 (EIR, Oct. 4, 2002).

As said two days ago, in a first-impression reading, the two relevant documents issued by the George W. "43" Bush White House as draft U.S. policies, echo the fabled King Canute's wild, and useless ranting against the wind and the waves. The first document is a fraudulent blank check payable to Infamous Folly; an unconstitutional, proposed draft U.S. Declaration of War against Iraq. The second, is a meandering, incoherent, but deadly potpourri of White House Presidential utterances, pasted, after the style of Georges Braque, on a sheaf of paper, "The National Security Strategy of the United States."

The following three, crucial sets of facts concerning these two wretched documents are most notable.

Fact #1: The existing proof is, that neither of these two documents has been prompted in any way by factually defined, recent developments within the Iraq-controlled portions of the area within that nation's borders, nor the fraudulent claim by the Administration, that the U.S. "war on terrorism" is a reaction to the attacks on the U.S.A. by any of the nations or organizations fingered as "rogue states," since Sept. 20, 2001.

The fact is, that the policies contained within those two fraudulent documents were first surfaced during Spring 1990, as emissions of a task force directed by then-Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney, a task force then headed by Paul Wolfowitz, Lewis Libby, and Eric Edelman. Although unsuccessful—until now—they represent the persisting, mad obsession of Dick Cheney and his Chickenhawk accomplices over the course of no less than the past dozen years.

Fact #2: The evidence since 1992 is, that the policy uttered in those documents, is not a reflection of 2001-2002 developments, but is merely another of many re-warmings of the previously failed work product embodied in a September 2000 revival of the previously suppressed Cheney doctrine of 1990. This was a policy of Vice Presidential candidate Dick Cheney, designed as a global strategic doctrine intended to govern the foreign policy of a 2001-2005 Bush Administration.

Fact #3: This doctrine, pushed repeatedly by Cheney and his Chickenhawk accomplices since 1990, had no notable success in securing adoption until the events of Sept. 11, 2001. Although no actual proof of the authorship of the Sept. 11, 2001 physical attacks on New York City and Washington,

D.C., has been presented by any government, without those attacks the previously unsuccessful policies of Cheney and his Sharon-allied Chickenhawks could not have been brought forth as the two new Bush Administration doctrines now. Solely as a result of the psychological impact of Sept. 11, 2001, Cheney, his Chickenhawks, and Ariel Sharon are now being given the war they have desired so passionately, so obsessively, over a dozen years to date.

Demand Cheney's Resignation

What a remarkable set of coincidences!

I have merely summarized three sets of facts which are each and all heavily documented, and undeniable.

If the U.S.A. is foolish enough to adopt the policies proposed in these two documents, the consequences for both the world, and the United States itself, will be early, often, and awful. As I emphasized two days ago, it must be acknowledged that, for all the rags and tatters of its ruined and collapsing economy, the now virtually bankrupt U.S. Government still has the kill-power to ruin any Middle East targets on which it is willing to spend between \$2-3 trillions during the remainder of the George "Belshazzar" W. Bush's quixotic term as President. In other words, it has the power to destroy, even perhaps obliterate the fuse, but it could not conquer the bomb of perpetual warfare which the burning of that fuse would set off.

Such a war, once launched by the U.S.A., will degenerate quickly into an echo of Europe's 1618-1648 Thirty Years War. That war, like all religious wars known to Europe since the beginning of the Crusades, is the type of war which ends, not with peace, but with a burning-out of the territories and peoples of all those nations drawn into its maw. Then and now, those heathen packs of right-wing, nominally Christian gnostics, or pro-fascist Jews of a similar bent, which launch such wars—like Adolf Hitler more recently—unleash the kinds of destructive force which, like the United States' 1964-1972 war in Indo-China, ultimately ruin the perpetrator and his allies alike.

Let the cowardly slaves of the mass media be warned. It were better to defeat such follies as those of Cheney and his Chickenhawks—as did El Cid, even in death—than to bequeath such nightmares as these fraudulent policies to present and future generations. Shall the future measure the honor and courage of the American people, by our Congressional and other cowards' flight from an apparition of Chickenhawks? Or, will men and women of honor cease their cowardly quaking, and rally around me in saving our nation and its sacred Constitution from these wretched and Hellish creatures?

In summary, Vice President Dick Cheney's recurring wet dreams of a U.S. worldwide Roman Empire are, in and of themselves, the world's greatest single threat to the continuation of civilization in any part of this planet today. These facts demand that Cheney's prompt resignation be sought, and accepted.

Neo-Cons Push Korea Conflict To Divert From Iraq Failure

by Kathy Wolfe

Under attack for fraud in Iraq, Vice President Dick Cheney and fellow neo-cons such as Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld have escalated threats against North Korea to divert attention from their Iraq failures. They proclaimed it a “serious concern” July 15 that Pyongyang reprocessed 8,000 fuel rods for nuclear weapons, and they released a provocative new war plan against the North. Former Defense Secretary William Perry warned July 15 that war could be imminent unless this stops. Yet the irony is that just now, regional leaders—China, Japan, Russia, and South Korea—and cooler heads in Washington, appear close to significant new compromises to resolve the crisis. However, as Democratic frontrunner Lyndon LaRouche has warned, as long as Cheney remains in office, mere threats might, at any time, turn into a nuclear showdown on the Korean Peninsula.

It appears that despite ongoing efforts by the Cheney cabal to hype a North Korea war crisis, the Asian regional powers—if left alone—are very close to solving the problem. Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Dai Bingguo shuttled from Pyongyang to Washington July 14-19 with a peace plan, and Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi offered to visit Pyongyang. The Seoul government said July 22 that as a result, U.S.-North Korea talks could resume by September. As with the Washington war lobby’s alarm last September, when Koizumi went to the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (D.P.R.K.), the neo-conservatives don’t want “peace to break out” in Korea.

Minister Dai Bingguo returned to Beijing after four days of “highly successful meetings” with North Korean leader Kim Jong-il in Pyongyang. Dai said he had told Kim that “all

nations involved would jointly guarantee the North’s security,” *Tokyo Shimbun* reported. If accurate, then China has won a major new concession from the United States to match the pledges already made by Russia and China to guarantee the North’s security. Until now, the Bush Administration had refused all North Korean requests for a security guarantee, and refused to rule out a U.S. pre-emptive military strike on the Yongbyon nuclear reactor.

North Korea also told Dai, according to the Chinese Foreign Ministry, that Pyongyang, in return, will accept U.S. demands for multilateral talks—an equally new concession—as long as Washington agrees also to a bilateral U.S.-D.P.R.K. meeting on the sidelines, thus recognizing Pyongyang’s national sovereignty.

Minister Dai then held discussions in Washington on July 18 with top officials, led by Secretary of State Colin Powell, and delivered a letter from China’s President Hu Jintao to President Bush. State Department spokesman Richard Boucher said that, based on Dai’s diplomacy, Washington is considering reopening talks similar to those held with North Korea in Beijing in April. They could start as three-way talks with China, and include some bilateral U.S.-D.P.R.K. discussion—but should then be expanded to at least five-party talks which would include South Korea and Japan, or six-power talks also including Russia.

Neo-Cons Trying To Change the Subject

If Cheney, Rumsfeld, and the Washington neo-cons are, instead, acting pre-emptively to trigger hostilities on the Korean Peninsula, this may reflect set-backs for their imperial



This June meeting of North and South Korean officials and workers on the track of rejoined peninsular railroad, illustrates the Eurasian Land-Bridge potential which is one target of the Washington neo-conservative faction which wants nothing but war or “regime change” in North Korea.

policy in Iraq, and a desire to abort the economic-development prospects for a “New Silk Road” solution, which involve the major nations in the region.

“The neo-cons may try to change the subject from Iraq to North Korea,” an Asian diplomat warned on June 16. “Since their Iraq adventure has gone bad, Mr. Cheney, Mr. Rumsfeld, and their group have grown suddenly aggressive against Pyongyang.” He referred to a White House announcement July 15, of “serious concerns” that North Korea has just re-processed 8,000 fuel rods for nuclear weapons at its Yongbyon plant.

He counterposed this to the U.S. death toll in Iraq, and to revelations by former Ambassador Joseph Wilson, and by top CIA and State Department officials, that Vice President Dick Cheney committed fraud in Iraq War intelligence.

“There is enormous U.S. diplomatic pressure on Japan, Australia, and other countries to enforce what amounts to a blockade against North Korea, including sanctions, and interdiction of their ships on the high seas, which Pyongyang has called an act of war,” the diplomat said. “The Pentagon has released a new war plan for North Korea, Operations Plan 5030, calling for higher levels of harassment, provocations, and misinformation.” He also noted the shocking warning by former Defense Secretary William Perry July 15, that the United States could go to war against Pyongyang “as early as this year.”

“Their aim is to bring down the [North Korean] regime,”

he said. “Not only is this illegal—like the invasion of Iraq—under international law, but it is also a deliberate violation of the Korean War armistice, the only document now preventing conflict in Korea. It appears designed to provoke Pyongyang into a reaction which could be portrayed as aggressive—so as to justify a U.S. pre-emptive military strike.”

More Fraud in Intelligence, Too

The Korean and Japanese press have so far criticized only President Bush for the Iraq intelligence scandal—in order to renege on commitments to Bush to send large numbers of troops to Iraq, which are raising anger in Tokyo and Seoul. But this selective criticism, disingenuously letting off the hook the author of the pre-emptive war policy, Vice President Cheney, is foolish. If such a cover-up were to continue, and Bush were to be “Watergated” and removed, Cheney would become President. That would make nuclear war in Korea, which would quickly spread to Japan and even more widely, a near-certainty. Cheney has been the mastermind of the “pre-emptive war” drive for 12 years, first advocating it as Defense Secretary in 1990. Cheney and Wolfowitz, in their 1992 Defense Planning Guidance, specifically demanded pre-emptive strikes, on “Iraq and North Korea,” to “test drive” their lunatic new doctrine,

Meanwhile, Korean and Japanese leaders are privately asking: Is the Washington intelligence being used to justify the “need” for a pre-emptive strike on North Korea, also based



Former Defense Secretary William Perry, who had the greatest experience with North Korea in the Clinton Administration, has gone public in mid-July with two warnings that the United States is at the brink of a new Korean War, because of the lack of any policy able to stop war provocations.

on fraud or political manipulation?

Professional U.S. military experts are already warning: “Could be.” Having lost so many GIs in Iraq, they are even less willing to risk millions of lives in a Korean nuclear war. The latest issue of the *Naval War College Review* describes CIA reports of ambiguities concerning North Korean plans to build a uranium enrichment plant, used to make fuel for civilian electric power plants. But far more equipment and many years would be needed to retool the plants for much higher-grade weapons fuel.

Dr. Jonathan Pollack, chairman of the Strategic Research Department of the Naval War College, writes that “North Korea had no operational enrichment facility” (not built, only planned). “The intelligence community believed North Korea still confronted daunting obstacles even to acquire the production capabilities that might permit such an option,” he added.

“But the stunning disclosure of Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi’s visit to Pyongyang [in September 2002] triggered movement in U.S. policy,” Pollack revealed. “The D.P.R.K. had opened the door to a new relationship with America’s most important Asian ally and, prospectively, a

major aid donor to the North. There was a real possibility that U.S. options on the peninsula would be driven increasingly by policy agendas of others.”

This was intolerable to the Administration, and they sent Assistant Secretary James Kelly to Pyongyang Oct. 4, 2002 to create a confrontation over the uranium, which still festers today. Senior U.S. officials “opted to exploit the intelligence for political purposes,” Pollack said.

“Is there a parallel with what is now going on, after the fact, in estimates about Iraq?” asked Pollack, in the July 16 *New York Times*. “I think there may be.”

War This Year?

To prevent a war in Korea, based on fake data, as in Iraq, it will be necessary that the truth spread worldwide, about the rebellion against Cheney inside the U.S.A. Until removed, the Cheney group is a deadly danger.

Defense Secretary Rumsfeld has just completed a horrific new war plan for North Korea, “Operations Plan 5030,” with “elements so aggressive that they could provoke a war,” *U.S. News & World Report*’s July 21 issue reported. Once again in this case, the plan was leaked to the public by competent American military officers who don’t want any Iraq-style adventure in nuclear Korea. “Insiders, who are critical of the plan, say it blurs the line between war and peace. The plan would give commanders authority to conduct maneuvers—before a war has started—to drain North Korea’s limited resources, strain its military, and try to sow enough confusion that North Korean generals might turn against North Korean Chairman Kim Jong-il. ‘Some of the things [they are] being asked to do,’ says a senior U.S. official, ‘are, shall we say, provocative.’

“Some officials believe the draft plan amounts to a strategy to topple Kim’s regime. The reason: It is being pushed by many of the same Administration hard-liners who advocated regime change in Iraq. . . . One scenario involves flying RC-135 surveillance flights even closer to North Korean airspace, forcing Pyongyang to scramble aircraft and burn scarce fuel. U.S. commanders might stage a long, surprise military exercise, to force North Koreans to head for bunkers and deplete stores of food, water, etc.”

America’s principal allies in the region—South Korea and Japan—warn against this lunacy. “Once we push them too hard against the wall,” says a Japanese official, “we do not know what kind of reaction Kim Jong-il will have.”

Han Song-ryol, North Korea’s deputy UN ambassador, was asked by the South Korean daily *Hankyoreh* on July 15 if Pyongyang’s nuclear program was just a negotiating card with the United States—or whether actual nuclear weapons are being produced as a deterrent. “It is both,” Han said. “If the U.S. continues to isolate and gag us, we need the nuclear weapons for survival. But if the U.S. normalizes relations with us and guarantees non-aggression towards us, then it is also up for negotiation,” Han said.

'Ibykus Principle' Is Hunting Britain's Blair

by Mark Burdman

To understand the extraordinary political drama unfolding in Britain since the July 17 death of Dr. David Kelly, Britain's paramount expert on Iraqi "weapons of mass destruction" (WMD), one may read the great German poet Friedrich Schiller's ballad, "The Cranes of Ibykus." Schiller's poem depicts how the Greek poet Ibykus is murdered, and as he dies, calls on cranes flying overhead to avenge him. When his murderers attend a festival—where Ibykus was expected to offer his famous poetry—they see the cranes, and, impelled by conscience to cry out, "See there, the cranes of Ibykus," give themselves away.

In the third week of July, as Tony Blair romped around Asia, above the Prime Minister's offices at 10 Downing Street, there may well have been similar cranes, awaiting the moment that "consciousness brings guilt to light."

No matter what shenanigans the mentally unbalanced Blair and his coterie may now attempt to fend off such unpleasant sounds, Britain is undergoing a seismic shift in public consciousness, as well as in the political and intelligence establishment, against the British Prime Minister. Even if first police reports ruled Kelly's death a suicide, there is a widespread sentiment, in Britain and elsewhere, that Blair is responsible for his death—either through some kind of bizarre network, or by a calculated psychological terror operation to drive the man over the edge.

Reports from Washington are that "the Kelly affair" is being watched closely in the Bush-Cheney Administration. If Blair sinks under the pressure of this latest blow to his beleaguered role, this will have big consequences for the Dick Cheney-centered junta now running Washington policy. Blair has been a most faithful tool in carrying out their neo-imperial policies.

But there is a deeper reason. It is not only Blair and Co. who would have wanted Kelly out of the way. For the increasingly desperate Cheney crowd, Kelly was the classic case of "the man who knew too much." He was probably the man, more than anyone else, who knew the ins and outs of Iraqi weaponry and weapon plans. He was angry and distraught that his expertise, and the expertise of his collaborators, had been abused and misused to launch an unjust and unnecessary war. Were he alive to speak, especially after the disgusting way he was treated in recent times by the Blair mob, "all the trees in the forest might fall."

The ironical twist, is that Kelly died at about the same

time, on July 17, that Blair was addressing a joint session of the U.S. Congress, to the wild cheers of evidently deranged American legislators. Of added irony, is the fact that in his Capitol Hill speech, Blair edged toward acknowledging, for the first time, that not all he had said about Iraqi WMDs before the war may have been in strict accordance with the truth. But "history will forgive us" since the war was justified, he insisted. The blowback from the death of David Kelly will guarantee, that neither history nor any well-meaning person will ever forgive Tony Blair. The cranes are circling over him.

'Dark Actors Playing Games'

On mid-afternoon, July 17, Dr. Kelly went for a walk, leaving his home in Oxfordshire. Soon before midnight, when he had not yet returned, his worried family called the police, which then put out an all-points alert. The next day, it was announced that his body had been found, 8 kilometers from his home. Soon thereafter, the police declared his death a suicide, reporting that he was found with a slashed wrist, and a bottle of painkillers by his side.

Two days before his disappearance, Kelly had been subjected to nasty rounds of questioning by Labour Party Members of Parliament from the House of Commons Select Foreign Affairs Committee (FAC); they were trying to force him to admit that he had been the "mole" for BBC Defense Correspondent Andrew Gilligan, who, in late May, had exposed Downing Street's efforts to get the Iraq War under way. Gilligan had cited an unnamed intelligence source, that Blair's chief "spin doctor" and media czar, Alastair Campbell, had "sexed up" the September 2002 Blair/10 Downing Street dossier on Iraqi WMD, to make the immediate Iraqi threat seem much greater than it was. In particular, Gilligan's report called into question the dossier's contention, repeated by Blair on more than one occasion, that Saddam Hussein's regime could launch weapons of mass destruction "in 45 minutes," thereby posing a mortal threat to British forces in the Mediterranean-Near East region, and possibly to the British Isles itself.

Despite incessant badgering from FAC parliamentarians, Kelly refused to buckle under and play the Blair-Campbell game, to discredit Gilligan and BBC.

But the public belittling in the House of Commons was a minor aspect of what was done to Kelly. During five days, he was kept in a safehouse in London, and subjected to intense grilling, various forms of pressure, and likely blackmail, by individuals from the Ministry of Defense (MOD) and, reportedly, from the British secret services.

The British media have suggested, that Kelly was threatened with loss of pension, and/or prosecution under Britain's draconian Official Secrets Act. Both of these carry with them serious consequences: the former, both financial and psychological, for a married man with three children, who has devoted his entire adult life to public service; and the latter, possibly including imprisonment and loss of various civil service privileges.

But it is probable that the threats were much greater than that. According to the July 20 *Sunday Times*, Kelly himself sent out an e-mail, right before his death, warning of “many dark actors playing games.” According to the *Times*, he referred to the “intolerable” pressure being placed upon him, and charged that he had been put “through the wringer,” during meetings with MOD officials. He said he had felt “betrayed” by the MOD.

It is hardly surprising, that the verdict of suicide has been greeted with skepticism in Britain and among intelligence specialists around the world. But even were it accepted, there is a vast constituency, in Britain and elsewhere, that holds the government responsible for having impelled Kelly to his death. Polls taken during the week of July 21 show 40% of respondents holding the Blair government responsible, and according to *EIR*'s observers in Britain, the word in the pubs—where average Britons gather to discuss politics, sports, and other matters—is that “Blair is to blame for Kelly's death.”

In a July 22 discussion, one of Britain's leading military experts put it this way: “What Blair and 10 Downing Street have done in this Kelly case is disgraceful. . . . What was done to him goes against the entire civil service ethos that has prevailed in Britain for an extremely long time. Here you have a scientist, a quiet family man, unused to political controversies and the public limelight, and suddenly dragged out in public, under pressure. From that standpoint, I am personally convinced that he committed suicide, because he cracked under what was done to him. Who ever heard of a public servant being treated this way in Britain? Normally, when a problem like this comes up, the department chief, in this case from the Ministry of Defense, would come out, to explain what is going on; not a man working deep in the background, like Kelly.”

‘All Hell Would Break Loose’

The question arises, why were Blair, Campbell, and the MOD, under Defense Secretary Geoff Hoon, so frantic?

The government began domestic hostilities, by launching a fratricidal war against the BBC, a government-owned corporation. The immediate aim was threefold: to discredit the Gilligan report, thereby hoping to discredit other criticisms of the government; to paint the BBC as dictated by “anti-war bias”; and to narrow the fight to this one issue of “the source,” so as—as former Cabinet minister Robin Cook has correctly charged—to divert attention from the much greater issue, that Blair brought Britain into “war under false premises.” Blair, Campbell, et al., know that millions of Britons agree that this was a “war under false premises,” and so, they were desperate to shift the agenda.

It was a losing fight from the outset. As Alan Clayton, *EIR*'s man in Glasgow, stresses, the BBC remains an icon, particularly for Britain's older generation. At a time when most traditional British institutions, such as the postal service, have been privatized, BBC remains state-owned, and is there-

fore seen, in one sense, as part of the “common weal.” Beyond that, there are positive memories of the role BBC played during World War II, when its anti-Nazi broadcasts helped keep morale high, at a time that Britain was under dire threat. According to Clayton, Britons who are asked whether they believe BBC or “No. 10,” respond 98-2 in favor of BBC.

In trying to entrap Kelly with the aim of saving their own necks, Blair's team have set a trap for themselves; even the game of focussing attention on “the source,” is blurring. Since July 21, many journalists, from BBC and elsewhere, have come forward to reveal that Kelly was hardly one “lone source” or “junior technician,” but rather a key figure in the defense/intelligence apparatus.

On July 24, the *Independent* reported that he was “a consultant to the Defense Intelligence Analysis Staff, which can draw upon classified information provided by the Secret Intelligence Service (MI6), MI5, GCHQ [Cheltenham], military intelligence and material supplied by allied espionage services.” This means, first, that Kelly was briefing Gilligan and others, as a representative of an intelligence/secret service grouping who are aghast at the Blair war policy; and second, that their wrath is now likely going to be thrown against the Prime Minister and his coterie.

Meanwhile, the deranged Blair made things worse by trying to undermine the supposedly independent inquiry into Kelly's death, which he himself set up! In response to the furore that erupted after Kelly's death, Blair decreed this inquiry, under Lord Hutton, a senior Law Lord and former Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland. In his announcement, Blair insisted that the inquiry's remit be limited to “establishing the facts” about Kelly's death. But Lord Hutton had a different idea, and told a packed press conference, that he, and only he would decide “the subject of my investigation.” Blair responded, on July 22, “It is important that he does what we asked him to do. I do not think it would be sensible to do any more.”

These Blair blurtings produced angry responses from within both his Labour Party and the opposition, with Liberal Democratic leader Charles Kennedy warning that “all hell would break loose” if any “roadblocks” were put in the way of an independent, wide-ranging probe.

Then, on July 23, BBC played its trump card: Susan Watts, Science Editor of the “Newsnight” program, declared that she also had interviewed Kelly, the videotape of which was under lock-and-key, and that she would be providing it to the Hutton inquiry.

Faced with what amounts to a national revolt against his rule, Blair is trying to take the heat away from himself. In that process, charges and counter-charges are flying, within the Blair entourage. Soon, we may see the carnage unleashed, reminiscent of the last act of *Hamlet*.

There is a growing battle between the Blair-Campbell duo and the Ministry of Defense, over who actually forced Kelly's name into the public eye, and/or who forced him to publicly

come out. Since Kelly worked for the MOD, a great deal of this heat is directed at Defense Minister Geoff Hoon, who, though 100% behind the Iraq War, went on vacation as it was beginning! It is foreseeable that Hoon will be thrown to the wolves to protect Blair, or Blair-Campbell. On July 23, Kelly's widow Janice summoned Hoon to their residence in Oxfordshire, demanding an explanation of Hoon's role.

A more unlikely scenario, would be for the massively unpopular thug Campbell to be given the boot.

But such maneuvers would be, at best, time-buying measures. A leading social psychologist described the situation as "explosive. There is a tremendous anger, just below the surface, and it has been systematically building, over time. . . . People are simply fed up about the lying. It is not only the Iraq War, and the deception. The reality is that people are losing their jobs, and are being cheated on their pensions." He forecast social-political ferment on a scale not seen since the miners' strike of the 1980s, "but this time with significant levels of the middle class joining in. For such people, the death of Dr. Kelly has a special meaning; he was one of them."

One other nightmare for Blair was that, just as the news of Kelly death's was emerging, Britain was being rocked by allegations in the newest edition of *New Statesman* magazine, one of the most widely read publications for left-liberal circles in the U.K., that the Prime Minister is insane. The feature article alleged that "the question of Tony Blair's sanity is one that can no longer be avoided." Writer Peter Dunn interviewed numerous psychotherapists and other experts, who used terms like "psychotic" and "psychopath," to *EIR*'s sources in Scotland and London report that the level of distrust toward this government is gigantic. One report characterizes it as "a powderkeg, while some people are playing with matches." describe the British Prime Minister.

Downing Street issued a response, declaring that it were absurd to call the British Prime Minister "potty." *New Statesman* is owned by Geoffrey Robinson, a Labour Party moneybags and former Blair Cabinet minister. Robinson is a supporter of, and mouthpiece for Gordon Brown, Chancellor of the Exchequer. The lead editorial of the same *New Statesman* was an unabashed endorsement of Brown to replace Blair immediately.

There is one other possibility, even more likely. Various British commentators are now drawing parallels between Blair and Prime Minister Anthony Eden in 1956-57. Earlier a popular Prime Minister, Eden dragged Britain into the 1956 Suez War fiasco. Once that was over, and Britain's strategic situation and political influence lay in wreckage, Eden took a vacation in the West Indies. He returned home, a nervous wreck, jibbering away, and resigned, under the care of his doctors.

Eerily, after his diplomatic tour in Asia, Blair was scheduled to go on vacation in the Barbados, at the home of rock star Cliff Richards. Commentators suggested that he would come home and "do an Eden."

Will Sharon Be Cheney's Hand Grenade vs. Iran?

by Dean Andromidas

American Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche warned on July 17 that Vice President Dick Cheney's "chicken-hawks" could soon unleash a military confrontation with Iran, unless stopped by being put out of office. LaRouche described Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon as Cheney's potential "hand grenade" in launching a pre-emptive strike on Iran's nuclear complex, a repeat of Israel's 1981 attack on Iraq's Osirak reactor—but this time, the use of nuclear weapons could not be ruled out.

In the days following LaRouche assessment, Sharon's government erupted publicly on the matter of Iran's Shihab-3 ballistic missile, claiming it poses a major threat to the security of Israel. On July 21, speaking at the Knesset (parliament), Defense Minister Shaul Mofaz warned, "I believe that adding the ability of the Shihab-3 and of the other versions that the Iranians are developing, with their strong desire for non-conventional capability—in other words nuclear capability—is both a threat and danger. We're taking all steps necessary to counter the threat as much as possible." Mofaz warned, "Israel has the necessary means to respond defensively, as well as deterrent capability. The Shihab-3 and other projects reveal that Iran is eager to achieve non-conventional and even nuclear capability, but Israel is prepared."

The next day, a "senior intelligence official" told the daily *Ha'aretz* that although the chances of Iran firing a missile at Israel are low "for now," its announcement that it recently tested the Shihab-3 "should set off warning bells." He went on, "A new element has been added to the Iranians' ability to threaten Israel." Dragging in the Palestinians, the official continued, "We shouldn't ignore, either, the statement attributed to spiritual leader Ali Khamenei, that the missile is part of the answer to the Palestinian problem."

Meanwhile Israel Foreign Minister Silvan Shalom, speaking in Brussels before the European Union foreign ministers' meeting, declared that Iran "is today the biggest strategic threat to stability and peace in the Middle East and, indeed, to Europe." He then urged the Europeans to insure that Iran doesn't acquire nuclear weapons. "Any mistake or miscalculation in this matter will have disastrous effects for us all," Shalom said.

Israel: Nuclear Rogue State

By July 24, Shalom was in Washington where he met Cheney, Secretary of State Colin Powell, and National Secu-

rity Advisor Condoleezza Rice, and repeated his attack on Iran and Syria.

The ostensible reason for these attacks, was Iran's test of the Shihab-3, but that had been reported in *Ha'aretz* as much as three weeks earlier, on July 4. Although the missile has a range of 1,300 kilometers (810 miles), making it theoretically capable of reaching Israel, and even parts of Europe, its radius of accuracy is over 3 kilometers, making it of questionable utility, even with a nuclear warhead. Such a missile fired at Tel Aviv might very well hit the headquarters of Palestinian President Yasser Arafat at Ramallah. Furthermore, with a payload of 400 kilograms, it would require a highly advanced miniature nuclear warhead, which is far beyond Iran's technical capability to produce.

Israeli military commentator Ze'ev Schiff cast doubt on all this hype. On July 23, Schiff wrote in *Ha'aretz* that there is nothing new, since "for ten years, every test of the missile has been tracked from here." Schiff went on, "In deterring a country like Iran, where the leadership defines itself as an enemy of Israel, the determining factor is Israel's strategic arm. Israel does not need to use threats, like the Ayatollahs. Tehran and other places know this arm exists. The irony is that the Treasury is now a greater threat to this arm than Tehran," referring to planned cuts in Israel's huge defense budget.

When Schiff speaks of the "strategic arm," he is using the accepted code-word for Israel's nuclear arsenal, which, after the United States, Russia, Great Britain, and France, is the fifth-largest in the world. This includes its own "strategic triad" with up to 300 warheads that can be delivered by missiles, aircraft, and submarines. Israel's known intercontinental ballistic missiles have a range that can reach targets, not only anywhere in the Middle East, but also in Europe, Russia, Asia, and Africa. Since it also has rockets that can launch satellites into a geostationary orbit, they can even reach the continental United States. All of this capability is hidden behind Israel's official policy of "strategic ambiguity," which neither confirms nor denies possessing such weapons.

In reality, Israel is every bit the rogue state that Iran, Syria, and Libya are accused of being. It has not signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, and its nuclear facilities are closed to international inspections.

Israel's verbal assault on Iran is coordinated with Cheney's crew in Washington, who are dangerously careening on a flight forward, with escalating political pressure catalyzed by LaRouche's campaign to force Cheney out of the government. The London *Guardian* revealed on July 17, that Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld's notorious Office of Special Plans, which cooked up bogus intelligence in support of the drive for war against Iraq, has been coordinating its activities with an "ad hoc intelligence operation inside Sharon's office in Israel, specifically to bypass the Mossad," Isra-

el's intelligence service. This "ad hoc" operation is believed to include Sharon's Bureau Chief Dov Weisglas, and selected Israeli military officers who share his views, including Israeli Defense Forces Chief of Staff Moshe Ya'alon, and Ari Genger, the Israeli-American businessman who serves as Sharon's link to organized-crime circles in the United States. Weisglas is also Sharon's private attorney, and fellow-suspect in several criminal investigations targeting Sharon's campaign financing. Weisglas has made innumerable secret and public visits to Washington in the past year, always meeting Cheney, who is Sharon's biggest supporter in the Bush Administration. This channel provided cooked-up intelligence on Iraq, and now on Iran and Syria.

Sharon May Ignore the Mossad

Chief of Staff Ya'alon was in Washington in the beginning of July, where he met Cheney, Rumsfeld, Deputy Defense Secretary Paul Wolfowitz, and White House officials including Condoleezza Rice. *Ha'aretz* reported that he spoke to them about Iran's threat to Israel and passed on dubious intelligence claiming that Saddam Hussein had hidden his weapons of mass destruction in Syria. This latter assertion dovetailed with an attempt by Undersecretary of State John Bolton, one of the top Administration chicken-hawks, to deliver a fraudulent report to Congress, claiming that Syria had a nuclear and biological weapons program which threatens the peace of the region. Bolton never delivered the report because of the direct intervention of the CIA, which released a 35-page memo debunking all of Bolton's assertions.

A senior German expert on Iran, with links to German military intelligence, warned that the warhawks in Washington are determined to attack Iran. "My assessment is that Iraq was just a prelude to an attack on Iran. Iran has always been seen by the United States as the enemy," the source said. "There is no doubt that the Bush Administration is working for a regime change in Iran." This expert agreed with LaRouche's assessment on the danger of an Israeli strike against Iran's nuclear facilities: "The Israeli government's stated policy has been to say they will never allow the Bushehr nuclear reactor complex to come on line." He did not rule out Israel using nuclear weapons: "I cannot completely exclude such a possibility. If they could prepare world public opinion for such a strike, they would do it."

LaRouche has also warned that an Israeli nuclear attack on Iran would lead to Israel's own destruction. This is known to many inside Israel's military intelligence establishment, but it is also known that Sharon could ignore their advice.

A senior Israeli strategist told *EIR* that Sharon has exaggerated the threat from Iran. He said, "Iran has no nukes, but even if it did, Iran is not really dangerous to anybody, including Israel. Almost all of the key countries within range of this missile, including Israel, can hit back massively, if attacked." Senior Israeli military intelligence officials have

said publicly that “Israel has nothing to worry about, since we have the Arrow [anti-ballistic] missile.”

“The problem,” the Israeli strategist continued, “is that it is very much like Sharon to go around the intelligence services.” He explained how in 1981, as Minister of Defense, Sharon created the “National Security Unit” in his office, as a parallel intelligence and operational organization to go around the official hierarchy of the Israeli Defense Forces (IDF), and push for a war of conquest against Lebanon, which otherwise would have found little support within the Israeli political-military establishment. The concept of this National Security Unit bears striking resemblance to Rumsfeld’s Office of Special Plans.

The source warned, “There are signs he is doing this now, and this is ominous. . . . The neo-cons have been weakened by the deterioration of the situation in Iraq. Bush himself, and his advisors for his re-election, do not want another war before November 2004. And the American population is certainly not for a new war now.” However, he went on, “I am haunted by thinking that what happened in Vietnam, could now recur, in lapsed time. When the Americans got into a morass in Vietnam, Nixon and Kissinger became desperate, and started the bombing of Cambodia, extending the war. I know Cheney, I know Wolfowitz, and they are both crazy enough to start new wars now, whether against Iran, or North Korea, or Syria; they are crazy enough to start bombing everybody, if they feel desperate enough”.

‘Road Map’ Is Also Sharon’s Target

On June 7, 1981, Israel bombed Iraq’s Osirak nuclear reactor. Although Prime Minister and acting Defense Minister Menachem Begin approved the strike, the most ardent supporter of that operation was Ariel Sharon. Israel claimed the reactor represented the core of the Iraqi nuclear weapons program, and that its destruction was an act of self-defense. In reality, Iraq’s nuclear weapons program was then in an embryonic phase, at best. The bombing’s real purpose was to bring the Middle East to the brink of war, in order to preempt a Middle East peace initiative which the new Reagan Administration was about to unveil. Israel bombed the reactor knowing that they had friends in high places in the Reagan Administration, including Richard Perle and Paul Wolfowitz; these same friends find themselves in even more powerful positions in today’s Bush Administration.

When Sharon assumed the position of defense minister in 1982, he utilized his National Security Unit (NSU), not only to lay the basis for the war in Lebanon, but also to organize a similar attack on Pakistan’s Kahuta nuclear reactor. In 1982, Israel approached the Indian government to seek landing and refueling rights for Israeli bombers, so they could launch an attack on Kahuta. The Israeli proposal raised alarm-bells in the Indian government, which justifiably feared such a strike would lead to a major India-Pakistan crisis, if not an all-out

war. India made clear that it would not tolerate such an action. Sharon’s scheme was dropped, and the NSU was dismantled by his successor, Moshe Arens.

As Defense Minister, Sharon had to resort to scheming, but now that he is Prime Minister, he is in total command. The best assessment of the danger was given by the former head of Sharon’s old National Security Unit, retired Maj. Gen. Avraham Tamir, the same man whom he had deployed on a secret mission to Pakistan in 1982. Tamir has now adopted very dovish positions, and has been involved in several peace efforts between the Palestinians and Israel.

On Feb. 6, 2002, when the United States was trying to get the ill-fated Mitchell Peace Plan off the ground, Tamir gave an interview to *Ha’aretz*, warning that Sharon’s policies gave him “a sense of *déjà vu*,” reminding him of Sharon’s infamously brutal attacks on the Palestinians in the 1950s when he headed Israel’s first “death squad,” the 101 Battalion. “There are elements that have returned, but in the past there was always political control, so he didn’t get everything he wanted.” Tamir went on to say that in the past, hotheads like Army Chief of Staff Moshe Dayan were restrained by prime ministers like David Ben-Gurion. “Now the problem is that above the army is a Prime Minister who should be supervised by political control. . . . Now he [Sharon] is the captain. And for the first time, there are no restraints. Some things he stops because he doesn’t want a deterioration, and some he creates himself.”

Tamir said that the only thing that can restrain Sharon is the United States, but even this is not certain. To prove the point, he recounted the famous meeting in 1982, between Sharon and then-U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, where the latter reportedly gave Sharon an “amber” light to attack Lebanon. But Tamir, who was in that meeting, said that in reality, Haig did not approve Sharon’s plan. “Haig said he understood that we could not avoid a limited operation, but he did not give a green light for an operation that would roll all the way to Beirut.” Tamir says Sharon is doing the same thing now. The United States wants a peace process, but Sharon is making demands that prevent any renewal of political negotiations.

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Iraq Occupying Powers Caught In Legal Vise

by Muriel Mirak-Weissbach

The urgency of implementing Lyndon LaRouche's exit strategy from Iraq—"Get Paul Bremer out; get the United States troops out; get the United Nations in"—is reinforced by several developments. The escalating guerrilla warfare being waged against American troops will not abate following the killing of Saddam Hussein's two sons on July 23. The United States has demonstrated its inability to provide the services required under international law, to the civilian population under occupation. Thirdly, there is no way, within the context of international law, for the occupying powers to take the steps required to reconstruct the country.

As reported on July 23 in the *Financial Times*, the fact that the United States and Britain officially designated themselves as "occupying powers," in a UN Security Council resolution in May, means that they assumed a legal liability, which could lead to civil and even criminal legal actions being taken by Iraqi citizens against both nations. "Occupation law," codified in the Fourth Geneva Convention in 1949, was designed to "constrain an occupying military power and thus discourage aggression and permanent occupation," wrote David Scheffer, a former U.S. ambassador-at-large for war crimes. In his article, "A Legal Minefield for Iraq's Occupiers," he states that the "liability trap deepens every day" that America and Britain fail to meet certain obligations under this law, including preventing looting of critical facilities and cultural sites; deploying adequate soldiers to establish security and effective law enforcement; restoring and maintaining water, sewage, and electricity for the population; and ensuring employment. Daily reports from Iraq document all these failures.

And thus far, Russia, Germany, France, India, and other nations have insisted upon a UN mandate as a precondition for adding their troops to this occupying force. In the same issue of the *Financial Times*, Stephen White, a top British police official now in Iraq, said that plans to deploy 6,000-8,000 troops as police were being held up by exactly the same barrier—unless the United States and Britain send them.

Nations Unlikely to Recognize 'Governing Council'

The Bush and Blair governments, in avoiding the UN route, have set up a quisling government of handpicked Iraqis. Following the establishment of this "Iraqi Governing Council," UN envoy Sergio Vieira de Mello took a trip through the region in mid-July, meeting with Saudi Crown Prince

Abdullah and Syrian President Bashar al-Assad. In remarks to the press, he said he was seeking "recognition and support" for the new body. In Iran, de Mello met Foreign Minister Kamal Kharrazi and President Mohammed Khatami. Khatami was explicit in defining conditions for any support: "The formation of the Governing Council in Iraq, if it leads to the establishment of a popular government, is a step towards guaranteeing people's demands, but this council must not justify the occupation to continue."

No government has recognized the quisling government, or is likely to, unless the matter is turned over to the UN. In a sly maneuver, the Coalition Provisional Authority, under Paul Bremer, sent a delegation from the "governing council," to the UN on July 22, evidently hoping the three U.S.-chosen "representatives" would be recognized and seated where the Iraqi mission used to be. Instead, UN Secretary General Kofi Annan, though dubbing the council's foundation "an important first step toward the full restoration of Iraqi sovereignty," denied recognition to the delegation.

The only way that a legitimate, sovereign Iraqi government can be formed, in the current situation, is through free and democratic elections, which, at this point, must be overseen by the UN. The occupying powers, by international law, have no right to form any government. As international law expert Dieter Blumenwitz explained to the German daily *Die Welt* on July 20, "Out of the temporary nature of the occupying power, it follows that the occupying force does not represent the Iraqi people, has no right to exercise sovereignty; rather that the Iraqi people remain in control of territorial sovereignty. . . . The removal of the government of the enemy state or the appointment of a new government for the occupied territory—often called a puppet or quisling government—exceeds the authority of the occupying power. Such a government is not even to be considered a *de facto* government; rather, as an organ of the occupying power. Measures taken by such a government which exceed the rights of the occupying power, are in violation of international law. The Iraqi post-war government can be established only by the Iraqi people, possibly with the support of the UN."

This has implications militating against the legality of the contracts for oil—especially foreign investment in the Iraqi oil industry—which the occupation powers have begun to establish. On July 25, London's *Financial Times* reported that oil company executives told American officials that they refuse to make big investments, expressing "concern about the lack of political legitimacy for the U.S.-backed authority in Iraq." Then there is the U.S. Export-Import Bank's campaign to securitize future Iraqi oil receipts to pay for the reconstruction work of foreign contractors; the new "Trade Bank of Iraq," which Paul Bremer announced by decree in a press conference July 22 in Washington; and so forth.

Increasingly, pressure is being put on Washington and London—by Russia, European governments, and also Asian powers—to get the UN in, and in charge.

Preparing Today's Youth To Take Over the World

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

Lyndon LaRouche gave the following address by telephone to a cadre school of the LaRouche Youth Movement in Hanover, Germany on July 13.

The question is, under what conditions shall the younger generation, those who are in the college age, move to take over the world? What are the limitations that they must impose upon themselves, in doing this?

As most of you know, by experience or reputation, the world went through the Hitler period, into a period of post-war reconstruction, which was relatively successful—with some faults, but nonetheless successful. Following that, in the middle of the 1960s, there was a cultural paradigm shift, better called “a downshift.” This downshift was caused by several things combined: First of all, it was caused by pure terror of the succession of the missile crisis, the assassination of Kennedy, and the launching of the U.S. war in Vietnam. That was our problem.

As a result of that, the downshift, the society went from an emphasis on being a productive society, to a so-called “consumer society”; this is especially true in the United States and Britain, and later in Europe. So, as a result of that, the United States, and the United Kingdom, became the leading imperial-style predator-societies of the world. And, the generation of younger people, who were coming into adulthood, during the late-1960s, they developed this so-called “’68er philosophy.”

Now, the most famous aspect of the ’68er philosophy were the wild-eyed rock-drug-sex counterculture people. But, some people say, “It didn’t affect us, because we weren’t part of that.” But, if you look at the society as a whole, it affected all of them, and it affected very strongly all but a very few. So therefore, the result was, the values of society changed, especially Europe and the Americas: We entered into a pro-environmentalist, post-industrial, parasitical form of society. And we went into a society, which is based on the idea of radical free trade: Get as much money as possible, without actually having to earn it.

Now, that society is disintegrating. The world that was powerful, before 1965, is now bankrupt. But, the reason for the bankruptcy is not something that has happened recently; the reason for the bankruptcy, is what people believed was successful during the past 30-odd years. So therefore, virtu-

ally all the leading political parties, the leading people in government, the leading people in banking and industry, are, in effect, all idiots. That is, they have adopted a set of values, as being customary, which are destroying civilization. Now they look for a reason for the collapse, in something that happened very recently, and they try to go back to the values of the ’70s and ’80s, without realizing, that it was the values of the ’60s, ’70s, and ’80s, which caused the present collapse.

And thus, we’ve come to a point, where we have to induce a *reverse cultural paradigm-shift*, to reverse—to go back, in a sense—to the best values which were leading prior to 1965. The generation which was the adult generation of the 1950s, is now dying out. Most of the leading positions in the private sector, and in government, are held by the ’68er generation. Therefore, this defines, in a very special way, a special role for young people now, in the 18- to 25-year age group. The problem is, that the generation which is dominating all leading institutions, the ’68er generation—except for a very small minority of the total generation, throughout Europe and the Americas—that this generation has values which are the cause of the presently ongoing destruction of civilization. It is for this reason that this generation has tolerated the emergence of this openly fascist group, typified by Cheney and his people in the United States.

Reverse the Paradigm-Shift

So therefore, we have to induce a general youth-movement-based, cultural paradigm-shift, as a reversal of what happened in the ’68er generation.

Now, the problem is, is that the Baby Boomer generation has lost the continuity of history. You have a case, for example, of this crazy Francis Fukuyama, in the United States. He’s a Synarchist; he’s a neo-conservative. He wrote this paper called *The End of History*: This is a very radical version of the ideas of Hegel, that there is no lawful development process in history, but only a mysterious process of the mysterious world-order force, which is a theory of history that Hegel developed, out of his admiration for the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte. And from Hegel to Nietzsche, this took the form of extreme cultural pessimism, with the theory of history as ending, because the permanent rule of the “beast-man” has come, the empire of the “beast-man,” *Ummensch*, the Nietzschean superman. Such as Hitler—or, perhaps, Dick Cheney! Or perhaps, Cheney’s master, his wife Lynne Cheney!

So, you’ve come into a period where people say, “We’re now searching for perfection of a utopia.” Which is the utopian conception of the post-industrial society outlook, which is typified on the one side, by the Greenies, say in Germany; they’re against progress, they hate progress. In Germany, you have a coalition government, which is a coalition *with* these crazy Greenies! And many of the SPD’ers in the government



The LaRouche Youth Movement campaigns in the election in Wiesbaden, Germany, in April.

are turning Green, too. So, instead of having pink skins, they have green skins.

So therefore, we have to go back to the kind of principles of economy and society, which were the best principles from the pre-1965 period. And we run up against this *negative* idea, of the so-called “Golden Generation.” This is, for example, the idea expressed by Bill Clinton, back during the 1995-96 period. The argument was, that the missile crisis and the war in Indochina were caused by the false values of the pre-’68er generation, and more generally, say, the World War II generation, also. So, this generation of the ’68ers, at the lead, had the ideology, that they were going to create a new set of culture values, which would replace the false values of their parents’ generation.

Now, what that means, is this: that the ’68er generation *has no generally accepted cultural values, which would enable it to survive the present world crisis*. The question is: Who is going to change the values? Who is going to return the thinking of society back to the ideas of *history*, of historical progress?

Now, obviously, you can not simply, arbitrarily go back to the 1950s and 1960s, because that’s a mixed set of values, of conflicting values. Now, this presents a very interesting challenge to the young people who are 18-25 years of age; to the rest of society, too, but the rest of society has to say, “What should this young generation do? Which values, from the pre-’65 period are good, and which were bad?”

Gauss’s 1799 Paper: A Principle of Truth

So therefore, for this reason, I introduced a youth movement development, in the United States, based on a particular paper by Carl Friedrich Gauss.

You see, you can not choose cultures the way some people in Milan choose women’s dresses. (The models in Milan are so skinny, you couldn’t see them if they didn’t wear dresses! So therefore, you have these funny costumes. The result is, that you have this idea in society, only typified by the manikins in Paris and Milan.) You can not choose culture, the way you choose what you eat from a smorgasbord, which means that you can not just simply choose arbitrary tastes: *You must bring in a principle of truth*. What people like or don’t like, is irrelevant. It’s relevant, only to the question of the process of effecting cultural change. You have to find a way of determining *truth*, and use that, as a way of reorganizing society.

So, I start with Gauss. Now, this is an idea, which is already, essentially, existing in the mind of Schiller, before Gauss published his 1799 paper, in Schiller’s Jena lectures on history. So that, for European civilization, history begins with ancient Greece, and studies of the ideas of ancient Greece, and the *conflicts* within ancient Greece, are the model of reference for studying the history of European civilization, since that time.

Now, this is one of the reasons why I picked Gauss’s 1799 paper. It is not the most important paper by Gauss on the subject of the complex domain, but it is one which is histori-

cally most crucial for the youth of today. Because, this is the last time, until later, that someone actually stated the crucial issue of truth in physical science. Then, all of the important work of Gauss after that, of Abel, of Riemann, and so forth—all of that work was a reflection of this principle, actually stated by Gauss in 1799. And also, and this issue of the Gauss paper, involves the great *cultural crisis* of the 19th Century.

All right, now, you have a situation, which is parallel today—it's not the same as today, but it's parallel.

Europe's History and the Nature of Man

Now, Europe degenerated. Despite Christianity, European culture degenerated from the period of Hellenistic culture, the time of Christ, until the 15th Century. There were many important struggles, such as that of Charlemagne, the struggles around Dante and so forth, which occurred during this period. There was the important Andalusian movement in Spain; Frederick II, of course, in Italy. But, these things were not successful. They made contributions, which we can refer to today, and we should. But they failed to deal with the fundamental issue, which had seized European civilization since the close of the Second Punic War. And, the necessary change did not occur, until the 15th-Century Renaissance—the change back from Latin culture, to Greek philosophical culture.

Modern European civilization, and all its achievements, are a reflection of the revival of Classical Greek culture, by the 15th-Century, Italy-centered Renaissance. Now, the modern nation-state was created first in France and in England, during that century: Louis XI and Henry VII. These were the first modern nation-states. Interesting, is the contrast of Spain, in 1492. Why was Spain, in 1492, a moral failure, compared to the efforts of Louis XI's France and England's Henry VII?

In 1492, ironically, Europe rediscovered the Americas, on the basis of ideas developed around Nicholas of Cusa. Columbus was a follower, intellectually, of Nicholas of Cusa, in this sense. But then, at the same time that 1492 occurred—the discovery of America—the great Inquisitional slaughter against the Moors and Jews of Spain occurred. From that point on, the Spanish monarchy became the greatest single military threat to peace throughout Europe. And, with the defeat of the League of Cambrai 1511, all Europe was plunged into a period of religious wars, until the Treaty of Westphalia. And, it's from the Treaty of Westphalia, that we now date the issues of modern civilization.

Now, in this process, not only religious war was used to try to destroy the nation-state, but the revival of Aristotelianism, as also in the example of the errors of Copernicus and of Tycho Brahe. Because, as Kepler explained, it was the poisonous influence of Aristotle, which caused them to make fundamental errors. So that, the second phase, after Aristotle, was a kind of *neo-Aristotelianism*, which was developed by one of the worst Satanic figures of the close of the 16th Century, beginning of the 17th Century: Paolo Sarpi. And, he was

the most evil man of that period. He's essentially the father of the Thirty Years' War. Then he had his house lackey, Galileo Galilei. And Galileo Galilei's ideas became known as "empiricism." And then, you had an off-shoot of that kind of empiricism, which is called "Cartesianism."

Okay, now, what is the basic issue here? The whole historical issue of humanity, up to that time? Is man an animal, or not? Engels says that man is only an ape, and he made a monkey out of the socialist movement.

So, the Renaissance restored the idea of man as in the image of the Creator. For example, prior to that time, the legacy of Rome and the legacy of the Emperor Constantine, was a false kind of Christianity, which was based on an arbitrary kind of teaching, as opposed to actual Christianity—which took the form, historically, of the struggle of Augustine against the tradition of Constantine, in the history of religion and culture since that time. So, what happened in the 15th-Century Renaissance was this conception of man, the Classical Platonic-Christian conception of man, was restored in a practical way by the writings, especially, of Nicholas of Cusa: the concept of *agapē* from Plato, which then becomes the principle of the Apostle John and of Paul.

So, the idea of man as in the image of God, was a characteristic idea of Christianity, and also spread back into Judaism, and spread also into Islam, during this period: For example, in the case of Philo Judaeus of Alexandria in Judaism; or Moses Maimonides for the Andalusian period in Spanish culture; and, similar things in Islam.

But, it was only in the 15th Century, with the actual formation of France, as a nation-state under Louis XI, that the idea of a society based on the principle of man as in the image of the Creator, was first established. In all known forms of political society prior to that point, men regarded themselves, and others, as animals: some few men, as an oligarchy, and their lackeys, would either hunt down, and kill, or herd like cattle, other people. So, there was no *law*, in the sense that we argue for universal law, today. There were only traditions; and these traditions made no functional distinction between man and beast, typified by Latin culture, under Rome; or typified by the Code of Diocletian for Byzantium. And the tradition of Diocletian's Code for all feudal Europe, ultramontane feudal Europe.

So, the struggle for political society, and the struggle *in* society, the struggle in history is a struggle for a form of society which is consistent with the nature of man, as in the image of the Creator. And, this principle of *agapē*, or general welfare, is therefore the fundamental principle of all acceptable forms of modern society.

This was first done, in the case of Louis XI's France, in terms of the role of the King as assumed by him. And this is expressed in Henry VII's England, as expressed by one of the great students and followers of Henry VII, Sir Thomas More. And, the dramas of Shakespeare—especially the historical dramas—are directly based on the work of Sir Thomas More,

which is a recurring theme of Classical culture, which Shakespeare epitomizes to the present day. For example, the influence of the Shakespeare revival in Germany, in creating the German Classical revival in the 18th Century.

So anyway, the significance of empiricism, and of Aristotelianism, is, they both represent a view of man, which is based on the assumption that man is nothing but an animal. The great struggle, in America, for the creation of the United States, was a struggle to establish a true nation-state, based on this principle, under conditions it was considered impossible to establish such a form of nation-state in Europe. And this was made clear, by the events of July 14, 1789, in which two British agents—Philippe Égalité and Jacques Necker—led and organized the storming of the Bastille, both inside and outside, in order to block the adoption of a republican constitution for the French monarchy. The whole destruction of France—which led into the final days of Napoleon, and then secondly, into the Restoration Bourbon monarchy, was a process of destruction, orchestrated chiefly from around Jeremy Bentham, in the British Foreign Office—and, of most of Europe, too.

So therefore, the United States Constitution is a unique political document, in all modern European history.

A Declaration of Independence on Behalf of Mankind

In a similar way, the paper by Gauss, attacking d'Alembert, Euler, and Lagrange, is also a Declaration of Independence on behalf of all mankind. Because, the great accomplishment of Kepler, as a continuation of the work of Cusa and Leonardo da Vinci, was the restoration of the concept of the existence of universal physical principles, which are *known only to the human mind, and not to any lower species*.

Therefore, since Kepler, the development of successful modern science, has been based on a concept, which Gauss defended, in 1799, as the complex domain. And, his attack on the empiricists, that is, the ideological followers of Sarpi and Galileo—d'Alembert, Euler, and Lagrange—was a defense of humanity against bestiality. Because they have two levels of knowledge of the universe, one level known, *only*, to man. On the one side, we have what I call the "Sensorium": that this is the different behavior, but the same essential quality of false knowledge possessed by the animal; that is, what we "know" with the senses, so-called. So, empiricism is that doctrine; Aristotle is that doctrine. Empiricism is a more radical version of that doctrine—which is also very mystical. It introduces explanations of the ordering of sense experience, which are purely arbitrary.

Now, on the other hand, as Kepler demonstrates, with his discovery of gravitation, that there are principles which rule the universe, which the human mind can actually know, but which are not visible to the senses. So now, Kepler's discovery, which is the founding of modern mathematical physics—especially his *New Astronomy*, founded all competent varieties of modern mathematical physics, in which Kepler explic-

itly attacked, exposed, and destroyed the credibility of the method of Aristotle.

So, as a result of that, in the following period, in the 17th Century, around the circles of Mazarin and Colbert, there was a great effort to look at the notion of principle, as defined successively, by Kepler, and Fermat, with his "quickest action" principle: The question is, if we can show, as Kepler and Fermat showed, that the universe as we see it, is efficiently controlled by principles which we can not see, but which we can know; can we show that man can, actually, by knowing these principles, *use them to change the universe?*

And that was the beginning of modern science, around the circles of Gottfried Leibniz.

Now therefore, at that point, the oligarchy, the Venetian oligarchy in particular, moved in, with the more radical empiricism of Descartes, to try to destroy the influence of Leibniz. So, you had a series of fraudulent attacks, specifically on the work of Leibniz, by d'Alembert, Euler, Lagrange, and so forth.

Now, this is the view of mathematics which is axiomatically hegemonic in universities today. Now, the most crucial response, to defeat this empiricist fascism, so to speak, was this paper by young Gauss, 1799, attacking d'Alembert, Euler, and Lagrange *for fraud*. So, what Gauss does in that paper is, he refers directly, by example, to the methods of geometry which existed in Classical Greece in the times of Plato, the so-called "pre-Euclidean, Pythagorean method." Because, all the issues posed by the fraud, by d'Alembert, Euler, and Lagrange, were shown to be issues which had already been addressed, successfully, by people from the period of Archytas, Plato, and other followers of Pythagoras.

So, what this did, is, it showed a direct connection, between what was emerging as modern science in Europe, and the *roots* of that modern science in ancient Classical Greece. This is, in a sense, an affirmation and a further continuation, of what was done in the 15th-Century Renaissance, restoration of the Classical tradition.

The Platonic Principle

Now, the key feature here, is what? The key feature is the Platonic principle: that the human mind, through its senses, has a *false* image of the physical universe. That is, the attempt to interpret sensory experience merely from sensory observation, is inherently false. The universe is not controlled by the interpretation of sensory experience, as such; the universe is controlled by principles which are *invisible* to the senses, but whose *effects* are visible. To the degree that man has been able to show, that the discovery of these principles gives man new powers to change the universe, physically, this gives us a definition of what is properly called "human knowledge." In other words: There are certain things which are invisible to the senses, called "universal principles," but the efficiency of their effects is visible. But we do not actually *know* these principles, until we prove that we that we can willfully change the behavior



At this cadre school in Wiesbaden, Germany, Limari Navarette demonstrates the unique properties of the platonic solids.

of the experienced universe, by acting on these principles.

When we prove that we can change the universe, through the application of certain ideas we call “universal physical principles,” then we can actually say, for the first time, *that we “know”*. This is the definition of truth.

Now, look, therefore, at the implications of what Gauss did in 1799. What Gauss did, was say that there are two geometries, and this is the basis for his followers’, for his own work and that, later, of Riemann: On the one side, we have the first geometry, which is the *visible universe*. This geometry was known by the ancient Pythagoreans as “spherics.” It’s all based on the conception, that what we see, with the senses, from a point of observation, is as to us, like looking at the inside of a giant sphere.

All right, that’s the inside: Competent geometry is an anti-Euclidean geometry, based on the Pythagorean principle of spherics, of looking at the universe, as if everything we see is on the inside of a planetarium sphere.

But then, we find that we can not explain the behavior that we see, by the sphere, which is what Kepler already demonstrated with his discovery of gravitation. Now, when you get a principle like gravitation, where does it exist? How can you see gravitation? You can’t! You see the undeniable *effects* of gravitation—ah!—which means, that what we call universal physical principles, exist *outside* sense perception. And yet, we can prove that these principles *control* what we see. But we can go further, as we do in physical science, to *change* the way the universe behaves, by our will, by using these principles. And then we know, that we actually *know the*

existence of these unseen, universal physical principles.

These principles then define a second geometry, which is a geometry from *outside* the geometry of spherics, but which is actually acting on the domain of spherics. Ah, so thus we have what Gauss defines as the “complex domain.” A good geometry is a Pythagorean form of geometry, based on spherics—as opposed to the so-called “Euclidean geometry.” Euclidean geometry is a mess; overdoses of Euclidean geometry can destroy the mind.

All right, so therefore, you now find that you have to have a mathematics, which is not based on merely spherics, but which accounts for a *second* geometry: a geometry of universal physical principles, principles which can not be *seen*, but which man can discover and use. This, then, becomes the concept of truth, from the standpoint of physical science.

All right. Then, the same idea of truth also applies to the study of *principles of social relations*. We call the second set of principles, “Classical artistic composition.” What defines Classical artistic principles, is the fact that they conform to the human social behavior, in the way that man’s personal relationship to the universe is reflected as physical science.

The Emergence of the Youth Movement

Now, we’ve had success, since we started this program with youth, a few years ago, about four years ago, actually. I started it, personally, about four years ago, in California, and it evolved. And, a little over a year ago, I brought it forward, as a program for the entire organization. And, if you look at what has happened, as reflected in part in a recent edition of

21st Century (it will also be in *Fusion*), the youth movement has shown that it is truly the kind of youth movement I thought it could become. By concentrating, at the same time, on these elementary considerations of physical science, from Gauss, and with that conception of truth, engaging in the social processes of contemporary society, and proceeding, essentially, free from control of the mafia that controls the universities—it's a real bunch of bums, related to the neo-conservatives, actually, intellectually—we're finding that these youth have had a great impact on political processes, in the United States in particular, even though, presently, they only number in the hundreds.

So, I have moved to protect them, and promote them, and help guide them. And it's working. If we sink Cheney, very soon, as we might, in the United States, it will be largely to the credit of this youth movement. The way the world got to know about the importance of Leo Strauss, was a result of my having a youth movement to do it.

So, the point is, therefore, what we need to do is, we have to have the youth inspire the older generation. Not really by instructing them, though it will have that effect, but instructing them by their example of representing a standard of truth, and also a way of dealing with the problems which affect society, today.

Now, let's look at the problem of a person, who is, say, in their 60s or 50s: These people are now coming to the end of their economically active life, by normal standards, and many of them are about to die. And they're human beings; they're not animals. And, what is important to a human being? *What comes out of having lived.* What comes out for future generations? What is accomplished, to fulfill the work of previous generations? The essential thing—religious object, and personal object for any serious person—is: *What is their connection in history, to the history of ideas?* In the simplest case, the person who is living today, having children, is thinking about what they're doing today, and how it will affect the future of their children and grandchildren.

Think, for example, in former times, in the 18th and 19th Century, when the greatest part of the population were farmers. What did the farmers do? They don't produce a crop, one year at a time. They develop the land; they develop the herds; they develop the plants—in order to build a better future for coming generations, who follow them. This is elementary, simple, morality.

The problem, the crisis, of the Baby Boomer generation, is that *they have lost that morality.* They have no *passion* for the future. They have, rather more, a demoralizing preoccupation with their own personal lives, as if it were a self-contained experience. The youth must say to their parents' generation: *"We are your guarantee of the future."* If we're going to untap the potential of the generation of the people in their 50s and 60s, we're going to have to convince them there *is* a future. That there is no end to history. And, the function of youth, by their example, and their search for truth, is to bring

their parents' generation back to life, into the life which exists in a commitment of one's personal life to the future, however long that life is.

It works. It's also hard work. But, it's the only thing worth doing.

So, what we have done, therefore, we have, by referencing Gauss, in looking at ancient Greece as Gauss did, we have restored a strict definition of the meaning of the word "truth."

The Corruption of Science

Now, just one comment has to be added to that, one historical note: That, as a result of Napoleon Bonaparte's sponsorship of Lagrange, and as a result of what happened after that, especially with the 1815 Congress of Vienna, that 19th-Century science was dominated by the influence of Lagrange. Not entirely—but more and more, was dominated by this empiricist, or pro-empiricist view of science. So, science is, to a large degree, destroyed, with the exception of things typified by Riemann's work, as a continuation of Gauss's work. The political situation was such, that Gauss did not *dare*—for the coming 30-odd years after he wrote the 1799 paper—did not dare to defend, again, his own ideas, publicly. Though, you can see that everything, from Gauss's conceptions of general principles of curvature, and other work, is all consistent with this 1799 paper. And, as Riemann points out, in his habilitation dissertation, all of Riemann's work is based on this concept of Gauss's.

And, this kind of corruption, that these true ideas, these true discoveries, were suppressed to a large degree, and the contrary is still taught, like some kind of barbaric mysticism—it's taught in universities, even today—it shows that these past two centuries have been, in a large degree, a cultural dark age.

Economics and Creative Discovery

Now, we come, now, to this question of the economy, finally, again. Now, the point is, what is economy? Essentially, economy is the application of ideas to nature, by man, through which man increases man's power in and over the universe. So, economy starts with the discovery with of universal physical principles, and their application as technology. But society is not merely a collection of individuals; the relationships among individuals, themselves, are a subject of science. The study of the social principles of cooperation in which we *use* discovered physical principles. We call this the principles of Classical composition, which are principles, just like physical principles, but the subject is not non-human nature—is not non-human forms of nature, but rather the *social* processes among human beings.

So therefore, what we call economy today, what idiots call economy, is money economy. But, the real economy is physical economy: Is forms of cooperation among people, to develop and apply universal physical principles, for man's benefit. Ah—but, in order to give people the freedom, to ex-

press their ideas in useful ways, we require what we call “entrepreneurship,” who apply their technological ideas, to devise products and processes which are better. And, this is an essential part, of the process by which the human mind develops the economy. So therefore, we create money and credit systems, to enable the individual entrepreneurs to participate in a coherent process for the benefit of society as a whole.

We see, for example, in the case of the collapse of the Soviet system, an illustration of the point. Now, you see, in the Soviet military-scientific area, tremendous accomplishments, under extraordinarily difficult circumstances. You look at the Soviet non-military economy, and you see a disaster. What’s the problem? The problem was, Frederick Engels was a monkey! That Frederick Engels’ conception of man, was man as an overgrown ape; so that Engels’ ideas defined Soviet society as a society of monkeys. But, the Soviet people are not apes, but the social processes, the laws of behavior imposed upon them, are laws designed for *apes, not for people*. The issue was, the Soviet system, in its emphasis on labor as an animal, as an ape, denied the essential role of the entrepreneur. And therefore, there were no *Mittelständler* in the Soviet system. The only kind of *Mittelständler* came later, under Gorbachov and his successors, and the idea of entrepreneurship was to steal. So, you don’t have a steel industry in Russia today, you have a “stealing” industry.

And thus, the function of the state is to create the conditions, under which the individual in the economy, acting as an entrepreneur, or otherwise as an individual, is able to express their freedom of creative powers, to make contributions which improve the economy as a whole.

But, a free-market economy is a dead-market economy, because the conditions of production depend upon transportation, such as high-speed rail systems; depend upon the development, production, and distribution of power; depend upon large-scale water management; depend upon educational systems for the total population; depend upon health-care systems for the total population; they depend upon the organization of cities and communities in ways which correspond to the requirements of life and work in the society. So therefore, these are the responsibilities of government, which will take about 50% of any total modern economy; which represents what the state must do, in its responsibilities for *all* of the people and all of the territory. The freedom of the entrepreneur must exist *within* the framework defined by these functions of the state.

This was understood, in a crude way, but an effective way, by Franklin Roosevelt’s reforms in the United States. It was understood also, in Europe, in the post-war reconstruction period. So therefore, what we need to do, is return to those aspects of that experience which are valid, with the idea of truths, and we have to inspire a generation which has been corrupted by the post-industrial ideology—inspire them with youth leadership—to rediscover what they have lost.

It’s not so difficult to do. If you look around us, all of the ideas which became popular, as changes, in European and American civilization, since the middle of the 1960s, have been proven *false* by experience, to date. Every day, something collapses, new, of those false ideas.

And it reminds me of the story by Hans Christian Andersen, the famous Danish writer, who wrote the story about the “Emperor’s New Suit of Clothes.” A pair of swindlers, calling themselves tailors, came to the Emperor. And they said they could make the most perfect clothes in the world for him. These are typical, free-market economic theorists. So, the Emperor believed it; he got his advisors to believe it; they got the people to believe it. So, the Emperor went out on the street naked, while the crowds were admiring the wonderful clothes he was wearing! As if it were the German population, reading *Bildzeitung*, today, in which there’s a lot of discussion of ideas, but everybody’s naked. And, a little boy, standing on the street, said to his father, “But Father! He has nothing on!”

All right, but so, the young people today, will point to the foolish crowds, and say, “The Emperor has nothing on.” But, that little boy is not sufficient; that boy needs to be educated to an idea of truth, to inspire the onlooking crowd to *see* what the truth is. And when we have a better society, which I’m determined we’re going to have soon, you will all say, “The little boy was right.”

Okay, thank you.



“You won’t read about it in Science or Nature, but the big news in science today is the growth of a youth movement, committed to the principle of discovering the truth.”

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International Intelligence

China To Launch Astronaut in October

The much-anticipated launch of the first Chinese astronaut is now slated for October, officials in the program told Agence France Presse on July 22. Previously, the Chinese have more generally stated the launch would be “at the end of this year.” In mid-July, the Hong Kong daily *Wen Wei Po* cited officials saying the launch would take place within the next 100 days.

There is no indication yet if there will be more than one astronaut. The Earth-orbital mission is slated for a day-time launch, unlike the first four unmanned Shenzhou spacecraft, which were all launched at night. While officials say this is to allow for more moderate temperatures for the ground crews, who launched the first four in below-freezing temperatures, it would seem likely that the Chinese, perhaps learning from the U.S. Columbia Space Shuttle accident, want to carefully photograph the launch. The Columbia Accident Investigation Board has recommended that Space Shuttle launches take place only during the day for that reason.

Will Lula Make Economic Policy Shift?

A battle is occurring over the direction of Brazil’s economic policy, especially in the face of mounting evidence of deepening economic depression. Indicative is the discussion at the five-hour cabinet meeting convened by President Lula da Silva on July 17, which included cabinet members, presidents of state-sector companies and banks, and the heads of state pension funds.

Against a backdrop of press accounts of a fight between “pro-development” and “monetarist” factions within the cabinet, a central feature of the meeting was the presentation by Carlos Lessa, president of the National Economic and Social Development Bank (BNDES), of a detailed plan for investment in 100 infrastructure projects, which BNDES considers priorities, and whose construction over the next four years would prepare Brazil to begin “a new phase

of growth.” Many of the projects are in the energy and transportation (railroad) sectors.

Lula asked Lessa to prepare the report during a July 7 meeting, and, as *Folha de São Paulo* put it, “were Lula da Silva to give the green light, Brazil could immediately launch an investment plan worth 280 billion reais (roughly \$100 billion) in infrastructure projects over the next four years.” *Folha* describes the BNDES plan as “an adaptation of Franklin Roosevelt’s ‘New Deal’ for Brazil.”

Implicit in the BNDES proposal for infrastructure development is the need for new financing mechanisms, and there is a heated debate over that issue. For example, the Finance Ministry, under monetarist Antonio Palocci, is committed to sticking to the annual 4.25% primary budget surplus agreed on with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for the next four years, and doesn’t want the BNDES plan to interfere with that. *Folha* points out that Brazil’s current agreement with the Fund is another “focus of resistance” to the BNDES plan, given that the IMF “prevents the public sector from increasing its investments, since these allocations are counted as deficits.” Backers of the BNDES plan include Development Minister Luiz Fernando Furlan and Planning Minister Guido Mantega, according to press accounts.

U.S.-Turkey Talks On Troops in Iraq

Following July 20 wire reports that Turkish Prime Minister Recep Erdogan had said that the U.S. asked his country to send troops to Iraq, the Turkish *Daily News* on July 21 filled out the picture. Talks went on in Ankara in mid-July, between the Turkish military leaders and Gen. James Jones and Gen. John Abizaid, and led to an agreement. The deal is “to cooperate in efforts to eliminate the PKK [Kurdish Workers Party separatists] presence in northern Iraq and set up mechanisms to coordinate activities of Turkish and coalition forces’ troops in northern Iraq,” wrote the paper. The United States wants Turkey to join an international peace-keeping mission there.

The U.S. Ambassador told press follow-

ing the meetings that the two generals “discussed with the General Staff further information about a coordinated approach to eliminating the PKK/KADEK in northern Iraq.” They are to set up a coordination mechanism and lay down principles on terms of Turkish military activity. The United States reportedly asked for 10,000 Turkish troops.

Turkish-American relations reached a low point after U.S. officials arrested 11 Turkish military in northern Iraq on July 4, accusing them of plotting to kill Kurdish leaders. The new talks are being presented as a part of the process of re-establishing good relations.

There is no report yet on what the political impact would be in Turkey, of having its military join the U.S. in Iraq.

Israel Mothers’ Group Grows, Appeals to Bush

Israeli single mothers whose protest of Finance Minister Benjamin Netanyahu’s budget cuts has sparked national support, sent a letter to President George W. Bush on July 19, asking him to pressure Prime Minister Ariel Sharon to annul the deep cuts in their entitlements. “The struggle of the single mothers, both Jewish and Arab, is no less critical or existential than the *hudna* [cease-fire] and the security condition,” they wrote. “The policy led by Sharon’s government is bringing about a social disaster that will affect many generations; striking at the mothers is hurting the children—the next generation’s ability to advance and productively contribute to society.” Vicki Knafo, the leader of the single mothers, told Israeli Army radio that it was appropriate for Bush to deal with this question, because he should monitor “where the money that he sends here is going. It could be that some of it is supposed to go to single-parent families.”

Israeli President Moshe Katsav met on July 20 with Knafo and other protesting mothers, but neither Sharon nor Netanyahu has. Katsav told the mothers that he supports their struggle, and that he will meet with Netanyahu about their situation.

However, at the Sunday weekly cabinet meeting on July 20, Sharon came out in full

ISRAELI Prime Minister Ariel Sharon will visit India in September to discuss defense and counter-terrorism cooperation. The visit indicates the tightening of relations between India and Israel. In Washington, on the evening of July 18, the U.S.-based Indian groups met with the American Israel Public Affairs Committee, the infamous AIPAC. AIPAC claims to have cleared the way for India to receive Phalcon radars from Israel, which had denied the same radars to China.

'UNITED STATES May Be Forced To Go Back to UN," headlined the *New York Times* on July 19. With other nations refusing to send troops to Iraq, the pressure for this is mounting. Secretary of State Colin Powell said, "There are some nations who have expressed the desire for more of a mandate from the UN, and I am in conversations with some ministers about this, as well as the Secretary General of the UN." Secretary General Kofi Annan, on July 19, called for a timetable for ending the U.S.-British occupation. The *Times* adds, "Vice President Dick Cheney and his aides have argued against it."

RUSSIA sees the necessity to prepare for the worst-case of nuclear war over North Korea, according to remarks by Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Alexander Losyukov, in an interview with *Izvestia* on July 21. Without going into details, Losyukov hinted that civil defense and other measures were being taken all over Russia, but primarily in the Primorye region of the Far East, where Russia has several kilometers of common border with North Korea. This does not necessarily involve military measures alone, he added.

CHINA and Russia will jointly develop nuclear power plants for use in space, the Press Trust of India quoted Russian Atomic Energy Ministry spokesman Nikolai Shingaryov on July 21. The Sino-Russian subcommittee on nuclear cooperation will meet in Moscow at the end of July.

support of Netanyahu's budget policies, and said the government would not "cave in to the mothers."

Meanwhile another 20 men and women from Jerusalem, Haifa, and Tel Aviv have joined the mothers at their protest tent in front of the Finance Ministry. They include 70-year-old wheelchair-bound Victor Alouche, a founding member of the Black Panthers, the famous Sephardic social protest movement in the 1970s. Alouche, who is suffering from cancer, was being pushed by his two sons. He told the press, "This country needs another upheaval."

Brazil May Have Higher Demands From IMF

Between January and April of this year, Brazil's "primary budget surplus" was 6.4% of GDP, the Argentine daily *Clarín* reported on July 21—far above the 4.5% figure on which the government of President Lula da Silva had agreed with the International Monetary Fund. This means that they have been working overtime gouging living standards to ensure the foreign debt is paid. *Clarín's* São Paulo correspondent raises the following question: If Finance Minister Antonio Palocci doesn't start to loosen up on spending, doesn't this imply that the government actually promised the IMF a higher surplus than the 4.5% officially announced? That agreement also includes the insane notion that public-sector investments are to be considered as deficits.

There are daily reports on the depth of economic decline. Volkswagen announced on July 21 that it would cut 4,000 jobs in Brazil, due to weak demand. In the first half of this year, domestic car sales fell 37.6% compared to the same period of 2002, while electronics sales stand at pre-1994 levels. General Motors is also laying off workers in Brazil. The IBGE statistical institute reported July 18 that industrial employment dropped 0.1% between April and May, the fourth monthly decline in a row. Between January and May, the total drop was 1.1%.

The Central Bank's Monetary Policy Committee will meet July 23, and may reduce interest rates by 1 to 2 percentage points from the current level of 26%. But industri-

alists and businessmen agree that this drop would make little difference in terms of the overall moribund state of the economy.

Jerusalem Proposed As a World Capital

Speaking before a group of visiting Russian student-diplomats, Israeli Labor Party chairman Shimon Peres suggested resolving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict over the holy sites in Jerusalem by putting them under the control of the United Nations, *Ha'aretz* reported on July 20. Peres said the holy sites in the old city should be declared sacred to the Jews, Christians, and Muslims, and become a "world capital," with the United Nations Secretary General serving as Mayor.

U.S. Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche called the proposal an interesting development, not inconsistent with prior policies of the Labor-Zionist group in Israel.

All Venezuela Is Unemployed

Unemployment stands at nearly 24% at the end of July, with almost 2.7 million of the economically active population out of work, according to the trade union-tied Documentation and Analysis Center (CENDA). The government admits officially that 19.2% are unemployed. But those figures do not include the five million who lack stable jobs, and survive in the so-called "informal sector." Of every ten people 18 years or older in Venezuela, eight do not have work, or only work "informally," says Jorge Bolti, president of Consecocomercio, Venezuela's services and trade association.

Oil, construction, and agriculture were the worst decimated sectors this year. Construction activity fell 64% in the first quarter of the year, according to the Central Bank, leading to the loss of some 600,000 jobs. The Chavez government fired, and never rehired, 18,000 oil workers and technicians during the national strike in early 2003.

The head of the National Economic Council projects that average per capita income will fall from \$5,300 in 2001, to \$2,200 by the end of 2003.

Dick Cheney Has Long Planned To Loot Iraqi Oil

by Scott Thompson

As this week's *Feature* highlights, Vice President Dick Cheney has been plotting the conquest of Iraq since he was Secretary of Defense in President George H.W. Bush's Administration—a plan then considered insane aggression. Moreover, on July 17, 2003, Judicial Watch announced that Cheney's Energy Task Force had developed a map of Iraq dated March 2001, as well as maps of the neighboring United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.) and Saudi Arabia, which show that Cheney knew precisely how much the conquest of Iraq would be worth.

The map, which shows oilfields, pipelines, tanker terminals, and refineries, includes eight "blocks" for exploration near the border with Saudi Arabia. Iraq has been proven to have the second-highest amount of oil reserves of any nation in the world, next to Saudi Arabia. And, this is without exploration of the eight blocks near the Saudi border—a vast area that is at least one-third of the country—which could make Iraq number one in terms of proven reserves. Alphabetically, from Japan to Vietnam, there is attached to the map a list of "Foreign Suitors" for oil deals with Saddam Hussein's Iraq—deals that the Coalition Provisional Authority (CPA) has indicated are now off.

A Pipe Dream?

Before returning to the significance of the maps for lining Vice President Cheney's pockets: *EIR* has learned that the U.S. Export-Import Bank is circulating a plan that calls for securitizing future oil revenues from Iraq in order to pay for reconstruction contracts. What is known about this from the Ex-Im Bank plan, and from a July 13 article in the *Observer* of London, entitled "Outrage at U.S. Plan To Mortgage Iraqi Oil," is that the Ex-Im Bank is proposing to raise loans from private banks to pay for reconstruction contracts, to be repaid

by revenues from future Iraqi oil sales. It is argued that this would take pressure off the deficit-ridden U.S. budget to pay reconstruction costs.

The Ex-Im Bank has been working on behalf of the corporate lobbying group known as the Coalition for Employment Through Exports, among whose most important participants are Halliburton Oil Co. and Bechtel.

Halliburton, Cheney's company, is actively promoting the "securitization" of Iraq's oil. The stakes are enormous. A spokesman for Platt's Energy news service told *EIR* that Iraq's oil output, within a few years, could be 5 million barrels per day, at a significantly lower cost than oil from other sources. This would give great wealth to companies involved in developing the industry, and would perhaps give those controlling Iraq, the ability to dictate terms to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

The Ex-Im Bank plan proposes 1) securitizing future oil revenues, either through the UN-created Development Fund for Iraq, or another financial institution; 2) establishing a trade finance facility (a Trade Bank was just established the week of July 21 in Iraq); and, 3) the restructuring of Iraq's debt and reparations obligations.

But look who benefits from this. As *EIR* has previously reported, the Bechtel Corp. has an estimated \$500 million contract, which it obtained through a non-competitive, classified deal for general reconstruction—a program that could grow exponentially under the Ex-Im Bank plan. On the Board of Bechtel sits former Secretary of State George Shultz, who was the "Godfather" who ran G.W. Bush's Presidential Exploratory Committee and hand-picked many of the leading neo-conservative "chicken-hawks" (see *EIR*, Oct. 4, 2002). These are the same people who, after the 9/11 policy coup d'état, urged war against Iraq, with Cheney and Secretary of

Iraqi Oilfields and Exploration Blocks



Dick Cheney's secretive Energy Task Force developed this map of Iraq way back in March 2001, showing that Cheney and his Halliburton and Enron friends knew how to estimate one prize of the conquest of Iraq. The map has just now been released.

Defense Donald Rumsfeld leading the pack.

And Halliburton Oil Co., where Cheney served as chairman and CEO from 1995 until his nomination as a Vice Presidential candidate, has been given control of Iraq's South Oil Co., which is the largest potential oil producer to date in Iraq. Moreover, Cheney, who received \$20 million from Halliburton when he became Vice President, knows that he will receive deferred payments of a size to be determined by Halliburton's Board of Directors, based upon how well he performs in office.

The Ex-Im Bank plan, which is also being pushed by the occupation CPA, headed by former Kissinger Associates executive L. Paul Bremer, is to restructure Iraq's debt and reparation obligations. Presently, Iraq has an outstanding debt of \$120 billion, and under the old UN "oil-for-food" program, some 20% from sales of Iraq's oil went to war reparations for oil-rich Kuwait. Under this latest plan, nations like Russia,

which is owed over \$20 billion for current and future contracts, might get nothing, or at best 10¢ on the dollar.

The *Observer* added in its July 13 issue: "American plans to mortgage Iraq's future oil supplies to pay for expensive postwar reconstruction work risk a repeat of mistakes made with Germany after the First World War, debt relief campaigners said this weekend. . . . Anne Pettifor, head of Jubilee Plus debt relief campaign, . . . warned against the coalition 'using the instrument of debt to control Iraq,' after it leaves. Such a motive was behind the way Germany was treated after 1918. . . ." In short, the plan may crush the average Iraqi citizen's standard of living, with dire political consequences.

Even a senior official of the World Bank, who asked to remain anonymous, told *EIR* that this plan "would seriously complicate Iraq's debt repayment." Another World Bank official told Faisal Islam, who authored the *Observer* article of July 13, "The World Bank has said such a commitment should only be made by a sovereign Iraqi government." Presently, there is no sovereign government in Iraq, only "Proconsul" Bremer and his appointed Governing Council. So, due to World Bank and probable UN opposition, it is likely that this Ex-Im Bank plan will prove to be "a pipe dream."

The Energy Task Force

Ever since Cheney's Energy Task Force filed its final report, there have been private lawsuits to find out whom he talked with about what, given his past history with Halliburton, and close Bush Administration ties with Energy pirate Enron.

The maps that were just released to Judicial Watch under the Freedom of Information Act indicate why. The Judicial Watch press release was republished by Veterans for Common Sense, under the title, "Did Cheney's Secret Energy Meeting Set Stage for Attack?" In their introduction, they wrote: "Here is the smoking gun pointing directly to Vice President Richard Cheney's energy company meetings held at the White House in early 2001. . . . Congress and the press should immediately investigate any linkage between the secret White House deals . . . and the U.S. invasion and occupation of Iraq."

It is not just private groups that are suing, such as Judicial Watch, the Sierra Club, and the Natural Resources Defense Council. As early as June 5, 2001, Democrats on the House Government Reform Committee called for hearings on the workings of Cheney's secret Energy Task Force. Committee member Rep. Henry Waxman (D-Calif.), joined by Rep. John Dingell (D-Mich.), called for a hearing on what took place during the secret meetings the Task Force held when it was putting together the Bush National Energy Policy, as well as demanding to know the identities of all the participants.

"The Cheney Task Force has conducted its meetings in private, and reportedly has obtained input from private citizens and groups, including political contributors," Waxman said, in a jab at Enron and other current and former energy

giants. Waxman also objected to the effort by Cheney's legal counsel, who urged the General Accounting Office of the Congress on May 16, 2001, to scrap an inquiry Waxman had asked for, investigating the role of Federal employees in the Cheney Task Force's meetings, along with other corruption charges. However, despite a request from the GAO, the Vice President refused to turn over any documents from the Committee, and the GAO had to file a lawsuit for them.

In fact, the strategy that has been pursued, to this day, appears to be stonewalling by the Vice President's office, while other agencies involved in the Task Force—e.g., the Energy and Commerce Departments—deluge plaintiffs with documents. Like any cover-up, the scandal grows with efforts to suppress it, and on July 8, 2003, a Federal Appeals Court granted Judicial Watch the right to discovery of Cheney's Task Force documents, unless clear and present risk were posed by the release of documents, which must be specified. This court decision should significantly aid the lawsuit brought against Cheney's Energy Task Force by the GAO, which is also being stonewalled.

Returning to the three maps that have been released, it is significant that a fact sheet released on the U.A.E. indicates that Enron was a partner with Qatar and TotalFinaElf in an \$8 billion Dolphin Gas Project. And Enron, together with Occidental Petroleum, TotalFinaElf, ExxonMobil, Shell, and Conoco were listed on the Saudi map as involved in a "Red Sea Area" gas exploration of as yet unknown dimensions. Whether or not Enron had contact with Cheney's Energy Task Force has been a key question, because several top company executives have been indicted on charges stemming from the firm's "energy piracy."

Through the various lawsuits, it has come out that 39 top energy and related firms, between 1999-2002, gave \$6.3 million in direct, PAC, and "soft money" political contributions, of which \$4.5 went to Republicans. Many of these companies are known to have had contact with key members of Cheney's Energy Task Force, such as Secretary of Energy Spencer Abraham. Enron led the pack during these years, with a total of \$3,379,665, of which \$2,480,056 went to Republicans and \$899,109 to Democrats.

Other contributors involved in meetings with the Energy Task Force members include: Bechtel, which gave a total of \$645,640, of which \$469,690 went to Republicans and \$176,950 to Democrats; and, Halliburton, which had a total of \$480,188 in contributions, of which \$463,288 went to Republicans and \$15,900 to Democrats. While these contributions appear to be perfectly legal, it is likely—as the keys to the maps and subsequent developments contracts in Iraq with Bechtel and Halliburton show—that there was influence-peddling involved. In fact, the Vice President knows his deferred payments depend on performance. So, not only did he plan the invasion of Iraq when he was Defense Secretary, but through his Energy Task Force, he appears to have tried to calculate, to the penny, what war would bring for himself and his corporate cronies.

LaRouche Campaign Is Outspending Rivals

by Anita Gallagher

Vice President Cheney will be unhappy to hear that Lyndon LaRouche's Presidential campaign is outspending all other candidates for President to date, LaRouche said, upon being informed of that feature of the July 2003 Quarterly campaign reports filed with the Federal Election Commission (FEC). LaRouche is continuing his aggressive spending to change the political situation and policies of the United States now, airing spots on Washington's most listened-to station (see box). He has been circulating nationally, through his LaRouche Youth Movement, since July 22, a new million-run campaign leaflet aimed at rapidly increasing the pressure on Vice President Dick Cheney to resign (see *Feature*).

Since announcing his campaign in January 2001, LaRouche has spent \$4.5 million in operating expenses, outpacing his nearest rivals: Sen. John Kerry (D-Mass.), who has spent \$4.1 million; and former Vermont Gov. Howard Dean (D-Vt.), \$3.8 million. LaRouche has also outspent President Bush's re-election campaign, Bush-Cheney '04, despite its \$35 million war-chest, by almost a 2-1 margin.

The new quarterly filings also showed that LaRouche remains among the leaders in *raising* campaign funds. Among the ten major candidates seeking the Democratic nomination. LaRouche ranks second in the cumulative number of individual contributions, and sixth in total money raised. LaRouche's total money raised during the campaign currently stands at \$4,564,654. Despite a coordinated press blackout—with the nation's major press claiming not to know LaRouche is a Democrat—his campaign monies raised are substantially larger than those of Sen. Bob Graham of Florida, Ohio Rep. Dennis Kucinich, former Illinois Sen. Carol Moseley-Braun, or Rev. Al Sharpton (see **Table 1**).

LaRouche's campaign sent shockwaves through the U.S. political establishment with the April 2003 Quarterly filings, which showed the "FDR Democrat" to be the *frontrunner* then in terms of parameters of mass support for his campaign, including individual contributions, as well as the total amount of money raised from individuals giving less than \$200. (The FEC defines an "individual contribution" as any transaction by an individual who has given \$200 or more in total.)

Now, after the results of the latest quarter, only Dean, who has been the beneficiary of Internet contributions both directly, and indirectly through the moveon.org online primary which excluded LaRouche, ranks higher in number of individual contributions, with 14,424 to LaRouche's 12,464. Both exceed Kerry and Sen. John Edwards of North Carolina,

TABLE 1

Democratic Presidential Campaign Fundraising

Candidate	Cumulative No. Individual Contributions*	Cumulative \$ Amount	Individual Contributions, July Q	\$ Amount, July Q
Dean	14,424	\$10,545,459.56	10,334	\$7,597,054.57
LaRouche	12,464	4,564,654.66	4,630	839,744.70
Kerry	11,622	16,028,267.92	5,365	5,815,109.57
Edwards	10,001	11,936,277.51	4,419	4,494,384.62
Lieberman	7,395	8,151,575.99	5,066	5,127,108.24
Gephardt	6,305	9,787,981.77	3,561	3,829,991.50
Graham	2,806	3,136,325.79	2,010	2,016,164.79
Kucinich	1,528	1,720,354.71	1,370	1,537,168.98
Sharpton	269	137,415.00	147	54,759.00
Moseley-Braun	235	217,108.85	164	144,658.24

Source: Federal Election Commission.

* Individual contributions are transactions by individuals giving \$200 or more in total.

who have 11,622 and 10,001 individual contributions, respectively; and far surpass the other Democratic candidates, according to FEC figures.

LaRouche's Campaign Strategy

For LaRouche's rivals for the Democratic nomination, this is the period called "the invisible primary"—a time when conventional wisdom says to raise money, and sock it away to spend on vacuous activity in 2004. LaRouche took on the popular notion of Presidential campaigning—planning to spend money next year while doing nothing about the dangers of war, depression, and fascism now—when he announced his campaign for President in January 2001, and is now close to forcing a shakeup in the Bush Administration in 2003 by

TABLE 2

Presidential Campaign Operating Expenditures

Candidate	Cumulative Operating Expenditures	Cumulative Amount Raised
LaRouche	\$4.5 million	\$ 4,564,654.00
Kerry	4.1 million	16,028,267.92
Dean	3.8 million	10,545,459.56
Gephardt	3.4 million	9,787,981.77
Lieberman	2.7 million	8,151,575.99
Edwards	2.3 million	11,936,277.51
Graham	1.1 million	3,136,325.79
Kucinich	0.6 million	1,720,354.71
Moseley-Braun	0.2 million	217,108.85
Sharpton	0.1 million	137,415.00
Bush-Cheney '04	2.4 million	35,148,846.97

Source: Federal Election Commission.

getting Cheney out. In a July 8 campaign policy document, "Sedate That Accountant!" (see *EIR*, July 18), LaRouche noted that his Democratic rivals refuse to acknowledge the depression, let alone fight to change the basic policies that have caused it; he posed the question: "Therefore: When, and why, under such circumstances, should anyone throw his or her money away as financial contributions to any of the leading parties, or their presently approved lists of Presidential pre-candidates?"

The candidate insisted that "The economically useful function of a Presidential campaign is to propagate those changes in policy which contribute to reversing the economic-social trends of the recent three-odd decades, and putting our nation back on that track of net

physical growth which was bequeathed to us by President Franklin Roosevelt's recovery. This work must go further, to present those proposed great tasks which are, first and foremost, the visible requirements for the coming two generations on this planet. It means, most urgently, a vast expansion of productive employment in needed items of basic economic infrastructure, which are the most immediately accessible, relatively large-scale programs of upgrading of a burgeoning sea of unemployed. . . . It must include long-range mission-orientations toward developing the needed technologies of the future. In such ways, an appropriate Presidential or comparable election campaign makes the same kind of contribution to the general welfare of a nation's economy, as an important breakthrough, or a set of breakthroughs in technology."

In an article entitled, "Race for the White House Generates \$101 Million So Far," Charles Mahaleris of *Talon News* reported that the fundraising for the 1992 primary and general election for all candidates in both parties totalled \$331.1 million in campaign contributions. In 1996, \$425.7 million was raised by all candidates. In 2000, a total of \$528.9 million in contributions was raised by the Democratic, Republican, and Independent candidates for President. In the 2004 election, candidates had already raised \$101.1 million in contributions as of June 30, 2003—a full 16 months before the November 2004 election. As the other candidates cover for Cheney by attacking poor dumb President Bush for the faked intelligence on Iraq, LaRouche's warning in "Sedate That Accountant!" rings out: "Today, most of the money contributed to, and spent for the Republican and Democratic campaigns is a monstrous mass of economic waste, a vast expenditure which does far, far less than nothing of benefit to the economy as a whole. . . . My movement and I represent actual ideas for building the future. My campaign is already worth far more to every U.S. citizen than the dollar spent to conduct it. Could any rival campaign dare to claim as much?"

LaRouche Tells Pakistani-Americans 'We Are United' To Create Better World

by EIR Staff

Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche was the featured speaker at the June 28 gathering of the Pakistani-American Tameer-e-Millat (National Building) Foundation in New York City. The audience of approximately 350 included the leadership of the Pakistani community in the New York-New Jersey area, as well as representatives from Pakistan and elsewhere. The posters for the conference urged, "Bring them out of dark to the light of education and prosperity." Tameer-e-Millat wanted to publicize and act on "the sorry state of education in Pakistan: literacy rate lingering at 40.9%; Pakistan ranks 138th compared to a rank of 90 for Sri Lanka and 98 for China; 35% of children do not have access to education; 81% of the primary [school] graduates can not write even a simple letter."

With the Foundation's project stated, the event's moderator and New York President of Tameer-e-Millat, Shafqat Chaudhary, told the crowd, "I know that you all want to hear our honorable guest. When I was looking to introduce Mr. LaRouche and I found that everybody in the Pakistani community knew him, I was happy and impressed; and Mr. LaRouche is a very known economist, and we all know him for his views and ideas, and he is a real American. He wants America to live with peace, and he wants the other world to also flourish and live with peace in this universe."

A July 4 article in *Muslims* magazine featured a photo of the Presidential candidate and "chief guest of the Society of International Help's annual fundraiser" with Mr. Chaudhary, and reported that \$100,000 had been raised "to educate Pakistan"—to support 280 non-formal community schools and 22 formal schools.

Faiq Siddiqui, a well-known Pakistani-American television anchorman, had visited Pakistan to produce an "Educate Pakistan" documentary on the "sorrowful state of affairs of education" in the country.

LaRouche, reported *Muslims*, "said we are living in a pessimistic world. The pessimism leads to corruption in politics. He said we have to educate our youth to make them optimistic, and to come out from the state of hopelessness. He said the United States is a melting pot of different nationalities and this is the richness of this country. 'What we (the United States) are doing is wrong, but the U.S. can be

changed. We can change and we can succeed,' LaRouche said confidently."

Dialogue on 'The Minds of the World's People'

Mr. Chaudhary thanked LaRouche for having "especially done a lot to make this gathering a success." His introduction of the candidate included the following remarks:

Shafqat Chaudhary: Mr. LaRouche, as you are an economist, I am sure you know that an economy—that Pakistan is suffering—and you also know who is responsible for that. . . . There are Pakistanis and other individuals who care about Pakistan; who care about education; who care about what is going on in the world today; about the "new world order"; about the deceit and deception which is going on in the world in the name of "democracy." Poor countries, weak nations are being plundered, their resources are being plundered in the name of "democracy." When the United Nations does not toe an official line, they are called "irrelevant"; when countries that do not follow the line of the powerful nations, are labelled as "terrorist." I would like to thank you for coming here today, that you are becoming part of our team to do something about it. Because if you see, education, or lack of education is, really—the cause of all the problems in the Third World and Pakistan and all poor countries.

Lyndon LaRouche: Thank you. Peace be with you, friends.

As you look around the world today you have two pictures. One, a fearful one: the spread of war, the threat of war, terror. On the other hand, in Asia in particular—Eurasia in general—there is a new movement, new cooperation among the nations of Asia, steps toward cooperation. Pakistan, India, China, Southeast Asia, Iran, nations of Central Asia, Russia, are moving toward Europe.

The world is in a great economic crisis. The financial system is in danger of collapsing and will collapse—but we can fix that. Governments have the power to fix those kinds of problems. Life will go on.

The problem is, above all, the minds of the people of the world; and in the case of Pakistan—as you have emphasized with your program—the support of education. The problem is: Look at the faces of the poor of the world; not only Pakistan,



Presidential pre-candidate LaRouche speaks to the Pakistani-American audience of 350 in New York City on June 28. Left to right are the Society's New York President Shafqat Chaudhary, Dr. Ata Mohammad of the Foundation, Dr. Mohammad Amjad, and LaRouche.

but the poor of India; the poor of Southeast Asia; and look in the eyes of poverty; the poverty in Africa. What do you see? You see a mind, that is a human mind, that is capable of doing what every other human mind can do, in general. But you see that the lack of education, the lack of hope, the lack of connection, is like a prison; it is not only a prison in denying them the knowledge they need to have the skills to produce; it is a psychological prison, a spiritual prison. They don't know the world in which they live. The world in which they live, in the large, is a stranger; it is a frightening stranger; and so, therefore, when it comes to the kind of project in which you are concerned here tonight, the project of education for the poor especially in Pakistan, who would otherwise not have the education which you are working to provide for them, the spiritual goal is almost as important, or may be more important, than the economic goal.

A Just New World Economic Order

How are we going to save Pakistan from the things that frighten it? It is largely poverty. Since the spin-off of Bangladesh, Pakistan has been a poor country. Lacking independent resources of the type it had before, the people became poor, they become poorer; I recall the case—I was involved in the case of Prime Minister [Zulfikar Ali] Bhutto. Prime Minister Bhutto was involved in the affair that I was pushing in Colombo, Sri Lanka, in 1975. We had a meeting of the Non-Aligned nations group to resolve on a just New World Economic Order. And every one of the leaders who participated,

in a leading role in Asia, were either killed, like Mr. Bhutto was killed, or they were put out of office—with Mrs. [Siri-mavo] Bandaranaike of Sri Lanka, and Mrs. [Indira] Gandhi of India, and so forth. The project failed, but the desire for a just New World Economic Order persists. It persists today, and is more alive in a sense than ever before, with the new spirit of cooperation in Asia.

So the problem we face is giving the poor—who are many in Asia—giving them a sense of economic opportunity; a sense of peace because they have something to fight for; peace to have the opportunity to lead different lives; not to waste their lives in war, in conflicts of that nature. Without this, without education, they can't do it. They can not

participate. You would leave the poor of the world still poor.

For example, in the history of mankind until modern times, the fate of man went very badly. A few people who ruled, hunted some people down as wild animals. And killed them or captured them. Other men they herded, as we herd cattle. And they were not allowed to rise much above the status of cattle. Their humanity was denied them. We still, around the world today, have poor who are being denied humanity; they are being denied the knowledge to elevate themselves above the level of virtual human cattle. Sometimes cared for well, sometimes not. But in the sense they go into the fields, they go into the stall, they are milked, they work as animals do.

And the function of education is both to provide the individual the ability to participate officially in society, but also to realize their potential as a human being.

The other aspect of it, as I see it around the world today, is pessimism. In the United States, there is great pessimism. There is an affliction of pessimism in politics. We sometimes call corruption in politics—and it is a corruption—a fruit of pessimism. People say you can't "put the toothpaste back in the tube." You can't change the way things are going. You can't improve the political system. You can't solve the problems, you've got to learn to live with the problems. Pessimism. Pessimism leads to corruption, and around the world the same problem, pessimism. Pessimism in Africa, especially in black Africa, pessimism in Europe, pessimism in Eastern Europe. Less so in China—China is more confident. But fear. In Korea, fear of what might happen; fear in Japan.



LaRouche with Shafqat Chaudhary (center) and others in discussion after his speech. The group is committed to change the “sorry state of education” in Pakistan.

Education and Optimism

So the most important thing in my view, in my experience in leadership, is optimism. Not arbitrary optimism, not false optimism, but knowledgeable optimism. The knowledge that we can, that we will, do the things that have to be done. And optimism sometimes comes as the result of education. When the child relives some of the great inventions and discoveries of the past, or learns more about the world, the child becomes optimistic, in the sense that, people who came before him or her were able to do something. They get a sense, that “I know that I can do something.”

I remember when I was a child and growing up later, when young children would be brought into a family circle, what would the older people ask the child? “What are you going to do when you grow up?” And the child, in my time, would often have a very clear image. “I am going to do this”; “Why are you going to do that, what’s your purpose?” The child would have a sense of what they were going to do. They were optimistic.

I know that in the period of World War II, when the United States had gone through a great period of pessimism, in the 1920s and the 1930s, we began to come out of that pessimism during the period of the 1930s and the war. We were able to meet the challenge of war, and the challenge and the hope of peace which Roosevelt represented, because there was optimism in the people. I saw things happen in wartime, in the wartime conditions, which expressed optimism, optimism. People would do what they thought was impossible, because they were optimistic. And the function, I think, of education—

especially education of poor countries—is to give the child the basis for belief in optimism, or the belief we can do things, the belief that by cooperating we can make things different, we can change things for the better. And that’s what I look for.

I am privileged now because of my work internationally in dealing with countries, in South Asia, Southeast Asia, East Asia, Europe, elsewhere. I see that there is a great possibility of optimism. But then I see when I look at the poor countries, such as Pakistan and India, which have many poor—even though many are not poor—but many poor. I think, “What will happen to the effort to build peace in these parts of the world, if we leave the majority of the population ignorant and poor, and a sense of hopelessness that will become a disease, and it will destroy all our wonderful aspirations?”

So I must say as briefly as possible—I could say much more about many things, maybe you might ask me about some of these things later tonight—that this is a very worthy cause. It’s a small part of what is needed. Sometimes you set an example by a small effort, and hope that others will become inspired by what is accomplished by this small effort. And hope therefore that that example will inspire others. . . .

I will tell you what I am going to do about this situation. I am confident that the United States can change. It can change from what it is now. It can change quickly. What we are doing now is wrong. But it can change. It doesn’t have to go on like this. I am determined to bring that change about. Being an older man, I have nothing to fear. And therefore, I can do it. Go ahead and do it, or try to do it.

But I think one should not be pessimistic. I know what

goes on in the United States. I know the persecution of so-called minority groups, I know the persecution of Islamic populations, from Islamic families. This is a melting-pot country. We have everybody in this country. This is not a country of Anglo-Saxons, this is a melting-pot nation. All parts of the world—Chinese, Koreans, Mexican-Americans, Spanish-speaking Americans of all kinds, all branches of Europe, Turkey, the Middle East, Egypt—they're all here. This is a melting-pot country; in which the richness of the country is the fact that we are a melting-pot country, we live together, and by living together, cultures and different backgrounds, we have an understanding of what peace means. It means we are united by a common purpose to create a society and a world that works in a certain way.

And this we can do. And I am convinced that you should be optimistic, too. I think we can change this, I am determined to change it. I think we can succeed. What you are doing in this cause for youth, young people in Pakistan, is just one more of those things, those good things that is done, which makes the world a better place to live. Thank you.

The LaRouche Youth Movement

Later in the evening, the moderator asked LaRouche to make further remarks to the gathering, and the Presidential candidate responded to this conference on education, by describing the youth movement which he is organizing internationally.

LaRouche: In former times, we thought in terms of our ancestors, our grandparents especially, our grandparents' generation; we thought in terms of our children, our grandchildren's generation. Our lives were dedicated to the sense that we were important, and our lives were important because we honored the gifts that had been given to us by our predecessors. And if we died, our life, unlike an animal's, meant something, because we have left something better for our children and grandchildren, and our children and grandchildren's generation.

In the United States, with the developments of 1964—the Indochina war, the rock-drug-sex counterculture—the generation which is now between 50 and 60 years of age, among most Americans, and which is running most of the institutions of private life and public life, became immoral. They became the "Now Generation," not concerned with their ancestors, not concerned with their grandchildren, but concerned with their pleasure, their satisfaction. They became bored, and they changed their life-style; then they changed their life-style again; then they said, "We need a new life-style." And today they are not concerned about the world; they are not concerned about the future of this nation, or other nations; they are not. They do not believe in dedicating their life to some purpose which will be realized in one generation or two generations ahead; they don't think of the future—a generation or two generations ahead; they don't think of the future.

You who have come into the United States and have become part of it, are oriented, as you have demonstrated tonight, toward the future. You are concerned about the future of the people of Pakistan, you are concerned about the poor Pakistanis who have no chance whatsoever; and to give some of them a chance, in the hope that what you can accomplish by modest means, will be replicated by larger means from others whose conscience is touched, by what you've done here tonight again.

Now, I am presently engaged in organizing a youth movement in the United States. I am concentrating on the generation between 18, and 24 or 25 years of age, the so-called university age. These are people who think of themselves as adults, not as children, not as adolescents. . . . They are university age, where they are preparing for their future life; to develop their future; I am trying to mobilize them, because they represent a generation who know they have no future if things in the United States continue in the way people now in their 50s and 60s have been running the United States. And therefore, I am building an education movement around them.

This education movement is effective, because they can perform a certain miracle; they are capable of inspiring people who have gone culturally dead—people now between the age of 50 and 60, the Baby Boomers—to discover the fact that their children and the grandchildren that they may have mean something, and may give meaning to their life.

'I Am Optimistic of What I Can Do'

What we are fighting for essentially is our own right to immortality; when we devote our lives to some useful purpose for humanity. When we further what has been given to us before by previous generations, we have realized the principle of immortality which no animal can realize, but only a human being. Only we can consciously change the universe for man; it is our sacred duty, and we can fulfill that duty. Whenever we die—whether we are in war, or whatever thing—we die with a sense of immortality, and it is justified.

So the thing you are doing tonight is a question of realizing one's own immortality in deeds which live within you . . . to affirm to yourself the optimism of being immortal, and that your life means something so when you give to one of these poor children in Pakistan, who probably, as was indicated, 35-40% have no education.

And therefore, the issue here, as I have with the youth movement: We don't know how much we can do. I know I am optimistic of what I can do, in the nation and the world; not because I am that good, but because my competitors are that poor, and therefore I am confident. I have to do it; and therefore I shall. But all of us should take joy in sharing a sense that we have immortality; what we are trying to do for the people in Asia, for the abandoned children in Pakistan, is to give ourselves the blessing that we too have immortality. Now, act accordingly.

Senate GOP Defeats Dem Amendments on Iraq

Senate Democrats failed, on July 16, to use the defense appropriations bill as a platform for forcing the Bush Administration to be more forthcoming about its plans in Iraq. The GOP defeated, by near party-line votes, a series of Democratic amendments that, if passed, would have forced the Administration to report on everything from its budget, to operations, to the use of intelligence to justify the war.

The Democratic attack began with an amendment by Byron Dorgan (N.D.) that would have forced the Administration to request funding for operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, which was tabled by a vote of 53 to 41. Appropriations Committee Chairman Ted Stevens (R-Ak.) pointed out that any such submission would be inaccurate, "because the operational situation could change repeatedly during any time in the future."

The next three amendments concerned reporting one or another aspect of operations in Iraq, including the detention of enemy combatants, the monthly costs of operations, and the strategy for the reconstruction of Iraq. The final amendment, sponsored by Jon Corzine (D-N.J.) would have established a National Commission on the Development and Use of Intelligence related to Iraq. Corzine told the Senate that without a thorough examination of the conflict between the Bush Administration's statements about Iraq and what has been found there, the American population and U.S. foreign partners "will most certainly lose confidence in the Administration's intelligence analysis, if not their word."

The following day, Stevens finally relented on an amendment by Robert Byrd (D-W.V.), expressing the sense of the Senate that the Administration should submit a request for additional

funds for operations in Iraq. Stevens expressed no opposition to the amendment because it has no teeth, despite the fact that it calls for a policy that, he said, "is contrary to the tradition of the United States." Byrd charged that the Administration strategy is to force the Congress to make difficult choices with little information, by deploying forces and getting the "funding hook in the nose of Congress" by putting troops in the field, then going to war and spending the money. "And insist that Congress move promptly to approve the funding again, after it has been spent and more is needed to replenish accounts," he added.

Durbin Charges White House With Intimidation

Sen. Richard Durbin (D-Ill.) took to the floor of the Senate on July 22, to defend himself against charges that he disclosed classified information on the floor of the Senate. He allegedly made the disclosures during a floor speech on July 17, where he made reference to the testimony of CIA Director George Tenet to a closed hearing of the Senate Intelligence Committee the previous day. During that earlier speech, in which he did not name names, Durbin demanded to know who the people were, in the White House, who were so determined to include in President Bush's State of the Union address the misleading information about Iraq's supposed attempts to buy uranium ore.

The White House response was to publicly state that Durbin's remarks were "nonsense," and to put out the line that he had disclosed classified information and should be kicked off the Intelligence Committee. Besides denying the charges, Durbin warned that "if any member of this Senate, Demo-

crat or Republican, takes to the floor, questions this White House policy, raises any questions about the gathering of intelligence information, or the use of it, be prepared for the worst. This White House is going to turn and attack you." Durbin further charged, on the basis of an Op-Ed by *New York Times* columnist Paul Krugman, that someone in the Administration had probably committed a criminal act, by leaking to GOP columnist Robert Novak, that the wife of retired Ambassador Joseph Wilson, the man sent to Niger by the CIA to investigate the uranium story, is, in fact, a covert operative with the CIA.

Battle Rages Over Judicial Nominees

The partisan fight in the Senate over judicial nominations found a new battlefield on July 7, when the Democrats objected to a GOP motion by Majority Leader Bill Frist (Tenn.) to discharge from committee consideration five Michigan nominees to the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals. Frist, speaking on the floor of the Senate on July 16, reported that the Michigan Attorney General would be presenting petitions with thousands of signatures to the Senate leadership that afternoon, calling on the Senate to move the nominees. He called the delay of the five nominees "inexcusable," and said that "that is why I took the rare but not unprecedented action" of seeking to discharge the nominations. He warned that the failure to fill vacancies on the Sixth Circuit was making it difficult for prosecutors to dispose of cases.

Unlike the cases of the nominees that are facing or threatened with filibuster, in this case the Democratic obstruction appears to have very little to

do with the qualifications or ideological leanings of the nominees. Among the documents that Frist inserted into the record was a letter from White House counsel Alberto Gonzalez to addressed to Michigan's two Democratic Senators, Carl Levin and Debbie Stabenow, wherein he noted that they were objecting to consideration of any Michigan nominees to protest the fact that two Clinton Administration Michigan nominees did not receive hearings. Frist called that "unreasonable" and said that their effort "to block nominations at the outset of a Presidential term is unheard of."

Stabenow immediately took the floor to answer Frist's charges. She reminded the Senate that the Republican-controlled Senate routinely blocked consideration of President Clinton's nominees, but that the Democrats were working for a bipartisan solution to the problem. Instead, they face a partisan assault by the GOP on the issue. "It is important who is on the bench," she said. "This is not the President's prerogative alone, nor any individual senator."

A **Amendment on U.S.A. Patriot Act blocked**

Rep. Bernie Sanders (I-Vt.) was blocked, on July 22, from offering an amendment to the Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Appropriations bill, but not before he had succeeded in greatly lengthening the debate. The amendment would have blocked the Justice Department and FBI from demanding the records of libraries and bookstores without probable cause, a power that they now have under the so-called U.S.A. Patriot Act passed in the weeks after the Sept. 11, 2001 attacks. Sanders complained that

he was prevented from offering his amendment because the floor schedule was changed at the last minute with very little, if any, prior notification. Furthermore, when the schedule was changed, Rep. Frank Wolf (R-Va.), the Republican manager of the bill, and Rep. David Obey (D-Wisc.) entered into a unanimous consent agreement limiting the number of amendments to be considered, again, with little or no notification.

Sanders' strategy was to try to get Wolf to break the agreement between him and Obey, so as to allow more amendments. "What is disturbing me very much," he told the House, "is the possibility that this important issue, and both sides of the issue, will not be allowed to be debated." Sanders offered two motions that the House rise, both of which were voted down by large majorities, and Dennis Kucinich (D-Ohio) offered another, also rejected, that stretched the debate until after 10 p.m., without a final vote on the bill. Obey, while sympathetic to Sanders' amendment, said, "I do not believe that it is fair to hold the House hostage because" Sanders "drew an amendment that was not in order."

P **Police Summoned To Suppress House Dissent**

The methods by which the Republicans control debate in the House of Representatives were put on display, in a new way, on July 18, when Ways and Means Committee Chairman Bill Thomas (R-Calif.) took the extraordinary step of calling the Capitol Police to remove the Democratic members of the committee from a room in which they were meeting. The brouhaha started during a committee meeting to mark up a bill on pension reform, when

Thomas brought up a substitute amendment that had only been made available to the Democratic members of the committee at midnight the night before. The Democrats left the room to meet in an adjoining room to discuss what to do, leaving only Rep. Pete Stark (D-Calif.) to object to any unanimous consent effort to move the bill in the absence of the Democrats.

After the Democrats left, Thomas asked for unanimous consent to dispense with the reading of the bill, a normally perfunctory motion, and gavelled it in order before Stark could object, leading to some sort of verbal confrontation between Stark and some of the Republicans in the room, including Scott McInnis (R-Colo.). Perhaps unknown to Stark and many others in the room, Thomas had already told his chief of staff to call the Capitol Police to remove the rest of the Democrats meeting in the adjoining room. The police decided they did not want anything to do with it.

The ruckus in the Ways and Means Committee dominated the House floor that afternoon, when Minority Leader Nancy Pelosi (D-Calif.) brought a privileged resolution to the floor condemning Thomas' conduct. Democrat after Democrat got up on the floor to denounce the lack of respect for the rights of the minority party by the GOP, and to express their outrage at having the police called on them. Rep. John Lewis (D-Ga.), a veteran of the 1960s Civil Rights movement, declared, "We will not be intimidated. We will not be immobilized. We live in a democracy and not a police state." The Republicans, for their part, defended Thomas' actions, but did not disagree, in substance, with the Democrats' account of what transpired. They did, however, prevail over Pelosi's resolution by a vote of 170 to 143.

National News

Pentagon vs. U.S. Soldier-Critics

High-ranking Pentagon officials are apparently unhappy with members of the 2nd Brigade of the Third Infantry Division, who told reporters from ABC's "Good Morning America" show exactly how they feel about being in Iraq, and whose officers now fear retaliation, according to the July 18 *San Francisco Chronicle*. One soldier had said he felt like he'd been "kicked in the guts, slapped in the face," by the on-again, off-again orders to send the units home, which are now apparently off once again. Another said Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld should quit. One officer said, "It was the end of the world. It went all the way up to President Bush and back down again on top of us. At least six of us here will lose our careers."

The ABC show followed, by two days, an equally bitter e-mail, allegedly from soldiers of the Third Infantry Division, saying, "Our morale is not high or even low. Our morale is nonexistent. We have been told twice that we were going home, and twice we have received a 'stop' movement to stay in Iraq."

While the complaints are being called "routine," other soldiers from other units are making the same complaints. One soldier told the *Chronicle*, "We liberated Iraq. Now the people don't want us here, and guess what? We don't want to be here, either. So, why are we still here? Why don't they bring us home?"

Iraq War a 'Flawed Strategic Judgment'

Retired U.S. Army General William Odom, who headed the National Security Agency during 1985-88, told CNN on July 20 that "I don't think it [Iraq] starts with an intelligence failure. I think it starts with a policy determination. To switch from, really, the war on terrorism against al-Qaeda, to a war

on Iraq, which was not at all amenable to al-Qaeda." Odom said there was "a determination to go ahead with that policy," adding that "intelligence was fitted to that." When asked about the President, the Vice President, the Secretary of Defense, and others "ignoring the intelligence they don't like and exaggerating the intelligence they do like," Odom called that "pretty much of an open-and-shut case."

As for weapons of mass destruction (WMD), Odom said that Iraq did not have any capability to produce a nuclear weapon within a short period of time. "I don't accept that chemical weapons are weapons of mass destruction," he continued. "Is an artillery round a weapon of mass destruction? I had much rather an artillery round with chemical weapons fall within 15 or 20 yards of me, than a high-explosive round. I could put on my gas mask and get away from the chemical. I would not be able to act fast enough to get away from high-explosive shrapnel. "Therefore, I think we're distorting the reality to an incredible degree to call chemical weapons weapons of mass destruction." As for biological weapons, "the jury is out on that," Odom said, because weaponizing and distributing biological agents is still "an open case."

Even if everything that the Administration said about the existence of WMDs were true, Odom stated, "I still think it was a deeply flawed strategic judgment to go to war with Iraq."

Justice Dept IG: 'Dozens' of Rights Abuses

The new internal report from the Department of Justice's (DOJ) Inspector General, made public July 20, identifies 34 cases since passage of the Patriot Act, in which Justice Department employees have been accused of serious civil rights violations involving enforcement of the anti-terrorism "Patriot Act," including accusations that Muslim and Arab immigrants in Federal detention centers had been beaten. Accused are employees of the several agencies under DOJ, including the Bureau of Prisons, the

FBI, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), and the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)—which was recently incorporated into the new Department of Homeland Security. The Inspector General said he received 1,073 complaints "suggesting a Patriot Act-related" abuse of civil rights; 272 fell within his jurisdiction, and 34 were substantiated "on their face."

Abuses ranged from physical beatings and verbal assaults to unauthorized searches. The report was submitted to the House and Senate Judiciary Committees on July 17, and was made available to the *New York Times* by Rep. John Conyers (D-Mich.), the ranking Democrat on the House Judiciary Committee.

So far, 165 cities around the United States have adopted resolutions condemning the USA PATRIOT ACT and endorsing official non-cooperation with DOJ officials seeking to enforce it.

California: No Rereg, Just Recall

The California Senate bill to re-regulate electricity introduced by Sen. William Dunn, SB 888, was defeated in the Assembly Utilities and Commerce Committee on July 21, without a single vote in favor! The *Los Angeles Times* reported that major energy lobbyists held fundraisers for at least six of the Democratic Party Assembly members on that Committee. These fundraisers included one for Sarah Reyes, the Committee's chairman, the night before the Committee held its hearing on the bill. The sponsors of the Reyes' fundraiser, which was called "Chocolate Decadence," included Pacific Gas & Electric and Sempra Energy—two of the three major utilities in the state—and the chief lobbyist for energy pirate Calpine Corp.

Meanwhile, the state's budget deadlock continued, with no motion from either Democrats or Republicans to get a breakthrough. Each day, funds for some program are cut, with a number of day care centers in L.A. County the latest to feel the budget ax. The

FED GOVERNOR Ben “Bubbles” Bernanke proclaimed on July 23 that the Federal Reserve could cut interest rates all the way to zero. Bernanke, speaking to the Economics Roundtable of the University of California at San Diego, said the central bank “should be willing to cut the funds rate to zero, should that prove necessary,” ostensibly to prevent a fall in inflation. Should still more stimulus be needed, he added, the Fed would use “non-traditional” methods, such as buying long-term bonds.

KILLINGS of American troops in Iraq increased in the days after the assault which killed Saddam Hussein’s two sons in Mosul on July 22. The U.S. Central Command stated that two more American soldiers died in an attack July 23, and that three GIs were killed July 24 when a troop convoy from the 101st Airborne Division came under rocket-propelled grenade and small arms attack near Mosul.

U.S. HOUSE vote on June 23 rolled back the Federal Communications Commission’s (FCC) ruling, issued June 2, allowing media companies to own TV stations serving up to 45% of the country’s viewers. The vote on the appropriations bill with an amendment blocking the key changes in the ruling, was 400-21. While FCC chairman Michael Powell remained defiant, Rep. David Obey (D-Wisc.), the sponsor of the original amendment in the Appropriations Committee, declared victory—but admitted there will still be a fight to keep the language in the bill over a threatened Presidential veto.

NEWT GINGRICH is being asked to resign from the Pentagon’s Defense Policy Board. Rep. Chris Van Hollen (D-Md.) is calling on Gingrich to “do the right thing now” and resign from the DPB, because of his “McCarthy-like attacks” on the State Department. If Newt doesn’t voluntarily step down, the President, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of State should demand his resignation, Van Hollen said on July 21.

next major deadline is Aug. 15, at which point 180,000 state employees will have their wages cut to the Federal minimum wage.

The chaos is likely to escalate, as the forces attempting to recall Gov. Gray Davis have, as of July 23, put the recall on this November’s ballot. While the Dems remain unified in their commitment to put no candidate on the recall ballot—thereby making the vote on whether or not to recall Davis the sole issue—it is expected that bad actor Arnold Schwarzenegger will decide within days if he will be a candidate to replace Davis.

The recall vote places two lines on the ballot. The first will say, “Should Governor Davis be recalled?” The second line asks, “If he is recalled, who should replace him?” with a list of choices. To be included on the list, one need only pay \$3,500 and file with the Secretary of State.

Michigan Shows Economic Crisis Worse

The core industrial state of Michigan has reached an official jobless rate of 7.2%, indicating actual joblessness there is far worse. The official number of unemployed stands at 368,000 in the state. Over the last 12 months, the number of unemployed has increased by 17%, or 54,000 persons. The auto sector alone has cut 10,000 jobs in a year.

The policy reaction is accelerating corporate cuts. Ford implemented massive cuts earlier this year to keep its second-quarter earnings decline to “merely” 27% over same time year earlier. Some \$900 million in spending cuts throughout state and local governments, and public universities, go into effect with the Sept. 1, 2004 fiscal year, despite a \$700 million windfall Federal infusion of aid.

The state is raising fees of all kinds in an attempt to plug the unpluggable—under current depression conditions—budget hole. Hikes cover all range of fees, from state park entry to drivers’ licenses, rising by 10-75%.

In addition, state workers are facing

\$250 million in cuts in their wages and benefits.

The Detroit Medical Center, which operates two key city hospitals, is teetering on the edge of shutdown, typifying the emergency status of key service institutions throughout the state. A \$50 million emergency infusion was promised by Democratic Gov. Jennifer Granholm in mid-July, as a “bridge” to help stabilize the Medical Center, which is losing \$5 million a month. But that only raises the question of what happens in 5 months—the end of the “stabilization” period? While scenarios are floated, staff are leaving the Medical Center’s two city facilities—the Detroit Receiving Hospital and the Hutzel Women’s Hospital. They are targeted for 1,000 layoffs, and potential shutdown.

‘Support to Terrorism’ Charges Thrown Out

Federal charges against the lawyer for imprisoned Sheik Omar Abdel Rahman were tossed out on July 22 by a Federal judge, who ruled they were unconstitutionally vague and revealed a lack of prosecutorial standards.

Prosecutors had charged attorney Lynne Stewart, 62, of passing messages between her client, Sheik Rahman, and Egyptian terrorists. Rahman is serving a life sentence for conspiring to blow up the World Trade Center and the United Nations building. The judge’s opinion stated that the indictment in this case threatened to criminalize the “mere use” of telephones. “The government’s evolving definition,” the judge wrote, “reveals a lack of prosecutorial standards that would permit a standardless sweep that allows policemen, prosecutors, and juries to pursue their personal predilections.”

A Justice Department spokesman said on July 23 that DOJ lawyers are still reviewing the ruling, which limits application of a statute criminalizing provision of material support for terrorists—which statute predates 9/11. He said he believed the judge had not thrown out the material support statute altogether.

The Assassination in Mosul

The assassination of Saddam Hussein's two sons in Mosul this past week, tells a story that goes to the heart of the moral and psychological flaw of Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, Vice-President Dick Cheney, and the chicken-hawk crew which they head. It demonstrates that this Administration has taken up an explicit policy of assassination, which moves it *morally* in the direction of Nazism.

The reports indicate that the operation began with an exchange of small-arms fire between what appears to have been a small special-warfare operations force, and the occupants of the house. When the numerous hours of assault were not successful, someone apparently gave the order for the opening of tank-fire from the 101st Airborne unit, with the resulting destruction of the house, Saddam Hussein's two sons, and two others inside.

What was going on here? According to the Sunday *Telegraph*, Donald Rumsfeld had commissioned "Task Force 20," a special operations team, to operate in Iraq as part of the "Gray Fox" operation, which is centered in the Defense Department under Stephen Cambone, the Undersecretary of Defense for Intelligence. *EIR*'s intelligence sources report that Gray Fox has been constituted as Rumsfeld's personal assassination squad, a re-creation of the Vietnam-era "Phoenix" assassination program. Ostensibly, the special hit squad was on the verge of carrying out their assassination assignment against the Hussein brothers, but needed help. They got it, and got their men.

There is one glaring problem. This is the stuff of which Nazi war-crimes are made! Every competent military commander understands that the use of politically motivated assassinations could spell disaster for the occupying power—and a place in a Nuremberg Tribunal-style dock.

To start with, assassinations of foreign leaders are contrary to the stated policy of the United States government. This policy, even if honored in the breach, was put into place by President Gerald Ford in 1976, and has been formally extended by all subsequent Presidents.

More importantly, political assassinations are con-

trary to the rules of the civilized world. These rules were established for all to see in the conduct of the victorious United States, toward the defeated Nazi regime. After the war ended, Washington opposed summary executions of the leaders of Nazi Germany and imperial Japan, and insisted that they be placed on trial—and even given lawyers!

Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson, who presided over the Nuremberg trials, argued that the United States had no choice but to provide these rights. He declared: "The President of the United States has no power to convict anyone. He can only accuse." In his opening statement to the Nuremberg tribunal, Jackson said, "That four great nations, flushed with victory and stung with injury, stay the hand of vengeance and voluntarily submit their captive enemies to the judgment of law, is one of the most significant tributes that power has ever paid to reason." Jackson feared that taking the opposite path, of summary executions, would erode the moral high ground of the victorious powers.

Yet, surrendering that moral high ground is precisely what the Bush Administration is doing. It chose to use overwhelming force against four men, in order to demonstrate its ruthlessness and power. This mentality reflects that of the Nazi policy of *Schrecklichkeit*, of attempting to terrorize the enemy into submission, rather than winning the peace.

Thus, what we see in this "bloody example," is the mentality of Cheney, Rumsfeld, and the chicken-hawks—the controllers of that Trilby-style mental case, President George Bush. Their mentality is that of the new fascists, who are not far distant in their thinking from those demonic apparatchiks who ordered the razing of the Warsaw Ghetto, to celebrate Hitler's birthday.

It's traditional for fascists, dictators, and Roman emperors to hang up their bloodied victims before the populace, to instill fear and submission. With this assassination, the Cheney-acs in the Bush Administration have shown their determination to set the United States on the road to that tradition. Are their enough moral Americans to stop them?

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Wednesdays—7 am
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Comcast Ch.18
Zajak Presents
Mondays: 6-8 pm
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Comcast Ch.20
WOW Ch.18
Mon/Wed: 6:30 pm
- WASHTEENAW
AT&T Ch.7
Thursdays—5 pm
- WAYNE COUNTY
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Unscheduled pop-ins
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AT&T Ch.25
Wednesdays—10 am
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- ANOKA
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Mon: 4 pm & 11 pm
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ATT Ch.14,57,96
Tuesdays—5:30 pm
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Wed—11:30 pm
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Mondays—3 pm
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Thursdays—4 pm
Saturdays—1 am
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Adelphia Intl. Ch.20
Thursdays—10:35 pm
- ILION—Ch.10
Mon & Wed—11 am
Saturdays—11:30 pm
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Mondays—7:30 pm
Thursdays—7 pm
- JEFFERSON/LEWIS
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Sat—8 am (Ch.34)
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Thu—5 pm (Ch.13)
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Wednesdays—9 pm
- NORTH CAROLINA**
- HICKORY—Ch.3
Tuesdays—10 pm
- OHIO**
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Ch.21: Sun—6 pm
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Daily: 10 am; or
12 Noon; or 2 pm;
or 12 Midnight
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Tuesdays—7 pm
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Ch.6: Sun.—6 pm
- OREGON**
- LINN/BENTON
AT&T Ch.99
Tuesdays—1 pm
- PORTLAND
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
Comcast Ch. 23
Wed: 7 pm; Fri: 10 am
Sun: 6 am; Mon: 11 pm
- RHODE ISLAND**
- E.PROV—Ch.18
Tuesdays—6:30 pm
- STATEWIDE
RI Interconnect*
Cox Ch.13
Full Ch.49
- TEXAS**
- AUSTIN Ch.16
T/W & Grande
Sundays—12 Noon
- DALLAS Ch.13-B
Tuesdays—10:30 pm
- EL PASO COUNTY
Adelphia Ch.4
Tuesdays—8 pm
Thursdays—11 am
- HOUSTON
Time Warner Ch.17
Tuesdays—5:30 pm
Saturdays—9 am
Mon, 8/4: 6 pm
- KINGWOOD Ch.98
Kingwood Cablevision
Tuesdays—5:30 pm
Saturdays—9 am
Mon, 8/4: 6 pm
Wed, 8/6: 5:30 pm
Wed, 8/13: 9 pm
- RICHARDSON
AT&T Ch.10-A
Thursdays—6 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**
- ALBERMARLE
Adelphia Ch.13
Fridays—3 pm
- ARLINGTON
ACT Ch.33
Mondays—4 pm
Tuesdays—9 am
- BLACKSBURG
WTOB Ch.2
Thursdays—6 pm
- CHESTERFIELD
Comcast Ch.6
Tuesdays—5 pm
- FAIRFAX—Ch.10
T/W HTS.
Tuesdays—12 Noon
- LOUDOUN
Adelphia Ch. 23/24
Thursdays—7 pm
- ROANOKE—Ch.9
Thursdays—2 pm
- WASHINGTON**
- KING COUNTY
AT&T Ch.29/77
Thursdays—5 pm
- 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.98
Thu: 10 am & 5 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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